Rating Report
RevoCar 2021-1 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)

DBRS Morningstar
May 2021

Contents

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Ratings, Issuer's Assets, and Liabilities

Debt	Par Amount (EUR)[1]	Initial Subordination (%)[2]	Coupon (%)	Rating[3]	Rating Action	Rating Action Date
Class A Notes XS2334364887	642,700,000	8.2%	0.1%	AAA (sf)	New Rating	11 May 2021
Class B Notes XS2334365348	32,500,000	3.5%	1.0%	A (sf)	New Rating	11 May 2021
Class C Notes XS2334365777	8,400,000	2.3%	2.5%	BBB (sf)	New Rating	11 May 2021
Class D Notes XS2334365934	7,300,000	1.3%	4.5%	BB (sf)	New Rating	11 May 2021
Class E Notes XS2334366155	9,100,000	-	7.0%	Not Rated	N/A	

Notes:
1. As at the closing date.
2. Subordination is expressed in terms of portfolio overcollateralisation and does not include the liquidity reserve. The liquidity reserve is initially funded by the Originator from the proceeds of the notes.
3. The rating of the Class A Notes addresses the timely payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date. The rating of the Class B Notes addresses the ultimate (and timely as the most senior class) payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date. The ratings of the Class C and Class D Notes address the ultimate payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date.

	Initial Amount (EUR)	Size (% of Portfolio)
Asset Portfolio	699,999,984	100.0%
Liquidity Reserve	1,750,000	0.25%

DBRS Ratings GmbH (DBRS Morningstar) assigned ratings of AAA (sf), A (sf), BBB (sf), and BB (sf) to the Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D Notes (the Rated Notes), respectively, (together with the unrated Class E Notes, the Notes) issued by RevoCar 2021-1 UG (haftungsbeschränkt) (the Issuer). The Issuer is registered at Wilmington Trust SP Services (Frankfurt) GmbH, which is incorporated under German law.

The Notes are backed by a pool of receivables related to auto loan contracts granted to private individuals and commercial clients residing in Germany by Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH (Bank11 or the Originator). The collateral portfolio will also be serviced by Bank11 (the Servicer).

Asset Class	Auto Loans
Governing Jurisdiction	Federal Republic of Germany
Sovereign Rating	AAA, Stable

Portfolio Summary (as at 30 April 2021)	
Aggregate Original Principal Amount	EUR 768,101,401
Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount	EUR 699,999,984
- of which Amortising Loans	40.9%
- of which Balloon Loans	59.1%
- of which New Vehicles	40,0%
- of which Used Vehicles	60.0%
Balloon Component Principal Amount (based on the Balloon Loan share)	56.9%
Number of Contracts	46,063
Average Original Principal Amount	EUR 16,675
Average Current Principal Amount	EUR 15,197
Weighted-Average Original Term (Months)	58.2
Weighted-Average Remaining Term (Months)	51.5
Weighted-Average Interest Rate	3.0%

Transaction Parties

Roles	Counterparty	Rating[1]
Issuer	RevoCar 2021-1 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	N/A
Originator/Seller/Servicer	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	Not Rated
Back-Up Servicer Facilitator/ Corporate Services Provider	Wilmington Trust SP Services (Frankfurt) GmbH	N/A
Account Bank	The Bank of New York Mellon, Frankfurt Branch	AA (high)
Paying Agent/Cash Administrator	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch	AA (high)
Trustee/Data Trustee	Wilmington Trust SP Services (Dublin) Limited	N/A
Lead Manager / Arranger	UniCredit Bank AG	Private Rating

1. Ratings refer to Long-Term Issuer Ratings or Long-Term Senior Unsecured Debt Ratings unless otherwise specified.

Relevant Dates

Term	Description
Initial Cut-off Date	30 April 2021
Issue Date	11 May 2021
Determination Date	Last calendar day of each month
Interest Period	The period from and including one payment date up to but excluding the following payment date
Calculation Date	Two business days prior to each payment date
Reporting Date	Four business days prior to each Calculation Date
Payment Date	25th day of each month, the first payment date is 25 June 2021
Legal Final Maturity Date	25 May 2038

Rating Considerations

Notable Features

- The transaction represents the securitisation of auto loan contracts comprising standard amortising and balloon loan receivables.
- The transaction includes a 48-month revolving period during which the Issuer can purchase additional receivables.
- All underlying contracts are fixed-rate loans and interest paid on the Notes is also fixed, hence there is no interest rate risk in this transaction.
- The transaction incorporates a single waterfall, which facilitates the distribution of the available distribution amount (including, inter alia, collections representing interest, principal, and recoveries).
- The liquidity reserve, commingling reserve, and set-off reserve are only available upon the occurrence of certain predefined events.

Strengths

- The portfolio's characteristics in terms of mix are comparable with previous transactions that have demonstrated consistent and stable performance.
- There is no direct residual value risk associated with the collateral as there are no lease contracts.
- The collateral pool is granular with 46,063 loans without significant concentration of borrowers and is geographically diversified across Germany, with the highest concentration in North Rhine-Westphalia (21.0%).
- The Notes amortise sequentially subject to note-specific target principal redemption amounts.
- DBRS Morningstar has assessed detailed monthly vintage information for default and recovery rate performance. Based on this information, DBRS Morningstar estimated its expected probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) assumptions. Both data sets showed low and stable performance trends.

Challenges and Mitigating Factors

- Historical information covering approximately five years of cumulative default and recovery performance by loan type was provided. The time frame of the data series is shorter than the loan terms, which can be as long as 10 years.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar made related adjustments to determine the expected defaults and expected recoveries. Adjustments have also been made in the cash flow analysis to account for the expected historical performance in an economic downturn.
- Approximately 56.3% of the portfolio principal amount relates to loans featuring a balloon payment at contract maturity. The concentration of final balloon payments exposes the transaction to incremental risk when compared with amortising loans, as the borrower repays only a portion of principal until the final instalment of the loan and is then required to make the final balloon payment. This payment can be affected by the underlying performance and liquidity of the used car market, as the final balloon payment is typically funded through vehicle sales proceeds.

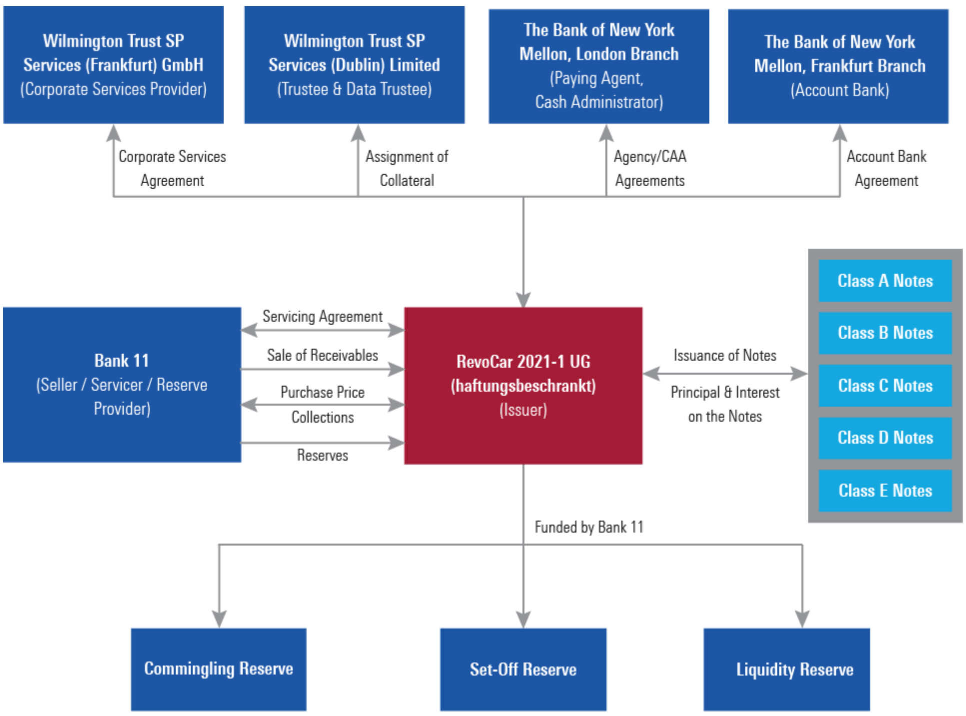
Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar has observed that receivables with a balloon loan repayment schedule show the lowest historic default rates amongst the sub portfolios. To mitigate the balloon risk sufficiently, DBRS Morningstar has considered incremental balloon exposure as part of its rating-specific asset stresses. When assessing the sufficiency of credit enhancement afforded to the Class A to Class D Notes, default multiples have been adjusted to include incremental balloon stresses meaning that the derived adjusted multiples are above the higher range used at the specific rating levels.

- A relatively high portion of 60.0% of the portfolio at closing is composed of financings for used vehicles, which historically perform worse than new vehicle-related loans.
  Mitigants: The expected default rate for the used car loans reflects the historical performance.
- Unrated servicer and no backup servicer named at closing.
  Mitigants: There is a detailed action plan in the servicing agreement for the Substitute Servicer Facilitator and the Substitute Servicer upon a Servicer Termination Event. The structure also benefits from a liquidity reserve, which has been funded at closing and which is available if the Servicer fails to transfer the collections.
- The transaction has a 48-month revolving period. During the revolving period, the Issuer can purchase additional receivables that may change the portfolio composition compared to closing.
  Mitigants: There are comprehensive receivable eligibility criteria and limitations on the type of collateral that can be purchased during the revolving period. DBRS Morningstar assumed the worst possible collateral composition in terms of expected cumulative net losses (CNLs) during the revolving period, which offers protection against potential adverse changes in collateral composition.
- Upon insolvency of the Servicer, the Issuer's collections may be commingled within the estate of the Servicer.
  Mitigants: A commingling reserve will be funded at closing equal to EUR 1,650,000 and will be available if the Servicer fails to transfer collections to the Issuer. Furthermore, Bank11 receives payments by borrowers into its own accounts twice per month and transfers collections to the Issuer the next calendar day. Due to the daily transfers and the posting of a commingling reserve, DBRS Morningstar deems the commingling risk to be limited.
- The credit performance of the portfolio may be negatively affected by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar considers the portfolio to be granular, consumer focused, and has a low exposure to commercial customers (3.1%). To consider the potential negative consequences of the coronavirus pandemic and consider a possible slowdown of future recoveries, DBRS Morningstar has applied adjustments to expected recovery rates. Furthermore, DBRS Morningstar understands that none of the receivables, as at the closing date, are subject to an ongoing payment deferral.

Transaction Summary

Term	Description	
Currency	The Issuer's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros (EUR).	
Relevant Jurisdictions	Loan contracts are governed by the laws of Germany. The Issuer is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg.	
Interest Rate Hedging	N/A	
Basis Risk Hedging	N/A	
Liquidity Reserve	Available only if the Servicer fails to transfer the collections. It provides liquidity support to the structure and can be used to cover senior fees and expenses and interest on the Class A Notes.	
	Initial Amount (at closing)	EUR 1,750,000
	Target Amount	0.25% of outstanding principal amounts of all purchased receivables.
	Amortising:	Yes

The transaction structure is summarised below:



Source: DBRS Morningstar.

Counterparty Assessment

Account Bank

The Bank of New York Mellon, Frankfurt Branch (BoNY) has been appointed as the Account Bank for the transaction. DBRS Morningstar publicly rates BoNY with a Long-Term Senior Unsecured Debt Rating of AA (high) and a Stable trend. BoNY will be replaced as the Account Bank within 60 calendar days if it is downgraded below "A". Based on the DBRS Morningstar rating of BoNY, the downgrade provisions outlined in the transaction documents, and the transaction structural mitigants, DBRS Morningstar considers the risk arising from the exposure to BoNY to be consistent with the ratings assigned to the rated notes, as described in DBRS Morningstar's *Legal Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* methodology.

Other Issuer Accounts

The following current accounts will be opened at the Account Bank in the Issuer's name:

- Operating Account
- Replenishment Shortfall Account
- Liquidity Reserve Account
- Set-Off Risk Reserve Account
- Commingling Reserve Account

Servicing of the Portfolio and Collections

Bank11 acts as the Servicer of the transaction. There has been no backup servicer appointed as of closing but Wilmington Trust SP Services (Frankfurt) GmbH has been appointed as the Substitute Servicer facilitator in the transaction, which shall facilitate the appointment of a Substitute Servicer upon the occurrence of a Servicer Termination Event.

Borrowers are required to pay their instalments through direct debit into an account with Bank11 who will transfer the collections at the latest the next business day to the Issuer's Operating Account maintained with the Account Bank Provider BoNY and in the name of the Originator. The borrowers pay either on the first or 15th day of the month.

Set-Off Risk

Borrowers in Germany have the right to set off claims against the Issuer that they had at the time of the assignment of receivables, or at the time they become aware of the assignment from the Originator to the Issuer, in accordance with Sections 404 and 406 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch). Typically, these claims would include deposits, saving deposits, insurance policies, and other assets the borrower has with the defaulting entity.

The set-off risk is mitigated by the loan eligibility criteria at closing, which prescribe that borrowers do not hold deposits with Bank11 and the undertaking of Bank11 to fund the Set-Off Risk Reserve upon the occurrence of certain events.

Commingling Risk

The Servicer receives and collects payments on its own accounts on behalf of the Issuer. Should the Servicer default, the Issuer's funds may be commingled within the defaulted Servicer's estate in case of insolvency.

The commingling risk is mitigated by the transfer of the collection amounts within one business day from the Servicer's general accounts to the Operating Account and by the availability of the Commingling Reserve. The Commingling Reserve is funded by the Servicer at closing and will be adjusted on each payment date as long as the Class D Notes are still outstanding. The required amount is equal to:

- EUR 1,650,000 at closing;
- And as long as the Class D Notes are outstanding, an amount equal to
    - the scheduled interest collections and principal collections for the collection period immediately following the determination date immediately preceding such payment date times 15.0%;
    - less
    - the Commingling Reserve Reduction Amount.
- And otherwise: zero.

The Commingling Reserve Reduction Amount means on any following Payment Date, the product of (i) the aggregate principal balance as of the relevant determination date (or the closing date, as the case maybe), and

(ii) the difference, if positive, of A less B, where:

A. is (x) the aggregate principal balance as of the relevant determination date minus the aggregate note principal amount of the Class A Notes, divided by (y) the aggregate principal balance as of the relevant determination date; and

B. is 8.2%

The funds standing to the credit of the Commingling Reserve will form part of the monthly available distribution amount if there is a shortfall of collections at the Servicer.

Liquidity Reserve

On the issue date, Bank11 has funded a Liquidity Reserve of EUR 1,750,000, with a target balance of 0.25% of the outstanding principal amounts of all purchased receivables. The Liquidity Reserve is available to cover senior expenses, servicing fees, and interest on the Class A Notes only after the Servicer fails to transfer collections under the servicing agreement resulting in the occurrence of a Servicer Termination Event. As the Liquidity Reserve is not available at all times, DBRS Morningstar gives limited benefit in the analysis.

Available Funds

The available funds of the Issuer will broadly consist of the following:

- Interest collections corresponding to the auto loan contracts;
- Principal collections;
- Recoveries;
- Liquidity Reserve amounts, upon a liquidity reserve transfer event;
- Interest earned on the accounts;
- Commingling Reserve amounts, if collections are not transferred from the Servicer to Issuer; and
- Set-off Risk Reserve amounts, if deemed collections were not received by the Originator.

Priority of Payments

Prior to an enforcement event, the Issuer applies all the available funds into a single waterfall with the priority of payments described below. During the revolving period, repayment of principal under the Notes will not occur, but after the end of such period or earlier upon occurrence of an Early Amortisation Event, the Notes will start amortising sequentially.

Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments

1. Issuer fees and expenses;
2. Servicing fee;
3. Class A Notes interest;
4. If no Class B Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class B Notes interest;
5. If no Class C Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class C Notes interest;
6. If no Class D Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class D Notes interest;
7. If no Class E Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class E Notes interest;
8. During Replenishment Period, the purchase price for additional receivables, if any;
9. During Replenishment Period, the replenishment shortfall amount, if any;
10. Class A Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
11. If a Class B Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class B Notes interest;
12. Class B Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
13. If a Class C Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class C Notes interest;
14. Class C Notes Principal Redemption Amount
15. If a Class D Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class D Notes interest;
16. Class D Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
17. If a Class E Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class E Notes interest;
18. Class E Notes Principal Redemption Amount; and
19. Other junior items.

Principal Deficiency Event

Principal Deficiency Event (PDE) of the related class of notes means if, as of the relevant payment date, the aggregate note principal amount of all Notes exceeds the aggregate principal balance on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date by at least:

- Class B: EUR 28,600,000
- Class C: EUR 12,400,000
- Class D: EUR 4,900,000
- Class E: EUR 2,700,000

Key Early Amortisation Events

- Originator/Servicer/Issuer Event of Default;
- The amount standing to the credit of the Replenishment Shortfall Account is higher than 10% of the initial aggregate note principal amount of all Notes on three consecutive cut-off dates or the Seller has informed the Issuer that no further receivables will be offered;
- As of any payment date, the initial note principal amount of all Notes would, after the application of the available distribution amount in accordance with the replenishment priority of payments, exceed the sum of
    - the aggregate principal balance as of such payment date (including the outstanding principal amount of the additional receivables to be purchased on such payment date) and
    - the amount standing to the credit of the Replenishment Shortfall Account as of such payment date;
- On any calculation date the cumulative loss ratio exceeds
    - 0.3% as of any cut-off date prior to or on 30 April 2022,
    - 0.6% as of any cut-off date prior to or on 30 April 2023,
    - 0.9% as of any cut-off date prior to or on 30 April 2024,
    - 1.2% as of any cut-off date prior to or on 30 April 2025.

Principal Redemption Amounts

Principal Redemption Amount means:

- On each payment date during the Replenishment Period: zero, or
- On each payment date falling on or after the redemption in full of all notes senior to the relevant notes the lower of:

A. an amount equal to the Class A/Class B/Class C/Class D/Class E principal amount as applicable on the preceding determination date; and

B. an amount equal to the difference between:

1. the aggregate note principal amount of all classes of Notes on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date; and
2. the aggregate principal balance of the purchased receivables on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date;
    - Less the sum of the Principal Redemption Amounts of all notes senior to the relevant notes on such payment date;

but not less than zero.

Events of Default

Each of the following will lead to an event of default under the Notes:

- Issuer or Originator becomes insolvent;
- Non-payment of interest on the Class A Notes within two business days;
- Non-payment of interest or principal on the legal maturity date within five business days in respect of any of the classes of notes;
- Breach of contractual obligations by the Issuer under the terms and conditions or the transaction documents where such failure continues for a period of 30 business days; or
- Unlawfulness.

Following an event of default and the issuance of an enforcement notice, funds are allocated according to the post-enforcement priority of payments:

1. Issuer fees and expenses;
2. Servicing fee;
3. Class A Notes interest;
4. Class A Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
5. Class B Notes interest;
6. Class B Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
7. Class C Notes interest;
8. Class C Notes Principal Redemption Amount
9. Class D Notes interest;
10. Class D Notes Principal Redemption Amount
11. Class E Notes interest;
12. Class E Notes Principal Redemption Amount, and
13. Other junior items.

Optional Redemption

The Seller has the option to repurchase purchased receivables when the aggregate principal balance is reduced to less than 10% of the initial aggregate principal amount as at the initial cut-off date. Furthermore, the portfolio can be redeemed early if a regulatory change event occurs or at the Issuer’s option, subject to certain conditions, in the event that the Issuer is required by law to deduct or withhold certain taxes.

Origination and Servicing

DBRS Morningstar conducted an updated operational review of Bank11's auto finance operations in March 2021. DBRS Morningstar considers Bank11’s origination and servicing practices to be consistent with those observed among other German auto finance companies.

Bank11 is 100% owned by Wilh. Werhahn KG, and was founded in 2009 as an entity to provide automotive financial services for car dealers and individual clients. The bank officially launched in 2011 and its head office is situated in Neuss, where the origination operations and customer service centre are located.

Bank11 is one of the largest issuers of non-captive car finance in Germany, with almost a 14% market share and new retail production totalling EUR 2.7 billion for 2020. Bank11 has a total of EUR 4.6 billion of assets under management with 335,000 customers, managed by 350 employees and relationships with over 14,500 dealers.

Collateral Summary

The Seller has sold and assigned to the Issuer, without recourse, certain eligible loan receivables that represent secured auto loan claims associated with loan agreements. The relevant loan agreements have been granted to private and commercial borrowers for the purchase of used or new vehicles, and the sale of the loan receivables from the Seller to the Issuer includes the related loan collateral, consisting of, among others, the security interests in the financed vehicles and any credit default and purchase price insurance.

The pool consists of two types of retail financing products:

1. Standard financing contracts state that the customer makes equal monthly payments to maturity, there are no additional costs or processing fees, and the financed amount represents the remaining amount payable after the customer's deposit has been considered.
2. Final instalment financing necessitates a higher final balloon payment but allows the customer to have a lower monthly payment until such time as the balloon payment is due. The final balloon payment represents a payment obligation for the customer either directly or through the vehicle sales proceeds, or it can also be refinanced through a new loan contract.

DBRS Morningstar understands that there is no direct residual value risk to the transaction, as the customer does not have the option to return the vehicle to the Issuer.

Main Eligibility Criteria

Receivables assigned on the issue date meet certain criteria specified in the transaction documents. Some of the criteria are summarised below:

In relation to the loan agreement:

- Is not related to an employee programme;
- Constitute legal, valid, binding, and enforceable rights and claims against respective borrowers;
- Is governed by German law;
- Is based on the Originator's general terms at time of execution and in accordance with its credit and collection policy;
- For balloon agreements, the balloon amount is equal to or lower than 90% of the vehicle sale price;
- Loan-to-Value (LTV) does not exceed 150%;
- Is not delinquent, defaulted, or disputed at the purchase date;
- Represents equal monthly payment schedules, apart from balloon products where there is one final balloon instalment;
- Has a remaining term of at least two months;
- Is compliant with all applicable laws and regulations;

- It is not subject to set-off claims;
- It bears a fixed interest rate; and
- Cannot be repaid by the borrower by handing over the vehicle in settlement of the loan agreement.

In relation to each debtor:

- Has paid at least one instalment in full;
- Has permanent residence in the European Union and is not a public entity;
- Is not an employee of the Originator or any of its affiliates;
- Does not hold any deposits with the Originator; and
- Does not owe to the Originator of more than EUR 150,000.

In relation to each receivable:

- Is freely assignable and free from rights of third parties;
- Is denominated in euros;
- Monthly instalment payments are at least EUR 20;
- Has an outstanding principal amount of at least EUR 300;
- Is payable by direct debit;
- Is secured by the security transfer (Sicherungsübereignung) of legal title to the relevant vehicle to the Originator;
- Is not in arrears or a defaulted receivable;
- Can be identified and reported on separately in the Originator’s files and systems; and
- Has a fixed effective loan interest rate above or equal to 0.30% and is not subject to an ordinary interest reset from time to time.

In relation to each related vehicle:

- Exists and is situated in Germany; and
- Has an initial vehicle sale price not exceeding EUR 150,000.

In relation to the Originator:

- Is the sole creditor of the receivable;
- Has not agreed to suspend repayment of the receivable outside of its credit and collection policies; and
- Has not commenced enforcement proceedings against a borrower in respect of the receivable.

Concentration Limits during the Replenishment Period

During this period, the assignment of additional collateral is subject to certain concentration limits specified by the transaction documents summarised below:

On the total portfolio:

- The minimum weighted-average portfolio yield must be at least equal to 2.6% per annum.
- The ratio of outstanding loans granted to private customers must be at least 90%.
- The maximum remaining term of the loans must not be above 60 months.
- The ratio of outstanding loans with balloon instalments does not exceed 65%.

For additionally purchased receivables:

- The ratio of outstanding new vehicle loans over the outstanding receivables of the collateral excluding defaulted receivables (but including the newly assigned additional portfolios) must be at least 30%.

Failure by Bank11 to select a portfolio that complies with such limits may result in rejection (in whole or in part as the case may be) of the receivables newly offered.

Pool Characteristics

DBRS Morningstar has analysed a pool selected by Bank11as at the initial cut-off date. The main characteristics of the portfolio are summarised below:

Pool Characteristics	RevoCar 2021-1 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)
Original Principal Balance (EUR)	EUR 768,101,401
Current Principal Balance (EUR)	EUR 699,999,984
Number of Loans	46,063
Average Original Principal Balance (EUR)	EUR 16,675
Average Current Principal Balance (EUR)	EUR 15,197
WA Yield (%)	3.0%
WA Original Term (months)	58.2
WA Seasoning (months)	6.7
WA Remaining Term (months)	51.5
New/Used Vehicles Mix (%)	40%/60%
Amortising/Balloon Loan Mix (%)	40.9%/59.1%
Balloon Component Principal Amount	56.9%

Geographic Mix (Top 5 Regions)	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
North Rhine-Westphalia	21.0%
Bavaria	16.5%
Baden-Wuerttemberg	13.3%
Lower Saxony	8.7%
Hesse	7.1%

Borrower Concentration	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Largest Borrower	0.02%
Top 5	0.08%
Top 10	0.15%
Top 15	0.21%

Customer Type	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Private	96.9%
Commercial	3.1%

Borrower's Employment Type	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Employed	65.1%
Self-employed	10.4%
Private Sector Worker	8.7%
Pensioner	6.0%
Civil Servant	4.6%
Commercial Borrowers	3.1%
Others	2.1%

Insurances	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Payment Protection Insurance	
Yes	46.3%
No	53.7%
Gap Insurance	
Yes	17.1%
No	82.9%

Exhibit 1 Distribution by Origination Year (%)

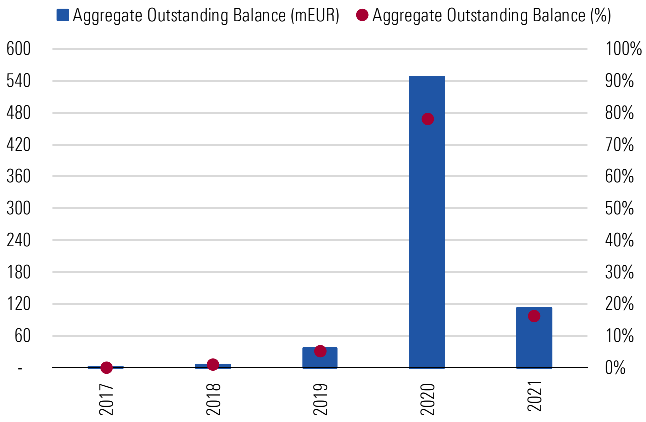
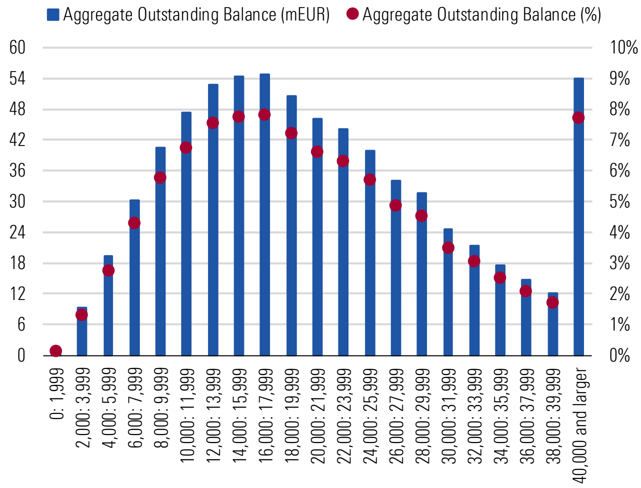


Exhibit 2 Distribution by Outstanding Principal Balance (%)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 3 Distribution by Interest Rate (%)

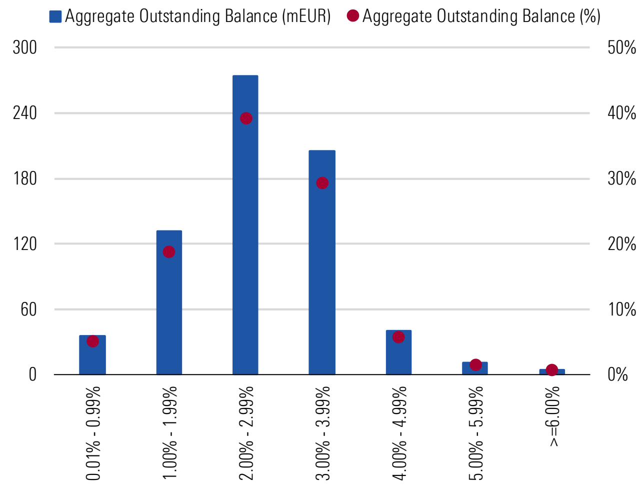
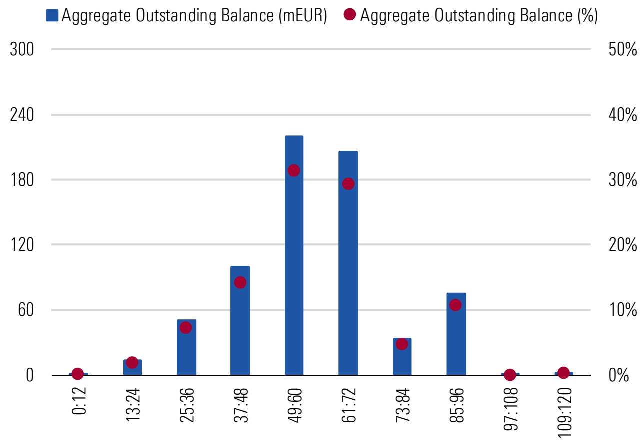


Exhibit 4 Distribution by Original Term (Months)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 5 Distribution by Remaining Term (Months)

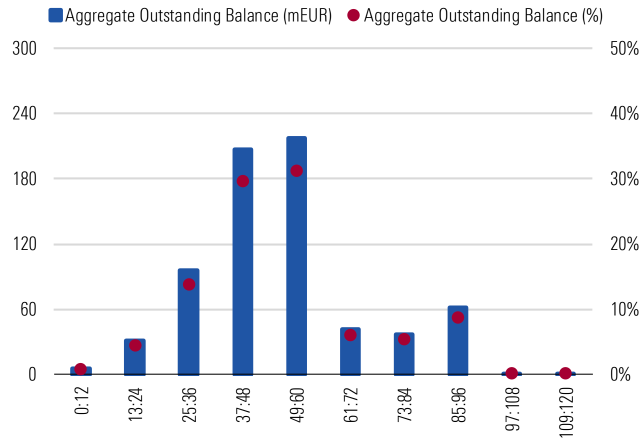
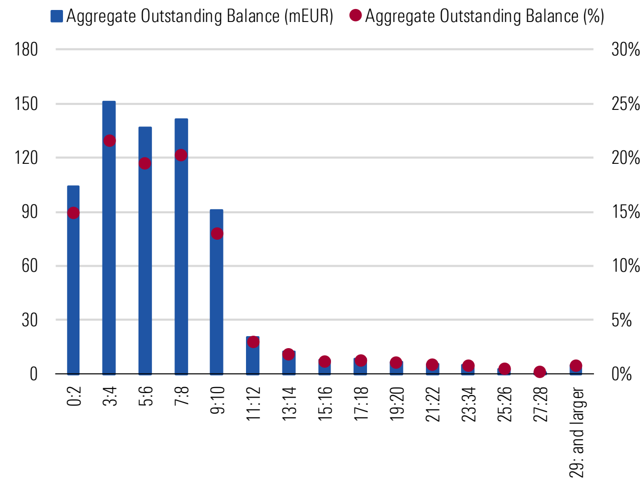
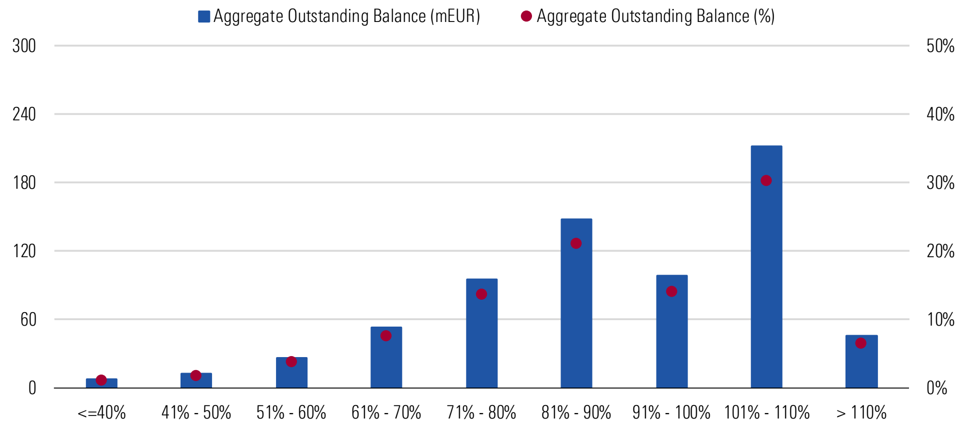


Exhibit 6 Distribution by Seasoning (Months)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 7 Distribution by Loan-To-Value (%)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

In comparison with previous RevoCar transactions, DBRS Morningstar notes the following:

- Initial balloon exposure, at 59.1%, is higher than for the previous RevoCar transactions. Due to the discontinuation of the EvoSuperSmart product (a flexible balloon loan product which, after the initial teaser rate period, would turn into essentially a line of credit under which the borrowers could make flexible payments) in May 2020, balloon loan volumes have further increased over the last year. Also, in recent years, Bank11 has deepened its dealer network coverage with a large proportion of new car sales driven by the adoption of its balloon loan products. These customers are typically characterised by high creditworthiness.
- New/used car mix remains fairly stable.

Rating Analysis

DBRS Morningstar based its ratings on a review of the following analytical considerations:

- The transaction's capital structure, including form and sufficiency of available credit enhancement;
- Relevant credit enhancement in the form of subordination, reserve funds, and excess spread. Credit-enhancement levels are sufficient to support DBRS Morningstar's projected cumulative net loss assumption under various stressed cash flow assumptions for the Notes;
- The ability of the transaction to withstand stressed cash flow assumptions and repay investors according to the terms under which they have invested. For this transaction, the rating assigned to the Class A Notes addresses the timely payment of scheduled interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date; the rating of the Class B Notes addresses the ultimate (and timely as the most senior class) payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date. The ratings of the Class C and Class D Notes address the ultimate payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date;
- Bank11's capabilities with regard to originations, underwriting, servicing, and its financial strength.
- The transaction parties' financial strength with regard to their respective roles;

- The credit quality of the collateral and historical and projected performance of the Seller's portfolio;
- The sovereign rating of the Federal Republic of Germany, currently at AAA with a Stable trend; and
- The consistency of the transaction's legal structure with DBRS Morningstar's *Legal Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* methodology and the presence of legal opinions that address the true sale of the assets to the Issuer.

Portfolio Performance Data

DBRS Morningstar received the following data from Bank11:

- Monthly static default data from March 2016 to March 2021;
- Monthly static recovery data from March 2016 to March 2021;
- Monthly dynamic arrears data from March 2016 to March 2021;
- Monthly dynamic prepayment data from March 2016 to March 2021;
- Monthly dynamic origination data from March 2016 to March 2021;
- Portfolio Stratification Tables as at 30 April 2021;

For cumulative defaults and recoveries, DBRS Morningstar received portfolio subset breakdowns that distinguished between new/used vehicles, balloon/standard amortising loans as well as between different LTV buckets.

Originations and Outstanding Balances

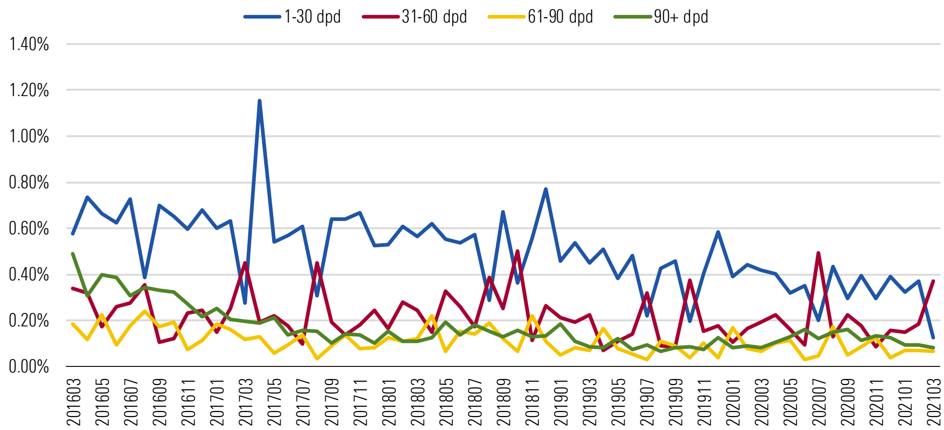
In line with the broader growth of new vehicle registrations in Germany, Bank 11's originations increased consistently since 2016 and subsequently experienced a small drop in March 2020, driven by the lockdown measures and the wider impact on demand by coronavirus pandemic, returning quickly to the previous levels from April 2020 onwards. Since then, origination volumes have increased sharply throughout Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 with the mix of originations representing both new vehicles with balloon instalments and used vehicles with mostly standard instalments. At the beginning of 2021, originations experienced a sharp drop but increased shortly afterwards and were at elevated levels as of March 2021. Although the financing of used vehicles has also been steady, accounting for approximately 65% of originations, we observed a trend in 2020 towards more used vehicle financing, consistent with the wider auto finance market.

Further information on the trends associated with the growth in used vehicle financing can be found in the DBRS Morningstar commentary: *European Auto ABS Outlook: Changing Lanes*.

Delinquencies

Delinquencies have been fluctuating around a low level over the last years. Delinquency rates for balloon loans have deceased during the past two years whereas rates for amortising loans have been fairly stable.

Exhibit 8 Delinquencies



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Vintage Default and Recoveries

Defaults

Exhibit 9 Gross Defaults - Amortising Loans

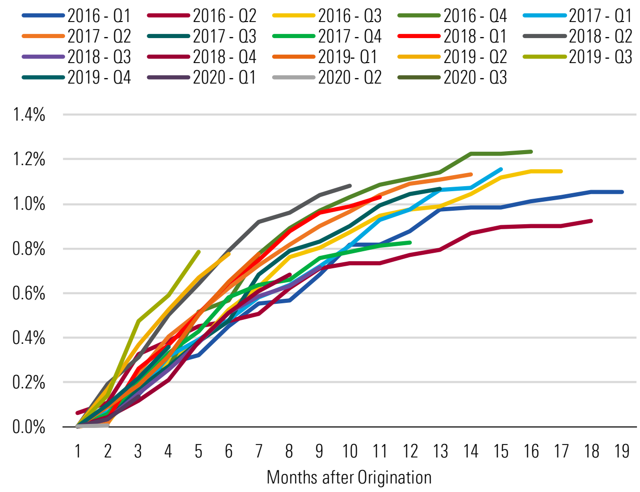
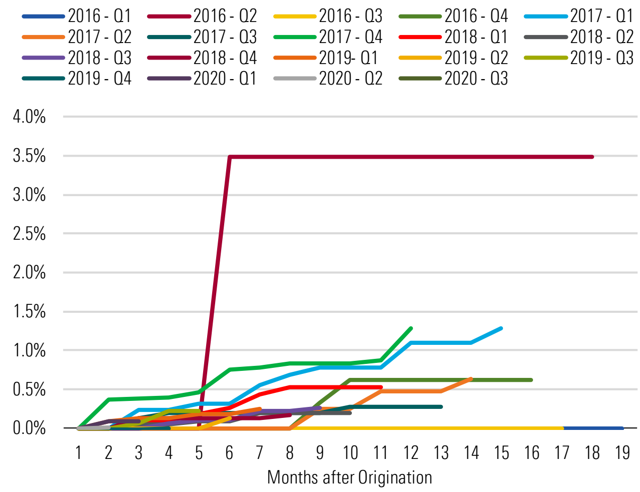


Exhibit 10 Gross Defaults - Balloon Loans



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 11 Gross Defaults - New

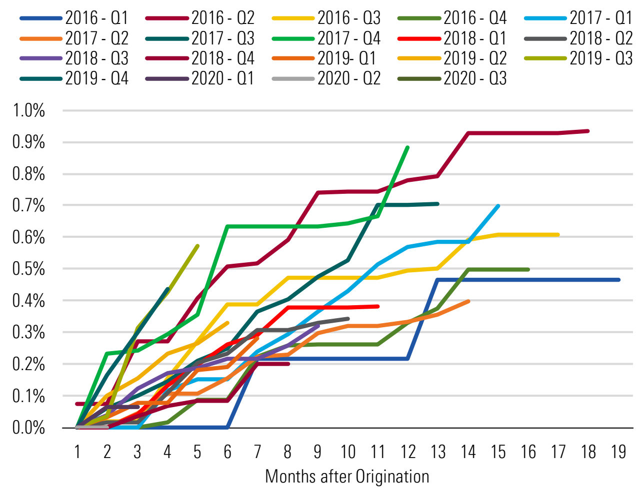
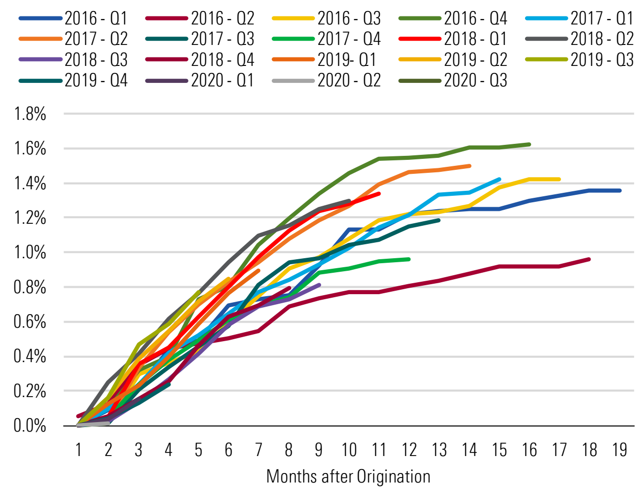


Exhibit 12 Gross Defaults - Used



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

DBRS Morningstar notes that historical defaults experienced by Bank11 are low and comparable with other similar German auto transactions as a result of a very benign economic environment over the past few years. The historical performance has not been tested through an economic downturn.

The high default vintage outlier seen in Exhibit 10 are attributed to low origination volumes where only a few loans have defaulted. Balloon loans demonstrate better default performance when compared with amortising loans and also new vehicle loans outperform used vehicle loans.

After considering the quality and trend of data, DBRS Morningstar established lifetime defaults for each loan type and constructed a portfolio-level expected default of 1.4% based upon the worst pool composition during the Replenishment Period.

Recoveries

Exhibit 13 Recoveries - New

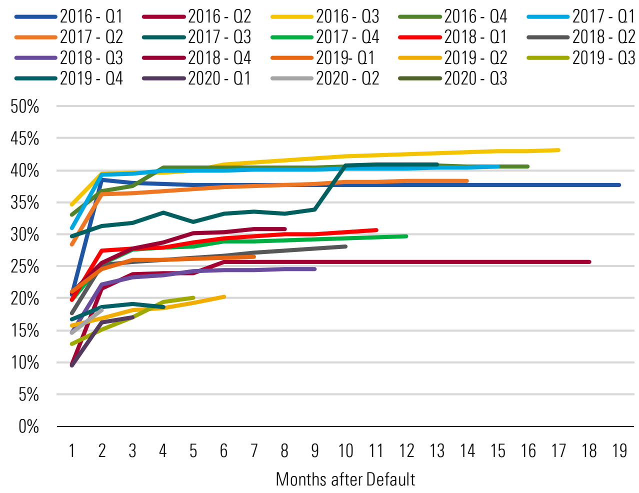
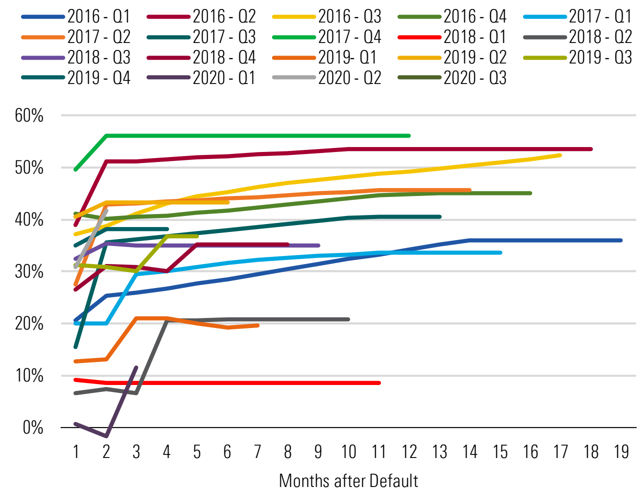


Exhibit 14 Recoveries - Used



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 15 Recoveries - New

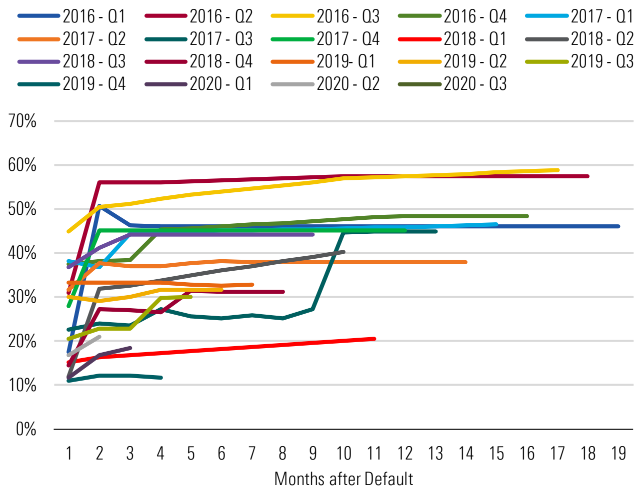
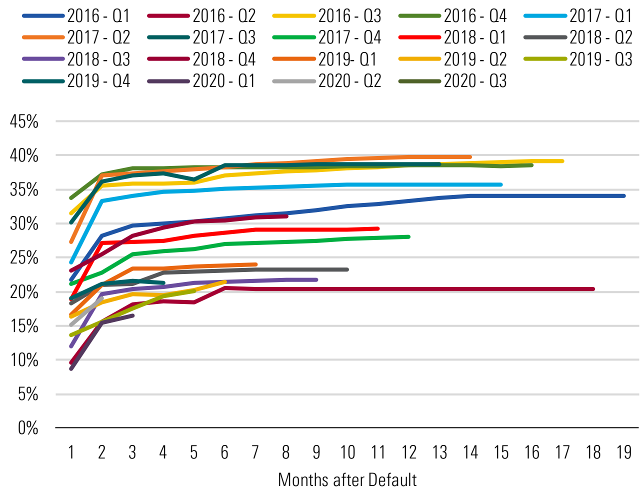


Exhibit 16 Recoveries - Used



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

- The unusual dips in the cumulative recoveries provided by Bank11 include fees and charges in the recovery data. In the scenario where the asset is sold first and at a later stage fees and charges are booked against the sales proceeds, this can lead to a decreasing cumulative recovery rate.
- Volatility seen in the cumulative recovery charts can be attributed to low default volumes in a very benign economic environment over the past few years.

After considering the quality and trend of data, DBRS Morningstar established an expected recovery for each loan type and constructed a portfolio-level expected recovery rate of 29.8%.

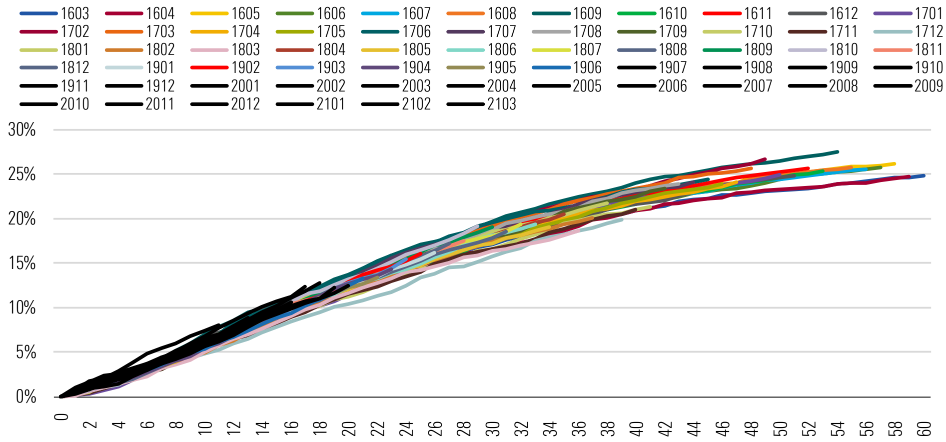
DBRS Morningstar understands that the default definition applied is the same definition outlined in the transaction documents, whereby either:

- the Servicer has terminated the related loan agreement for good cause;
- the Servicer has enforced any security provided to secure the receivable;
- in respect of which the corresponding borrower is Insolvent; or
- which the Servicer has declared due and payable in full in accordance with § 498 BGB.

Prepayments

Bank11 provided static historical prepayments as presented in the graph below. DBRS Morningstar notes that prepayment levels have been consistent among vintages over time without significant deviations.

Exhibit 17 Prepayments



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Summary of Cash Flow Scenarios

DBRS Morningstar's cash flow assumptions focused on the amount and timing of defaults and recoveries, prepayment speeds, and interest rates. Several different prepayment scenarios were evaluated when assessing the sufficiency of credit enhancement that considered prepayment rates between 0% and 25%. A total of 18 cash flow scenarios were assessed to evaluate the performance of the Class A to Class D Notes that incorporated front-, mid-, and back-loaded default timings and interest rates stresses.

Default and Recovery Assumptions

The expected default rate for the transaction is 1.4%, based on the worst composition of the portfolio during the Replenishment Period. DBRS Morningstar considered maturity to be aligned with the maximum term of the underlying agreements for defaults. For vintages that were not fully seasoned, defaults were projected to maturity using historical data relating to default timing.

DBRS Morningstar applied a high-range core default multiple for the transaction at the rating assigned to the Notes. This was then increased and adjusted to consider the incremental risk associated with balloon payments.

The expected recovery of 29.8% is subject to rating-specific haircuts. This results in expected recovery rates of 20.9% for AAA (sf), 23.8% for A (sf), 25.6% for BBB (sf), and 27.4% for BB (sf) rating scenarios.

Prepayment Stress

DBRS Morningstar applied three prepayment speed scenarios ranging from 0% to 25%.

Interest Rate Stresses

DBRS Morningstar applied its standard interest rate stresses as detailed in its *Interest Rate Stresses for European Structured Finance Transactions* methodology.

Yield Analysis

The portfolio purchase price is calculated based upon the principal balance owed by the obligor. As at the cut-off date, the weighted-average customer rate of the portfolio is 3.0%. The minimum yield during the Replenishment Period is set at 2.6%.

Yield compression stresses were evaluated as part of DBRS Morningstar's cash flow analysis with the minimum yield assumed to be 2.3% after 12 months under a AAA (sf) scenario.

Timing of Defaults

DBRS Morningstar estimated the default timing patterns by considering the static nature of the pool and the weighting of credit defaults. The following front-, mid-, and back-loaded default curves were assessed:

Month	Front	Mid	Back
1-12	50%	25%	20%
13-24	30%	50%	30%
25-36	20%	25%	50%

Risk Sensitivity

DBRS Morningstar determines an expected PD and LGD for each rated pool based on a review of historical data and pool composition. Adverse changes to asset performance may cause stresses to the expected assumptions and therefore have a negative effect on credit ratings.

The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the ratings to various changes in the default rates and loss severity relative to the DBRS Morningstar's assumptions used in assigning the ratings.

Class A Notes

		Increase in Default Rate (%)		
		0	**25**	**50**
Increase in LGD (%)	**0**	AAA (sf)	AA (sf)	AA (sf)
	25	AA (sf)	AA (low) (sf)	A (high) (sf)
	50	AA (sf)	AA (low) (sf)	A (sf)

Class B Notes

		Increase in Default Rate (%)		
		0	**25**	**50**
Increase in LGD (%)	**0**	A (sf)	BBB (high) (sf)	BBB (sf)
	25	BBB (high) (sf)	BBB (sf)	BBB (low) (sf)
	50	BBB (sf)	BBB (low) (sf)	BB (high) (sf)

Class C Notes

		Increase in Default Rate (%)		
		0	**25**	**50**
Increase in LGD (%)	**0**	BBB (sf)	BBB (low) (sf)	BB (high) (sf)
	25	BBB (low) (sf)	BB (sf)	BB (sf)
	50	BB (high) (sf)	BB (sf)	B (high) (sf)

Class D Notes

		Increase in Default Rate (%)		
		0	**25**	**50**
Increase in LGD (%)	**0**	BB (sf)	B (high) (sf)	B (high) (sf)
	25	B (high) (sf)	B (high) (sf)	B (sf)
	50	B (high) (sf)	B (high)) (sf)	B (low) (sf)

Appendix

Origination and Underwriting

Origination and sourcing

Bank11 offers auto loan financing to retail customers; dealer floorplan financing; and cash credit loans to private customers. Auto loans to customers represents 92% of the total credit volume of Bank11 and each loan is collateralised with the car title. Dealer floorplan financing and cash credit to private customers represent the equally the remaining 8% of total credit volume as of December 2020.

For retail loan financing within the scope of the securitisation, Bank11 offers classical financing and balloon financing as the core products, together with various insurance and warranty products.

Underwriting Process

All underwriting activities at Bank11 are appropriately segregated from marketing and sales. Bank11 adheres to standard identify and income verification practices including collection of income statements while identity cards, proof of address, rental statements, and utility bills are reviewed. External credit data is retrieved from two nationally recognized bureaux (SCHUFA and Verein Creditreform) and incorporated into the automated scoring models.

All loan applications are transmitted from a network of over 14,500 dealers. Although all dealers within the network do not provide regular business, each dealer is monitored and reviewed at least annually.

Bank11 operates a field service structure, which splits the country into four core regional areas: West, North, East, and South. The structure enables the sales department to personally visit 90 dealers per day, or 1,800 dealers per month.

All retail customers undergo a scoring process determining the risk profile and probability of payment. If an application is deemed to be low risk, it is acceptable and will typically be approved.

Loan approvals are based on the credit amount and risk as determined by the scoring models. Bank11 implemented a Credit Decision Engine (MKE) in late 2016, followed by a statistical scoring model in 2017 to complement the underwriting process. Bank11 updates and replaces the scorecards annually.

The automatic approval rate in 2020 remained stable from previous years averaging 50%. Over the same period, the automatic decline rate also remained constant at approximately 20%. The manual process for the remaining loans will include a sanity check for affordability, validation of the proposed down payment, and consideration of a guarantor to support the loan.

Servicing

Servicing is centralised in Neuss and begins during the final stages of initial financing with the customer services department reviewing all borrower documents and credit terms including interest rates, loan maturity, insurance, and prepayment terms. Most of the payments are made via direct debit and have monthly payment frequencies, paying on either the 1st or 15th of the month.

The arrears management process is focused on collecting all delinquent amounts through an automated dunning process, complemented with additional telephone calls and individual letters throughout the process.

Once an account is one payment delinquent, it enters the collections process and follows the appropriate client segmentation strategy with the payment reminders sent to the borrower and telephone contact initiated. After two missed instalments, further reminder letters are sent. If no response is received or the arrears are still outstanding after three missed instalments, an external field service attempts to contact the client for full collection and or recovery of the vehicle. Threat of termination is typically enforced after four missed instalments leading to final settlement thereafter.

Under German Law, legal termination can happen once the contract is two months delinquent, and a minimum of 10% of the amount financed is delinquent, if the term is less than 36 months, or a minimum of 5% of the financed amount is delinquent if the term is greater is 36 months.

Repossession of the vehicle typically happens just after termination, and preparation of an appraisal report by one of two independent agencies is obtained. The vehicle is subsequently sold to the highest bidder at auction. If the vehicle could not be auctioned (or not found) or should not be auctioned due to low value, the security will be transferred to the purchaser of the receivable.

Summary Strengths

- Use of multiple rules-based credit scoring models incorporating credit bureau data and analysis of business rules.
- Centralised and independent credit and risk management functions with underwriting teams split between retail and corporates.
- Majority of payments made via direct debit.
- Active early arrears management practices, which benefit from behavioural scoring functionality and risk segmentation strategies.

Summary Weakness

- Weaker financial position than peers and chief competitors.
  Mitigants: Company is not supported by an investment grade-rated bank, however there is strong financial support for shareholders.
- Relatively young age of company compared with peers.
  Mitigants: Robust use of technology and high level of experience at senior management level.

Opinion on Backup Servicer

There is no backup servicer at closing of the current transaction, unlike previous transactions from the same issuer. However, DBRS Morningstar believes that Bank11's improving financial condition mitigates the risk of a potential disruption in servicing following a servicer event of default, including insolvency.

Furthermore, Wilmington Trust SP Services (Frankfurt) GmbH (Wilmington) has been appointed as Substitute Servicer Facilitator, also known as Backup Servicer Facilitator (BUSF), to facilitate the appointment of a Substitute Servicer upon the occurrence of a Servicer Termination Event in respect of the Servicer. There is a detailed action plan in the servicing agreement for the BUSF and the Substitute Servicer upon a Servicer Termination Event.

While the BUSF may be able to assume the servicing role, the BUSF agreement does not, in DBRS Morningstar's opinion, constitute a cold backup arrangement.

As a result, BUSFs offer limited protection in the event of servicer default. However, DBRS Morningstar acknowledges that facilitator agreements do provide benefits, namely a dedicated resource charged with engaging a Substitute Servicer, within 90 days in this instance, following a servicer event of default. DBRS Morningstar believes that this may ultimately reduce the estimated lengthy servicing transfer period for transactions with no existing backup agreement.

Further mitigating the potential disruption risks is the presence of a liquidity reserve funded at closing of the transaction.

Methodologies Applied

The principal methodology applicable to assign ratings to this transaction is *Rating European Consumer and Commercial Asset-Backed Securitisations* (3 September 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/366294/rating-european-consumer-and-commercial-asset-backed-securitisations.

Other methodologies referenced in this transaction are listed below:

- *Legal Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* (6 April 2021), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/376314/legal-criteria-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *Rating European Structured Finance Transactions Methodology* (21 July 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/364305/rating-european-structured-finance-transactions-methodology.
- *Operational Risk Assessment for European Structured Finance Servicers* (19 November 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/370270/operational-risk-assessment-for-european-structured-finance-servicers.
- *Operational Risk Assessment for European Structured Finance Originators* (30 September 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/367603/operational-risk-assessment-for-european-structured-finance-originators.

- *Derivative Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* (24 September 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/367092/derivative-criteria-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *Interest Rate Stresses for European Structured Finance Transactions* (28 September 2020), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/367292/interest-rate-stresses-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *DBRS Morningstar Criteria: Approach to Environmental, Social, and Governance Risk Factors in Credit Ratings (3 February 2021)* https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/373262/dbrs-morningstar-criteria-approach-to-environmental-social-and-governance-risk-factors-in-credit-ratings.

The rating methodologies and criteria used in the analysis of this transaction can be found at: https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/about/methodologies. Alternatively, please contact info@dbrsmorningstar.com.

Surveillance Methodology

DBRS Morningstar monitors this transaction in accordance with its *Master European Structured Finance Surveillance Methodology*, which is available at www.dbrsmorningstar.com under Methodologies. Alternatively, please contact info@dbrsmorningstar.com.

About DBRS Morningstar

DBRS Morningstar is a full-service global credit ratings business with approximately 700 employees around the world. We're a market leader in Canada, and in multiple asset classes across the U.S. and Europe.

We rate more than 3,000 issuers and nearly 60,000 securities worldwide, providing independent credit ratings for financial institutions, corporate and sovereign entities, and structured finance products and instruments. Market innovators choose to work with us because of our agility, transparency, and tech-forward approach.

DBRS Morningstar is empowering investor success as the go-to source for independent credit ratings. And we are bringing transparency, responsiveness, and leading-edge technology to the industry.

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