Rating Report
RevoCar 2022 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)

DBRS Morningstar
September 2022

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 XS2504758371	452,400,000	9.5%	One-month Euribor + 0.75%	AAA (sf)	New Rating	29 September 2022
Class B Notes XS2504758538	21,000,000	5.3%	3.20%	A (sf)	New Rating	29 September 2022
Class C Notes XS2504758611	5,000,000	4.3%	3.50%	BBB (sf)	New Rating	29 September 2022
Class D Notes XS2504758702	6,500,000	3.0%	5.50%	BB (low) (sf)	New Rating	29 September 2022
Class E Notes XS2504758884	15,100,000	0.0%	11.00%	Not Rated	N/A	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.
3. The rating on the Class A Notes addresses the timely payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal by the legal final maturity date. The ratings of the Class B Notes, Class C Notes, 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	499,998,234	100.0%
Liquidity Reserve	4,500,000	0.9%
Commingling Reserve	1,200,000	0.2%

DBRS Ratings GmbH (DBRS Morningstar) assigned ratings of AAA (sf), A (sf), BBB (sf), and BB (low) (sf) to the Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, and Class D Notes (the Rated Notes), respectively, (together with the unrated Class E Notes, the Notes) issued by RevoCar 2022 UG (haftungsbeschränkt) (the Issuer or Revocar 2022). The Issuer is a company with limited liability incorporated under German law, acting as a special-purpose entity specifically incorporated for the purpose of this transaction.

The transaction represents the issuance of notes backed by approximately EUR 500 million of receivables related to both standard amortising loans (EvoClassic) and amortising loans with a final, mandatory balloon payment (EvoSmart) contracts granted by Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH (Bank11, the Originator, the Seller, or the Servicer) to private and commercial borrowers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The underlying receivables relate to the financing of new and used passenger vehicles, motorbikes, and leisure vehicles. Bank11 will also act as the servicer for the transaction.

Revocar 2022 is the fourth securitisation sponsored by Bank11 rated by DBRS Morningstar (and the eleventh overall sponsored by Bank11). The Originator is a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of Wilh. Wehahn KG.

The transaction is static and will begin to amortise from the first payment date.

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

Portfolio Summary (as at 31 August 2022)	
Aggregate Original Principal Amount (EUR)	543,754,048
Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	499,998,234
- of which Amortising Loans (%)	35.4
- of which Balloon Loans (%)	64.6
- of which New Vehicles (%)	25.0
- of which Used Vehicles (%)	75.0
Balloon Component Principal Amount (%)	39.7
Number of Contracts	30,983
Average Original Principal Amount (EUR)	17,550
Average Current Principal Amount (EUR)	16,138
Weighted-Average Original Term (Months)	55.2
Weighted-Average Seasoning (Months)	6.7
Weighted-Average Remaining Term (Months)	48.5
Weighted-Average Interest Rate (%)	3.7

Source: Bank11

Transaction Parties

Roles	Counterparty	Rating[1]
Issuer	RevoCar 2022 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	N/A
Originator/Seller/Servicer/ Subordinated Lender	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	Not Rated
Corporate Services Provider/ Substitute Servicer Facilitator	Intertrust (Deutschland) GmbH	Not Rated
Account Bank	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Frankfurt Branch	Private Rating
Paying Agent/Cash Administrator/Interest Determination Agent	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch	Private Rating
Trustee/Data Trustee	Intertrust Trustees GmbH	N/A
Swap Counterparty/ Arranger/Lead Manager	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
Cut-off Date	31 August 2022
Determination Date	Last calendar day of each month. First determination date is 30 September 2022.
Collection Period	Each calendar month.
Interest Determination Date	Two business days prior to the first day of each interest payment period
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 October 2022
Legal Maturity Date	Payment date falling in August 2035

Rating Considerations

Notable Features

- The transaction is static, and the Class A Notes will begin to amortise from the first interest payment date. There is no revolving period.
- The transaction represents the securitisation of auto loan contracts comprising standard amortising and balloon loan receivables. Though the final balloon payments are also encumbered, the obligor is required to make the final payment and may not return the vehicle in lieu of the final balloon payment. The Issuer is therefore not exposed to direct residual value risk.
- All underlying contracts are fixed-rate loans whereas the Class A Notes represent floating-rate obligations. The interest rate risk is mitigated, although not fully, by an interest rate swap entered into with UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit) that considers a notional with upper and lower limits.
- The transaction incorporates a single waterfall, which facilitates the distribution of the available distribution amount (including, inter alia, collections representing interest, principal, and recoveries).
- Interest on all Classes of Notes, apart from the Class A Notes, may be deferred if the available interest collections are insufficient. No interest will continue to accrue on deferred interest payments.
- The majority of the encumbered vehicles in the pool relate to passenger cars. Also included in the pool are motorcycles (1.1%) and leisure vehicles (0.7%).
- On the closing date, Bank11 will extend a subordinated loan to the Issuer. The proceeds of such subordinated loan will then be used to fund the upfront payment under the swap agreement. The subordinated loan is then repaid as a junior item under the applicable waterfall.

Strengths

- Prior Bank11 sponsored transactions rated by DBRS Morningstar have demonstrated consistent and stable performance, performing within expectations. There have been improvements in the historical recovery performance levels due to the inclusion of the proceeds of a bad debt sale.
- The transaction documents foresee a fully funded liquidity reserve and commingling reserve at closing.
- DBRS Morningstar considers the portfolio to be granular. Bank11's primary target market is private individuals, but it also extends loans to commercial clients. The largest exposure represents approximately 0.03% of the portfolio and relates to a single loan. The top 15 debtors account for 0.3% of the total portfolio. The portfolio is geographically diversified across Germany, with the highest concentration to obligors resident or incorporated in North Rhine-Westphalia (21.31%).
- The portfolio contains vehicles from a wide range of manufacturers. The largest exposure to a single manufacturer is 11.3%.
- The Notes amortise sequentially subject to note-specific target principal redemption amounts.
- At closing, 100.0% of the borrowers settle their monthly instalments via direct debit.

Challenges and Mitigating Factors

- Unrated servicer and no backup servicer named at closing.
  Mitigants: The servicing agreement prescribes a detailed action plan for the substitute servicer facilitator to source and nominate a suitable substitute servicer within 90 calendar days following a servicer termination event and any related activity with the party nominated as responsible for an action to be taken. The structure also benefits from both a liquidity and commingling reserve, which have both been funded at closing and are available to be applied in the available distribution amount if there is a shortfall or the Servicer fails to transfer the collections, as applicable and respectively.
- Approximately 64.6% of the portfolio principal amount relates to loans featuring a balloon payment at contract maturity. The total exposure to final balloon payments accounts for 39.7% of the portfolio. 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, mandatory balloon payment. This payment can be affected by the underlying performance and liquidity of the used car market or the availability of refinancing opportunities, as the final balloon payment is typically funded through vehicle sales proceeds or is refinanced through another funding arrangement.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar has observed receivables with a balloon loan repayment schedule show lower historic default rates than amortising loans. To mitigate the balloon risk sufficiently when assessing the sufficiency of credit enhancement afforded to the Class A Notes to Class D Notes, DBRS Morningstar considered default multiples that have been adjusted to include incremental balloon stresses resulting in multiples selected falling outside the typical ranges applied at each rating level detailed in our criteria.

- Unlike Revocar 2021-1 UG, the current transaction no longer contains provisions for a set-off reserve, to be funded upon the occurrence of certain events.
  Mitigants: The eligibility criteria excludes loans granted to borrowers with a deposit with Bank11. If a borrower were to open a deposit account with Bank11 after their loan agreement is assigned to the Issuer, such loan agreement is covered up to EUR 100,000 by the German national deposit protection scheme. Bank11 also participates in a voluntary deposit scheme (Einlagensicherungsfond der privaten Banken), providing additional set-off coverage beyond the mandatory scheme's protection level: DBRS Morningstar notes that this scheme is voluntary and there is no guarantee that Bank11 will continue to participate as a member. DBRS Morningstar understands that there is no significant overlap between customers with a deposit account and customers with an auto loan. Bank11 has provided DBRS Morningstar with average set-off exposures across all Bank11 sponsored Revocar transactions and considers such exposures to be minimal.
- As at closing, approximately 54.7% of the borrowers have entered into funded GAP insurance and/or payment protection insurance contracts. The former provides coverage for the difference between the vehicle's market value and its original invoice price in case of total loss, the latter offers continued payment of the monthly instalments following the loss of employment and certain other events.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar has considered different scenarios as part of its sensitivity analysis to consider the impact of potential set-off losses arising from funded GAP and payment protection insurance contracts.
- 36.4% of the portfolio relate to borrowers where the loan-to-value (LTV) of the loan when compared to the value of the vehicle exceeds 100%.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar's expected and rating-specific recovery assumptions reflect the origination practices of Bank11, and the underlying portfolio.
- DBRS Morningstar has observed an increasing trend in the average funded amount for both new and used vehicles. DBRS Morningstar understands this is driven by a general increase in used vehicle prices observed in Germany and across other European jurisdictions.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar's assumptions and the stresses applied consider the risk presented. DBRS Morningstar also engaged one of Europe's largest automotive data providers to get a forward-looking view of the German auto market.
- The historical performance data provided to DBRS Morningstar does not cover an economic downturn as the German economic environment has been benign over the past few years. DBRS Morningstar received historical data covering approximately six years of cumulative default and recovery performance by loan type. The time frame of the data series is shorter than the loan terms, which can be as long as 10 years.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar has considered this challenge in determining the expected defaults and expected recoveries.
- As a noncaptive lender, a larger share of Bank11's originations relate to used vehicles. Historically, used vehicle loans have underperformed new vehicle loans.
  Mitigants: The expected default rate reflects Bank11's historical performance and the product mix of the portfolio.

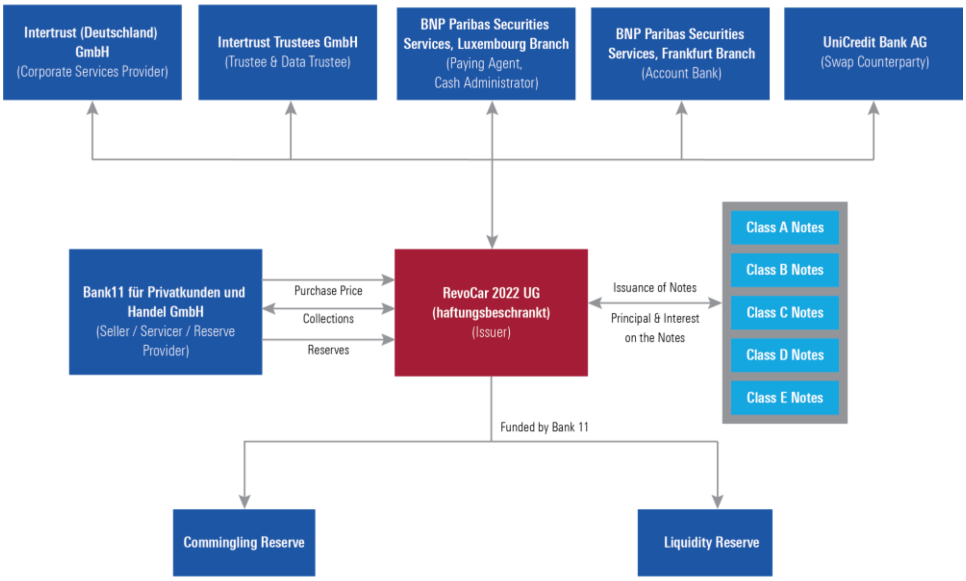
- Liquidity coverage is sensitive to longer cash flows, considering the maximum duration of the swap notional and the risks arising from the imperfect hedging arrangement.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar considered the static nature of the transaction, the actual prepayment levels observed, and the performance of other Bank11 sponsored transactions rated by DBRS Morningstar.
- Upon insolvency of the Servicer, the Issuer's collections may be commingled within the estate of the Servicer.
  Mitigants: The commingling reserve is funded at closing to its required amount of EUR 1,200,000. The reserve is available if the Servicer fails to transfer collections to the Issuer. Furthermore, Bank11 receives payments from 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.
- On 9 September 2021, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in Luxembourg ruled against the Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof), the highest justice court in Germany, to reinstate and strengthen consumer rights regarding revocation. According to the ruling, customers not provided with adequate information at the onset of a loan agreement can benefit from extended revocation rights. The eligibility criteria stipulate that each loan is compliant with German laws and regulations except for a) the revocation instructions may not comply with the template wording provided by the German legislator and b) the loan agreement may contain all mandatory information required by applicable law.
  Mitigants: DBRS Morningstar understands the revocation application volumes are low and steady. The structure envisages for Bank11, as the Seller, to compensate the special purpose vehicle via deemed collections for losses as a result of legally effective revocations.

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 the Federal Republic of Germany. The Issuer is incorporated under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. The transaction documents are governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. The swap agreement is governed by English law.	
Interest Rate Hedging	Interest rate swap to be in place at closing. Issuer pays: 1.90% Issuer receives: One-month Euribor Notional: The swap notional is the lower of (a) the prescribed upper bound schedule and (b) the higher of (i) the Class A principal amount and (ii) the prescribed lower bound schedule. Floor: N/A	
Basis Risk Hedging	N/A	
Liquidity Reserve	Provides liquidity support to the structure. The reserve can be applied to cover senior fees and expenses and interest on the Class A Notes.	
	Initial Amount (at closing)	EUR 4,500,000
	Target Amount	The higher of 0.9% of outstanding principal amounts of all purchased receivables and EUR 1,000,000
	Amortising:	Yes
Commingling Reserve	Designed to mitigate the risk of nonpayment of collections to the Issuer. Forms part of the available distribution amount if the Servicer fails to transfer to the Issuer any collections.	
	Initial Amount (at closing)	EUR 1,200,000

Target Amount	As long as the Class D Notes remain outstanding, an amount equal to (1) minus (2), where (1) is the sum of the scheduled interest and principal collections for the following collection period multiplied by 15% and (2) is the commingling reserve reduction amount.
Amortising:	Yes

The transaction structure is summarised below:



Source: Transaction Documents.

Counterparty Assessment

Account Bank

BNP Paribas Securities Services, Frankfurt Branch (BNPSS-FB) has been appointed as the account bank for the transaction. DBRS Morningstar privately rates BNPSS-FB, and concluded that the bank meets the criteria to act in this capacity. The transaction documents contain downgrade provisions relating to the account bank consistent with DBRS Morningstar's legal criteria where a replacement must be sought within 60 calendar days if the long-term rating of the account bank falls below a specific threshold (DBRS Morningstar: "A"). The Issuer's accounts include the operating account, the liquidity reserve account, the swap collateral account, and the commingling reserve account.

Hedging Counterparty

UniCredit Bank AG (UniCredit) has been appointed as the swap counterparty for the transaction. DBRS Morningstar privately rates UniCredit and has concluded that it meets the minimum criteria to act in its capacity and the hedging documents contain downgrade provisions consistent with DBRS Morningstar criteria.

Servicing of the Portfolio and Collections

Bank11 acts as the Servicer of the transaction. There has been no backup servicer appointed as of closing. Intertrust (Deutschland) GmbH has been appointed as the substitute servicer facilitator in the transaction, and is required to facilitate, within 90 days, 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 on the same business day to the Issuer's operating account maintained with the account bank.

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 section 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.

Previous Bank11 sponsored transactions rated by DBRS Morningstar included a set-off risk reserve funded upon the occurrence of certain triggers. This transaction no longer features such set-off reserve.

The following features are envisaged to mitigate set-off risk:

- The transactions' eligibility criteria excludes borrowers who hold deposits with Bank11. Nevertheless, a borrower may open a deposit account after their loan has been assigned to the Issuer.
- Customer deposits are protected to up to EUR 100,000 by the mandatory German deposit protection scheme;
- Bank11 is a member of a voluntary deposit protection scheme (Einlagensicherungsfond deutscher Banken), affording borrowers protection above the statutory minimum. DBRS Morningstar notes the voluntary nature of such scheme and that the continued membership may not be guaranteed.
- At present, there is minimal overlap between customers with a car loan and those with a deposit. Bank11 has provided DBRS Morningstar with average set-off exposures across all Bank11 sponsored Revocar transactions and considers such exposures to be minimal.
- Bank11, in its role as Seller, is expected to compensate the Issuer through deemed collections for any set off by the borrower. Commensurate with the highest rating assigned to the Notes and Bank11 being an unrated Servicer, this transaction feature does not act as a strong mitigant under such circumstances.

As part of our cash flow assumptions and sensitivities, DBRS Morningstar has considered the impact of set-off arising from the funded GAP and payment protection insurance products on the transaction structure.

Commingling Risk

The Servicer receives and collects payments into its own accounts on behalf of the Issuer. As is typical with German transactions, the monthly collections from customers are collected on two days in every calendar month: first of 15^{th} day of each month. The Servicer is then required to transfer such collections to the Issuer on the same day in the case of collections via direct debit, or the following payment date in the case of other payment methods. 100% of the portfolio selected pays via direct debit. Should the Servicer default, the Issuer's funds may be commingled within the defaulted Servicer's estate in case of insolvency.

The risk of nonpayment by the Servicer is further mitigated by the availability of a fully funded commingling reserve at closing. The commingling reserve will be adjusted on each payment date as long as the Class D Notes are still outstanding. The reserve's required amount is equal to EUR 1,200,000 at closing. As long as the Class D Notes are outstanding, an amount equal to (1) minus (2), where:

1. the scheduled interest collections and principal collections for the collection period immediately following the determination date immediately preceding such payment date times 15%;
2. the commingling reserve reduction amount.

The commingling reserve reduction amount means on any following payment date, the product of

1. the aggregate principal balance as of the relevant determination date (or the closing date, as the case maybe), and
2. 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 9.5%

The funds standing to the credit of the commingling reserve will form part of the monthly available distribution amount if the Servicer has failed to transfer the collections to the Issuer.

Available Distribution Amount

The available distribution amount of the Issuer will broadly consist of the following:

- Interest collections corresponding to the auto loan contracts,
- Principal collections,
- Recoveries;
- Liquidity reserve amounts to the extent required to cover shortfalls senior fees and interest due on the Class A Notes only;
- Net swap payments;

- Excess swap termination payments, if applicable;
- Commingling reserve amounts, if collections are not transferred from the Servicer to Issuer; and
- Interest on cash at bank.

Priority of Payments

Prior to the enforcement condition being satisfied, the Issuer applies all the available distribution amount to a single waterfall with the priority of payments described below.

Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments

1. Issuer fees and expenses;
2. Servicing fee;
3. Senior swap payments
4. Class A Notes interest;
5. If no Class B Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class B Notes interest;
6. If no Class C Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class C Notes interest;
7. If no Class D Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class D Notes interest;
8. If no Class E Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class E Notes interest;
9. Class A Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
10. If a Class B Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class B Notes interest;
11. Class B Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
12. If a Class C Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class C Notes interest;
13. Class C Notes Principal Redemption Amount
14. If a Class D Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class D Notes interest;
15. Class D Notes Principal Redemption Amount;
16. If a Class E Principal Deficiency Event is occurring, Class E Notes interest;
17. Class E Notes Principal Redemption Amount; and
18. Other junior items.

Principal Deficiency Event

A 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 of the purchased receivables on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date by at least:

- Class B: EUR 37,100,000
- Class C: EUR 24,100,000
- Class D: EUR 18,350,000
- Class E: EUR 4,530,000

Prior to a breach of the PDE trigger, interest on all classes of Notes is paid ahead of the payment of principal on each class of Notes. Following a breach, the pre-enforcement priority of payment changes and both interest and then principal is paid on each Class of Notes sequentially, prior to interest and then principal being paid on lower ranking Notes subject to available distribution amounts.

Principal Redemption Amounts

Principal Redemptions Amount means:

On each payment date falling on or after the redemption in full of all notes senior to the relevant notes the lower of:

1. an amount equal to the Class A/Class B/Class C/Class D/Class E principal amount on the preceding determination date; and
2. an amount equal to the difference between:
    a. the aggregate note principal amount of all classes of Notes on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date; and
    b. the aggregate principal balance of the purchased receivables on the determination date immediately preceding such payment date;
    c. Less the sum of the Principal Redemption Amounts of all notes more senior to the relevant notes on such payment date.

But in any case, not less than zero.

Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments

Following the enforcement condition being satisfied, the Issuer applies all the available distribution amount into a single waterfall with the priority of payments described below:

1. Issuer fees and expenses;
2. Servicing fee;
3. Senior swap payments;
4. Class A Notes interest;
5. Class A Notes principal payment;
6. Class B Notes interest;
7. Class B Notes principal payment;
8. Class C Notes interest;
9. Class C Notes principal payment;
10. Class D Notes interest;
11. Class D Notes principal payment;
12. Class E Notes interest;
13. Class E Notes principal payment, and
14. Other junior items.

Enforcement Condition

Each of the following will lead to the enforcement condition being satisfied under the Notes:

- The occurrence of an Issuer event of default;
- The security interests over the security assets have become enforceable; and
- An enforcement notice has been sent by the trustee to the Issuer.

Events of Default

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

- The Issuer becomes insolvent;
- Non-payment of interest on the Class A Notes (with five business days cure period);
- Non-payment of interest or principal on the legal maturity date within five business days in respect of any class of Notes;

- Breach of contractual obligations by the Issuer under the terms and conditions or the transaction documents where such failure is not cured within 30 business days; or
- The continued performance or compliance of the Issuer with its obligations becomes unlawful.

Optional Redemption

The Seller has been granted a call option to re-acquire the purchased receivables when the aggregate principal balance is reduced to less than 10% of the initial aggregate principal amount as at the 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, or 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 April 2022. 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. Werhan KG, and was founded in 2010 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 an increase of new retail production in 2021, totalling EUR 3.1 billion compared with EUR 2.7 billion in 2020. Bank11 has a total of EUR 5.6 billion of assets under management with 346,000 customers, managed by 370 employees and relationships with over 16,000 dealers – all increased from the previous year.

Please see www.dbrsmorningstar.com for more details. Further information on origination and servicing is available in the Appendix.

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 motorcycles or leisure vehicles. 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 payment protection and/or purchase price GAP insurance.

The pool consists of two types of retail financing products:

1. Standard financing contracts, called EvoClassic, provide for equal monthly payments and a linear amortisation profile. Once the final payment is settled by the borrower, ownership passes from Bank11 to the borrower.

2. Balloon financing contracts, called EvoSmart, provide for equal monthly payments and a linear amortisation profile, with the exception of the final payment. The final, mandatory balloon payment is comparably large, which allows for lower monthly instalments than an equivalent EvoClassic contract would. The final payment is often settled either through the proceeds of the sale of the underlying vehicle by the customer. The customer may also repay the loan in full or refinance the final balloon payment.

As is typical with German auto loan transactions, neither product affords the customer the right to return the vehicle to Bank11 in lieu of a final, balloon payment and as such there is no direct residual value risk applicable to the transaction. Nevertheless, as the mandatory balloon payment arising under EvoSmart loans is frequently settled through the sale of the underlying vehicle, the health of the secondary auto market and its liquidity is a consideration.

Almost all of the loan receivables (approximately 98.2%) relate to passenger vehicles, with the remainder split between motorcycles and leisure vehicles. The majority of the underlying obligors are private individuals (95.4%), and the remainder relates to commercial obligors.

Bank11 applies an atypical definition to classify new and used vehicles. A vehicle may be classified as new if it had no previous owner listed on the vehicle registration certificate, the initial registration has taken place less than 15 months ago, the vehicle was re-imported within 15 months from registration, or it was used by a dealer, a car rental agency, or the manufacturer for less than 15 months.

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:

- The financing is not related to an employee programme;
- Constitute legal, valid, binding, and enforceable obligations of a borrower;
- Is governed by German law;
- Is based on the Originator’s general terms and conditions at time of execution and has been originated 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;
- Loans with a final balloon instalment do not have an original term exceeding 61 months;
- Loans without a final balloon instalment do not have an original term exceeding 120 months;
- LTV does not exceed 115%;
- It is a fully disbursed loan that has not been terminated;
- 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 except that the revocation instructions may not comply with the template wording provided by the German legislator, or the loan agreement may not contain all mandatory information required by applicable law;

- Each loan sets out the correct effective rate of interest and is not a subordinated, syndicated, or leveraged loan; and
- No loan can be repaid by the borrower handing back their vehicle.

In relation to each eligible debtor:

- Does not hold any deposits with the Seller.
- Has paid at least one instalment in full;
- Has permanent residence in Germany and is not a public entity;
- Is not an employee of the Originator or any of its affiliates;
- Does not owe to the Originator more than either EUR 150,000 or 0.03% of the aggregate principal balance; and
- Is not a credit-impaired borrower.

In relation to each receivable:

- Is freely assignable and free from rights of third parties;
- Is denominated in euros;
- Gives rise to monthly payments;
- Monthly instalment payments are at least EUR 20;
- Has an outstanding principal amount of at least EUR 300;
- The customer pays their monthly instalment by direct debit;
- Is secured by the security transfer (Sicherungsübereignung) of legal title to the relevant vehicle to the Originator;
- Is not in arrears;
- 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 2.99% and is not subject to an ordinary interest reset from time to time.

In relation to each related vehicle:

- Exists; 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.

To the best knowledge of the Originator:

- No debtor is in a material breach of its obligations;
- No debtor is entitled to or has indicated they would invoke any right of rescission, counterclaim, contest, challenge, or other defence;
- No debtor has declared set-off in respect of the receivable; and
- No litigation is pending in respect of the receivable.

Pool Characteristics

DBRS Morningstar has analysed a pool selected by Bank11 as at the 31 August 2022. The main characteristics of the portfolio are summarised below:

Pool Characteristics	RevoCar 2022 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)
Original Principal Balance (EUR)	543,754,048
Current Principal Balance (EUR)	499,998,234
Number of Loans	30,983
Average Original Principal Balance (EUR)	17,550
Average Current Principal Balance (EUR)	16,138
WA Yield (%)	3.7
WA Original Term (months)	55.2
WA Seasoning (months)	6.7
WA Remaining Term (months)	48.5
New/Used Vehicles Mix (%)	25.0/75.0
Amortising/Balloon Loan Mix (%)	35.4/64.6
Balloon Component Principal Amount (EUR)	198,650,192
Passenger vehicle/motorcycle/leisure vehicle (%)	98.2/1.1/0.7
Private individuals/corporate borrowers (%)	95.4/4.6

Geographic Mix (Top 5 Regions)	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
North Rhein Westfalen	21.3
Bavaria	17.3
Baden-Württemberg	13.9
Lower Saxony	8.8
Hesse	7.8

Borrower Concentration	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Largest Borrower	0.03
Top 5	0.12
Top 10	0.23
Top 15	0.33

Borrower's Employment Type	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Employed	62.6
Self-employed	13.5
Private Sector Worker	7.9
Commercial Debtor and Unknown	5.6
Pensioner	5.3
Civil Servant	3.7
Trainee/Intern	1.3

Insurances	(% of Outstanding Principal Balance)
Payment Protection Insurance	
Yes	31.1
No	68.9
GAP Insurance	
Yes	23.7
No	76.3

Exhibit 1 Distribution by original outstanding principal balance (EUR)

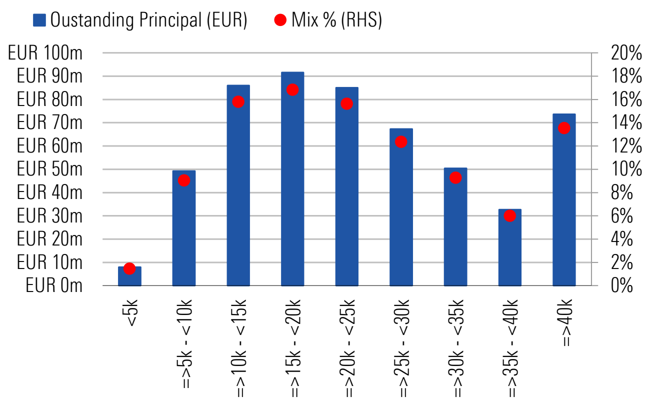
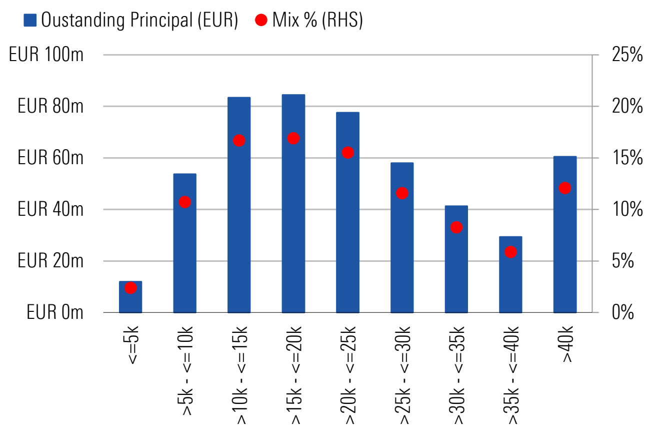


Exhibit 2 Distribution by current outstanding principal balance (EUR)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 3 Distribution by original term (months)

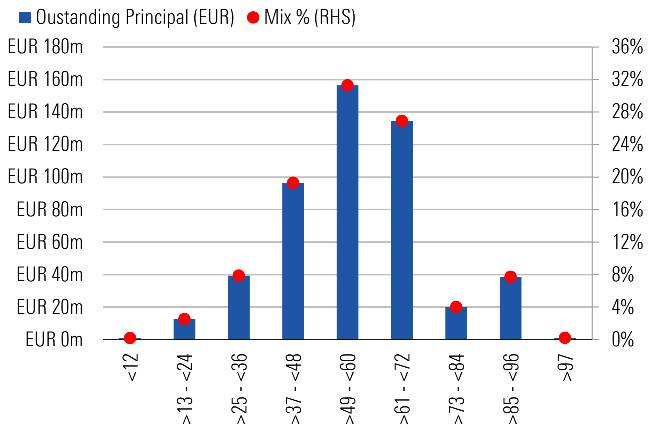
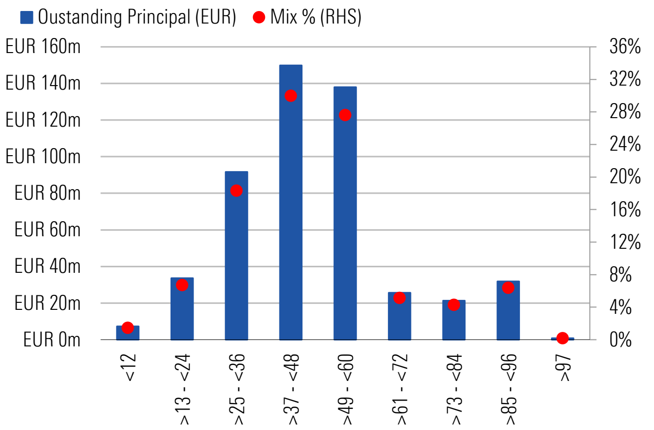


Exhibit 4 Distribution by remaining term (months)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 5 Distribution by seasoning (months)

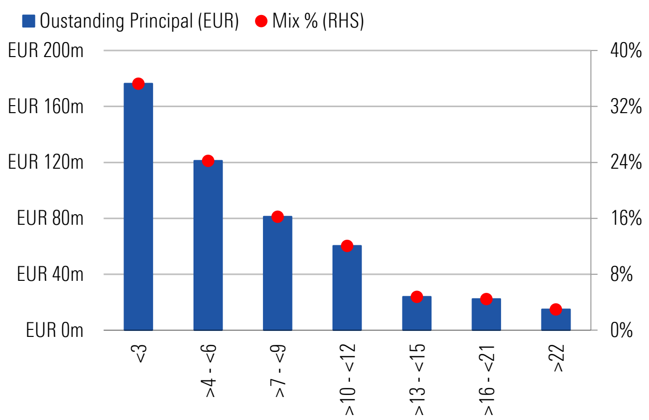
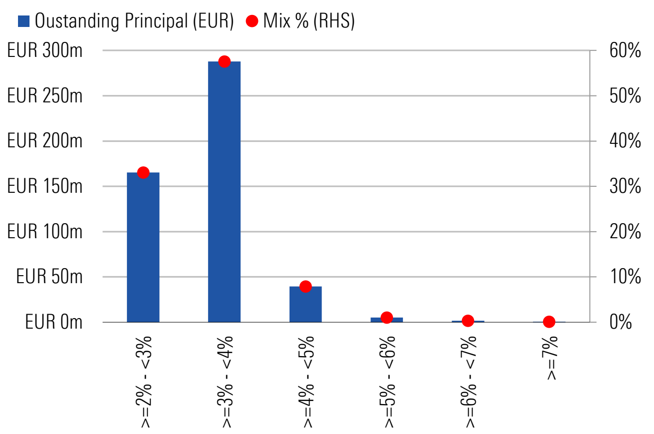


Exhibit 6 Distribution by yield (%)



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 7 Distribution by origination year

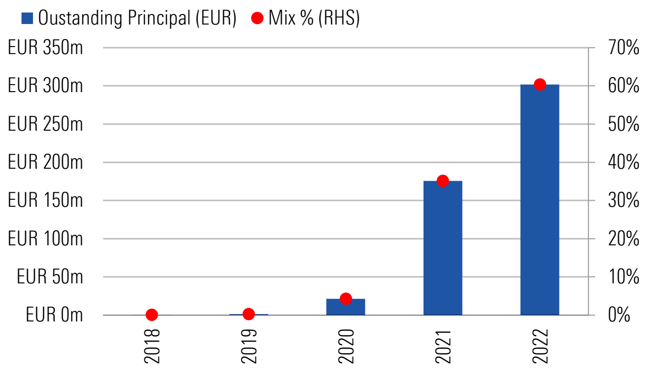
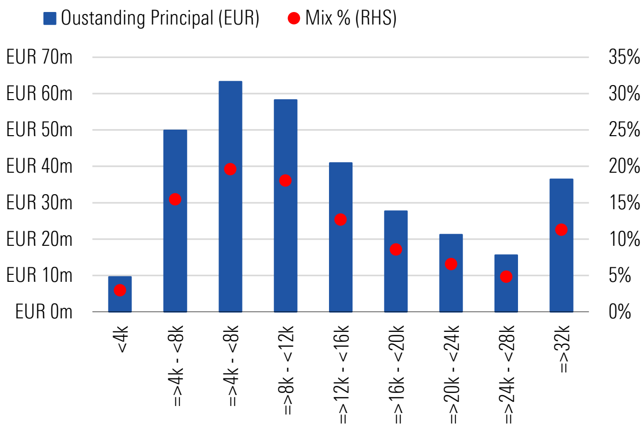


Exhibit 8 Distribution by balloon distribution



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 9 Distribution by fuel type

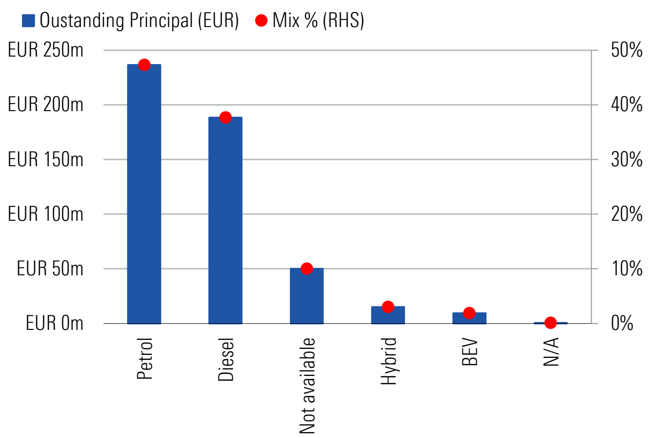
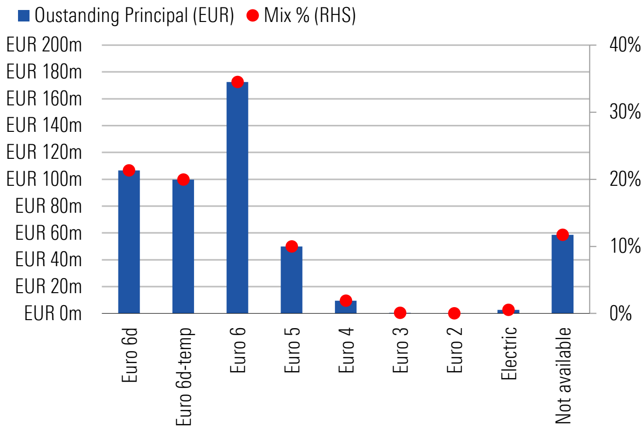


Exhibit 10 Distribution by engine EURO classification



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Exhibit 11 Distribution by EPC rating

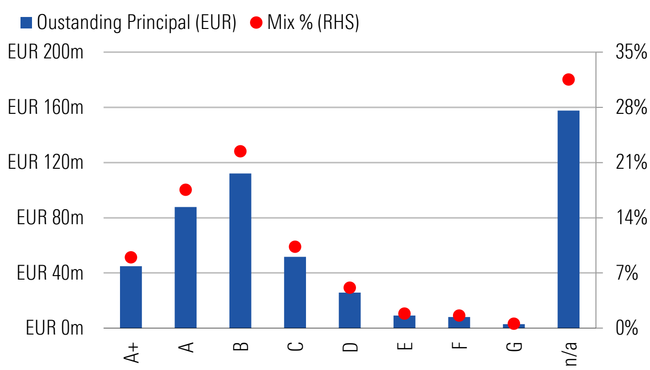
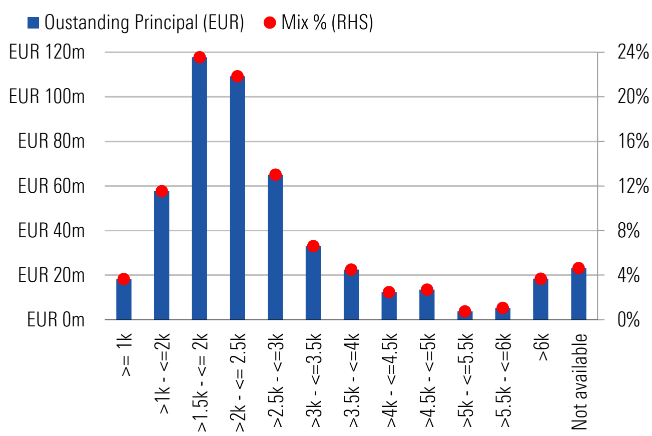


Exhibit 12 Distribution by debtor net income



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

DBRS Morningstar notes the following when comparing the initial pool with other European auto loan portfolios:

- Approximately 58.8% of the receivables have an original principal balance of EUR 25,000 or less. This reflects the comparatively larger share of used vehicles in the initial pool.
- Bank 11 may extend loans up to 120 months. The weighted-average (WA) original term is approximately 55.2 months. Around 58.2% of the receivables have an original term between 49 and 72 months. DBRS Morningstar considers this to be longer than typically observed in other transactions rated in Germany.
- The WA portfolio yield at closing is approximately 3.7%. As 33.1% of the loans have an interest rate below 3.0%, DBRS Morningstar considers yield compression a potential risk, which has been considered as part of the cash flow analysis.
- Approximately 95.4% of the loans were originated in or after 2021. This is reflected in the comparatively low seasoning of 6.7 months.
- The majority of the loan contracts relate to EvoSmart contracts (64.6%). These contracts include a final, mandatory balloon payment payable by the customer. Approximately 36.2% of the balloon loan contracts feature a final mandatory balloon payment of up to EUR 16,000. A further 14.6% of the balloon loan contracts include a final balloon payment in excess of EUR 24,000.
- The majority of the vehicles are equipped with an internal combustion engine: 47.3% of the vehicles are equipped with a petrol engine, and a further 37.7% with a diesel engine. 10.0% of the loans do not indicate the fuel type.
- A small percentage, approximately 0.1% of the vehicles, are equipped with a Euro-3 standard compliant engine. Vehicles not meeting the Euro-4 classification do not qualify for the green environmental badge (Umweltplakette) and face regional bans in some large cities across Germany. Approximately 75.8% of the vehicles are equipped with Euro-6 standard or better engines, or are electric vehicles (0.5%).
- The majority, 90.9%, of the underlying borrowers are of working age (under 65). A further 4.5% of the receivables relate to obligors aged between 66 and 86, or the borrower age is not available.
- The EPC certificate is available for approximately 68.5% of the portfolio. Around 9.0% of the loans have an EPC rating of A+, and a further 17.6% and 22.4% have EPC rating of A and B, respectively.

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, liquidity reserve fund, 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 Rated Notes;
- The ability of the transaction to withstand stressed cash flow assumptions and repay investors according to the terms under which they have invested;
- 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;
- DBRS Morningstar's sovereign rating on 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 and its agents:

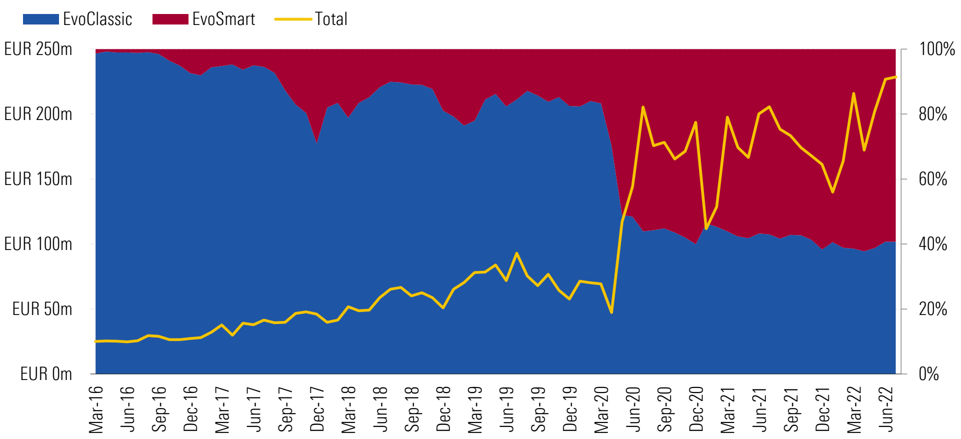
- Monthly static default data from March 2016 to July 2022, split into total, amortising and balloon loans, new and used vehicle, and various LTV bucket subsets;
- Monthly static recovery data from March 2016 to July 2022, split into total, amortising and balloon loans, and new and used vehicle subsets;
- Monthly dynamic origination and delinquency data from March 2016 to July 2022;
- Monthly static and dynamic prepayment data from March 2016 to July 2022; and
- Portfolio stratification tables as at 31 August 2022 and the related theoretical amortisation schedule.

Originations and Outstanding Balances

DBRS Morningstar notes a marked increase in the origination volumes mid-2020 onwards. The growth in origination volumes has been aided by new sales cooperation with automobile associations and a growth in dealer partners.

The discontinuation of another product not eligible for this transaction, Evo SuperSmart, led to an increase in the origination volumes of EvoSmart contracts. The origination mix of auto new and auto used remains unchanged: approximately 25% of the originations relate to new vehicles, and 75% relate to used.

Exhibit 13 Origination Volumes



Source: Bank11

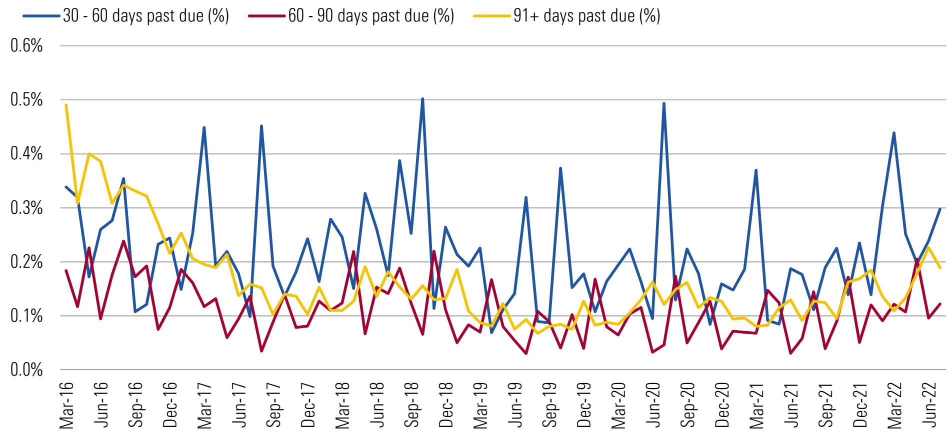
In line with the broader growth of new vehicle registrations in Germany, Bank 11's originations increased consistently since 2016 and subsequently experienced a small drop in March 2020, driven by the lockdown measures and the wider impact on demand by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, returning quickly to the previous levels from April 2020 onwards. Since then, origination volumes remain on an upward trajectory with Bank11 forecasting further growth.

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

Though the delinquency levels fluctuate month on month, the rates observed remain consistent over the period and remain at very low levels.

Exhibit 14 Delinquencies



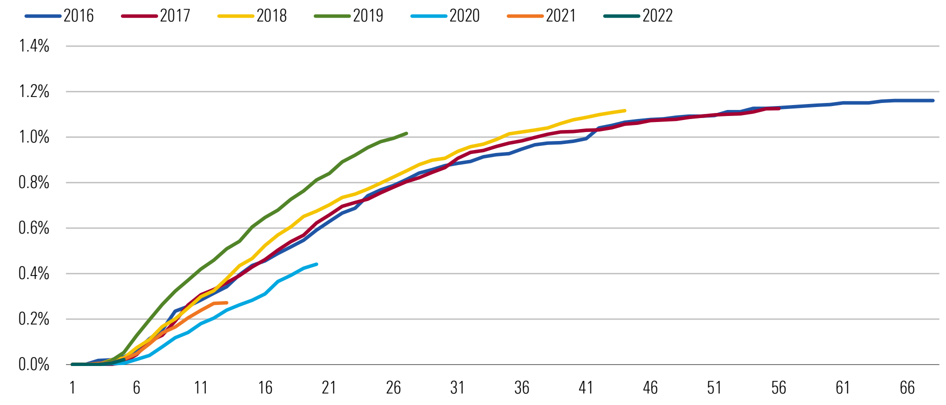
Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Defaults

DBRS Morningstar understands that the default definition used in the preparation of the historical default performance data is the same definition applied to the transaction. The definition of defaulted receivables includes loan contracts terminated by the Servicer for good cause, the security in respect of the receivable has been enforced by the Servicer, the borrower is insolvent or the Servicer declared the receivable due and payable in full in accordance with section 498 of the BGB.

DBRS Morningstar notes that historical defaults experienced by Bank11 are consistent, low and comparable with other similar German auto transactions. Based on the pool composition, DBRS Morningstar established lifetime defaults for each loan type and constructed a portfolio-level expected default of 1.4%.

Exhibit 15 Defaults – Total Portfolio



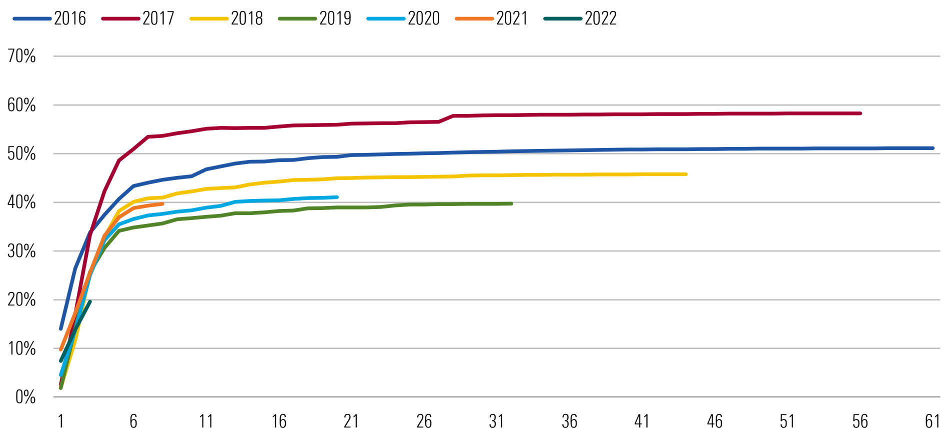
Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Recoveries

Balloon loans demonstrate a stronger recovery performance when compared with amortising loans. Although no split of recoveries data was available for new and used vehicles, the underlying exposure reporting for previous transactions was considered.

The expected recovery rate derived for this transaction is lower than for peers in Germany. DBRS Morningstar attributes this to a larger share of used vehicles comprising the portfolio. Further, in line with the growth in originations, the volume of recoveries (and therefore defaults) related to used vehicles increased proportionally.

Exhibit 16 Recoveries – Total Portfolio



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

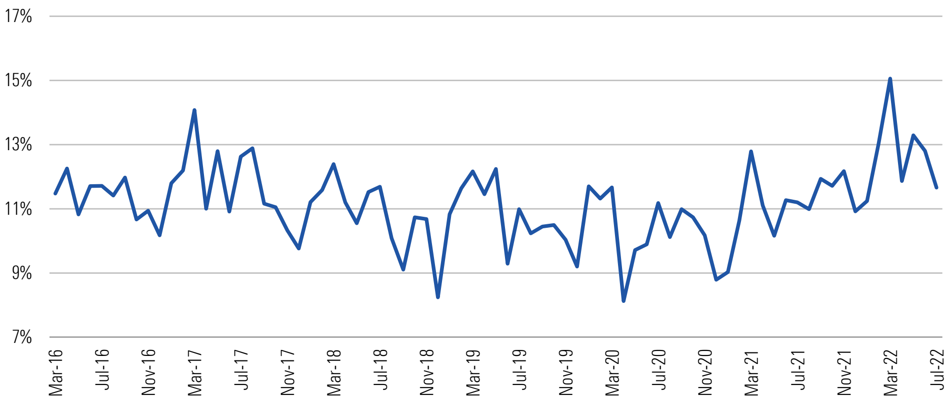
DBRS Morningstar understands that the historical performance data related to recoveries now includes the proceeds of a bad debt sale, previously excluded from the historical performance data. These proceeds were applied retrospectively leading to an increase across the vintage curves.

Based on the pool composition, DBRS Morningstar established an expected recovery for each loan type and constructed a portfolio-level expected recovery rate of 46.8%.

Prepayments

DBRS Morningstar received static and dynamic prepayment data for the portfolio. Annualised prepayment rates (prepayments/non-defaulted receivables) for the portfolio have typically fluctuated between 8% and 12%. The annualised WA prepayment rate for the period is approximately 11.3%. Lower levels were reported in 2020, representing the effect of lockdowns but the levels have risen and normalised more recently.

Exhibit 17 Prepayments



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

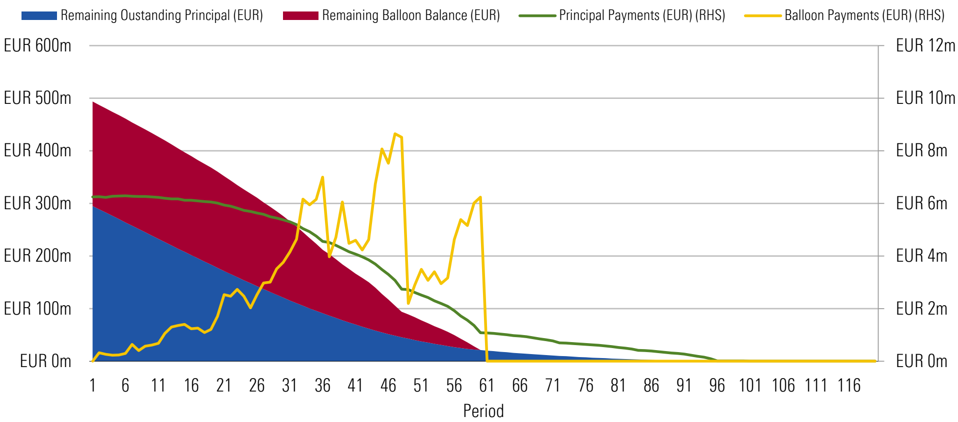
Portfolio Amortisation and Interest Rate

The purchase price that the Issuer paid for the receivables to Bank11 is based on the actual principal balance due from borrowers under the loan contracts. The value of the principal component is aligned with the issuance size of the Notes.

The transaction is static and the WA interest rate of the pool is 3.7%. Approximately 9.4% of the receivables have contractual interest rates associated with them that are higher than or equal to 4.0%, whereas 33.1% of the receivables have a yield less than 3.0%. DBRS Morningstar has considered rating-specific levels of yield compression within the cash flow analysis with the WA minimum yield compressed to 3.3% in a AAA (sf) scenario. Lower levels of yield compression were considered for lower rating levels.

The exhibit below demonstrates the theoretical amortisation of the initial portfolio, assuming no prepayments and no defaults. The amortisation profile for the monthly instalments is linear and reflects a broad range of remaining terms. As is typical with transactions that encumber final balloon instalments, these fall due at contract maturity and indicate certain concentrations leading to volatility at the tail end of the transaction.

Exhibit 18 Theoretical Amortisation Schedule



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

Summary of Cash Flow Scenarios

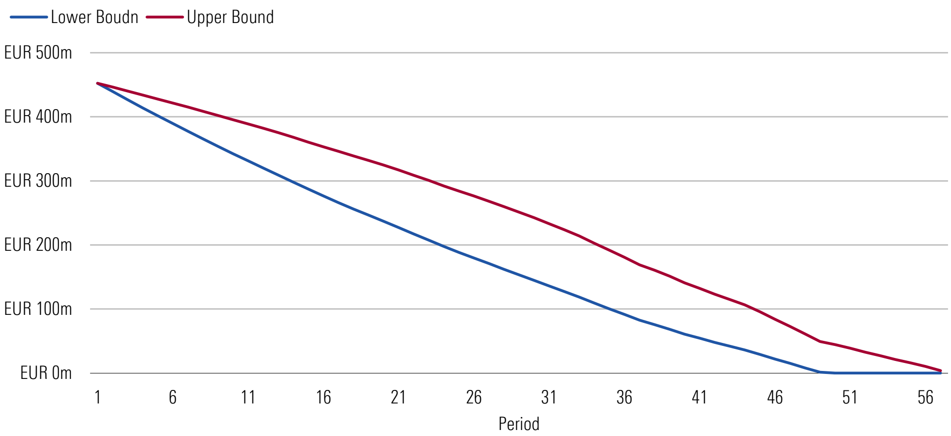
DBRS Morningstar's cash flow assumptions focused on the amount and timing of defaults and recoveries, prepayment speeds, and interest rates. Several different prepayment scenarios were evaluated within the cashflow analysis that considered prepayment rates between 0% and 25%. DBRS Morningstar notes the transaction is sensitive to zero prepayment scenarios. 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.

Interest Rate Risk and Basis Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the fixed interest rate on the loan receivables and the one-month Euribor floating rate linked to the Class A Notes. To mitigate the risk, the Issuer is expected to enter into swap agreements with a swap counterparty that is expected to meet DBRS Morningstar's minimum criteria to act in such capacity.

Under the interest rate swap agreement, the Issuer pays on each payment date a fixed rate while the swap counterparty pays one-month Euribor. The interest rate hedging for the Class A Notes is through a collar swap that fixes the range within which the swap notional could oscillate. The swap upper and lower bounds are illustrated in the below exhibit.

Exhibit 19 Interest rate swap upper and lower bounds



Source: Bank11, DBRS Morningstar.

DBRS Morningstar notes there is a tail-end risk in certain low prepayment scenarios where the swap terminates prior to the Class A Notes amortising in full. Consequently, the remaining balance of the Class A Notes remains fully unhedged.

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

Prepayment Stress

Prepayments may lead to a reduction in the availability of excess spread. Within the cash flow analysis, sensitivities to annualised prepayment rates of between 0% and 25% were evaluated.

Default and Recovery Assumptions

DBRS Morningstar considered default maturity to be aligned with the maximum term of the underlying agreements. For vintages that were not fully seasoned, defaults were projected to maturity using historical data relating to default timings.

	Expected	AAA (sf)	A (sf)	BBB (sf)	BB (low) (sf)
Default Rate (%)	1.4	11.0	5.6	3.7	1.9
Recovery Rate (%)	46.8	30.4	35.9	39.2	43.6

DBRS Morningstar applied high-range core multiples to the expected default rate, and made adjustments to incorporate the balloon risk presented in arriving at its adjusted multiple.

Defaults and Recovery Timings

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 probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), for each rated pool based on a review of historical data. Adverse changes to asset performance may cause stresses to assumptions and therefore have a negative effect on credit ratings. The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the ratings to various changes in the expected default rates and loss severity assumptions relative to the expected assumptions that DBRS Morningstar used to assign 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 (sf)	A (high) (sf)
	50	AA (sf)	A (high) (sf)	A (low) (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)	BB (high) (sf)
	50	BBB (sf)	BB (high) (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 (high) (sf)	BB (high) (sf)
	50	BB (high) (sf)	BB (high) (sf)	BB (low) (sf)

Class D Notes

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

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 approximately 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 represented equally the remaining 8% of total credit volume as of December 2021, which is consistent with 2020. For retail loan financing, within the scope of this securitisation transaction, 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 16,000 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 that 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 2021 reduced slightly from previous years averaging approximately 45% compared with 50% earlier. Over the same period the automatic decline rate increased to over 25% from 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 than 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, Intertrust (Deutschland) GmbH has been appointed as the substitute servicer facilitator, also known as the 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. 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 risk 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* (29 October 2021), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/387042/rating-european-consumer-and-commercial-asset-backed-securitisations.

Other methodologies referenced in this transaction are listed below:

- *Legal Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* (22 July 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/400166/legal-criteria-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *Rating European Structured Finance Transactions Methodology* (15 July 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/399899/rating-european-structured-finance-transactions-methodology.
- *Operational Risk Assessment for European Structured Finance Servicers* (15 September 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/402774/operational-risk-assessment-for-european-structured-finance-servicers.
- *Operational Risk Assessment for European Structured Finance Originators* (15 September 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/402773/operational-risk-assessment-for-european-structured-finance-originators.
- *Derivative Criteria for European Structured Finance Transactions* (20 September 2021), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/384624/derivative-criteria-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *Interest Rate Stresses for European Structured Finance Transactions* (22 September 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/402943/interest-rate-stresses-for-european-structured-finance-transactions.
- *DBRS Morningstar Criteria: Approach to Environmental, Social, and Governance Risk Factors in Credit Ratings* (17 May 2022), https://www.dbrsmorningstar.com/research/396929/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

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