Absolutely — here’s a mapping of Spanish laws to the four LTV calculation methods in your model, highlighting how each approach aligns with legal treatment of debt, collateral, and enforceability:

1. Conservative Method (Proportional Allocation by Asset)

Legal Alignment:

- Ley Hipotecaria (Art. 105 & 120–122):
  This method aligns well with the principle that mortgages only secure up to the collateral’s fair share. The proportional allocation respects this by not overextending AV to any one loan.
- TRLC (Art. 270–273):
  Ensures that residual debt post-foreclosure is accurately captured as ordinary unsecured, assuming the collateral couldn’t cover it fully.

Legal Justification:

Conservative method models what courts would recognize as enforceable secured value — and what falls outside becomes part of unsecured claims in bankruptcy.

2. Aggressive Method (Full Gross AV Allocation to the Loan)

Legal Alignment:

- Código Civil (Art. 1911):
  Supports this borrower-level approach by assuming universal personal liability, i.e., the entire loan amount is collectible via personal or corporate assets.
- Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil (Art. 578–579):
  This approach implies that even if secured AV is exhausted, the lender may chase residual debt through other assets — especially important if they plan to execute on broader debt collection.

Legal Justification:

Aggressive method may be more investor-focused, modeling what can be pursued, even if it's outside what's secured — especially when other assets or guarantees are in play.

3. Borrower-Level Aggregation (All collateral of a borrower pooled before AV allocation)

Legal Alignment:

- Código Civil (Art. 1911):
  Strongly supports this, as the borrower's entire estate is liable. Grouping AV across all their collaterals reflects global recourse.
- TRLC – Ordinary vs. Secured Claims:
  Still respects claim classification — only the relevant portion of collateral can be considered secured. The rest becomes unsecured.

Legal Justification:

This method mirrors the real enforceable exposure of a lender within a borrower-centric bankruptcy proceeding, assuming global collateral scope.

4. Component (Graph-Based Groupings of Loans and Collaterals)

Legal Alignment:

- Ley Hipotecaria + Código Civil:
  Ideal for cross-collateralized pools. This reflects a system-wide claim enforceability, where loans are linked via shared assets and collateral chains.
- TRLC – Claims Classification:
  Works well in complex insolvency scenarios, where debt is sorted by collateralized vs uncollateralized clusters.

Legal Justification:

This method best models structural subordination and overlap, especially in securitized pools — giving investors visibility into actual enforceable value networks.

Summary Table

Method	Anchoring Law(s)	Legal Principle Modeled
Conservative	Ley Hipotecaria, TRLC	Limits lender claims to fair share of secured

Aggressive	Código Civil, LEC	Full debt enforceable against borrower’s
Borrower-Level Aggregated	Código Civil, TRLC	Pools borrower assets and treats debt globally
Component (Graph-based)	Ley Hipotecaria, Código Civil, TRLC	Mirrors networked enforceability in cross-linked loans

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