

STS Term Master Checklist FCT E-CARAT 10



PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) EU SAS

26th September 2019



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This is the STS Term Master Checklist for STS Term Verifications.

This STS Term Checklist must be read together with the PCS Procedures Manual and the PCS Term Evidentiary Standards Manual. This document is based upon the materials received by PCS as at the date of this document. Any page references in this document are to the prospectus unless otherwise stated.

PCS comments in this STS Term Master Checklist are based on PCS' interpretation of the STS Regulation (the "Regulation") informed by (a) the text of the Regulation itself, (b) the EBA guidelines and recommendations issued in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Regulation (the "EBA Guidelines") and (c) any relevant national competent authorities interpretation of the STS criteria to the extent known to PCS.

It is important that the reader of this checklist reviews and understands the disclaimer referred to on the following page.

26th September 2019



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When entering any of the "Transaction" sections of the PCS Website, you will be asked to declare that you are allowed to do so under the legislation of your country. The circulation and distribution of information regarding securitisation instruments (including securities) that is available on the PCS Website may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. Persons receiving any information or documents with respect to or in connection with instruments (including securities) available on the PCS Website are required to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable restrictions.

Prime Collateralised Securities (PCS) STS Verification

Individual(s) undertaking the assessment	Dr Martina Spaeth
Date of Verification	26 September 2019
The transaction to be verified (the “Transaction”)	FCT E-CARAT 10
Issuer	FCT E-CARAT 10
Originator	Opel Bank GmbH
Lead Manager(s)	BNP Paribas, UniCredit Bank AG
Transaction Legal Counsel	Hogan Lovells International LLP, Hogan Lovells (Paris) LLP
Rating Agencies	S&P, DBRS
Stock Exchange	Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Closing Date	26 September 2019

1	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.1. The title to the underlying exposures shall be acquired by the SSPE by means of a true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect in a manner that is enforceable against the seller or any other third party. The transfer of the title to the SSPE shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the seller's insolvency.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>1. The title to the underlying exposures shall be acquired by the SSPE by means of a true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect in a manner that is enforceable against the seller or any other third party.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p><i>PCS has been provided with and reviewed a draft of the French law legal opinion provided by Hogan Lovells in Paris and a draft of the German Law legal opinion provided by Hogan Lovells in Frankfurt.</i></p> <p>Confirmation of true sale i.e. enforceability of assignment and an assessment of the re-characterisation risks is made in the German Law Legal Opinion.</p> <p>We note that in the absence of significant risk transfer the German Law Legal Opinion has highlighted an increased risk of recharacterization (into a loan).</p> <p>We also note that the Seller has strict limitations to repurchase loans and has assigned the loans to the issuer without recourse.</p> <p>See also the Receivables Purchase Agreement, where it is represented under 6.2 (<i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i>).</p> <p>"b) Each Receivable: (i) is validly existing and freely assignable and (ii) contains enforceable provisions such as to render the rights and remedies of the holder thereof adequate for the realisation of the Seller Collateral.</p> <p>g) Each Receivable represents the genuine, legal, valid and binding payment obligation in writing of the Borrower thereon, enforceable by the holder thereof in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganisation or similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights in general</p> <p>l) The Seller is entitled to transfer title to the Purchased Property (<i>Verfügungsbefugnis</i>); and, upon execution and delivery of the Receivables Purchase Agreement by the Seller, the Issuer shall have all of the right and interest (<i>Forderungsinhaberschaft</i>) of the Seller in and to the Purchased Property free of any lien other than statutory liens or liens attaching by operation of law.</p> <p>See also the prospectus, "<i>Representations of the Seller</i>", 7th bullet point, same wording as g) above.</p> <p>"True sale" is not a legal concept but a rating agency creation.</p> <p>The essence of a "true sale" is that the property in the securitised assets has legally moved from the originator(s)/seller to the SSPE in such a way that the SSPE's ownership will be recognised as a matter of law, including and especially in the case of the insolvency of the originator(s)/seller. In a "true sale" the insolvency officer and creditors of the insolvent originator/seller are not able to satisfy the claims of the originator/seller's creditor out of the proceeds of the securitised assets. Following a "true sale" there is no legal device by which the assets can automatically revert to the originator/seller's ownership. Such automatic reversion is associated with security interests and anathema to a "true sale".</p> <p>This is clearly stated in the wording of the Regulation (20.1). The expression "transfer to the same effect" indicates that, as long as the conditions in the preceding paragraph are met, the Regulation does not seek to limit the type of legal devices which can be used to effect such transfer of title.</p> <p>The issue of "true sale" is separate from the issue of "clawback". "Clawback" refers to legal processes through which, in the insolvency of the seller of an asset, an insolvency officer is entitled to reverse the sale – even in cases where a "true sale" has taken place.</p> <p>All European jurisdictions, to PCS' knowledge, have rules allowing for clawbacks. Clawbacks are usually rules to avoid a company heading towards insolvency from "defrauding" its existing creditors either by selling assets at very low prices (to friends and relations) or unfairly preferring certain creditors over others. However, as confirmed in the French legal opinion, no clawback applies to the transfer of the underlying exposures in the context of a French law governed securitisation.</p>		

In any case, the Regulation (20.1) does not require STS “true sales” to be fully clawback proof since this would mean that no European securitisation could ever be STS. It does require the sale not to be subject to “severe clawback”. The Regulation does not define “severe clawback” but gives an example (20.2) where a clawback may occur.

The Regulation (20.3) also explicitly excludes from the definition of “severe clawback” the traditional European basis for such devices which all come under the general category of “preferences”.

PCS further notes that the examples (20.2 and 20.3) refer to the insolvency law of a jurisdiction and therefore believes that clawback risk is to be assessed on a jurisdictional basis rather than on a transactional basis.

Finally, PCS does not believe and nor is there any evidence that the legislators or regulatory authorities are seeking to craft a higher standard than that which has been used for decades by the market and was the basis for the legislative text.

Based on the above considerations, PCS believes that transfers from a jurisdiction meeting the following criteria – absent any other indications – shall not fall within the definition of “severe clawback”:

- Clawback requires an unfair preference “defrauding” creditors;
- Clawback puts the burden of proof on the insolvency officer or creditors – in other words it cannot be automatic nor require the purchaser to prove their innocence.

Since “severe clawback” is a jurisdictional concept, in analysing this issue PCS will therefore first seek to determine the originator’s jurisdiction for the purposes of insolvency law. This would be its centre of main interest or “COMI”.

The second step would be to determine whether the relevant COMI contains severe claw back provisions in its insolvency legislation.

Although the determination of a COMI can be a technically fraught analysis of international conflicts of law, PCS notes that in the vast majority of securitisations there is no real issue as the COMI is self-evident.

In the case of the Transaction, title to the assets is transferred by means of assignments from a German credit institution to a French Fonds Commun de Titrisation.

The legal opinion from the transaction counsel confirmed that the assignment from the Seller to the Issuer meets the definition of “true sale” outlined above.

The Seller is incorporated in Germany.

The German Legal Opinion deals with the transfer and assignability of the Receivables.

“the *in rem* transfer of the Purchased Property in accordance with the Receivables Purchase Agreement from the Seller to the Issuer will, upon the later of the occurrence of the Closing Date or Further Purchase Date, as applicable, and the receipt of the Initial Purchase Price or Further Purchase Price, as applicable, by the Seller pursuant to clauses 5.1 and 5.2 of the Receivables Purchase Agreement and in so far as such Receivables came into existence prior to the commencement of insolvency proceedings in relation to the Seller, be recognised by the competent courts in Germany as being effective to transfer legal title to such Receivables to the Issuer pursuant to the terms of the Receivables Purchase Agreement, will be binding on any creditors of the Seller or an insolvency administrator and, thus, allow for segregation (*Aussonderung*) in any insolvency proceedings of the Seller. The transfer of the Purchased Property will have the effect that title to such Purchased Property will pass from the Seller to the Issuer so that the Issuer will be recognised as the unrestricted (*uneingeschränkter*) creditor (*Gläubiger*) and owner (*Eigentümer*) of the Purchased Property and, however, in respect of the Seller Collateral subject to the security purpose agreed with the Borrower under or in connection with the Loan Contract;”

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on *background and rationale*

True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))

16. The criterion specified in Article 20(1) aims to ensure that the underlying exposures are beyond the reach of, and are effectively ring-fenced and segregated from, the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller’s insolvency, enabling an effective recourse to the ultimate claims for the underlying exposures.

22. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:

- (a) how to substantiate the confidence of third parties with respect to compliance with Article 20(1): it is understood that this should be achieved by providing a legal opinion. While the guidance does not explicitly require the provision of a legal opinion in all cases, the guidance expects a legal opinion to be provided as a general rule, and omission to be an exception;
- (b) the triggers to effect the perfection of the transfer if assignments are perfected at a later stage than at the closing of the transaction.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))

True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect¹⁰. For the purposes of Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and in order to substantiate the confidence of third parties, including in accordance with Article 28 of that Regulation and competent authorities meeting the requirements specified therein, all of the following should be provided:

- (a) confirmation of the true sale or confirmation that, under the applicable national framework, the assignment or transfer segregate the underlying exposures from the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, with the same legal effect as that achieved by means of true sale;
- (b) confirmation of the enforceability of the true sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect referred to in point (a) against the seller or any other third party, under the applicable national legal framework;
- (c) assessment of clawback risks and re-characterisation risks

11. The confirmation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 10 should be achieved by the provision of a legal opinion provided by qualified external legal counsel, except in the case of repeat issuances in standalone securitisation structures or master trusts that use the same legal mechanism for the transfer, including instances in which the legal framework is the same.

12. The legal opinion referred to in paragraph 11 should be accessible and made available to any relevant third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and any relevant competent authority from among those referred to in Article 29 of that regulation.

2	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.1. The title to the underlying exposures shall be acquired by the SSPE by means of a true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect in a manner that is enforceable against the seller or any other third party. The transfer of the title to the SSPE shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the seller's insolvency.</p>
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>2. The transfer of the title to the SSPE shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the seller's insolvency.</p>
	<p>Verified? Yes</p>
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p><i>Please see statements under criterion 1 above.</i></p> <p>Also, in the Prospectus, Risk Factors, there is a discussion of the <i>"Risk of Re-characterisation of the Securitisation as a Loan Secured by Receivables"</i></p> <p>See also in Prospectus, Risk Factors on <i>"Notice of Assignment"</i></p> <p><i>"The assignment of the Receivables will only be disclosed to the Borrowers upon occurrence of <i>inter alia</i> one of the following events:</i></p> <p>(a) the Seller is replaced as Servicer under the Servicing Agreement following the occurrence of a Servicer Default; or</p> <p>(b) an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing in respect of the Seller or the Servicer.</p> <p><i>The German Law Legal Opinion discusses the Seller's Insolvency, the clawback risks and the notification to Borrowers and opines suitably.</i></p>
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))</p> <p>16. The criterion specified in Article 20(1) aims to ensure that the underlying exposures are beyond the reach of, and are effectively ring-fenced and segregated from, the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, enabling an effective recourse to the ultimate claims for the underlying exposures.</p> <p>22. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:</p> <p>(a) how to substantiate the confidence of third parties with respect to compliance with Article 20(1): it is understood that this should be achieved by providing a legal opinion. While the guidance does not explicitly require the provision of a legal opinion in all cases, the guidance expects a legal opinion to be provided as a general rule, and omission to be an exception;</p> <p>(b) the triggers to effect the perfection of the transfer if assignments are perfected at a later stage than at the closing of the transaction.</p>
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>

4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))

True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect

10. For the purposes of Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and in order to substantiate the confidence of third parties, including third parties verifying simple, transparent and standardised (STS) compliance in accordance with Article 28 of that Regulation and competent authorities meeting the requirements specified therein, all of the following should be provided:

- (a) confirmation of the true sale or confirmation that, under the applicable national framework, the assignment or transfer segregate the underlying exposures from the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, with the same legal effect as that achieved by means of true sale;
- (b) confirmation of the enforceability of the true sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect referred to in point (a) against the seller or any other third party, under the applicable national legal framework;
- (c) assessment of clawback risks and re-characterisation risks.

11. The confirmation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 10 should be achieved by the provision of a legal opinion provided by qualified external legal counsel, except in the case of repeat issuances in standalone securitisation structures or master trusts that use the same legal mechanism for the transfer, including instances in which the legal framework is the same.

12. The legal opinion referred to in paragraph 11 should be accessible and made available to any relevant third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and any relevant competent authority from among those referred to in Article 29 of that regulation.

Legislative text	
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, any of the following shall constitute severe clawback provisions:</p> <p>(a) provisions which allow the liquidator of the seller to invalidate the sale of the underlying exposures solely on the basis that it was concluded within a certain period before the declaration of the seller's insolvency;</p> <p>(b) provisions where the SSPE can only prevent the invalidation referred to in point (a) if it can prove that it was not aware of the insolvency of the seller at the time of sale.</p>	
STS criteria	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
Neither provision applies. Legal opinion opines suitably.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))	
<p>17. The criterion in Article 20(2) is designed to ensure the enforceability of the transfer of legal title in the event of the seller's insolvency. More specifically, if the underlying exposures sold to the SSPE could be reclaimed for the sole reason that their transfer was effected within a certain period before the seller's insolvency, or if the SSPE could prevent the reclaim only by proving that it was unaware of the seller's insolvency at the time of transfer, such clauses would expose investors to a high risk that the underlying exposures would not effectively back their contractual claims. For this reason, Article 20(2) specifies that such clauses constitute severe clawback provisions, which may not be contained in STS securitisation.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))	
<i>True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect</i>	
<p>10. For the purposes of Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and in order to substantiate the confidence of third parties, including third parties verifying simple, transparent and standardised (STS) compliance in accordance with Article 28 of that Regulation and competent authorities meeting the requirements specified therein, all of the following should be provided:</p> <p>(a) confirmation of the true sale or confirmation that, under the applicable national framework, the assignment or transfer segregate the underlying exposures from the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, with the same legal effect as that achieved by means of true sale;</p> <p>(b) confirmation of the enforceability of the true sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect referred to in point (a) against the seller or any other third party, under the applicable national legal framework;</p> <p>(c) assessment of clawback risks and re-characterisation risks.</p> <p>11. The confirmation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 10 should be achieved by the provision of a legal opinion provided by qualified external legal counsel, except in the case of repeat issuances in standalone securitisation structures or master trusts that use the same legal mechanism for the transfer, including instances in which the legal framework is the same.</p> <p>12. The legal opinion referred to in paragraph 11 should be accessible and made available to any relevant third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and any relevant competent authority from among those referred to in Article 29 of that regulation.</p>	

Legislative text	
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
20.3. For the purpose of paragraph 1, clawback provisions in national insolvency laws that allow the liquidator or a court to invalidate the sale of underlying exposures in case of fraudulent transfers, unfair prejudice to creditors or of transfers intended to improperly favour particular creditors over others, shall not constitute severe clawback provisions.	
STS criteria	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
See comment to points 1 and 2 above.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))	
18. Whereas, pursuant to Article 20(2), contractual terms and conditions attached to the transfer of title that expose investors to a high risk that the securitised assets will be reclaimed in the event of the seller's insolvency should not be permissible in STS securitisations, such prohibition should not include the statutory provisions granting the right to a liquidator or a court to invalidate the transfer of title with the aim of preventing or combating fraud, as referred to in Article 20(3).	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))	
<i>True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect</i>	
10. For the purposes of Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and in order to substantiate the confidence of third parties, including third parties verifying simple, transparent and standardised (STS) compliance in accordance with Article 28 of that Regulation and competent authorities meeting the requirements specified therein, all of the following should be provided:	
(a) confirmation of the true sale or confirmation that, under the applicable national framework, the assignment or transfer segregate the underlying exposures from the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, with the same legal effect as that achieved by means of true sale;	
(b) confirmation of the enforceability of the true sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect referred to in point (a) against the seller or any other third party, under the applicable national legal framework;	
(c) assessment of clawback risks and re-characterisation risks.	
11. The confirmation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 10 should be achieved by the provision of a legal opinion provided by qualified external legal counsel, except in the case of repeat issuances in standalone securitisation structures or master trusts that use the same legal mechanism for the transfer, including instances in which the legal framework is the same.	
12. The legal opinion referred to in paragraph 11 should be accessible and made available to any relevant third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and any relevant competent authority from among those referred to in Article 29 of that regulation.	

3	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.4. Where the seller is not the original lender, the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect of the underlying exposures to the seller, whether that true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect is direct or through one or more intermediate steps, shall meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 to 3.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>3. Where the seller is not the original lender, the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect of the underlying exposures to the seller, whether that true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect is direct or through one or more intermediate steps, shall meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 to 3.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>PCS: This requirement does not apply to this transaction since the Receivables have been originated by the Seller.</p> <p>See Prospectus, "Securitisation Regulation" in preamble:</p> <p>"Opel Bank is the "originator" for the purposes of Article 2(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 laying down a general framework for securitisation and creating a specific framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (the "Securitisation Regulation"). All Receivables included in the Portfolio have been originated by Opel Bank and are sold to the Issuer by Opel Bank in its capacity as Seller.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>19. Article 20(4) specifies that, where the transfer of title occurs not directly between the seller and the SSPE but through one or more intermediary steps involving further parties, the requirements relating to the true sale, assignment or other transfer with the same legal effect, apply at each step.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))</p> <p><i>True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect</i></p> <p>10. For the purposes of Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and in order to substantiate the confidence of third parties, including third parties verifying simple, transparent and standardised (STS) compliance in accordance with Article 28 of that Regulation and competent authorities meeting the requirements specified therein, all of the following should be provided:</p> <p>(a) confirmation of the true sale or confirmation that, under the applicable national framework, the assignment or transfer segregate the underlying exposures from the seller, its creditors and its liquidators, including in the event of the seller's insolvency, with the same legal effect as that achieved by means of true sale;</p> <p>(b) confirmation of the enforceability of the true sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect referred to in point (a) against the seller or any other third party, under the applicable national legal framework;</p> <p>(c) assessment of clawback risks and re-characterisation risks.</p> <p>11. The confirmation of the aspects referred to in paragraph 10 should be achieved by the provision of a legal opinion provided by qualified external legal counsel, except in the case of repeat issuances in standalone securitisation structures or master trusts that use the same legal mechanism for the transfer, including instances in which the legal framework is the same.</p> <p>12. The legal opinion referred to in paragraph 11 should be accessible and made available to any relevant third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and any relevant competent authority from among those referred to in Article 29 of that regulation.</p>		

4	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.5. Where the transfer of the underlying exposures is performed by means of an assignment and perfected at a later stage than at the closing of the transaction, the triggers to affect such perfection shall, at least include the following events:</p> <p>(a) severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing;</p> <p>(b) insolvency of the seller; and</p> <p>(c) unremedied breaches of contractual obligations by the seller, including the seller's default.</p>
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>4. Where the transfer of the underlying exposures is performed by means of an assignment and perfected at a later stage than at the closing of the transaction, the triggers to effect such perfection shall, at least include the following events:</p> <p>(a) severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing;</p> <p>(b) insolvency of the seller; and</p> <p>(c) unremedied breaches of contractual obligations by the seller, including the seller's default.</p>
	<p>Verified? Yes</p>
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p><i>Under German Statutory Law there is no further perfection requirement, therefore such assignment is legally valid, binding and enforceable.</i></p> <p>See "Receivables Purchase Agreement ,<i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i>".</p> <p>"(I) The Seller is entitled to transfer title to the Purchased Property (<i>Verfügungsbefugnis</i>); and, upon execution and delivery of the Receivables Purchase Agreement by the Seller, the Issuer shall have all of the right and interest (<i>Forderungsinhaberschaft</i>) of the Seller in and to the Purchased Property free of any lien other than statutory liens or liens attaching by operation of law."</p> <p>Criterion 4 requires two steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine whether the transfer of the assets is by means of an unperfected assignment; and - If it is, whether the transaction contains the requisite triggers. <p>Although the transfer is not notified to the borrowers (only upon the default of the Seller), the German legal opinion confirms that such notification is not required to fully perfect the transfer of ownership in the loans to the SSPE. Accordingly, this transaction does not operate by way of an unperfected assignment and the issue of triggers does not arise.</p> <p>Indeed, the Legal Opinion confirms that the signing and delivery (remise) by the Seller to the Issuer of the Transfer Document as contemplated in the Receivables Purchase Agreement entails the transfer to the Issuer of title to the Receivables designated and individualised in such Receivables Assignment Document (Annex to RPA).</p> <p>The notification to a Borrower has not effects on the perfection of the assignment, but implies only that: (i) such Borrower will be bound to direct its payments under such Purchased Receivables to the Issuer, (ii) a payment made by such Borrower to the Seller under such Purchased Receivables will not be a valid discharge of such Borrower's obligations under such Purchased Receivables and (iii) such Borrower may be obliged to pay twice in favour of the Issuer.</p>
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))</p> <p>20. The objective of the criterion in Article 20(5) is to minimise legal risks related to unperfected transfers in the context of an assignment of the underlying exposures, by specifying a minimum set of events subsequent to closing that should trigger the perfection of the transfer of the underlying exposures.</p>

22. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:

(a) how to substantiate the confidence of third parties with respect to compliance with Article 20(1): it is understood that this should be achieved by providing a legal opinion. While the guidance does not explicitly require the provision of a legal opinion in all cases, the guidance expects a legal opinion to be provided as a general rule, and omission to be an exception;

(b) the triggers to effect the perfection of the transfer if assignments are perfected at a later stage than at the closing of the transaction.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

4.1 True sale, assignment or transfer with the same legal effect, representations and warranties (Article 20(1)-(6))

Severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing

13. For the purposes of Article 20(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the transaction documentation should identify, with regard to the trigger of 'severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing', credit quality thresholds that are objectively observable and related to the financial health of the seller.

Insolvency of the seller

14. For the purposes of Article 20(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the trigger of 'insolvency of the seller' should refer, at least, to events of legal insolvency as defined in national legal frameworks.

5	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.6. The seller shall provide representations and warranties that, to the best of its knowledge, the underlying exposures included in the securitisation are not encumbered or otherwise in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>5. The seller shall provide representations and warranties that, to the best of its knowledge, the underlying exposures included in the securitisation are not encumbered or otherwise in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See "<i>Representations of the Seller</i>" in the prospectus.</p> <p>Each Receivable: (i) is validly existing and freely assignable and (ii) contains enforceable provisions such as to render the rights and remedies of the holder thereof adequate for the realisation of the Seller Collateral and (iii) is free from any Security Interest</p> <p>and in the "<i>Receivables Purchase Agreement</i>" in "Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables", that</p> <p>"(b) Each Receivable: (i) is validly existing and freely assignable and (ii) contains enforceable provisions such as to render the rights and remedies of the holder thereof adequate for the realisation of the Seller Collateral. (iii) is free from any Security Interest"</p> <p>...</p> <p>(h) Immediately prior to the sale, transfer and assignment of the Receivables pursuant to this Agreement,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) the Seller held unrestricted legal title to and the beneficial interest in each Receivable.</p> <p>(t) To the Seller's knowledge or to what the Seller ought to have known (acting as diligent merchant / ordentlicher Kaufmann) (<i>Kenntnis oder kennen müssen</i>),</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) no right of rescission, termination, set-off, counterclaim, defence (Einwendungen und Einreden) or warranty claim of the Borrower has been asserted or threatened with respect to any Receivable and none of the Borrowers has exercised its right of revocation within the term of revocation."</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>21. The objective of the criterion in Article 20(6), which requires the seller to provide the representations and warranties confirming to the seller's best knowledge that the transferred exposures are neither encumbered nor otherwise in a condition that could potentially adversely affect the enforceability of the transfer of title, is to ensure that the underlying exposures are not only beyond the reach not only of the seller but equally of its creditors, and to allocate the commercial risk of the encumbrance of the underlying exposures to the seller.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>		

6	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.7. The underlying exposures transferred from, or assigned by, the seller to the SSPE shall meet pre-determined, clear and documented eligibility criteria which do not allow for active portfolio management of those exposures on a discretionary basis. For the purpose of this paragraph, substitution of exposures that are in breach of representations and warranties shall not be considered active portfolio management. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.	
	STS criteria	
	6. The underlying exposures transferred from, or assigned by, the seller to the SSPE shall meet pre-determined, clear and documented eligibility criteria....	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i> , a) to l) and Receivables Purchase Agreement, <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> , Schedule 2, a) to l).	
	The EBA Guidelines clarify that “clear” does not mean easily readable or comprehended by a non-expert. In the Regulation a criterion is “clear” when a court or tribunal could determine whether, presumably in all cases, the criterion is met for each asset. In the Regulation, “clear” is about certainty of determination.	
	PCS has read the Eligibility Criteria in the Prospectus and the Receivables Purchase Agreement. As they are mandatory, they meet the “predetermined” requirement. As they are in the Prospectus they meet the “documented” requirement. PCS has also concluded that they allow determination in each case and so meet the “clear” requirement.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale		
Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20(7))		
23. The objective of this criterion in Article 20(7) is to ensure that the selection and transfer of the underlying exposures in the securitisation is done in a manner which facilitates in a clear and consistent fashion the identification of which exposures are selected for/transferred into the securitisation, and to enable the investors to assess the credit risk of the asset pool prior to their investment decisions.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.2 Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20(7))		
Clear eligibility criteria		
17. For the purposes of Article 20(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the criteria should be understood to be ‘clear’ where compliance with them is possible to be determined by a court or tribunal, as a matter of law or fact or both.		

7	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.7. The underlying exposures transferred from, or assigned by, the seller to the SSPE shall meet pre-determined, clear and documented eligibility criteria which do not allow for active portfolio management of those exposures on a discretionary basis. For the purpose of this paragraph, substitution of exposures that are in breach of representations and warranties shall not be considered active portfolio management. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>7. Which do not allow for active portfolio management of those exposures on a discretionary basis. For the purpose of this paragraph, substitution of exposures that are in breach of representations and warranties shall not be considered active portfolio management.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6e0b4; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See ISSUER REGULATIONS, 3.7 Investment Strategy.</p> <p>"The Issuer will pursue a "buy and hold" strategy. For the avoidance of doubt, the Issuer will not buy and sell the Issuer Assets as part of an active management of the portfolio."</p> <p>See also RPA, 6.2 <i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i> (applicable to each Cut-Off Date and Further Purchase Cut-Off Date)</p> <p>(e) "No selection procedures believed to be adverse to the Issuer were utilised in selecting the Receivables from those receivables of the Seller which meet the selection criteria set forth in this Agreement."</p> <p>See Prospectus, section <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i>, Sale and Purchase:</p> <p>"The Further Purchased Property sold to the Issuer on a Further Purchase Date will be randomly selected from the Seller's portfolio of Receivables which the Seller determines comply with the Eligibility Criteria."</p> <p>See Prospectus, section <i>SERVICING AND COLLECTIONS</i>, last paragraph:</p> <p>"Based on the Seller's, the Servicer's and the Issuer's understanding of the spirit of Article 20(7) of the Securitisation Regulation and the EBA STS Guidelines applicable to Non-ABCP Securitisations, the Seller, the Servicer and the Issuer agree not to undertake active portfolio management of the Purchased Receivables included in the portfolio on a discretionary basis."</p> <p>Replacement and repurchase is only possible subject to breaches of Eligibility Criteria.,</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the Receivables Purchase Agreement.</p> <p>Indeed, the EBA Guidelines set out seven devices to repurchase securitised assets which are not to be considered indicative of "active portfolio management". To the extent that a transaction only contains some or all of those seven devices and does not provide any other form of repurchase, then the STS criterion will be met. If the transaction should contain a repurchase device that is not included in the EBA's list, then an analysis will need to be conducted as to whether this additional device offends against the principles set out in the EBA Guidelines (15.a and b) as defining "active portfolio management".</p> <p>PCS has reviewed all the repurchase devices set out in the Receivables Purchase Agreement and these are acceptable within the context of the EBA final guidelines.</p> <p>PCS also notes that there is an explicit affirmative statement in the Prospectus to the effect that no active management of the assets backing the Transaction applies.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale</p>		

Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20(7))

24. Consistently with this objective, the active portfolio management of the exposures in the securitisation should be prohibited, given that it adds a layer of complexity and increases the agency risk arising in the securitisation by making the securitisation's performance dependent on both the performance of the underlying exposures and the performance of the management of the transaction. The payments of STS securitisations should depend exclusively on the performance of the underlying exposures.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines**4.2 Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20(7))*****Active portfolio management***

15. For the purposes of Article 20(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, active portfolio management should be understood as portfolio management to which either of the following applies:

- (a) the portfolio management makes the performance of the securitisation dependent both on the performance of the underlying exposures and on the performance of the portfolio management of the securitisation, thereby preventing the investor from modelling the credit risk of the underlying exposures without considering the portfolio management strategy of the portfolio manager;
- (b) the portfolio management is performed for speculative purposes aiming to achieve better performance, increased yield, overall financial returns or other purely financial or economic benefit.

16. The techniques of portfolio management that should not be considered active portfolio management include:

- (a) substitution or repurchase of underlying exposures due to the breach of representations or warranties;
- (b) substitution or repurchase of the underlying exposures that are subject to regulatory dispute or investigation to facilitate the resolution of the dispute or the end of the investigation;
- (c) replenishment of underlying exposures by adding underlying exposures as substitutes for amortised or defaulted exposures during the revolving period;
- (d) acquisition of new underlying exposures during the 'ramp up' period to line up the value of the underlying exposures with the value of the securitisation obligations;
- (e) repurchase of underlying exposures in the context of the exercise of clean-up call options, in accordance with Article 244(3)(g) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2401;
- (f) repurchase of defaulted exposures to facilitate the recovery and liquidation process with respect to those exposures;
- (g) repurchase of underlying exposures under the repurchase obligation in accordance with Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

8	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.7. The underlying exposures transferred from, or assigned by, the seller to the SSPE shall meet pre-determined, clear and documented eligibility criteria which do not allow for active portfolio management of those exposures on a discretionary basis. For the purpose of this paragraph, substitution of exposures that are in breach of representations and warranties shall not be considered active portfolio management. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>8. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.</p>		
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Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See RPA, <i>REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES</i>,</p> <p>(a) Each Receivable complies with the Eligibility Criteria.</p> <p>See also RPA, Schedule 2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.</p> <p>The following criteria will be required to be satisfied in respect of each offered Receivable as at the Cut-off Date and each Further Purchase Cut-off Date:</p> <p>See also Prospectus, <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i>, Representations of the Seller,</p> <p>“Each Receivable complies with the Eligibility Criteria.”</p> <p>This includes the “Further Purchased Property”</p> <p>“The Further Purchased Property sold to the Issuer on a Further Purchase Date will be randomly selected from the Seller’s portfolio of Receivables which the Seller determines comply with the Eligibility Criteria.”</p> <p>This criterion is a future event criterion. In other words, it cannot be either met or failed at the outset of the transaction. But if, at a later stage, it is not met, then the originator will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost.</p> <p>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction. However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</p> <p>PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the Prospectus.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20.7)</p> <p>25. Revolving periods and other structural mechanisms resulting in the inclusion of exposures in the securitisation after the closing of the transaction may introduce the risk that exposures of lesser quality can be transferred into the pool. For this reason, it should be ensured that any exposure transferred into the securitisation after the closing meets the eligibility criteria, which are no less strict than those used to structure the initial pool of the securitisation.</p> <p>26. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:</p> <p>(a) the purpose of the requirement on the portfolio management, and the provision of examples of techniques which should not be regarded as active portfolio management: this criterion should be considered without prejudice to the existing requirements with respect to the similarity of the underwriting standards in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, which requires that all the underlying exposures in a securitisation be underwritten according to similar underwriting standards;</p>		

- (b) interpretation of the term 'clear' eligibility criteria;
- (c) clarification with respect to the eligibility criteria that need to be met with respect to the exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

4.2 Eligibility criteria for the underlying exposures, active portfolio management (Article 20.7)

Eligibility criteria to be met for exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction

18. For the purposes of Article 20(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, 'meeting the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures' should be understood to mean eligibility criteria that comply with either of the following:

- (a) with regard to normal securitisations, they are no less strict than the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures at the closing of the transaction;
- (b) with regard to securitisations that issue multiple series of securities including master trusts, they are no less strict than the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures at the most recent issuance, with the results that the eligibility criteria may vary from closing to closing, with the agreement of securitisation parties and in accordance with the transaction documentation.

19. Eligibility criteria to be applied to the underlying exposures in accordance with paragraph 18 should be specified in the transaction documentation and should refer to eligibility criteria applied at exposure level.

9	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.8. The securitisation shall be backed by a pool of underlying exposures that are homogeneous in terms of asset type, taking into account the specific characteristics relating to the cash flows of the asset type including their contractual, credit risk and prepayment characteristics. A pool of underlying exposures shall only comprise one asset type. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>9. The securitisation shall be backed by a pool of underlying exposures that are homogeneous in terms of asset type, taking into account the specific characteristics relating to the cash flows of the asset type including their contractual, credit risk and prepayment characteristics. A pool of underlying exposures shall only comprise one asset type.</p>		
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Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, section <i>THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES</i>.</p> <p>Homogeneity:</p> <p>For the purposes of Article 20(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and Articles 1(a) to (d) of the regulatory technical standards on the homogeneity of the underlying exposures in securitisation, the Receivables: (i) have been underwritten according to similar underwriting standards, (ii) are serviced according to similar servicing procedures, (iii) fall within the same category of auto loans and leases and (iv) in accordance with the homogeneity factors set forth in Article 20(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and Article 2(5)(b) of the draft regulatory technical standards on the homogeneity of the underlying exposures in securitisation, the Borrowers are all resident or incorporated in one jurisdiction, being Germany.</p> <p>Receivable Characteristics, Asset Type:</p> <p>See Prospectus, section <i>CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECEIVABLES</i>.</p> <p>See Eligibility Criteria in Schedule 2 to RPA and prospectus section <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i></p> <p>(c) “The Receivable results from a Loan Contract that provides for level monthly payments (provided that the payment in the first month and the final month of the life of the Receivable may be different from the level payment) that shall amortise the Amount Financed by maturity, or from a Buy/Sell Option Loan.”</p> <p>Residence in same jurisdiction:</p> <p>See Eligibility Criteria in Schedule 2 to RPA and prospectus section <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i>.</p> <p>(b) “The Receivable is payable in EUR by a Borrower that is a resident of Germany and has provided a postal code in Germany.”</p> <p>Servicing and Underwriting Standards:</p> <p>See Eligibility Criteria in Schedule 2 to RPA and prospectus section <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i>.</p> <p>(n) “Each Receivable and the relevant Purchased Property (including any amendments thereto) was originated in accordance with the Seller’s credit and collection policy in effect at the time of the origination”</p> <p>(g) “The Receivable was originated in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the Seller’s then applicable credit policy, which is also applicable to similar Receivables which will not be securitised, in the ordinary course of its business and is governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany”</p> <p>The definition of “homogeneity” in the Regulation is to be the subject of a Regulatory Technical Standard (“RTS”). Being set out in an RTS, rather than a guideline or recommendation issued by the EBA, the definition of “homogeneity” will be legally binding on all regulatory authorities.</p>		

Although a draft of such RTS has been published by the EBA, PCS notes that such RTS has not yet come into force. It is not necessary, as a technical legal matter, for the RTS to come into force before STS securitisations are issued. In the absence of the RTS, market participants must turn to the text of the Regulation to interpret what “homogeneity” means.

In interpreting the expression, PCS has based itself on the text of the Regulation, its knowledge of the intent of the legislators – including, crucially, the legislators belief that the STS Regulation was justified by the excellent performance of most “plain vanilla” European securitisations and the draft RTS published by the EBA.

Based on the above, it seems clear to PCS that the Regulation would not seek to exclude from the STS category securitisations that have performed extremely well and are universally considered “homogenous” by market participants. This does not exonerate any transaction from being analysed against this criterion but does set the background for such analysis.

Turning, for guidance, to the draft RTS published by the EBA, four elements require examination: (a) “similar underwriting standards”, (b) “similar servicing standards”, (c) same asset class and (d) relevant risk factors.

Until the RTS is published and following the guiding principles of the EBA, we note that “similar underwriting standards” must mean something like the same type of underwriting approach, looking at the same types of data points to calculate the same type of credit risk. It cannot mean “exactly the same underwriting criteria”, since this would make it impossible for any securitisation ever to have a “homogenous” pool.

The loans were underwritten on a similar basis, they are being serviced by the Servicer on the same platform.

PCS also takes great comfort from the fact that transactions containing pools with similar characteristics have always been considered to be “homogenous” by a wide consensus of market participants.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on *background and rationale*

Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))

27. The criterion on the homogeneity as specified in the first subparagraph of Article 20(8) has been further clarified in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

10	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.8. The securitisation shall be backed by a pool of underlying exposures that are homogeneous in terms of asset type, taking into account the specific characteristics relating to the cash flows of the asset type including their contractual, credit risk and prepayment characteristics. A pool of underlying exposures shall only comprise one asset type. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>10. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable.</p>		
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Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, "Representations of the Seller", "Master Agreement" and "Receivables Purchase Agreement."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Each Receivable: (i) is validly existing and freely assignable and (ii) contains enforceable provisions such as to render the rights and remedies of the holder thereof adequate for the realisation of the Seller Collateral." • "Each Receivable represents the genuine, legal, valid and binding payment obligation in writing of the Borrower thereon, enforceable by the holder thereof in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganisation or similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights in general." • "no right of rescission, termination, set-off, counterclaim, defence (<i>Einwendungen und Einreden</i>) or warranty claim of the Borrower has been asserted or threatened with respect to any Receivable and none of the Borrowers has exercised its right of revocation within the term of revocation." <p>See Eligibility Criteria in Schedule 2 to RPA and Prospectus section ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES.</p> <p>(j) "None of the Receivables arise from Loan Contracts where the Borrower maintains a banking deposit with OPEL Bank."</p> <p>See criterion 2 in this checklist for PCS's comments.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))</p> <p>28. The objective of the criterion specified in the third sentence in the first subparagraph and in the second subparagraph of Article 20(8) is to ensure that the underlying exposures contain valid and binding obligations of the debtor/guarantor, including rights to payments or to any other income from assets supporting such payments that result in a periodic and well-defined stream of payments to the investors.</p> <p>30. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, a clarification should be provided with respect to:</p> <p>(a) interpretation of the term 'contractually binding and enforceable obligations';</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>4.3 Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))</p> <p>Contractually binding and enforceable obligations</p> <p>20. For the purposes of Article 20(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, 'obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors' should be understood to refer to all obligations contained in the contractual specification of the underlying exposures that are relevant to investors because they affect any obligations by the debtor and, where applicable, the guarantor to make payments or provide security.</p>		

11	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.8. The securitisation shall be backed by a pool of underlying exposures that are homogeneous in terms of asset type, taking into account the specific characteristics relating to the cash flows of the asset type including their contractual, credit risk and prepayment characteristics. A pool of underlying exposures shall only comprise one asset type. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.	
	STS criteria	
	11. With full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i> , "Representations of the Seller", 6 th bullet: "Each Receivable represents the genuine, legal, valid and binding payment obligation of the Borrower thereon, with full recourse to such Borrower and enforceable by the holder thereof in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganisation or similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights in general."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))	
30. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, a clarification should be provided with respect to: (a) interpretation of the term 'contractually binding and enforceable obligations';		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.3 Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))		
<i>Contractually binding and enforceable obligations</i>		
20. For the purposes of Article 20(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, 'obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors' should be understood to refer to all obligations contained in the contractual specification of the underlying exposures that are relevant to investors because they affect any obligations by the debtor and, where applicable, the guarantor to make payments or provide security.		

12	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	The underlying exposures shall have defined periodic payment streams, the instalments of which may differ in their amounts, relating to rental, principal, or interest payments, or to any other right to receive income from assets supporting such payments. The underlying exposures may also generate proceeds from the sale of any financed or leased assets.	
	STS criteria	
	12. The underlying exposures shall have defined periodic payment streams, the instalments of which may differ in their amounts.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Eligibility Criteria in Schedule 2 to RPA and prospectus section ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES. (c) "The Receivable results from a Loan Contract that provides for level monthly payments (provided that the payment in the first month and the final month of the life of the Receivable may be different from the level payment) that shall amortise the Amount Financed by maturity, or from a Buy/Sell Option Loan."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))	
30 (b) a non-exhaustive list of examples of exposures types that should be considered to have defined periodic payment streams. The individual examples are without prejudice to applicable requirements, such as the requirement with respect to the defaulted exposures in accordance with Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and the requirement with respect to the residual value in accordance with Article 20(13) of that regulation.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.3 Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))		
Exposures with periodic payment streams		
21. For the purposes of Article 20(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, exposures with defined periodic payment streams should include:		
(a) exposures payable in a single instalment in the case of revolving securitisation, as referred to in Article 20(12) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;		
(b) exposures related to credit card facilities;		
(c) exposures with instalments consisting of interest and where the principal is repaid at the maturity, including interest-only mortgages;		
(d) exposures with instalments consisting of interest and repayment of a portion of the principal, where either of the following conditions is met:		
(i) the remaining principal is repaid at the maturity;		
(ii) the repayment of the principal is dependent on the sale of assets securing the exposure, in accordance with Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and paragraphs 47 to 49;		
(e) exposures with temporary payment holidays as contractually agreed between the debtor and the lender.		

13	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	The underlying exposures shall have defined periodic payment streams, the instalments of which may differ in their amounts, relating to rental, principal, or interest payments, or to any other right to receive income from assets supporting such payments. The underlying exposures may also generate proceeds from the sale of any financed or leased assets.	
	STS criteria	
	13. Relating to rental, principal, or interest payments, or to any other right to receive income from assets supporting such payments. The underlying exposures may also generate proceeds from the sale of any financed or leased assets.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES. RETAIL AUTO LOAN RECEIVABLES General: The Receivables arise under fixed interest rate loans and are secured by, inter alia, security title (<i>Sicherungseigentum</i>) over new, ex-demonstration (including low-mileage, one-day registration vehicles (<i>Tageszulassungen</i>) and used cars and light commercial vehicles. The Receivables arise under two types of loans: Standard loans which refer to standard amortising loans and Buy/Sell Option Loans " loans which are characterised by the payment of a final balloon instalment payable by the Borrower.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))	
30 (b) a non-exhaustive list of examples of exposures types that should be considered to have defined periodic payment streams. The individual examples are without prejudice to applicable requirements, such as the requirement with respect to the defaulted exposures in accordance with Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and the requirement with respect to the residual value in accordance with Article 20(13) of that regulation.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.3 Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))		
Exposures with periodic payment streams		
21. For the purposes of Article 20(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, exposures with defined periodic payment streams should include:		
(a) exposures payable in a single instalment in the case of revolving securitisation, as referred to in Article 20(12) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;		
(b) exposures related to credit card facilities;		
(c) exposures with instalments consisting of interest and where the principal is repaid at the maturity, including interest-only mortgages;		
(d) exposures with instalments consisting of interest and repayment of a portion of the principal, where either of the following conditions is met:		
(i) the remaining principal is repaid at the maturity;		
(ii) the repayment of the principal is dependent on the sale of assets securing the exposure, in accordance with Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 and paragraphs 47 to 49;		
(e) exposures with temporary payment holidays as contractually agreed between the debtor and the lender.		

14	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	The underlying exposures shall not include transferable securities, as defined in Article 4(1), point 44 of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council other than corporate bonds, provided that they are not listed on a trading venue.	
	STS criteria	
	14. The underlying exposures shall not include transferable securities, as defined in Article 4(1), point 44 of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council other than corporate bonds, provided that they are not listed on a trading venue.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i> , "Representations of the Seller", last bullet: "No Receivable constitutes a transferable security as defined in Article 4(1) point 44 of MiFID II." See RPA, <i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i> , 6.2. "(s) None of the Loan Contracts underlying the Receivables qualifies as a silent partnership (<i>stille Gesellschaft</i>), profit-participating loan (<i>partiarisches Darlehen</i>), convertible bond (<i>Wandelanleihe</i>), convertible loan (<i>Wandeldarlehen</i>), profit participating bond (Gewinnobligation) or profit participation right (Genussrecht) or similar right under German tax law."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
	Homogeneity, obligations of the underlying exposures, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities (Article 20(8))	
29. The objective of the criterion specified in the third subparagraph is that the underlying exposures do not include transferable securities, as they may add to the complexity of the transaction and of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

15	Legislative text	
	<i>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</i>	
	20.9. The underlying exposures shall not include any securitisation position.	
	STS criteria	
	15. The underlying exposures shall not include any securitisation position.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i> , "Representations of the Seller", second-last bullet: "No Receivable constitutes a securitisation position as defined in the Securitisation Regulation"	
	EBA FINAL NON-ABCP STS GUIDELINES – STATEMENTS ON BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE	
	No resecuritisation (Article 20(9))	
31. The objective of this criterion is to prohibit resecuritisation subject to derogations for certain cases or for resecuritisation as specified in Regulation (EU) 2017/2402. This is a lesson learnt from the financial crisis, when resecuritisations were structured into highly leveraged structures in which notes of lower credit quality could be re-packaged and credit enhanced, resulting in transactions whereby small changes in the credit performance of the underlying assets had severe impacts on the credit quality of the resecuritisation bonds. The modelling of the credit risk arising in these bonds proved very difficult, also due to high levels of correlations arising in the resulting structures.		
32. The criterion is deemed sufficiently clear and does not require any further clarification.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

16	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.10. The underlying exposures shall be originated in the ordinary course of the originator's or original lender's business pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the originator or original lender applied at the time of origination to similar exposures that are not securitised.	
	STS criteria	
	16. The underlying exposures shall be originated in the ordinary course of the originator's or original lender's business.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See RPA, <i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i> , 6.2. (n) Each Receivable and the relevant Purchased Property (including any amendments thereto) was originated in accordance with the Seller's credit and collection policy in effect at the time of the origination. See RPA, Schedule 2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA (g) "The Receivable was originated in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the Seller's then applicable credit policy, which is also applicable to similar Receivables which will not be securitised, in the ordinary course of its business and is governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Underwriting standards (Article 20(10))	
33. The objective of the criterion specified in the first subparagraph of Article 20(10) is to prevent cherry picking and to ensure that the exposures that are to be securitised do not belong to exposure types that are outside the ordinary business of the originator, i.e. types of exposures in which the originator or original lender may have less expertise and/or interest at stake. This criterion is focused on disclosure of changes to the underwriting standards and aims to help the investors assess the underwriting standards pursuant to which the exposures transferred into securitisation have been originated.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

17	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.10. The underlying exposures shall be originated in the ordinary course of the originator's or original lender's business pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the originator or original lender applied at the time of origination to similar exposures that are not securitised.	
	STS criteria	
	17. Pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the originator or original lender applied at the time of origination to similar exposures that are not securitised.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See Prospectus, DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS.</p> <p><i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i></p> <p>"Representations of the Seller"</p> <p>"The Seller will, in particular, represent with regard to the Receivables that as of the Cut-off Date and each Further Purchase Cut-off Date:</p> <p>Each Receivable and the relevant Purchased Property (including any amendments thereto) was originated in accordance with the Seller's credit and collection policy in effect at the time of the origination, which also applies to loans which will not be securitised</p> <p>See RPA, "Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables, 6.2."</p> <p>"e) No selection procedures believed to be adverse to the Issuer were utilised in selecting the Receivables from those receivables of the Seller which meet the selection criteria set forth in this Agreement."</p> <p>See also RPA, "Schedule 2".</p> <p>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</p> <p>(g) "The Receivable was originated in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the Seller's then applicable credit policy, which is also applicable to similar Receivables which will not be securitised, in the ordinary course of its business and is governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany."</p>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	<p>Underwriting standards (Article 20(10))</p> <p>37. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) the term 'similar exposures', with reference to requirements specified in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;</p> <p>(b) the term 'no less stringent underwriting standards': independently of the guidance provided in these guidelines, it is understood that, in the spirit of restricting the 'originate-to-distribute' model of underwriting, where similar exposures exist on the originator's balance sheet, the underwriting standards that have been applied to the securitised exposures should also have been applied to similar exposures that have not been securitised, i.e. the underwriting standards should have been applied not solely to securitised exposures;</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

4.4 Underwriting standards, originator's expertise (Article 20(10))***No less stringent underwriting standards***

23. For the purposes of Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the underwriting standards applied to securitised exposures should be compared to the underwriting standards applied to similar exposures at the time of origination of the securitised exposures.

24. Compliance with this requirement should not require either the originator or the original lender to hold similar exposures on its balance sheet at the time of the selection of the securitised exposures or at the exact time of their securitisation, nor should it require that similar exposures were actually originated at the time of origination of the securitised exposures.

18	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>The underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying exposures are originated and any material changes from prior underwriting standards shall be fully disclosed to potential investors without undue delay.</p> <p>STS criteria</p> <p>18. The underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying exposures are originated and any material changes from prior underwriting standards shall be fully disclosed to potential investors without undue delay.</p> <p>Verified?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes</p> <p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Servicing Agreement, 4.3 (d).</p> <p>“Upon notification of the designation of the Transaction as compliant with Article 20 to 22 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer further undertakes to disclose to the Noteholders without undue delay any material change to Opel Bank’s internal policies and procedures in relation to the granting of credit, administration of credit-risk bearing portfolios and risk mitigation which either refer to the similarity of the underwriting standards further specified in any EU Commission’s Delegated Regulation specifying which underlying exposures are deemed homogeneous in accordance with Article 20(8) for the Securitisation Regulation or changes which materially affect the overall credit risk or expected average performance of the Portfolio without resulting in substantially different approaches to the assessment of the credit risk associated with the Receivables.”</p> <p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Underwriting standards (Article 20(10))</p> <p>37 (c) clarification of the requirement to disclose material changes from prior underwriting standards to potential investors without undue delay: the guidance clarifies that this requirement should be forward-looking only, referring to material changes to the underwriting standards after the closing of the securitisation. The guidance clarifies the interactions with the requirement for similarity of the underwriting standards set out in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, which requires that all the underlying exposures in securitisation be underwritten according to similar underwriting standards;</p> <p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>4.4 Underwriting standards, originator’s expertise (Article 20(10))</p> <p>Disclosure of material changes from prior underwriting standards</p> <p>25. For the purposes of Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, material changes to the underwriting standards that are required to be fully disclosed should be understood to be those material changes to the underwriting standards that are applied to the exposures that are transferred to, or assigned by, the SSPE after the closing of the securitisation in the context of portfolio management as referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16.</p> <p>26. Changes to such underwriting standards should be deemed material where they refer to either of the following types of changes to the underwriting standards:</p> <p>(a) changes which affect the requirement of the similarity of the underwriting standards further specified in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;</p> <p>(b) changes which materially affect the overall credit risk or expected average performance of the portfolio of underlying exposures without resulting in substantially different approaches to the assessment of the credit risk associated with the underlying exposures.</p> <p>27. The disclosure of all changes to underwriting standards should include an explanation of the purpose of such changes.</p> <p>28. With regard to trade receivables that are not originated in the form of a loan, reference to underwriting standards in Article 20(10) should be understood to refer to credit standards applied by the seller to short-term credit generally of the type giving rise to the securitised exposures and proposed to its customers in relation to the sales of its products and services.</p>
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19	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	In the case of securitisations where the underlying exposures are residential loans, the pool of loans shall not include any loan that was marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or, where applicable intermediaries, were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender.	
	STS criteria	
	19. In the case of securitisations where the underlying exposures are residential loans, the pool of loans shall not include any loan that was marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or, where applicable intermediaries, were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Not applicable, auto loan securitisation.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Underwriting standards (Article 20(10))	
34. The objective of the criterion specified in the second subparagraph of Article 20(10) is to prohibit the securitisation of self-certified mortgages for STS purposes, given the moral hazard that is inherent in granting such types of loans.		
37 (d) the scope of the criterion with respect to the specific types of residential loans as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 20(10) and to the nature of the information that should be captured by this criterion;		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.4 Underwriting standards, originator's expertise (Article 20(10))		
Residential loans		
29. For the purposes of Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the pool of underlying exposures should not include residential loans that were both marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or intermediaries were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender.		
30. Residential loans that were underwritten but were not marketed on the premise that the loan applicant or intermediaries were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender, or become aware after the loan was underwritten, are not captured by this requirement.		
31. For the purposes of Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the 'information' provided should be considered to be only relevant information. The relevance of the information should be based on whether the information is a relevant underwriting metric, such as information considered relevant for assessing the creditworthiness of a borrower, for assessing access to collateral and for reducing the risk of fraud.		
32. Relevant information for general non-income-generating residential mortgages should normally be considered to constitute income, and relevant information for income-generating residential mortgages should normally be considered to constitute rental income. Information that is not useful as an underwriting metric, such as mobile phone numbers, should not be considered relevant information.		

20	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>The assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness shall meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.</p> <p>STS criteria</p> <p>20. The assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness shall meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.</p> <p>Verified? Yes</p> <p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS. RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT "Representations of the Seller" "The Seller will, in particular, represent with regard to the Receivables that as of the Cut-off Date and each Further Purchase Cut-off Date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seller has in place (i) effective systems to apply its standard loan criteria for granting the Purchased Property and (ii) processes for approving and, where relevant, amending, renewing and re-financing the Purchased Property, in order to ensure that granting of the Purchased Property is based on a thorough assessment of each Borrower's creditworthiness. • The assessment of each Borrower's creditworthiness (i) will be performed on the basis of sufficient information, where appropriate obtained from the Borrower and, where necessary, on the basis of a consultation of the relevant database and (ii) will be repeated before any significant increase in the total amount is granted after the conclusion of the loan, in combination with an update of the Borrower's financial information." <p>See prospectus, section <i>THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES</i>. "...Opel Bank's underwriting policies are in line with the requirements for regulated German financial institutions and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)"</p> <p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale</p> <p>Underwriting standards (Article 20(10))</p> <p>35. The objective of the criterion specified in the third subparagraph of Article 20(10) is to ensure that the assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness is based on robust processes. It is expected that the application of this article will be limited in practice, given that the STS is limited to originators based in the EU, and the criterion is understood to cover only exposures originated by the EU originators to borrowers in non-EU countries.</p> <p>37 (e) clarification of the criterion with respect to the assessment of a borrower's creditworthiness based on equivalent requirements in third countries;</p> <p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>
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21	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.	
	STS criteria	
	21. The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, <i>ORIGINATION AND SECURITISATION EXPERIENCE</i> . "One of the main purposes of Opel Bank for at least five years has been the origination and underwriting of loan receivables of a similar nature to those securitised under this Securitisation" See RPA, " <i>Representations and Warranties as to the Seller</i> ", 6.1. (a) Prior to the Merger, the Seller is a credit institution within the meaning of section 1 (1) KWG and has obtained all necessary licenses and approvals in all jurisdictions in which the ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification. (b) After the Merger, the Seller is a credit institution within the meaning of articles L. 511-1 and following of the French Monetary and Financial Code and has obtained all necessary licenses and approvals in all jurisdictions in which the ownership or lease of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification. PCS notes that the Seller is a prudentially regulated credit institution.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Underwriting standards (Article 20(10)) 36. The objective of the criterion specified in the fourth subparagraph of Article 20(10) is for the originator or original lender to have an established performance history of credit claims or receivables similar to those being securitised, and for an appropriately long period of time. 37 (f) identification of criteria on which the expertise of the originator or the original lender should be determined: (i) when assessing if the originator or the original lender has the required expertise, some general principles should be set out against which the expertise should be assessed. The general principles have been designed to allow a robust qualitative assessment of the expertise. One of these principles is the regulatory authorisation: this is to allow for more flexibility in such qualitative assessments of the expertise if the originator or the original lender is a prudentially regulated institution which holds regulatory authorisations or permissions that are relevant with respect to origination of similar exposures. The regulatory authorisation in itself should, however, not be a guarantee that the originator or original lender has the required expertise; (ii) irrespective of such general principles, specific criteria should be developed, based on specifying a minimum period for an entity to perform the business of originating similar exposures, compliance with which would enable the entity to be considered to have a sufficient expertise. Such expertise should be assessed at the group level, so that possible restructuring at the entity level would not automatically lead to non-compliance with the expertise criterion. It is not the intention of such specific criteria to form an impediment to the entry of new participants to the market. Such entities should also be eligible for compliance with the expertise criterion, as long as their management body and senior staff with managerial responsibility for origination of similar exposures, have sufficient experience over a minimum specified period. 38. It is expected that information on the assessment of the expertise is provided in sufficient detail in the STS notification.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.4 Underwriting standards, originator's expertise (Article 20(10)) Similar exposures 22. For the purposes of Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, exposures should be considered to be similar when one of the following conditions is met:		

(a) the exposures belong to one of the following asset categories referred to in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402:

- (i) residential loans secured with one or several mortgages on residential immovable property, or residential loans fully guaranteed by an eligible protection provider among those referred to in Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 qualifying for credit quality step 2 or above as set out in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of that regulation;
- (ii) commercial loans secured with one or several mortgages on commercial immovable property or other commercial premises;
- (iii) credit facilities provided to individuals for personal, family or household consumption purposes;
- (iv) auto loans and leases;
- (v) credit card receivables;
- (vi) trade receivables;

(b) the exposures fall under the asset category of credit facilities provided to micro-, small-, medium-sized and other types of enterprises and corporates including loans and leases, as referred to in Article 2(d) of the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous in accordance with Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, as underlying exposures of a certain type of obligor;

(c) where they do not belong to any of the asset categories referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph and as referred to in the Delegated Regulation further specifying which underlying exposures are deemed to be homogeneous for the purposes of Articles 20(8) and 24(15) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the underlying exposures share similar characteristics with respect to the type of obligor, ranking of security rights, type of immovable property and/or jurisdiction.

Criteria for determining the expertise of the originator or original lender

34. For the purposes of determining whether an originator or original lender has expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised in accordance with Article 20(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, both of the following should apply:

- (a) the members of the management body of the originator or original lender and the senior staff, other than the members of the management body, responsible for managing the originating of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised should have adequate knowledge and skills in the origination of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised;
- (b) any of the following principles on the quality of the expertise should be taken into account:
 - (i) the role and duties of the members of the management body and the senior staff and the required capabilities should be adequate;
 - (ii) the experience of the members of the management body and the senior staff gained in previous positions, education and training should be sufficient;
 - (iii) the involvement of the members of the management body and the senior staff within the governance structure of the function of originating the exposures should be appropriate;
 - (iv) in the case of a prudentially regulated entity, the regulatory authorisations or permissions held by the entity should be deemed relevant to origination of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.

35. An originator or original lender should be deemed to have the required expertise when either of the following applies:

- (a) the business of the entity, or of the consolidated group to which the entity belongs for accounting or prudential purposes, has included the originating of exposures similar to those securitised, for at least five years;
- (b) where the requirement referred to in point (a) is not met, the originator or original lender should be deemed to have the required expertise where they comply with both of the following:
 - (i) at least two of the members of the management body have relevant professional experience in the origination of exposures similar to those securitised, at a personal level, of at least five years;
 - (ii) senior staff, other than members of the management body, who are responsible for managing the entity's originating of exposures similar to those securitised, have relevant professional experience in the origination of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised, at a personal level, of at least five years.

36. For the purposes of demonstrating the number of years of professional experience, the relevant expertise should be disclosed in sufficient detail and in accordance with the applicable confidentiality requirements to permit investors to carry out their obligations under Article 5(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

22	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:	
	STS criteria	
	22. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay...	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>The Seller shall offer to the SSPE in form of the "FORM OF OFFER" attached to the RPA the Receivables attached as Reference List, the "Initial Schedule of Receivables", as of the Cut-Off Date.</p> <p>The Issuer shall accept this Offer no later than the Closing Date or, for future purchases, the Reference List of "Further Receivables" as of the Further Purchase Cut-Off Date shall be accepted no later than the Further Purchase Date.</p> <p>The Cut-off Date is defined as 30th August 2019.</p> <p>The Further Purchase Cut-Off Date is defined as the end of the Month preceding the relevant Determination Date, i.e.. "The 18th Day of the next month".</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the process and confirms that the exposures are selected and transferred within one month, which fully meets the requirement as "undue delay".</p> <p>PCS has assumed that any period of three and a half months or less between pool cut date and closing will meet the requirements of the criterion. This is in line with market standards.</p>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

23	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:	
STS criteria	
23. [...] and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013...	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See prospectus, <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i> (I) (i).</p> <p>"The Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <p>(i) relating to a Borrower who the Seller considers as unlikely to pay its obligations to the Seller and/or to a Borrower who is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Seller within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation 575/2013;"</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))	
<p>39. The objective of the criterion in Article 20(11) is to ensure that STS securitisations are not characterised by underlying exposures whose credit risk has already been affected by certain negative events such as disputes with credit-impaired debtors or guarantors, debt restructuring processes or default events as identified by the EU prudential regulation. Risk analysis and due diligence assessments by investors become more complex whenever the securitisation includes exposures subject to certain ongoing negative credit risk developments. For the same reasons, STS securitisations should not include underlying exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors that have an adverse credit history. In addition, significant risk of default normally rises as rating grades or other scores are assigned that indicate highly speculative credit quality and high likelihood of default, i.e. the possibility that the debtor or guarantor is not able to meet its obligations becomes a real possibility. Such exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors should therefore also not be eligible for STS purposes.</p> <p>40. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) Interpretation of the term 'exposures in default': given the differences in interpretation of the term 'default', the interpretation of this criterion should refer to additional guidance on this term provided in the existing delegated regulations and guidelines developed by the EBA, while taking into account the limitation of scope of that additional guidance to certain types of institutions;</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
4.5 No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))	
<i>Exposures in default</i>	
<p>37. For the purposes of the first subparagraph of Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the exposures in default should be interpreted in the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013, as further specified by the Delegated Regulation on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due developed in accordance with Article 178 of that Regulation, and by the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default developed in accordance with Article 178(7) of that regulation.</p> <p>38. Where an originator or original lender is not an institution and is therefore not subject to Regulation (EU) 575/2013, the originator or original lender should comply with the guidance provided in the previous paragraph to the extent that such application is not deemed to be unduly burdensome. In that case, the originator or original lender should apply the established processes and the information obtained from debtors on origination of the exposures, information obtained from the originator in the course of its servicing of the exposures or in the course of its risk management procedure or information notified to the originator by a third party.</p>	

24	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:	
STS criteria	
24. [...] or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge [...]	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, section <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> and <i>RPA Schedule 2</i>.</p> <p>l) the Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <p>(i) relating to a credit-impaired borrower or guarantor, who on the basis of information obtained (i) from the Borrowers of the Purchased Property, (ii) in the course of the Seller's servicing of the Purchased Property, or the Seller's risk management procedures or (iii) from a third party:</p> <p>(1) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer of the respective Receivable to the Issuer;</p> <p>(2) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender;</p> <p>(ii) the Borrower does not have a credit assessment or a credit score indicating, based on the Seller's underwriting policy, a significant risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable receivables held by the Seller which are not securitised.</p> <p>The note below applies to points 24-30:</p> <p>Although the text of the STS Regulation is quite vague, the EBA guidelines on defining "credit impaired" debtors are very helpful.</p> <p>For PCS, the key points of the EBA guidelines on this issue are:</p> <p>a. <u>First</u> that the three listed conditions of credit impaired status (set out in article 20.11 (a) to (c) of the Regulation) amount to a full definition of what it means to be "credit impaired". So that it is not necessary to reflect at what the term "credit impaired" could mean above and beyond those three items.</p> <p>b. <u>Secondly</u>, in relation to entries in a credit registry, the EBA is very clear that the criterion should not be interpreted as excluding debtors with any entry on a credit registry. Providing further guidance, the example given in the EBA Guidelines of a credit registry entry that would not be indicative of a "credit impaired" debtor is the example of a failure to pay that can "reasonably be ignored" for the purposes of credit assessment.</p> <p>Therefore, the criterion, to be met, does not require the elimination from the pool of all debtors with any negative entry in a credit registry but only those whose entries it would not be reasonable to ignore for the purposes of credit assessments.</p> <p>Absent any further clarification from the EBA or a national competent authority regarding what it is reasonable to ignore, a judgement would still be necessary in cases where the originator does include in the pool some debtors with some negative entries in a credit registry.</p> <p>In making this judgement, PCS takes comfort from the intent of the legislators – including, crucially, the legislators' belief that the STS Regulation was justified by the excellent performance of most "plain vanilla" European securitisation. It is clear to PCS that the "credit impaired" prohibition is driven by the desire of legislators to exclude from the STS category deals generally coming</p>	

under the definition of “sub-prime”. Therefore, it is unreasonable to refuse STS status to a transaction considered by universal consensus to be a “prime/plain vanilla” transaction with no “sub-prime” aspects. Indeed, this approach seems to be the rationale behind the EBA Guidelines on this matter.

To determine whether this requirement is met, PCS has discussed this matter with the Seller and uses its knowledge of the market and market stakeholders as well as the explicit statements made in the prospectus and transaction documentation.

- c. Thirdly, the EBA Guidelines on guaranteed obligations make it clear that the criterion is met so long as either the debtor or the guarantor are not “credit impaired”.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on *background and rationale*

No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))

39. The objective of the criterion in Article 20(11) is to ensure that STS securitisations are not characterised by underlying exposures whose credit risk has already been affected by certain negative events such as disputes with credit-impaired debtors or guarantors, debt-restructuring processes or default events as identified by the EU prudential regulation. Risk analysis and due diligence assessments by investors become more complex whenever the securitisation includes exposures subject to certain ongoing negative credit risk developments. For the same reasons, STS securitisations should not include underlying exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors that have an adverse credit history. In addition, significant risk of default normally rises as rating grades or other scores are assigned that indicate highly speculative credit quality and high likelihood of default, i.e. the possibility that the debtor or guarantor is not able to meet its obligations becomes a real possibility. Such exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors should therefore also not be eligible for STS purposes.

40. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:

(b) Interpretation of the term ‘exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor’: the interpretation should also take into account the interpretation provided in recital 26 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, according to which the circumstances specified in points (a) to (c) of Article 24(9) of that regulation are understood as specific situations of credit-impairedness to which exposures in the STS securitisation may not be exposed. Consequently, other possible circumstances of credit-impairedness that are not captured in points (a) to (c) should be outside the scope of this requirement. Moreover, taking into account the role of the guarantor as a risk bearer, it should be clarified that the requirement to exclude ‘exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor’ is not meant to exclude (i) exposures to a credit-impaired debtor when it has a guarantor that is not credit impaired; or (ii) exposures to a non-credit-impaired debtor when there is a credit-impaired guarantor;

(c) Interpretation of the term ‘to the best knowledge of’: the interpretation should follow the wording of recital 26 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, according to which an originator or original lender is not required to take all legally possible steps to determine the debtor’s credit status but is only required to take those steps that the originator/original lender usually takes within its activities in terms of origination, servicing, risk management and use of information that is received from third parties. This should not require the originator or original lender to check publicly available information, or to check entries in at least one credit registry where an originator or original lender does not conduct such checks within its regular activities in terms of origination, servicing, risk management and use of information received from third parties, but rather relies, for example, on other information that may include credit assessments provided by third parties. Such clarification is important because corporates that are not subject to EU financial sector regulation and that are acting as sellers with respect to STS securitisation may not always check entries in credit registries and, in line with the best knowledge standard, should not be obliged to perform additional checks at origination of any exposure for the purposes of later fulfilling this criterion in terms of any credit-impaired debtors or guarantors;

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

4.5 No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))

Exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor

39. For the purposes of Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the circumstances specified in points (a) to (c) of that paragraph should be understood as definitions of credit-impairedness. Other possible circumstances of credit-impairedness that are not captured in points (a) to (c) should be considered to be excluded from this requirement.

40. The prohibition of the selection and transfer to SSPE of underlying exposures ‘to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor’ as referred to in Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 should be understood as the requirement that, at the time of selection, there should be a recourse for the full securitised exposure amount to at least one non-credit-impaired party, irrespective of whether that party is a debtor or a guarantor. Therefore, the underlying exposures should not include either of the following:

- (a) exposures to a credit-impaired debtor, when there is no guarantor for the full securitised exposure amount;
- (b) exposures to a credit-impaired debtor who has a credit-impaired guarantor.

To the best of the originator’s or original lender’s knowledge

41. For the purposes of Article 20(11) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the 'best knowledge' standard should be considered to be fulfilled on the basis of information obtained only from any of the following combinations of sources and circumstances:

(a) debtors on origination of the exposures;

(b) the originator in the course of its servicing of the exposures or in the course of its risk management procedures;

(c) notifications to the originator by a third party;

(d) publicly available information or information on any entries in one or more credit registries of persons with adverse credit history at the time of origination of an underlying exposure, only to the extent that this information had already been taken into account in the context of (a), (b) and (c), and in accordance with the applicable regulatory and supervisory requirements, including with respect to sound credit granting criteria as specified in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402. This is with the exception of trade receivables that are not originated in the form of a loan, with respect to which credit-granting criteria do not need to be met.

25	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination [...].</p>	
STS criteria	
<p>25.(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination [...].</p>	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, section <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> and <i>RPA Schedule 2</i>.</p> <p>l) the Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <p>(i) relating to a credit-impaired borrower or guarantor, who on the basis of information obtained (i) from the Borrowers of the Purchased Property, (ii) in the course of the Seller's servicing of the Purchased Property, or the Seller's risk management procedures or (iii) from a third party:</p> <p>(1) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer of the respective Receivable to the Issuer;</p> <p>(2) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender;</p> <p>(ii) the Borrower does not have a credit assessment or a credit score indicating, based on the Seller's underwriting policy, a significant risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable receivables held by the Seller which are not securitised.</p> <p>See RPA, section 6.2, "<i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i>".</p> <p>(u) (iii) "no insolvency proceedings have been initiated against any of the Borrowers during the term of the Loan Contracts up to the Cut-off Date or Further Purchase Cut-off Date, as applicable, and none of the Receivables have been rescheduled or subject to a moratorium up to the Cut-off Date or Further Purchase Cut-off Date, as applicable."</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

26	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and (ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring; <p>(b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; or</p> <p>(c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>	
STS criteria	
26. Or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, section <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> and RPA <i>Schedule 2</i>.</p> <p>l) the Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) relating to a credit-impaired borrower or guarantor, who on the basis of information obtained (i) from the Borrowers of the Purchased Property, (ii) in the course of the Seller's servicing of the Purchased Property, or the Seller's risk management procedures or (iii) from a third party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer of the respective Receivable to the Issuer; (2) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; (ii) the Borrower does not have a credit assessment or a credit score indicating, based on the Seller's underwriting policy, a significant risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable receivables held by the Seller which are not securitised. <p>See RPA, section 6.2, "<i>Representations and Warranties as to the Receivables</i>".</p> <p>(u) (iii) "no insolvency proceedings have been initiated against any of the Borrowers during the term of the Loan Contracts up to the Cut-off Date or Further Purchase Cut-off Date, as applicable, and none of the Receivables have been rescheduled or subject to a moratorium up to the Cut-off Date or Further Purchase Cut-off Date, as applicable."</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	

No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))

40. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:

(d) Interpretation of the criterion with respect to the debtors and guarantors found on the credit registry: it is important to interpret this requirement in a narrow sense to ensure that the existence of a debtor or guarantor on the credit registry of persons with adverse credit history should not automatically exclude the exposure to that debtor/guarantor from compliance with this criterion. It is understood that this criterion should relate only to debtors and guarantors that are, at the time of origination of the exposure, considered entities with adverse credit history. Existence on a credit registry at the time of origination of the exposure for reasons that can be reasonably ignored for the purposes of the credit risk assessment (for example due to missed payments which have been resolved in the next two payment periods) should not be captured by this requirement. Therefore, this criterion should not automatically exclude from the STS framework exposures to all entities that are on the credit registries, taking into account that this would unintentionally exclude a significant number of entities given that different practices exist across EU jurisdictions with respect to entry requirements of such credit registries, and the fact that credit registries in some jurisdictions may contain both positive and negative information about the clients;

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines**4.5 No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))*****Exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors that have undergone a debt-restructuring process***

42. For the purposes of Article 20(11)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the requirement to exclude exposures to credit-impaired debtors or guarantors who have undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to their non-performing exposures should be understood to refer to both the restructured exposures of the respective debtor or guarantor and those of its exposures that were not themselves subject to restructuring. For the purposes of this Article, restructured exposures which meet the conditions of points (i) and (ii) of that Article should not result in a debtor or guarantor becoming designated as credit-impaired.

27	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and (ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring; <p>(b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; or</p> <p>(c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>	
STS criteria	
27. (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
Not applicable if no restructured loans.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

28	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and (ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring; <p>(b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; or</p> <p>(c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>	
STS criteria	
28. (ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring;	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
Not applicable if no restructured loans.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

29	Legislative text
Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
<p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and (ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring; <p>(b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; or</p> <p>(c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>	
STS criteria	
29. (b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender;	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, section <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> and <i>RPA Schedule 2</i>.</p> <p>l) the Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (1) (2) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender; 	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))	
<p>40. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(d) Interpretation of the criterion with respect to the debtors and guarantors found on the credit registry: it is important to interpret this requirement in a narrow sense to ensure that the existence of a debtor or guarantor on the credit registry of persons with adverse credit history should not automatically exclude the exposure to that debtor/guarantor from compliance with this criterion. It is understood that this criterion should relate only to debtors and guarantors that are, at the time of origination of the exposure, considered entities with adverse credit history. Existence on a credit registry at the time of origination of the exposure for reasons that can be reasonably ignored for the purposes of the credit risk assessment (for example due to missed payments which have been resolved in the next two payment periods) should not be captured by this requirement. Therefore, this criterion should not automatically exclude from the STS framework exposures to all entities that are on the credit registries, taking into account that this would unintentionally exclude a significant number of entities given that different practices exist across EU jurisdictions with respect to entry requirements of such credit registries, and the fact that credit registries in some jurisdictions may contain both positive and negative information about the clients;</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

4.5 No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))***Credit registry***

43. The requirement referred to in Article 20(11)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 should be limited to exposures to debtors or guarantors to which both of the following requirements apply at the time of origination of the underlying exposure:

- (a) the debtor or guarantor is explicitly flagged in a credit registry as an entity with adverse credit history due to negative status or negative information stored in the credit registry;
- (b) the debtor or guarantor is on the credit registry for reasons that are relevant to the purposes of the credit risk assessment.

30	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.11. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay and shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:</p> <p>(a) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his creditors a final non-appealable right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination.</p> <p>or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:</p> <p>(i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and</p> <p>(ii) the information provided by the originator, sponsor and SSPE in accordance with points (a) and (e)(i) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) explicitly sets out the proportion of restructured underlying exposures, the time and details of the restructuring as well as their performance since the date of the restructuring;</p> <p>(b) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history or, where there is no such public credit registry, another credit registry that is available to the originator or original lender;</p> <p>(c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>30. (c) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, section <i>Eligibility Criteria</i> and <i>RPA Schedule 2</i>.</p> <p>l) the Purchased Property will not include Receivables:</p> <p>(ii) the Borrower does not have a credit assessment or a credit score indicating, based on the Seller's underwriting policy, a significant risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable receivables held by the Seller which are not securitised.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))</p> <p>40. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(e) Interpretation of the term 'significantly higher risk of contractually agreed payments not being made for comparable exposures': the term should be interpreted with a similar meaning to the requirement aiming to prevent adverse selection of assets referred to in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, and further specified in the Article 16(2) of the Delegated Regulation specifying in greater detail the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/24027, given that in both cases the requirement (i) aims to prevent adverse selection of underlying exposures and (ii) relates to the comparison of the credit quality of exposures transferred to the SSPE and comparable exposures that remain on the originator's balance sheet. To facilitate the interpretation, a list is given of examples of how to achieve compliance with the requirement.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>		

4.5 No exposures in default and to credit-impaired debtors/guarantors (Article 20(11))

Risk of contractually agreed payments not being made being significantly higher than for comparable exposures

44. For the purposes of Article 20(11)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the exposures should not be considered to have a 'credit assessment of a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the originator which are not securitised' when the following conditions apply:

- (a) the most relevant factors determining the expected performance of the underlying exposures are similar;
- (b) as a result of the similarity referred to in point (a) it could reasonably have been expected, on the basis of indications such as past performance or applicable models, that, over the life of the transaction or over a maximum of four years, where the life of the transaction is longer than four years, their performance would not be significantly different.

45. The requirement in the previous paragraph should be considered to have been met where either of the following applies:

- (a) the underlying exposures do not include exposures that are classified as doubtful, impaired, non-performing or classified to the similar effect under the relevant accounting principles;
- (b) the underlying exposures do not include exposures whose credit quality, based on credit ratings or other credit quality thresholds, significantly differs from the credit quality of comparable exposures that the originator originates in the course of its standard lending operations and credit risk strategy.

31	Legislative text	
	Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity	
	20.12. The debtors shall at the time of transfer of the exposures, have made at least one payment, except in the case of revolving securitisations backed by exposures payable in a single instalment or having a maturity of less than one year, including without limitation monthly payments on revolving credits.	
	STS criteria	
	31. The debtors shall at the time of transfer of the exposures, have made at least one payment, except in the case of revolving securitisations backed by exposures payable in a single instalment or having a maturity of less than one year, including without limitation monthly payments on revolving credits.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See RPA, schedule 2, (<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>).	
	(a) The Receivable is a Receivable in respect of which the Seller has collected the first loan instalment as provided for in the related Loan Contract.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
At least one payment made (Article 20(12))		
41. STS securitisations should minimise the extent to which investors are required to analyse and assess fraud and operational risk. At least one payment should therefore be made by each underlying borrower at the time of transfer, since this reduces the likelihood of the loan being subject to fraud or operational issues, unless in the case of revolving securitisations in which the distribution of securitised exposures is subject to constant changes because the securitisation relates to exposures payable in a single instalment or with an initial legal maturity of an exposure of below one year.		
42. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, its scope and the types of payments referred to therein should be further clarified.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
4.6 At least one payment made (Article 20(12))		
Scope of the criterion		
46. For the purposes of Article 20(12) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, further advances in terms of an exposure to a certain borrower should not be deemed to trigger a new 'at least one payment' requirement with respect to such an exposure.		
At least one payment		
47. For the purposes of Article 20(12) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the payment referred to in the requirement according to which 'at least one payment' should have been made at the time of transfer should be a rental, principal or interest payment or any other kind of payment.		

32	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 20 - Requirements relating to simplicity</p> <p>20.13. The repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions shall not have been structured to depend predominantly on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures. This shall not prevent such assets from being subsequently rolled-over or refinanced.</p> <p>The repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions whose underlying exposures are secured by assets the value of which is guaranteed or fully mitigated by a repurchase obligation by the seller of the assets securing the underlying exposures or by another third party shall not be considered to depend on the sale of assets securing those underlying exposures.</p>
STS criteria	
32. The repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions shall not have been structured to depend predominantly on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures.	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See prospectus, (Concentration Limits) (f).</p> <p>“on the relevant Determination Date, the final balloon payment instalment of all Receivables (including any Further Purchased Receivables) does not exceed 60% of the Aggregate Principal Balance of Receivables.”</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the Receivables structure. The balloon payments do not depend on residual values, but are payment obligations of the borrowers only.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
No predominant dependence on the sale of assets (Article 20(13))	
<p>43. Dependence of the repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures increases the liquidity risks, market risks and maturity transformation risks to which the securitisation is exposed. It also makes the credit risk of the securitisation more difficult for investors to model and assess.</p> <p>44. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that the repayment of the principal balance of exposures at the contract maturity – and therefore repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions – is not intended to be predominantly reliant on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures, unless the value of the assets is guaranteed or fully mitigated by a repurchase obligation.</p> <p>45. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) the term ‘predominant dependence’ on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures should be further interpreted:</p> <p>(i) when assessing whether the repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions is or is not predominantly dependent on the sale of assets, the following three aspects should be taken into account: (i) the principal balance at contract maturity of underlying exposures that depend on the sale of assets securing those underlying exposures to repay the balance; (ii) the distribution of maturities of such exposures across the life of the transaction, which aims to reduce the risk of correlated defaults due to idiosyncratic shocks; and (iii) the granularity of the pool of exposures, which aims to promote sufficient distribution in sale dates and other characteristics that may affect the sale of the underlying exposures.</p> <p>(i) no types of securitisations should be excluded ex ante from the compliance with this criterion and from the STS securitisation as long as they meet all the requirements specified in the guidance. For example, this criterion does not aim to exclude leasing transactions and interest-only residential mortgages from STS securitisation, provided they comply with the guidance provided and all other applicable STS requirements. However, it is expected that commercial real estate transactions, or securitisations where the assets are commodities (e.g. oil, grain, gold), or bonds whose maturity dates fall after the maturity date of the securitisation, would not meet these requirements, as in all these cases it is expected that the repayment is predominantly reliant on the sale of the assets, that other possible ways to repay the securitisation positions are substantially limited, and that the granularity of the portfolio is low.</p> <p>46. With respect to the exemption provided in the second subparagraph of Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, it should be ensured that the entity providing the guarantee or the repurchase obligation of the assets securing the underlying exposures is not an empty-shell or defaulted entity, so that it has sufficient loss absorbency to exercise the guarantee of the repurchase of the assets.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

4.7 No Predominant dependence on the sale of assets

Predominant dependence on the sale of assets

48. For the purposes of Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, transactions where all of the following conditions apply, at the time of origination of the securitisation in cases of amortising securitisation or during the revolving period in cases of revolving securitisation, should be considered not predominantly dependent on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures, and therefore allowed:

- (a) the contractually agreed outstanding principal balance, at contract maturity of the underlying exposures that depend on the sale of the assets securing those underlying exposures to repay the principal balance, corresponds to no more than 50% of the total initial exposure value of all securitisation positions of the securitisation;
- (b) the maturities of the underlying exposures referred to in point (a) are not subject to material concentrations and are sufficiently distributed across the life of the transaction;
- (c) the aggregate exposure value of all the underlying exposures referred to in point (a) to a single obligor does not exceed 2% of the aggregate exposure value of all underlying exposures in the securitisation.

49. Where there are no underlying exposures in the securitisation that depend on the sale of assets to repay their outstanding principal balance at contract maturity, the requirements in paragraph 48 should not apply.

Exemption provided in the second subparagraph of Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402

50. The exemption referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 20(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 with regard to the repayment of holders of securitisation positions whose underlying exposures are secured by assets, the value of which is guaranteed or fully mitigated by a repurchase obligation of either the assets securing the underlying exposures or of the underlying exposures themselves by another third party or parties, the seller or the third parties should meet both of the following conditions:

- (a) they are not insolvent;
- (b) there is no reason to believe that the entity would not be able to meet its obligations under the guarantee or the repurchase obligation.

20.14. EBA, in close cooperation with ESMA and EIOPA, shall develop draft regulatory standards further specifying which underlying exposures referred to in paragraph 8 are deemed to be homogeneous. EBA shall submit those draft regulatory standards to the Commission by 18 July 2018.

The Commission is empowered to supplement this Regulation by adopting the regulatory technical standards referred to in this paragraph in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 10 to 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

33	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.1. The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.	
	STS criteria	
	33. The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Master Agreement, " <i>RISK RETENTION</i> " section 6, in particular the undertakings in 6.1. (a) retain, on an on-going basis, a material net economic interest in the Securitisation of at least 5% (the "Risk Retention Threshold") of the nominal value of the securitised exposures in accordance with Article 6(3)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation. As of the Closing Date, the Seller hereby confirms that, in accordance with Article 6(3)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, it retains a material net economic interest in the form of a vertical tranche which has a pro-rata basis of not less than 5 % of the total nominal value of all the tranches sold or transferred to investors, provided that the level of retention may reduce over time in compliance with Article 10 (2) of the Commission Delegated Regulation	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Risk retention (Article 21(1)) 47. The main objective of the risk retention criterion is to ensure an alignment between the originators'/sponsors'/original lenders' and investors' interests, and to avoid application of the originate-to-distribute model in securitisation. 48. The content of the criterion is deemed sufficiently clear that no further guidance in addition to that provided by the Delegated Regulation further specifying the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 is considered necessary.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

34	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
21.2. The interest rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated and any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	
STS criteria	
34. The interest rate [risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated].	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS.</p> <p>HEDGING ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>See also Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Counterparty / Hedging Arrangement</p> <p>“The Issuer will enter into an interest rate swap to hedge the interest rate risk on the Floating Rate Notes (the "Hedging Arrangement"). The term "Hedging Arrangement" comprises the ISDA master agreement, the related schedule, credit support annex and swap confirmation. The notional amount of the interest rate swap relates to the outstanding principal amount of the Floating Rate Notes (balance guaranteed swap agreement). BNP Paribas will act as Counterparty under the Hedging Arrangement.”</p> <p>See also “Risk Factors, “<i>Risks associated with the Hedging Arrangement</i>”</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations, reference is made to an Event of Default as arranged in the Hedging Arrangements where the Counterparty is the defaulting party.</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations, reference is made to replacement Counterparty language in the Hedging Arrangements.</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the interest rate risk mitigation based on preliminary available information. The fixed rate paying assets are swapped into floating rate (1-month Euribor based plus margin and floored at zero) for the classes A, B and the other floating rate notes via three balance guaranteed swaps.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))	
49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.	
50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.	
51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.	
52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:	
(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;	
(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;	
(c) clarification of the term ‘common standards in international finance’.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21(2))

Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks

51. For the purposes of Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 in order for the interest-rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation to be considered 'appropriately mitigated', it should be sufficient that a hedge or mitigation is in place, on condition that it is not unusually limited with the effect that it covers a major share of the respective interest-rate or currency risks under relevant scenarios, understood from an economic perspective. Such a mitigation may also be in the form of derivatives or other mitigating measures including reserve funds, over collateralisation, excess spread or other measures.

52. Where the appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks is carried out through derivatives, all of the following requirements should apply:

- (a) the derivatives should be used only for genuine hedging of asset and liability mismatches of interest rates and currencies, and should not be used for speculative purposes;
- (b) the derivatives should be based on commonly accepted documentation, including International Swaps or Derivatives Association (ISDA) or similar established national documentation standards;
- (c) the derivative documentation should provide, in the event of the loss of sufficient creditworthiness of the counterparty below a certain level, measured either on the basis of the credit rating or otherwise, that the counterparty is subject to collateralisation requirements or makes a reasonable effort for its replacement or guarantee by another counterparty.

53. Where the mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks referred to in Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 is carried out not through derivatives but by other risk-mitigating measures, those measures should be designed to be sufficiently robust. When such risk-mitigating measures are used to mitigate multiple risks at the same time, the disclosure required by Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 should include an explanation of how the measures hedge the interest-rate risks and currency risks on one hand, and other risks on the other hand.

35	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.2. The interest rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated and any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	
	STS criteria	
	35. Currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, <i>TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES</i> .	
	3. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE	
	3.1 Form and denomination	
The Notes will be issued by the Issuer in bearer dematerialised form in the denomination of EUR 100,000 each.		
See Prospectus, <i>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF RECEIVABLES AND VEHICLES</i> .		
(b) The Receivable is payable in EUR by a Borrower that is a resident of Germany and has provided a postal code in Germany.		
No currency mismatch risks in this transaction.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale		
Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21(2))		
49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.		
50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.		
51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.		
52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:		
(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;		
(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;		
(c) clarification of the term 'common standards in international finance'.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21(2))		

Appropriate mitigation of interest - rate and currency risks

51. For the purposes of Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 in order for the interest-rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation to be considered 'appropriately mitigated', it should be sufficient that a hedge or mitigation is in place, on condition that it is not unusually limited with the effect that it covers a major share of the respective interest-rate or currency risks under relevant scenarios, understood from an economic perspective. Such a mitigation may also be in the form of derivatives or other mitigating measures including reserve funds, over collateralisation, excess spread or other measures.

52. Where the appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks is carried out through derivatives, all of the following requirements should apply:

- (a) the derivatives should be used only for genuine hedging of asset and liability mismatches of interest rates and currencies, and should not be used for speculative purposes;
- (b) the derivatives should be based on commonly accepted documentation, including International Swaps or Derivatives Association (ISDA) or similar established national documentation standards;
- (c) the derivative documentation should provide, in the event of the loss of sufficient creditworthiness of the counterparty below a certain level, measured either on the basis of the credit rating or otherwise, that the counterparty is subject to collateralisation requirements or makes a reasonable effort for its replacement or guarantee by another counterparty.

53. Where the mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks referred to in Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 is carried out not through derivatives but by other risk-mitigating measures, those measures should be designed to be sufficiently robust. When such risk-mitigating measures are used to mitigate multiple risks at the same time, the disclosure required by Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 should include an explanation of how the measures hedge the interest-rate risks and currency risks on one hand, and other risks on the other hand.

54. The measures referred to in paragraphs 52 and 53, as well as the reasoning supporting the appropriateness of the mitigation of the interest-rate and currency risks through the life of the transaction, should be disclosed.

36	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.2. The interest rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated and any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	
	STS criteria	
	36. Any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See criterion 34. The Swap Agreements are disclosed in the Prospectus.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))	
49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.		
50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.		
51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.		
52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:		
(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;		
(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;		
(c) clarification of the term 'common standards in international finance'.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))		
54. The measures referred to in paragraphs 52 and 53, as well as the reasoning supporting the appropriateness of the mitigation of the interest-rate and currency risks through the life of the transaction, should be disclosed.		

37	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	Except for the purpose of hedging currency risk or interest rate risk, the SSPE shall not enter into derivative contracts and shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.	
	STS criteria	
	37. Except for the purpose of hedging currency risk or interest rate risk, the SSPE shall not enter into derivative contracts and...	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, <i>TRANSACTION OVERVIEW</i> , "Counterparty / Hedging Arrangements". "The Issuer will not enter into any derivative contracts other than for the purposes of hedging the interest rate risk under the Floating Rate Notes."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))	
	49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.	
	50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.	
	51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.	
	52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:	
	(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;	
	(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;	
	(c) clarification of the term 'common standards in international finance'.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
	5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))	
	Derivatives	
	55. For the purpose of Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, exposures in the pool of underlying exposures that merely contain a derivative component exclusively serving the purpose of directly hedging the interest-rate or currency risk of the respective underlying exposure itself, which are not themselves derivatives, should not be understood to be prohibited.	

38	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation</p> <p>Except for the purpose of hedging currency risk or interest rate risk, the SSPE shall not enter into derivative contracts and shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>38. ...Shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6e0b4; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See prospectus, <i>RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT</i>, "Representations of the Seller", third-last bullet.</p> <p>"No Receivable constitutes a derivative contract."</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))</p> <p>49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.</p> <p>50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.</p> <p>51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.</p> <p>52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:</p> <p>(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;</p> <p>(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;</p> <p>(c) clarification of the term 'common standards in international finance'.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))</p> <p>Derivatives</p> <p>55. For the purpose of Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, exposures in the pool of underlying exposures that merely contain a derivative component exclusively serving the purpose of directly hedging the interest-rate or currency risk of the respective underlying exposure itself, which are not themselves derivatives, should not be understood to be prohibited.</p>		

39	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	Except for the purpose of hedging currency risk or interest rate risk, the SSPE shall not enter into derivative contracts and shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.	
	STS criteria	
	39. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW. Counterparty / Hedging Arrangement The term "Hedging Arrangement" comprises the ISDA master agreement, the related schedule, credit support annex and swap confirmation.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))	
49. The objective of this criterion is to reduce any payment risk arising from different interest-rate and currency profiles of assets and liabilities. Mitigating or hedging interest-rate and currency risks arising in the transaction enhances the simplicity of the transaction, since it helps investors to model those risks and their impact on the credit risk of the securitisation investment.		
50. It should be clarified that hedging (through derivative instruments) is only one possible way of addressing the risks mentioned. Whichever measure is applied for the risk mitigation, it should, however, be subject to specific conditions so that it can be considered to appropriately mitigate the risks mentioned.		
51. One of these conditions aims to prohibit derivatives that do not serve the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk from being included in the pool of underlying exposures or entered into by the SSPE, given that derivatives add to the complexity of the transaction and to the complexity of the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by the investor. Derivatives hedging interest-rate or currency risk enhance the simplicity of the transaction, since hedged transactions do not require investors to engage in the modelling of currency and interest-rate risks.		
52. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:		
(a) conditions that the measures should comply with so that they can be considered to appropriately mitigate the interest-rate and currency risks;		
(b) clarification with respect to the scope of derivatives that should and should not be captured by this criterion;		
(c) clarification of the term 'common standards in international finance'.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
5.1 Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks (Article 21 (2))		
Common standards in international finance		
56. For the purposes of Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, common standards in international finance should include ISDA or similar established national documentation standards.		

40	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
21.3. Any referenced interest payments under the securitisation assets and liabilities shall be based on generally used market interest rates, or generally used sectoral rates reflective of the cost of funds, and shall not reference complex formulae or derivatives.	
STS criteria	
40. Any referenced interest payments under the securitisation assets and liabilities shall be based on generally used market interest rates, or generally used sectoral rates reflective of the cost of funds and shall not reference complex formulae or derivatives.	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus.</p> <p>"Amounts payable under the Floating Rate Notes are calculated by reference to the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"), which is provided by European Money Markets Institute, with its office in Brussels, Belgium (the "Administrator")."</p> <p>See also Prospectus, TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES</p> <p>6.3 Interest Provisions</p> <p>(a) Rate of Interest:</p> <p>(vii) the interest rate applicable to the Class G Notes shall be 1-Month EURIBOR plus the Relevant Margin subject to a floor at 0.00 per cent. per annum (the "Class G Notes Interest Rate").</p> <p>See Prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES.</p> <p>RETAIL AUTO LOAN RECEIVABLES</p> <p>General: The Receivables arise under fixed interest rate loans and are secured by, inter alia, security title (Sicherungseigentum) over new, ex-demonstration (including low-mileage, one-day registration vehicles (Tageszulassungen)) and used cars and light commercial vehicles.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
Referenced interest payments (Article 21 (3))	
<p>53. The objective of this criterion is to prevent securitisations from making reference to interest rates that cannot be observed in the commonly accepted market practice. The credit risk and cash flow analysis that investors must be able to carry out should not involve atypical, complex or complicated rates or variables that cannot be modelled on the basis of market experience and practice.</p> <p>54. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) the scope of the criterion (by specifying the common types and examples of interest rates captured by this criterion);</p> <p>(b) the term 'complex formulae or derivatives'.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

5.2 Referenced interest payments (Article 21 (3))

Referenced rates

57. For the purposes of Article 21(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, interest rates that should be considered to be an adequate reference basis for referenced interest payments should include all of the following:

- (a) interbank rates including the Libor, Euribor and other recognised benchmarks;
- (b) rates set by monetary policy authorities, including FED funds rates and central banks' discount rates;
- (c) sectoral rates reflective of a lender's cost of funds, including standard variable rates and internal interest rates that directly reflect the market costs of funding of a bank or a subset of institutions, to the extent that sufficient data are provided to investors to allow them to assess the relation of the sectoral rates to other market rates.

Complex formulae or derivatives

58. For the purposes of Article 21(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, a formula should be considered to be complex when it meets the definition of an exotic instrument by the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP), which is a financial asset or instrument with features that make it more complex than simpler, plain vanilla, products. A complex formula or derivative should not be deemed to exist in the case of the mere use of interest-rate caps or floors.

41	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation</p> <p>21.4. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:</p> <p>(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>41. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:</p> <p>(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX B – PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>2.5 ACCELERATED PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS</p> <p>"Accelerated Priority of Payments" means the following order of priority in which the Available Distribution Amount, including for the avoidance of doubt all amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account, will be applied on each Distribution Date following the occurrence of an Acceleration Amortisation Event and the delivery of a Note Acceleration Notice if an Issuer Event of Default has occurred:</p> <p><i>The Available Distribution Amount and the amounts standing to the Reserve Account constitute all available cash in the transaction.</i></p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Requirements in case of enforcement or delivery of an acceleration notice (Article 21(4))</p> <p>55. The objective of this criterion is to prevent investors from being subjected to unexpected repayment profiles and to provide appropriate legal comfort regarding their enforceability, for instances where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered.</p> <p>56. STS securitisations should be such that the required investor's risk analysis and due diligence do not have to factor in complex structures of the payment priority that are difficult to model, nor should the investor be exposed to complex changes in such structures throughout the life of the transaction. Therefore, it should be ensured that junior noteholders do not have inappropriate payment preference over senior noteholders that are due and payable.</p> <p>57. In addition, taking into account that market risk on the underlying collateral constitutes an element of complexity in the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by investors, the objective is also to ensure that the performance of STS securitisations does not rely, due to contractual triggers, on the automatic liquidation at market price of the underlying collateral.</p> <p>58. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the scope and operational functioning of conditions specified under letters (a), (b) and (d) of Article 21(4) should be specified further.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>5.3 Requirements in the event of enforcement or delivery of an acceleration notice (Article 21(4))</p> <p><i>Exceptional circumstances</i></p> <p>59. For the purposes of Article 21(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, a list of 'exceptional circumstances' should, to the extent possible, be included in the transaction documentation.</p>		

60. Given the nature of 'exceptional circumstances' and in order to allow some flexibility with respect to potential unusual circumstances requiring that cash be trapped in the SSPE in the best interests of investors, where a list of 'exceptional circumstances' is included in the transaction documentation in accordance with paragraph 59, such a list should be non-exhaustive.

Amount trapped in the SSPE in the best interests of investors

61. For the purposes of Article 21(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the amount of cash to be considered as trapped in the SSPE should be that agreed by the trustee or other representative of the investors who is legally required to act in the best interests of the investors, or by the investors in accordance with the voting provisions set out in the transaction documentation.

62. For the purposes of Article 21(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, it should be permissible to trap the cash in the SSPE in the form of a reserve fund for future use, as long as the use of the reserve fund is exclusively limited to the purposes set out in Article 21(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 or to orderly repayment to the investors.

42	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation</p> <p>21.4. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:</p> <p>(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;</p> <p>(b) Principal receipts from the underlying exposures shall be passed to investors via sequential amortisation of the securitisation positions, as determined by the seniority of the securitisation position;</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>42. Principal receipts from the underlying exposures shall be passed to investors via sequential amortisation of the securitisation positions, as determined by the seniority of the securitisation position;</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6e0b4; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX B – PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>2.5 ACCELERATED PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS</p> <p><i>The notes are paid sequentially.</i></p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>Requirements in case of enforcement or delivery of an acceleration notice (Article 21(4))</p> <p>55. The objective of this criterion is to prevent investors from being subjected to unexpected repayment profiles and to provide appropriate legal comfort regarding their enforceability, for instances where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered.</p> <p>56. STS securitisations should be such that the required investor’s risk analysis and due diligence do not have to factor in complex structures of the payment priority that are difficult to model, nor should the investor be exposed to complex changes in such structures throughout the life of the transaction. Therefore, it should be ensured that junior noteholders do not have inappropriate payment preference over senior noteholders that are due and payable.</p> <p>57. In addition, taking into account that market risk on the underlying collateral constitutes an element of complexity in the risk and due diligence analysis to be carried out by investors, the objective is also to ensure that the performance of STS securitisations does not rely, due to contractual triggers, on the automatic liquidation at market price of the underlying collateral.</p> <p>58. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the scope and operational functioning of conditions specified under letters (a), (b) and (d) of Article 21(4) should be specified further.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>5.3 Requirements in the event of enforcement or delivery of an acceleration notice (Article 21(4))</p> <p><i>Repayment</i></p> <p>63. The requirements in Article 21(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 should be understood as covering only the repayment of the principal, without covering the repayment of interest.</p> <p>64. For the purposes of Article 21(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, non-sequential payments of principal in a situation where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered should be prohibited. Where there is no enforcement or acceleration event, principal receipts could be allowed for replenishment purposes pursuant to Article 20(12) of that Regulation.</p>		

43	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.4. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:	
	(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;	
	(b) Principal receipts from the underlying exposures shall be passed to investors via sequential amortisation of the securitisation positions, as determined by the seniority of the securitisation position;	
	(c) Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and	
	STS criteria	
	43. Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
See Prospectus, ANNEX B – PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS SCHEDULE.		
2.5 ACCELERATED PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS		
<i>The notes are paid sequentially.</i>		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

44	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
<p>21.4. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:</p> <p>(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;</p> <p>(b) Principal receipts from the underlying exposures shall be passed to investors via sequential amortisation of the securitisation positions, as determined by the seniority of the securitisation position;</p> <p>(c) Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and</p> <p>(d) No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.</p>	
STS criteria	
44. No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See "Liquidation of the Issuer and repurchase of the Receivables", "Issuer Liquidation Events".</p> <p>The Management Company may decide to liquidate the Issuer upon the occurrence of any of the following Issuer Liquidation Events in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of the Issuer Regulations:</p> <p>(a) the liquidation of the Issuer is in the interests of the Noteholders and the Residual Unitholder;</p> <p>(b) the exercise by the Seller of a Clean-Up Call; or</p> <p>(c) the Notes and the Residual Units issued by the Issuer are held by a single holder and such holder requests the liquidation of the Issuer.</p> <p>See 7.4 Accelerated Amortisation Period, last sentence:</p> <p>"For the avoidance of doubt, upon the occurrence of an Accelerated Amortisation Event, the Management Company on behalf of the Issuer is not automatically required to liquidate the Receivables at market value."</p> <p><i>Except in such circumstances, the Issuer shall be automatically liquidated on the Distribution Date following the extinction of the last outstanding Receivable, provided that all recoveries relating to defaulted Receivables have been received or no more recoveries in relation thereto can be expected.</i></p> <p><i>The provisions above are not automatic, except for the liquidation of the Issuer following extinction of the last outstanding Receivable.</i></p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
<p>5.3 Requirements in the event of enforcement or delivery of an acceleration notice (Article 21(4))</p> <p><i>Liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value</i></p> <p>65. For the purposes of Article 21(4)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the investors' decision to liquidate the underlying exposures at market value should not be considered to constitute an automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.</p>	

45	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.5. Transactions which feature non-sequential priority of payments shall include triggers relating to the performance of the underlying exposures resulting in the priority of payments reverting to sequential payments in order of seniority. Such performance-related triggers shall include at least the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures below a pre-determined threshold.	
	STS criteria	
	45. Transactions which feature non-sequential priority of payments shall include triggers relating to the performance of the underlying exposures resulting in the priority of payments reverting to sequential payments in order of seniority. Such performance-related triggers shall include at least the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures below a pre-determined threshold.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Transaction does not feature non-sequential priorities of payments.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	<p>Non-sequential priority of payments (Article 21(5))</p> <p>59. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that non-sequential (pro rata) amortisation should be used only in conjunction with clearly specified contractual triggers that determine the switch of the amortisation scheme to a sequential priority, safeguarding the transaction from the possibility that credit enhancement is too quickly amortised as the credit quality of the transaction deteriorates, thereby exposing senior investors to a decreasing amount of credit enhancement.</p> <p>60. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, a non-exhaustive list of examples of performance-related triggers that may be included is provided in the guidance.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
<p>5.4 Non-sequential priority of payments (Article 21(5))</p> <p>Performance-related triggers</p> <p>66. For the purposes of Article 21(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the triggers related to the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures may include the following:</p> <p>(a) with regard to underlying exposures for which a regulatory expected loss (EL) can be determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 575/2013 or other relevant EU regulation, cumulative losses that are higher than a certain percentage of the regulatory one-year EL on the underlying exposures and the weighted average life of the transaction;</p> <p>(b) cumulative non-matured defaults that are higher than a certain percentage of the sum of the outstanding nominal amount of tranche held by the investors and the tranches that are subordinated to them;</p> <p>(c) the weighted average credit quality in the portfolio decreasing below a given pre-specified level or the concentration of exposures in high credit risk (probability of default) buckets increasing above a pre-specified level.</p>		

46	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
21.6. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:	
STS criteria	
46. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Revolving Period Termination Event</p> <p>The occurrence of any of the following events will constitute a Revolving Period Termination Event:</p> <p>(a) the Cumulative Net Loss Ratio is greater than, on the relevant Distribution Date on which such ratio will be calculated by the Management Company:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) 0.2 per cent. between the Closing Date and the Distribution Date falling in April 2020 (excluded);</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) 0.35 per cent. between the Distribution Date falling in April 2020 and the Distribution Date falling in September 2020 (excluded);</p> <p>(b) a Seller Event of Default has occurred and is continuing; or</p> <p>(c) a Servicer Default has occurred and is continuing; or</p> <p>(d) a Negative Carry Event;</p> <p>(e) an Event of Default or Termination Event under the Hedging Arrangement (each as defined therein); or</p> <p>(f) a Liquidity Reserve Shortfall; or</p> <p>(g) on the immediately preceding Distribution Date, the debit balance of the Class G Principal Deficiency Ledger is greater than 0.50 per cent. of the Aggregate Principal Balance; or</p> <p>(h) on any two consecutive Distribution Dates, the monies standing from time to time to the credit of the Issuer Accounts has exceeded more than twenty (20) per cent. of aggregate Principal Outstanding Notes Balance; or</p> <p>(i) an Accelerated Amortisation Event has occurred and is continuing.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21 (6))	
61. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that, in the presence of a revolving period mechanism, investors are sufficiently protected from the risk that principal amounts may not be fully repaid. In all such transactions, irrespective of the nature of the revolving mechanism, investors should be protected by a minimum set of early amortisation triggers or triggers for the termination of the revolving period that should be included in the transaction documentation.	
62. In order to facilitate the consistent interpretation of this criterion, interactions of this criterion with the criterion under Article 21(7)(b) with respect to the insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should be further clarified.	

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines**5.5 Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21 (6))*****Insolvency-related event with regard to the servicer***

67. For the purposes of Article 21(6)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, an insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should lead to both of the following:

- (a) it should enable the replacement of the servicer in order to ensure continuation of the servicing;
- (b) it should trigger the termination of the revolving period.

47	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.6. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following: (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;	
	STS criteria	
	47. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following: (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW, Revolving Period Termination Event, (a), (g). The occurrence of any of the following events will constitute a Revolving Period Termination Event: (a) the Cumulative Net Loss Ratio is greater than, on the relevant Distribution Date on which such ratio will be calculated by the Management Company: (i) 0.2 per cent. between the Closing Date and the Distribution Date falling in April 2020 (excluded); (ii) 0.35 per cent. between the Distribution Date falling in April 2020 and the Distribution Date falling in September 2020 (excluded); (g) on the immediately preceding Distribution Date, the debit balance of the Class G Principal Deficiency Ledger is greater than 0.50 per cent. of the Aggregate Principal Balance; or	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21(6))	
61. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that, in the presence of a revolving period mechanism, investors are sufficiently protected from the risk that principal amounts may not be fully repaid. In all such transactions, irrespective of the nature of the revolving mechanism, investors should be protected by a minimum set of early amortisation triggers or triggers for the termination of the revolving period that should be included in the transaction documentation. 62. In order to facilitate the consistent interpretation of this criterion, interactions of this criterion with the criterion under Article 21(7)(b) with respect to the insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should be further clarified.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

48	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
<p>21.6. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <p>(a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;</p> <p>(b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer;</p>	
STS criteria	
<p>48. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <p>(a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;</p> <p>(b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer;</p>	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Revolving Period Termination Event (b), (c)</p> <p>The occurrence of any of the following events will constitute a Revolving Period Termination Event:</p> <p>(b) a Seller Event of Default has occurred and is continuing; or</p> <p>(c) a Servicer Default has occurred and is continuing; or</p> <p>"Seller Event of Default" means any one of the following events described below:</p> <p>(d) any Insolvency Event with respect to the Seller occurs and is continuing;</p> <p>"Servicer Default" means any of the following events:</p> <p>(d) any Insolvency Event with respect to the Servicer occurs and is continuing;</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21(6))	
<p>61. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that, in the presence of a revolving period mechanism, investors are sufficiently protected from the risk that principal amounts may not be fully repaid. In all such transactions, irrespective of the nature of the revolving mechanism, investors should be protected by a minimum set of early amortisation triggers or triggers for the termination of the revolving period that should be included in the transaction documentation.</p>	
<p>62. In order to facilitate the consistent interpretation of this criterion, interactions of this criterion with the criterion under Article 21(7)(b) with respect to the insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should be further clarified.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

5.5 Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21(6))***Insolvency-related event with regard to the servicer***

67. For the purposes of Article 21(6)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, an insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should lead to both of the following:

- (a) it should enable the replacement of the servicer in order to ensure continuation of the servicing;
- (b) it should trigger the termination of the revolving period.

49	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
<p>21.6. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold; (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer; (c) the value of the underlying exposures held by the SSPE falls below a pre-determined threshold (early amortisation event); 	
STS criteria	
<p>49. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold; (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer; (c) the value of the underlying exposures held by the SSPE falls below a pre-determined threshold (early amortisation event); 	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Revolving Period Termination Event (g)</p> <p>(g) on the immediately preceding Distribution Date, the debit balance of the Class G Principal Deficiency Ledger is greater than 0.50 per cent. of the Aggregate Principal Balance; or</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21(6))	
<p>61. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that, in the presence of a revolving period mechanism, investors are sufficiently protected from the risk that principal amounts may not be fully repaid. In all such transactions, irrespective of the nature of the revolving mechanism, investors should be protected by a minimum set of early amortisation triggers or triggers for the termination of the revolving period that should be included in the transaction documentation.</p> <p>62. In order to facilitate the consistent interpretation of this criterion, interactions of this criterion with the criterion under Article 21(7)(b) with respect to the insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should be further clarified.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

50	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
<p>21.6. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold; (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer; (c) the value of the underlying exposures held by the SSPE falls below a pre-determined threshold (early amortisation event); (d) a failure to generate sufficient new underlying exposures that meet the pre-determined credit quality (trigger for termination of the revolving period). 	
STS criteria	
<p>50. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold; (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer; (c) the value of the underlying exposures held by the SSPE falls below a pre-determined threshold (early amortisation event); (d) a failure to generate sufficient new underlying exposures that meet the pre-determined credit quality (trigger for termination of the revolving period). 	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Revolving Period Termination Event (h)</p> <p>The occurrence of any of the following events will constitute a Revolving Period Termination Event:</p> <p>(h) on any two consecutive Distribution Dates, the monies standing from time to time to the credit of the Issuer Accounts has exceeded more than twenty (20) per cent. of aggregate Principal Outstanding Notes Balance;</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of the revolving period (Article 21(6))	
<p>61. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that, in the presence of a revolving period mechanism, investors are sufficiently protected from the risk that principal amounts may not be fully repaid. In all such transactions, irrespective of the nature of the revolving mechanism, investors should be protected by a minimum set of early amortisation triggers or triggers for the termination of the revolving period that should be included in the transaction documentation.</p> <p>62. In order to facilitate the consistent interpretation of this criterion, interactions of this criterion with the criterion under Article 21(7)(b) with respect to the insolvency-related event with respect to the servicer should be further clarified.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

51	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.7. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify: (a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers;	
	STS criteria	
	51. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify: (a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS. See also underlying transaction documents: Issuer Regulations, Master Agreement, Receivables Purchase Agreement, Servicing Agreement, Data Protection Agreement, Subordinated Loan Agreement, Trust Agreement, Account Bank Agreement, Agency Agreement, Hedging Arrangements	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Transaction Documentation (Article 21 (7)) 63. The objective of this criterion is to help provide full transparency to investors, assist investors in the conduct of their due diligence and prevent investors from being subject to unexpected disruptions in cash flow collections and servicing, as well as to provide investors with certainty about the replacement of counterparties involved in the securitisation transaction. 64. This criterion is considered sufficiently clear and no further guidance is considered necessary.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

52	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation</p> <p>21.7. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify:</p> <p>(a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers;</p> <p>(b) the processes and responsibilities necessary to ensure that a default by or an insolvency of the servicer does not result in a termination of servicing, such as a contractual provision which enables the replacement of the servicer in such cases; and</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>52. (b) the processes and responsibilities necessary to ensure that a default by or an insolvency of the servicer does not result in a termination of servicing, such as a contractual provision which enables the replacement of the servicer in such cases; and</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6efce; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, RISK FACTORS.</p> <p>Replacement of the Servicer and obligation to appoint a Back-up Servicer</p> <p>In case of a Servicer Default the Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer shall immediately appoint a Back-Up Servicer, which must be, in accordance with the provisions of circular 4/97 of the German Financial Services Supervisory Authority (<i>Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht</i>), a credit institution with its seat in Germany (<i>inländisches Kreditinstitut</i>) or a credit institution supervised in accordance with the EU banking directives having its seat in another member state of the European Communities or in another state which is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area. Such entity shall stand by until notified by the Management Company of a termination of the Servicing Agreement.</p> <p>See also Prospectus, CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW.</p> <p>Seller and Servicer</p> <p>Upon the occurrence of a Servicer Default the Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer, shall be obliged to appoint a Back-up Servicer within ninety (90) calendar days following the occurrence of such a downgrade or withdrawal publication. Such entity shall stand by until notified by the Management Company of a termination of the Servicing Agreement.</p> <p>See also Servicing Agreement.</p> <p>6.2 Consequences of a Servicer Default</p> <p>(a) If a Servicer Default has occurred which is continuing unremedied or unwaived, the Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer, may, by notice to the Servicer, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the Servicer under this Agreement, the other Transaction Documents to which the Servicer is a party, subject to the appointment of a Back-Up Servicer pursuant to clause 6.3 or the Back-Up Servicer commencing servicing of the Receivables pursuant to the Notice of Invocation and the then applicable back-up servicing agreement.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale</p> <p>Transaction Documentation (Article 21 (7))</p> <p>63. The objective of this criterion is to help provide full transparency to investors, assist investors in the conduct of their due diligence and prevent investors from being subject to unexpected disruptions in cash flow collections and servicing, as well as to provide investors with certainty about the replacement of counterparties involved in the securitisation transaction.</p> <p>64. This criterion is considered sufficiently clear and no further guidance is considered necessary.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>		

53	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	<p>21.7. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify:</p> <p>(a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers;</p> <p>(b) the processes and responsibilities necessary to ensure that a default by or an insolvency of the servicer does not result in a termination of servicing, such as a contractual provision which enables the replacement of the servicer in such cases; and</p> <p>(c) provisions that ensure the replacement of derivative counterparties, liquidity providers and the account bank in the case of their default, insolvency, and other specified events, where applicable.</p>	
	STS criteria	
	53. (c) provisions that ensure the replacement of derivative counterparties, liquidity providers and the account bank in the case of their default, insolvency, and other specified events, where applicable.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See prospectus, Risk Factors, "Risks associated with the Hedging Arrangements".</p> <p>"The Counterparty may, subject to certain conditions specified in the Hedging Arrangements, transfer its obligations under the swap to another entity. There can be no assurance that the credit quality of the replacement counterparty will prove as strong as that of the original Counterparty."</p> <p>See "DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS, Hedging Arrangements".</p> <p>"Upon termination of a Hedging Arrangement, the Management Company, acting on behalf of the Issuer, will enter into a replacement Hedging Agreement without undue delay."</p> <p>See also 15.5 of the ISSUER REGULATIONS.</p> <p>Upon the occurrence of any event of default or termination event specified in the Hedging Arrangements, the non-defaulting party, an affected party or the party which is not the affected party (as the case may be, depending on the termination event) may, after a period of time set forth in the Hedging Arrangements, elect to terminate the Hedging Arrangements. If the Hedging Arrangements are terminated due to an event of default or a termination event, a hedging arrangement termination payment may be due to the Counterparty by the Issuer out of its available funds. The amount of any such hedging arrangement termination payment may be based on the actual cost or market quotations of the cost of entering into a similar swap transaction or such other methods as may be required under the Hedging Arrangements, in each case in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Hedging Arrangements.</p> <p>Account Bank Termination:</p> <p>See Prospectus, ISSUER ACCOUNTS.</p> <p>If at any time the Account Bank ceases to be an Eligible Institution, then the Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer, will, within thirty (30) days of such time, procure the transfer of each Issuer Account and each other account of the Issuer (which has been opened in accordance with the Transaction Documents) held with the Account Bank to another bank which is an Eligible Institution.</p> <p>The Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer, may at any time terminate the appointment of the Account Bank upon thirty (30) days prior written notice if, on any date, the Account Bank ceases to qualify as an Eligible Institution or, if the appointment of BNP Paribas Securities Services as Custodian has been terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Issuer Regulations The Account Bank may resign at any time by giving the Issuer at least thirty (30) days prior notice. However, such resignation will not take effect until a successor account bank is appointed.</p> <p>See also Account Bank Agreement.</p>	

10. TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT OF THE ACCOUNT BANK
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>
Transaction Documentation (Article 21 (7)) <p>63. The objective of this criterion is to help provide full transparency to investors, assist investors in the conduct of their due diligence and prevent investors from being subject to unexpected disruptions in cash flow collections and servicing, as well as to provide investors with certainty about the replacement of counterparties involved in the securitisation transaction.</p> <p>64. This criterion is considered sufficiently clear and no further guidance is considered necessary.</p>
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines

54	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.8. The servicer shall have expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised and shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.	
	STS criteria	
	54. The servicer shall have expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES, "Servicing and Collections" "Opel Bank will be the servicer of the Receivables for the Securitisation and has expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised for at least five years."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
	Expertise of the Servicer (Article 21 (8))	
	65. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that all the conditions are in place for the proper functioning of the servicing function, taking into account the crucial importance of servicing in securitisation and the central nature of this function within any securitisation transaction.	
	66. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:	
	(a) criteria for determining the expertise of the servicer;	
	(b) criteria for determining well-documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls of the servicer.	
	67. The criteria for the expertise of the servicer should correspond to those for the expertise of the originator or the original lender. Newly established entities should be allowed to perform the tasks of servicing, as long as the back-up servicer has the appropriate experience. It is expected that information on the assessment of the expertise is provided in sufficient detail in the STS notification.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
	5.8 Expertise of the servicer (Article 21 (8))	
	Criteria for determining the expertise of the servicer	
	68. For the purposes of determining whether a servicer has expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised in accordance with Article 21(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, both of the following should apply:	
	(a) the members of the management body of the servicer and the senior staff, other than members of the management body, responsible for servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised should have adequate knowledge and skills in the servicing of exposures similar to those securitised;	
	(b) any of the following principles on the quality of the expertise should be taken into account in the determination of the expertise:	
	(i) the role and duties of the members of the management body and the senior staff and the required capabilities should be adequate;	
	(ii) the experience of the members of the management body and the senior staff gained in previous positions, education and training should be sufficient;	
	(iii) the involvement of the members of the management body and the senior staff within the governance structure of the function of servicing the exposures should be appropriate;	
	(iv) in the case of a prudentially regulated entity, the regulatory authorisations or permissions held by the entity should be deemed relevant to the servicing of similar exposures to those securitised.	

69. A servicer should be deemed to have the required expertise where either of the following applies:

(a) the business of the entity, or of the consolidated group, to which the entity belongs, for accounting or prudential purposes, has included the servicing of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised, for at least five years;

(b) where the requirement referred to in point (a) is not met, the servicer should be deemed to have the required expertise where they comply with both of the following:

(i) at least two of the members of its management body have relevant professional experience in the servicing of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised, at personal level, of at least five years;

(ii) senior staff, other than members of the management body, who are responsible for managing the entity's servicing of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised, have relevant professional experience in the servicing of exposures of a similar nature to those securitised, at a personal level, of at least five years;

(iii) the servicing function of the entity is backed by the back-up servicer compliant with point (a).

70. For the purpose of demonstrating the number of years of professional experience, the relevant expertise should be disclosed in sufficient detail and in accordance with the applicable confidentiality requirements to permit investors to carry out their obligations under Article 5(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

Exposures of similar nature

71. For the purposes of Article 21(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, interpretation of the term 'exposures of similar nature' should follow the interpretation provided in paragraph 23 above.

55	Legislative text
Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
<p>21.8. The servicer shall have expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised and shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.</p>	
STS criteria	
<p>55. And shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.</p>	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES, section "Servicing and Collections" – description of the Servicing.</p> <p><i>The Servicer is an entity that is subject to prudential and capital regulation and should be considered to have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls.</i></p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
<p>Expertise of the Servicer (Article 21 (8))</p> <p>65. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that all the conditions are in place for the proper functioning of the servicing function, taking into account the crucial importance of servicing in securitisation and the central nature of this function within any securitisation transaction.</p> <p>66. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) criteria for determining the expertise of the servicer;</p> <p>(b) criteria for determining well-documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls of the servicer.</p> <p>67. The criteria for the expertise of the servicer should correspond to those for the expertise of the originator or the original lender. Newly established entities should be allowed to perform the tasks of servicing, as long as the back-up servicer has the appropriate experience. It is expected that information on the assessment of the expertise is provided in sufficient detail in the STS notification.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
<p>Expertise of the Servicer (Article 21 (8))</p> <p><i>Well-documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls</i></p> <p>72. For the purposes of Article 21(8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the servicer should be considered to have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to servicing of exposures' where either of the following conditions is met:</p> <p>(a) The servicer is an entity that is subject to prudential and capital regulation and supervision in the Union and such regulatory authorisations or permissions are deemed relevant to the servicing;</p> <p>(b) The servicer is an entity that is not subject to prudential and capital regulation and supervision in the Union, and a proof of existence of well-documented and adequate policies and risk management controls is provided that also includes a proof of adherence to good market practices and reporting capabilities. The proof should be substantiated by an appropriate third party review, such as by a credit rating agency or external auditor.</p>	

56	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.9. The transaction documentation shall set out in clear and consistent terms definitions, remedies and actions relating to delinquency and default of debtors, debt restructuring, debt forgiveness, forbearance, payment holidays, losses, charge offs, recoveries and other asset performance remedies.	
	STS criteria	
	56. The transaction documentation shall set out in clear and consistent terms definitions	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES, section "Servicing and Collections" – description of the Servicing. See also Servicing Agreement.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Remedies and actions related to delinquency and default of debtor (Article 21 (9))	
68. Investors should be in a position to know, when they receive the transaction documentation, what procedures and remedies are planned in the event that adverse credit events affect the underlying exposures of the securitisation. Transparency of remedies and procedures, in this respect, allows investors to model the credit risk of the underlying exposures with less uncertainty. In addition, clear, timely and transparent information on the characteristics of the waterfall determining the payment priorities is necessary for the investor to correctly price the securitisation position.		
69. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the terms 'in clear and consistent terms' and 'clearly specify' should be further clarified.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
5.7 Remedies and actions related to delinquency and default of debtor (Article 21 (9))		
<i>Clear and consistent terms</i>		
For the purposes of Article 21(9) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, to 'set out clear and consistent terms' and to 'clearly specify' should be understood as requiring that the same precise terms are used throughout the transaction documentation in order to facilitate the work of investors.		

57	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.9. The transaction documentation shall set out in clear and consistent terms definitions, remedies and actions relating to delinquency and default of debtors, debt restructuring, debt forgiveness, forbearance, payment holidays, losses, charge offs, recoveries and other asset performance remedies.	
	STS criteria	
	57. The transaction documentation shall set out in clear and consistent terms, remedies and actions relating to delinquency and default of debtors debt restructuring, debt forgiveness, forbearance, payment holidays, losses, charge offs, recoveries and other asset performance remedies.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See comment 56 above.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	<p>Remedies and actions related to delinquency and default of debtor (Article 21 (9))</p> <p>68. Investors should be in a position to know, when they receive the transaction documentation, what procedures and remedies are planned in the event that adverse credit events affect the underlying exposures of the securitisation. Transparency of remedies and procedures, in this respect, allows investors to model the credit risk of the underlying exposures with less uncertainty. In addition, clear, timely and transparent information on the characteristics of the waterfall determining the payment priorities is necessary for the investor to correctly price the securitisation position.</p> <p>69. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the terms ‘in clear and consistent terms’ and ‘clearly specify’ should be further clarified.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
<p>5.7 Remedies and actions related to delinquency and default of debtor (Article 21 (9))</p> <p><i>Clear and consistent terms</i></p> <p>For the purposes of Article 21(9) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, to ‘set out clear and consistent terms’ and to ‘clearly specify’ should be understood as requiring that the same precise terms are used throughout the transaction documentation in order to facilitate the work of investors.</p>		

58	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.9 ...The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment, events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment as well as the obligation to report such events. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.	
	STS criteria	
	58. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment,	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, ANNEX B – PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS SCHEDULE and ISSUER REGULATIONS, section 18. <i>PCS has also reviewed the underlying transaction documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.</i>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

59	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment, events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment as well as the obligation to report such events. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.	
	STS criteria	
	59. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See Prospectus, ANNEX B – PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>2.5 ACCELERATED PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS</p> <p>"Accelerated Priority of Payments" means the following order of priority in which the Available Distribution Amount, including for the avoidance of doubt all amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account, will be applied on each Distribution Date following the occurrence of an Accelerated Amortisation Event and the delivery of a Note Acceleration Notice if an Issuer Event of Default has occurred:</p> <p>See also Prospectus, definition of Accelerated Amortisation Event</p> <p>The occurrence of any of the following events will constitute an Accelerated Amortisation Event:</p> <p>(a) the occurrence of an Issuer Event of Default; or</p> <p>(b) an Issuer Liquidation Event has occurred and the Management Company has elected to liquidate the Issuer.</p> <p>See also ISSUER REGULATIONS.</p> <p>21.5 ACCELERATED PRIORITY OF PAYMENTS</p> <p>PCS has also reviewed the relevant transaction documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

60	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment, events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment as well as the obligation to report such events. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.	
	STS criteria	
	60. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the obligation to report such events.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See ISSUER REGULATIONS. 21.5 Accelerated Priority of Payments "Accelerated Priority of Payments" means the following order of priority in which the Available Distribution Amount, including for the avoidance of doubt all amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account, will be applied on each Distribution Date following the occurrence of an Acceleration Amortisation Event and the delivery of a Note Acceleration Notice if an Issuer Event of Default has occurred: See also 11. "Issuer Events of Default". "Note Acceleration Notice" means a written notice delivered by the Noteholders of any Class to the Management Company upon the occurrence of any Issuer Event of Default. See prospectus, condition 13 NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS 13.1 (f) "Upon the occurrence of a Sequential Redemption Event, an Accelerated Amortisation Event or a Revolving Period Termination Event notification will be given by the Management Company to the Rating Agencies and the Noteholders" PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

61	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment, events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment as well as the obligation to report such events. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.	
	STS criteria	
	61. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES, "Condition 13.1". (f) Upon the occurrence of a Sequential Redemption Event, an Accelerated Amortisation Event or a Revolving Period Termination Event notification will be given by the Management Company to the Rating Agencies and the Noteholders without undue delay PCS has identified the existence of such covenant.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

62	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation</p> <p>21.10. The transaction documentation shall include clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors, voting rights shall be clearly defined and allocated to bondholders and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>62. The transaction documentation shall include clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors, voting rights shall be clearly defined and allocated to bondholders</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6efce; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See Prospectus, TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES.</p> <p>12. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS, MODIFICATION AND WAIVER</p> <p>Although the wording of the Regulation as to what constitutes the “facilitation of timely resolution of conflicts” is very vague, the EBA Guidelines have helpfully set out the five minimum requirements that the documents should contain to meet this criterion</p> <p>a) the method for calling meetings covered in 12.2 (a)</p> <p>b) the maximum timeframe for setting up a meeting - covered in 12.2 (a) (i)</p> <p>c) the required quorum - covered in 12.2 (c) (i) and (d) (i)</p> <p>d) the minimum threshold of votes to validate such a decision, with clear differentiation between the minimum thresholds for each type of decision; covered in 12.2 (c) (ii) and (d) (ii)</p> <p>e) where applicable, a location for the meetings which should be in the EU: covered in 12.2 (a)</p> <p>PCS notes that the provisions for meetings of noteholders have all been implemented as required by the regulation.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale</p> <p>Resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors</p> <p>70. The objective of this criterion is to help ensure clarity for securitisation noteholders of their rights and ability to control and enforce on the underlying credit claims or receivables. This should make the decision-making process more effective, for instance in circumstances where enforcement rights on the underlying assets are being exercised.</p> <p>71. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the term ‘clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors’ should be further interpreted.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>5.8 Resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors (Article 20 (10))</p> <p>Clear provisions facilitating the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors</p> <p>73. For the purposes of Article 21(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, provisions of the transaction documentation that ‘facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors’, should include provisions with respect to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) the method for calling meetings or arranging conference calls;</p> <p>(b) the maximum timeframe for setting up a meeting or conference call;</p> <p>(c) the required quorum;</p>		

(d) the minimum threshold of votes to validate such a decision, with clear differentiation between the minimum thresholds for each type of decision;

(e) where applicable, a location for the meetings which should be in the Union.

74. For the purposes of Article 21(10) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where mandatory statutory provisions exist in the applicable jurisdiction that set out how conflicts between investors have to be resolved, the transaction documentation may refer to these provisions.

63	Legislative text	
	Article 21 - Requirements relating to standardisation	
	21.10. The transaction documentation shall include clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors, voting rights shall be clearly defined and allocated to bondholders and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.	
	STS criteria	
	63. and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTIES. THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY Duties of the Management Company THE CUSTODIAN Duties of the Custodian See also transaction document, Issuer Regulations. The Custodian's duties are described in section "The Transaction Parties, Duties of the Custodian".	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors (Article 20 (10))	
70. The objective of this criterion is to help ensure clarity for securitisation noteholders of their rights and ability to control and enforce on the underlying credit claims or receivables. This should make the decision-making process more effective, for instance in circumstances where enforcement rights on the underlying assets are being exercised.		
71. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the term 'clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors' should be further interpreted.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

64	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</p> <p>22.1. The originator and the sponsor shall make available data on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, such as delinquency and default data, for substantially similar exposures to those being securitised, and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, to potential investors before pricing. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>64. The originator and the sponsor shall make available data on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, such as delinquency and default data, for substantially similar exposures to those being securitised,</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Verified?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES.</p> <p>“Performance Charts”</p> <p><i>The cumulative loss data is available from Q1 2005 to Q1 2019, vintages by quarter:</i></p> <p>Cumulative Net Loss – New Cars – Standard Cumulative NetLoss – New Cars – Balloon Cumulative Net Loss – Used Cars – Standard Cumulative Net Loss – Used Cars – Balloon</p> <p>Also, the historical data shows CPR rates from 2012 to 2019 and “Delinquency Analysis” shows dynamic delinquency data, covering 31-60, 61-90, 91-120, 121-150, 150+days delinquency.</p> <p>This covers the requirements for static loss performance.</p> <p>“The net loss definition underlying the gross loss analysis matches with the credit and collection policy of Opel Bank, which for the avoidance of doubt applies also to Receivables originated by Opel Bank which will not be securitised.”</p> <p>See also statement in prospectus, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION.</p> <p>“Before pricing of the Notes, for the purpose of compliance with Article 22(1) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available to investors and potential investors information on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, for a period of at least 5 years. In this regard, see the section “Performance Charts” of this Prospectus.”</p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the historical data. It meets the requirements of article 22(1).</i></p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p>		

Data on historical default and loss performance (Article 22(1))

72. The objective is to provide investors with sufficient information on an asset class to conduct appropriate due diligence and to provide access to a sufficiently rich data set to enable a more accurate calculation of expected loss in different stress scenarios. These data are necessary for investors to carry out proper risk analysis and due diligence, and they contribute to building confidence and reducing uncertainty regarding the market behaviour of the underlying asset class. New asset classes entering the securitisation market, for which a sufficient track record of performance has not yet been built up, may not be considered transparent in that they cannot ensure that investors have the appropriate tools and knowledge to carry out proper risk analysis.

73. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:

- (a) its application to external data;
- (b) the term 'substantially similar exposures'.

EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines**6.1 Data on historical default and loss performance (Article 22(1))*****Data***

75. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where the seller cannot provide data in line with the data requirements contained therein, external data that are publicly available or are provided by a third party, such as a rating agency or another market participant, may be used, provided that all of the other requirements of that article are met.

Substantially similar exposures

76. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the term 'substantially similar exposures' should be understood as referring to exposures for which both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the most relevant factors determining the expected performance of the underlying exposures are similar;
- (b) as a result of the similarity referred to in point (a) it could reasonably have been expected, on the basis of indications such as past performance or applicable models, that, over the life of the transaction, or over a maximum of four years, where the life of the transaction is longer than four years, their performance would not be significantly different.

77. The substantially similar exposures should not be limited to exposures held on the balance sheet of the originator.

65	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.1. The originator and the sponsor shall make available data on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, such as delinquency and default data, for substantially similar exposures to those being securitised, and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, to potential investors before pricing. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.	
	STS criteria	
	65. and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, to potential investors before pricing.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, THE SELLER, THE SERVICER AND THE RECEIVABLES. “Performance Charts”, “Delinquency Analysis” <i>The sources of the data are described beneath the charts.</i> “The net loss definition underlying the gross loss analysis matches with the credit and collection policy of Opel Bank, which for the avoidance of doubt applies also to Receivables originated by Opel Bank which will not be securitised.”	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Data on historical default and loss performance (Article 22(1))	
72. The objective is to provide investors with sufficient information on an asset class to conduct appropriate due diligence and to provide access to a sufficiently rich data set to enable a more accurate calculation of expected loss in different stress scenarios. These data are necessary for investors to carry out proper risk analysis and due diligence, and they contribute to building confidence and reducing uncertainty regarding the market behaviour of the underlying asset class. New asset classes entering the securitisation market, for which a sufficient track record of performance has not yet been built up, may not be considered transparent in that they cannot ensure that investors have the appropriate tools and knowledge to carry out proper risk analysis.		
73. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:		
(a) its application to external data;		
(b) the term ‘substantially similar exposures’.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		

6.1 Data on historical default and loss performance (Article 22(1))

Data

75. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where the seller cannot provide data in line with the data requirements contained therein, external data that are publicly available or are provided by a third party, such as a rating agency or another market participant, may be used, provided that all of the other requirements of that article are met.

Substantially similar exposures

76. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the term 'substantially similar exposures' should be understood as referring to exposures for which both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the most relevant factors determining the expected performance of the underlying exposures are similar;
- (b) as a result of the similarity referred to in point (a) it could reasonably have been expected, on the basis of indications such as past performance or applicable models, that, over the life of the transaction, or over a maximum of four years, where the life of the transaction is longer than four years, their performance would not be significantly different.

77. The substantially similar exposures should not be limited to exposures held on the balance sheet of the originator.

66	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</p> <p>22.1. The originator and the sponsor shall make available data on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, such as delinquency and default data, for substantially similar exposures to those being securitised, and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, to potential investors before pricing. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.</p>		
	<p>STS criteria</p> <p>66. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #ffff00;">Verified?</td> <td style="background-color: #c6efce; text-align: center;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Verified?	Yes
Verified?	Yes		
	<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See points 64 and 65 above.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p> <p>72. The objective is to provide investors with sufficient information on an asset class to conduct appropriate due diligence and to provide access to a sufficiently rich data set to enable a more accurate calculation of expected loss in different stress scenarios. These data are necessary for investors to carry out proper risk analysis and due diligence, and they contribute to building confidence and reducing uncertainty regarding the market behaviour of the underlying asset class. New asset classes entering the securitisation market, for which a sufficient track record of performance has not yet been built up, may not be considered transparent in that they cannot ensure that investors have the appropriate tools and knowledge to carry out proper risk analysis.</p> <p>73. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be further clarified:</p> <p>(a) its application to external data;</p> <p>(b) the term ‘substantially similar exposures’.</p>		
	<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p> <p>6.1 Data on historical default and loss performance (Article 22(1))</p> <p>Data</p> <p>75. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where the seller cannot provide data in line with the data requirements contained therein, external data that are publicly available or are provided by a third party, such as a rating agency or another market participant, may be used, provided that all of the other requirements of that article are met.</p> <p>Substantially similar exposures</p> <p>76. For the purposes of Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the term ‘substantially similar exposures’ should be understood as referring to exposures for which both of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the most relevant factors determining the expected performance of the underlying exposures are similar;</p> <p>(b) as a result of the similarity referred to in point (a) it could reasonably have been expected, on the basis of indications such as past performance or applicable models, that, over the life of the transaction, or over a maximum of four years, where the life of the transaction is longer than four years, their performance would not be significantly different.</p> <p>77. The substantially similar exposures should not be limited to exposures held on the balance sheet of the originator.</p>		

67	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.2. A sample of the underlying exposures shall be subject to external verification prior to issuance of the securities resulting from the securitisation by an appropriate and independent party, including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.	
	STS criteria	
	67. A sample of the underlying exposures shall be subject to external verification prior to issuance of the securities resulting from the securitisation by an appropriate and independent party,	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION "For the purpose of compliance with Article 22(2) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer confirms that a sample of Loan Contracts has been externally verified, taking into account the Eligibility Criteria, and the stratification tables have been verified for accuracy by an appropriate and independent party prior to the date of this Prospectus. For the purposes of the verification a confidence level of at least 95% was applied. The Servicer confirms no significant adverse findings have been found. The independent party has also performed agreed upon procedures on the data included in the stratification tables in the section " <i>Characteristics of the Receivables</i> ". The Servicer confirms no significant adverse findings have been found. Based on the review by the independent party, the Servicer confirms that to the best of its knowledge such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect its import. PCS has reviewed the results of the auditor verification exercise, including the analysis of the "agreed upon procedures" (AUP) commonly known as a "pool audit" which was conducted by an appropriate independent party.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Verification of a sample of the underlying exposures (Article 22 (2)) 74. The objective of the criterion is to provide a level of assurance that the data on and reporting of the underlying credit claims or receivables is accurate and that the underlying exposures meet the eligibility criteria, by ensuring checks on the data to be disclosed to the investors by an external entity not affected by a potential conflict of interest within the transaction. 75. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified: (a) requirements on the sample of the underlying exposures subject to external verification; (b) requirements on the party executing the verification; (c) scope of the verification; (d) requirement on the confirmation of the verification.	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
6.2 Verification of a sample of the underlying exposures (Article 22 (2)) Sample of the underlying exposures subject to external verification 78. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the underlying exposures that should be subject to verification prior to the issuance should be a representative sample of the provisional portfolio from which the securitised pool is extracted and which is in a reasonably final form before issuance.		

Party executing the verification

79. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, an appropriate and independent party should be deemed to be a party that meets both of the following conditions:

- (a) it has the experience and capability to carry out the verification;
- (b) it is none of the following:
 - (i) a credit rating agency;
 - (ii) a third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;
 - (iii) an entity affiliated to the originator.

Scope of the verification

80. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the verification to be carried out based on the representative sample, applying a confidence level of at least 95%, should include both of the following:

- (a) verification of the compliance of the underlying exposures in the provisional portfolio with the eligibility criteria that are able to be tested prior to issuance;
- (b) verification of the fact that the data disclosed to investors in any formal offering document in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.

Confirmation of the verification

81. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, confirmation that this verification has occurred and that no significant adverse findings have been found should be disclosed.

68	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</p> <p>22.2. A sample of the underlying exposures shall be subject to external verification prior to issuance of the securities resulting from the securitisation by an appropriate and independent party, including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.</p>
<p>STS criteria</p> <p>68. Including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.</p>	
<p>Verified? Yes</p>	
<p>PCS Comment</p> <p>See 67 above.</p> <p>PCS is not an auditing firm, nor has it or has it sought access to the underlying information which was the basis of the AUP. However, it has read the AUP with the aim of determining whether, on its face, it appears to cover the items required by the criterion.</p> <p><i>Based solely on the words of the AUP and without any additional due diligence or interaction with the auditing firm responsible for the AUP or sight of the instructions to such firm, PCS has concluded that the AUP appears to meet the requirements of the criterion. PCS also notes the representation to that effect made by the originator in the Prospectus.</i></p>	
<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i></p>	
<p>Verification of a sample of the underlying exposures (Article 22 (2))</p> <p>74. The objective of the criterion is to provide a level of assurance that the data on and reporting of the underlying credit claims or receivables is accurate and that the underlying exposures meet the eligibility criteria, by ensuring checks on the data to be disclosed to the investors by an external entity not affected by a potential conflict of interest within the transaction.</p> <p>75. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:</p> <p>(a) requirements on the sample of the underlying exposures subject to external verification;</p> <p>(b) requirements on the party executing the verification;</p> <p>(c) scope of the verification;</p> <p>(d) requirement on the confirmation of the verification.</p>	
<p>EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines</p>	
<p>6.2 Verification of a sample of the underlying exposures (Article 22 (2))</p> <p><i>Sample of the underlying exposures subject to external verification</i></p> <p>78. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the underlying exposures that should be subject to verification prior to the issuance should be a representative sample of the provisional portfolio from which the securitised pool is extracted and which is in a reasonably final form before issuance.</p> <p><i>Party executing the verification</i></p> <p>79. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, an appropriate and independent party should be deemed to be a party that meets both of the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) it has the experience and capability to carry out the verification;</p>	

- (b) it is none of the following:
- (i) a credit rating agency;
 - (ii) a third party verifying STS compliance in accordance with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402;
 - (iii) an entity affiliated to the originator.

Scope of the verification

80. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the verification to be carried out based on the representative sample, applying a confidence level of at least 95%, should include both of the following:

- (a) verification of the compliance of the underlying exposures in the provisional portfolio with the eligibility criteria that are able to be tested prior to issuance;
- (b) verification of the fact that the data disclosed to investors in any formal offering document in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.

Confirmation of the verification

81. For the purposes of Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, confirmation that this verification has occurred and that no significant adverse findings have been found should be disclosed.

69	Legislative text
Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
<p>22.3. The originator or the sponsor shall, before the pricing of the securitisation, make available to potential investors a liability cash flow model which precisely represents the contractual relationship between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing between the originator, sponsor, investors, other third parties and the SSPE, and shall, after pricing, make that model available to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request.</p>	
STS criteria	
<p>69. The originator or the sponsor shall, before the pricing of the securitisation, make available to potential investors a liability cash flow model which precisely represents the contractual relationship between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing between the originator, sponsor, investors, other third parties and the SSPE.</p>	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION.</p> <p>"Before pricing of the Notes, for the purpose of compliance with Article 22(3) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available a cashflow liability model of the Transaction on the Bloomberg page ECAR 10-FR. Such cashflow model will be available after the Closing Date to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors on request."</p> <p>Having seen the model, read a statement in the prospectus that the model will be made available in accordance with the requirements of the criteria and assessed the firm responsible for the model, PCS is prepared to verify this criterion.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
<p>Liability cashflow model (Article 22(3))</p> <p>76. The objective of this criterion is to assist investors in their ability to appropriately model the cash flow waterfall of the securitisation on the liability side of the SSPE.</p> <p>77. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified:</p> <p>(a) interpretation of the term 'precise' representation of the contractual relationships;</p> <p>(b) implications when the model is provided by third parties.</p>	
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
<p>Liability cash flow model (Article 22(3))</p> <p>Precise representation of the contractual relationship</p> <p>82. For the purposes of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the representation of the contractual relationships between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing among the originator, sponsor, investors, other parties and the SSPE should be considered to have been done 'precisely' where it is done accurately and with an amount of detail sufficient to allow investors to model payment obligations of the SSPE and to price the securitisation accordingly. This may include algorithms that permit investors to model a range of different scenarios that will affect cash flows, such as different prepayment or default rates.</p> <p>Third parties</p> <p>83. For the purposes of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where the liability cash flow model is developed by third parties, the originator or sponsor should remain responsible for making the information available to potential investors.</p>	

70	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.3. The originator or the sponsor shall, before the pricing of the securitisation, make available to potential investors a liability cash flow model which precisely represents the contractual relationship between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing between the originator, sponsor, investors, other third parties and the SSPE, and shall, after pricing, make that model available to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request.	
	STS criteria	
	70. And shall, after pricing, make that model available to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION. “Before pricing of the Notes, for the purpose of compliance with Article 22(3) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available a cashflow liability model of the Transaction on the Bloomberg page ECAR 10-FR. Such cashflow model will be available after the Closing Date to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors on request. ” Although technically covering the period between pricing and close, this is primarily a future event criterion. In other words, it cannot be either met or failed at the outset of the transaction. But if, at a later stage, it is not met, then the Originator will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost. Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction. However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing. PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus, see quote from prospectus on criterion 69, above.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
	Liability cashflow model (Article 22(3))	
	76. The objective of this criterion is to assist investors in their ability to appropriately model the cash flow waterfall of the securitisation on the liability side of the SSPE. 77. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the following aspects should be clarified: (a) interpretation of the term ‘precise’ representation of the contractual relationships; (b) implications when the model is provided by third parties.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	
	Liability cash flow model (Article 22(3))<i>Precise representation of the contractual relationship</i>	
	82. For the purposes of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, the representation of the contractual relationships between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing among the originator, sponsor, investors, other parties and the SSPE should be considered to have been done ‘precisely’ where it is done accurately and with an amount of detail sufficient to allow investors to model payment obligations of the SSPE and to price the securitisation accordingly. This may include algorithms that permit investors to model a range of different scenarios that will affect cash flows, such as different prepayment or default rates. Third parties 83. For the purposes of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, where the liability cash flow model is developed by third parties, the originator or sponsor should remain responsible for making the information available to potential investors.	

71	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.4. In case of a securitisation where the underlying exposures are residential loans or car loans or leases, the originator and sponsor shall publish the available information related to the environmental performance of the assets financed by such residential loans or car loans or leases, as part of the information disclosed pursuant to point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1).	
	STS criteria	
	71. In case of a securitisation where the underlying exposures are residential loans or car loans or leases, the originator and sponsor shall publish the available information related to the environmental performance of the assets financed by such residential loans or car loans or leases, as part of the information disclosed pursuant to point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1).	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Reference to environmental data <i>is made in the ESMA Originator Notification that has been made available to PCS in a draft form.</i> STSS61 "Information is currently not available to the Seller. However, the Seller hereby confirms that if such information should be available to it it will be made available pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation."	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on background and rationale	
	Environmental performance of assets (Article 22(4))	
78. It should be clarified that this is a requirement of disclosure about the energy efficiency of the assets when this information is available to the originator, sponsor or SSPE, rather than a requirement for a minimum energy efficiency of the assets.		
79. To facilitate consistent interpretation of this criterion, the term 'available information related to the environmental performance' should be further clarified.		
EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines		
Environmental performance of assets (Article 22(4))		
Available information related to the environmental performance		
84. This requirement should be applicable only if the information on the energy performance certificates for the assets financed by the underlying exposures is available to the originator, sponsor or the SSPE and captured in its internal database or IT systems. Where information is available only for a proportion of the underlying exposures, the requirement should apply only in respect of the proportion of the underlying exposures for which information is available.		

72	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.5. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation. The information required by point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available to potential investors before pricing upon request. The information required by points (b) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available before pricing at least in draft or initial form.	
	STS criteria	
	72. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See statement in prospectus, introductory paragraphs, <i>Securitisation Regulation</i> . "For the purposes of compliance with article 22(5) of the Securitisation Regulation, under the Servicing Agreement, the parties thereto have acknowledged that Opel Bank in its capacity as Originator, shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Opel Bank, in its capacity as originator, agree to designate Opel Bank in its capacity as Originator, as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Articles 7 and 22 of the Securitisation Regulation. After the Closing Date, the Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer will prepare the Monthly Investor Reports. In such Monthly Investor Report relevant information with regard to the Purchased Property will be disclosed publicly together with an overview of the retention and/or any changes in the method of retention of the material net economic interest by the Seller for the purposes of which the Servicer will provide the Management Company with all information reasonably required with a view to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements."	
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	Compliance with transparency requirements	
80. The objective of this criterion is to ensure that investors have access to the data that are relevant for them to carry out the necessary risk and due diligence analysis with respect to the investment decision.		
81. The criterion is deemed sufficiently clear and not requiring any further clarification.		
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73	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.5. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation. The information required by point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available to potential investors before pricing upon request. The information required by points (b) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available before pricing at least in draft or initial form.	
	STS criteria	
	73. The information required by point (a) the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available to potential investors before pricing upon request.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (g). "For the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, information on the Receivables by means of loan level data will be made available before pricing of the Notes. On a monthly basis, and for the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) and (e), the Servicer will make simultaneously available information on the Receivables and the Monthly Investor Report and the loan level data in accordance with Annexes I to VIII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/3 and the regulatory technical standards pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation."	
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74	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	22.5. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation. The information required by point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available to potential investors before pricing upon request. The information required by points (b) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available before pricing at least in draft or initial form.	
	STS criteria	
	74. The information required by points (b) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available before pricing at least in draft or initial form.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (e) and (f). “Before pricing of the Notes and within 15 days of the Closing Date, for the purposes of compliance with Article 22(5) and Article 7(1)(b) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available certain Transaction Documents and the Prospectus. It is not possible to make final documentation available before pricing of the Notes and so the Servicer has made the Prospectus and draft Transaction Documents on the website of the European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu). Such Transaction Documents in final form will be available after the Closing Date to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors on request.” Before pricing of the Notes in initial form and on or around the Closing Date in final form, for the purposes of compliance with Article 7(1)(d) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available the STS notification referred to in Article 27 of the Securitisation Regulation on the website of the European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu).	
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	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

75	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.	
	STS criteria	
	75. The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (e).</p> <p>"Before pricing of the Notes and within 15 days of the Closing Date, for the purposes of compliance with Article 22(5) and Article 7(1)(b) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer will make available certain Transaction Documents and the Prospectus. It is not possible to make final documentation available before pricing of the Notes and so the Servicer has made the Prospectus and draft Transaction Documents on the website of the European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu). Such Transaction Documents in final form will be available after the Closing Date to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors on request."</p> <p>This criterion requires document disclosure within 15 days of closing and therefore is a future event criterion. In other words, it cannot be either met or failed at the outset of the transaction. But if it is not met within the specified 15-day period, then the Seller will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost.</p> <p>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</p> <p>However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</p> <p>PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus.</p>	
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76	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	7.1. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, make at least the following information available to holders of a securitisation position, to the competent authorities referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors: (a) information on the underlying exposures on a quarterly basis, or, in the case of ABCP, information on the underlying receivables or credit claims on a monthly basis;	
	STS criteria	
	76. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, make at least the following information available to holders of a securitisation position, to the competent authorities referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors: (a) information on the underlying exposures on a quarterly basis,	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (g). "For the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, information on the Receivables by means of loan level data will be made available before pricing of the Notes. On a monthly basis, and for the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) and (e), the Servicer will make simultaneously available information on the Receivables and the Monthly Investor Report and the loan level data in accordance with Annexes I to VIII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/3 and the regulatory technical standards pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation." See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITIONS SCHEDULE "Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission. PCS notes the existence in the Prospectus of a covenant to provide all the Article 7 information.	
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	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

77	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	7.1. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, make at least the following information available to holders of a securitisation position, to the competent authorities referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors:	
	(b) all underlying documentation that is essential for the understanding of the transaction, including but not limited to, where applicable, the following documents:	
	(i) the final offering document or the prospectus together with the closing transaction documents, excluding legal opinions;	
	STS criteria	
	77. All underlying documentation that is essential for the understanding of the transaction, including but not limited to, where applicable, the following documents:	
	(i) the final offering document or the prospectus together with the closing transaction documents, excluding legal opinions;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
See point 75 above.		
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78	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(ii) for traditional securitisation the asset sale agreement, assignment, novation or transfer agreement and any relevant declaration of trust;	
	STS criteria	
	78. For traditional securitisation the asset sale agreement, assignment, novation or transfer agreement and any relevant declaration of trust;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 75 above.	
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79	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(iii) the derivatives and guarantees agreements as well as any relevant documents on collateralisation arrangements where the exposures being securitised remain exposures of the originator;	
	STS criteria	
	79. The derivatives and guarantees agreements as well as any relevant documents on collateralisation arrangements where the exposures being securitised remain exposures of the originator;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 75 above.	
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80	Legislative text	
	<i>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</i>	
	(iv) the servicing, back-up servicing, administration and cash management agreements;	
	STS criteria	
	80. The servicing, back-up servicing, administration and cash management agreements;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 75 above.	
	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines – statements on <i>background and rationale</i>	
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81	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(v) the trust deed, security deed, agency agreement, account bank agreement, guaranteed investment contract, incorporated terms or master trust framework or master definitions agreement or such legal documentation with equivalent legal value;	
	STS criteria	
	81. The trust deed, security deed, agency agreement, account bank agreement, guaranteed investment contract, incorporated terms or master trust framework or master definitions agreement or such legal documentation with equivalent legal value;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 75 above.	
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82	Legislative text	
	<i>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</i>	
	(vi) any relevant inter-creditor agreements, derivatives documentation, subordinated loan agreements, start-up loan agreements and liquidity facility agreements;	
	STS criteria	
	82. Any relevant inter-creditor agreements, derivatives documentation, subordinated loan agreements, start-up loan agreements and liquidity facility agreements;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 75 above.	
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83	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	That underlying documentation shall include a detailed description of the priority of payments of the securitisation;	
	STS criteria	
	83. That underlying documentation shall include a detailed description of the priority of payments of the securitisation;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Priorities of Payment are to be found in the Prospectus and the Issuer Regulations.	
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84	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(c) where a prospectus has not been drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable: (i) details regarding the structure of the deal, including the structure diagrams containing an overview of the transaction, the cash flows and the ownership structure;	
	STS criteria	
	84. Where a prospectus has not been drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable: (i) details regarding the structure of the deal, including the structure diagrams containing an overview of the transaction, the cash flows and the ownership structure;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Not applicable.	
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	EBA Final non-ABCP STS Guidelines	

85	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(c) where a prospectus has not been drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable:	
	(i) details regarding the structure of the deal, including the structure diagrams containing an overview of the transaction, the cash flows and the ownership structure;	
	(ii) details regarding the exposure characteristics, cash flows, loss waterfall, credit enhancement and liquidity support features;	
	STS criteria	
	85. (ii) details regarding the exposure characteristics, cash flows, loss waterfall, credit enhancement and liquidity support features;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	Not applicable.	
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86	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(c) where a prospectus has not been drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable:	
	(i) details regarding the structure of the deal, including the structure diagrams containing an overview of the transaction, the cash flows and the ownership structure;	
	(ii) details regarding the exposure characteristics, cash flows, loss waterfall, credit enhancement and liquidity support features;	
	(iii) details regarding the voting rights of the holders of a securitisation position and their relationship to other secured creditors;	
	STS criteria	
	86. (iii) details regarding the voting rights of the holders of a securitisation position and their relationship to other secured creditors;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
Not applicable.		
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87	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(c) where a prospectus has not been drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable:	
	(i) details regarding the structure of the deal, including the structure diagrams containing an overview of the transaction, the cash flows and the ownership structure;	
	(ii) details regarding the exposure characteristics, cash flows, loss waterfall, credit enhancement and liquidity support features;	
	(iii) details regarding the voting rights of the holders of a securitisation position and their relationship to other secured creditors;	
	(iv) a list of all triggers and events referred to in the documents provided in accordance with point (b) that could have a material impact on the performance of the securitisation position;	
	STS criteria	
	87. (iv) a list of all triggers and events referred to in the documents provided in accordance with point (b) that could have a material impact on the performance of the securitisation position;	
	Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment		
Not applicable.		
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88	Legislative text
Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
(d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;	
STS criteria	
88. in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 27(1) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Seller intends to notify the European Securities Markets Authority ("ESMA") that the Transaction will meet the requirements of Articles 20 to 22 of the Securitisation Regulation (the "STS Notification"). The STS Notification would then be available for download on the website of the ESMA. ESMA has, in accordance with Articles 27(6) and (7) of the Securitisation Regulation developed and published on 16 July 2018 a final draft regulatory technical standard specifying the information that the originator, sponsor and SSPE are required to provide in order to comply with their STS notification requirements. As of the date hereof; such regulatory technical standard still has to be adopted by the European Commission. ESMA is obliged to maintain on its website a list of all securitisations which the originators and sponsors have notified as meeting the STS Requirements in accordance with Article 27(5) of the Securitisation Regulation. For this purpose, the ESMA has set up a register on an interim basis under https://www.esma.europa.eu/policy-activities/securitisation/simple-transparent-and-standardised-sts-securitisation. According to the ESMA, a more established register is to be launched in due course and placed on the dedicated section of its website under https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication/.</p> <p>See also Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>7.12 Reporting and information, (c) Reporting</p> <p>(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.</p>	
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89	Legislative text
Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
(e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:	
STS criteria	
89. quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (g).</p> <p>"For the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, information on the Receivables by means of loan level data will be made available before pricing of the Notes. On a monthly basis, and for the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) and (e), the Servicer will make simultaneously available information on the Receivables and the Monthly Investor Report and the loan level data in accordance with Annexes I to VIII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/3 and the regulatory technical standards pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation."</p> <p>The form of the Monthly Investor report is shown in Annex 8 of the Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>7.12 Reporting and information</p> <p>(c) Reporting</p> <p>(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITIONS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.</p>	
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90	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;	
	STS criteria	
	90. (i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See criterion 89, above.</p> <p>See also Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>7.12 Reporting and information</p> <p>(c) Reporting</p> <p>(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.</p>	
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91	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(ii) information on events which trigger changes in the priority of payments or the replacement of any counterparties, and, in the case of a securitisation which is not an ABCP transaction, data on the cash flows generated by the underlying exposures and by the liabilities of the securitisation;	
	STS criteria	
	91. Information on events which trigger changes in the priority of payments or the replacement of any counterparties,	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See criterion 89, above.	
	See also prospectus, "TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES, Condition 13, Notices to Noteholders (f)".	
	(f) Upon the occurrence of a Sequential Redemption Event, an Accelerated Amortisation Event or a Revolving Period Termination Event notification will be given by the Management Company to the Rating Agencies and the Noteholders without undue delay.	
See prospectus, Hedging Arrangements, Reporting Obligation.		
See prospectus, Securitisation Regulation.		
In addition, the Seller has undertaken to provide such information as may be reasonably requested by the Noteholders from time to time in order to enable those persons that are subject to the requirements of Article 5 of the Securitisation Regulation to comply with such requirements and to provide all information required to be made available to the Noteholders and potential investors pursuant to Articles 7 and 22 of the Securitisation Regulation		
See Issuer Regulations, 7.12 Reporting and information, (c) Reporting.		
(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.		
See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE		
"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.		
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92	<p>Legislative text</p> <p>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</p> <p>(ii) information on events which trigger changes in the priority of payments or the replacement of any counterparties, and, in the case of a securitisation which is not an ABCP transaction, data on the cash flows generated by the underlying exposures and by the liabilities of the securitisation;</p>
STS criteria	
92. And, in the case of a securitisation which is not an ABCP transaction, data on the cash flows generated by the underlying exposures and by the liabilities of the securitisation;	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See criterion 89 above on Monthly Investor Report, the form of which is shown in Annex 8 of the Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>7.12 Reporting and information</p> <p>(c) Reporting</p> <p>(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p> <p>See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.</p>	
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93	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(iii) information about the risk retained, including information on which of the modalities provided for in Article 6(3) has been applied, in accordance with Article 6.	
	STS criteria	
	93. (iii) information about the risk retained, including information on which of the modalities provided for in Article 6(3) has been applied, in accordance with Article 6.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	<p>See criterion 89, above.</p> <p>See prospectus, Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>"The Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer agree to designate the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. After the Closing Date, the Management Company will prepare the Monthly Investor Reports. In such Monthly Investor Report relevant information with regard to the Purchased Property will be disclosed publicly together with an overview of the retention and/or any changes in the method of retention of the material net economic interest by the Seller for the purposes of which the Servicer will provide the Management Company with all information reasonably required with a view to comply with Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements."</p> <p>See Prospectus, RISK FACTORS.</p> <p>3. RISKS RELATED TO REGULATORY CHANGES</p> <p>Risk retention and due diligence requirements</p> <p>The Securitisation Regulation replaced those existing risk retention requirements by one single provision, Article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, providing for a new direct obligation on originators to retain a net economic interest. Article 5(1)(c) of the Securitisation Regulation requires institutional investors as defined in Article 2(12) of the Securitisation Regulation, which term also includes an insurance or reinsurance undertaking as defined in the Solvency II Regulation and an alternative investment fund manager as defined in the AIFM Regulation, to verify that, if established in the European Union, the originator, sponsor or original lender retains on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest in accordance with Article 6 Securitisation Regulation and the risk retention is disclosed to the institutional investor in accordance with Article 7(1)(e) of the Securitisation Regulation.</p>	
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94	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(f) any inside information relating to the securitisation that the originator, sponsor or SSPE is obliged to make public in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on insider dealing and market manipulation;	
	STS criteria	
	94. (f) any inside information relating to the securitisation that the originator, sponsor or SSPE is obliged to make public in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on insider dealing and market manipulation;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION. (h) For the purposes of Article 7(1)(f) of the Securitisation Regulation the Issuer will, without delay, publish any inside information relating to the Transaction. See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE. "Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.	
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95	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as: (i) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the documents provided in accordance with point (b), including any remedy, waiver or consent subsequently provided in relation to such a breach;	
	STS criteria	
	95. (g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as: (i) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the documents provided in accordance with point (b), including any remedy, waiver or consent subsequently provided in relation to such a breach;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION, (i). "For the purposes of Article 7(1)(g) of the Securitisation Regulation and pursuant to its obligation to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, the Servicer will, without delay, publish information in respect of any significant event such as (i) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the Transaction Documents, (ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation, (iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the Transaction or the Receivables that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation, (iv) if the Transaction ceases to meet the STS requirements or if competent authorities have taken remedial or administrative actions and (v) any material amendments to the Transaction Documents" See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITIONS SCHEDULE. "Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.	
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96	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;	
	STS criteria	
	96. (ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 95 above.	
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97	Legislative text	
	<i>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</i>	
	(iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;	
	STS criteria	
	97. (iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 95 above.	
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98	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	(iv) in the case of STS securitisations, where the securitisation ceases to meet the STS requirements or where competent authorities have taken remedial or administrative actions;	
	STS criteria	
	98. (iv) in the case of STS securitisations, where the securitisation ceases to meet the STS requirements or where competent authorities have taken remedial or administrative actions;	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 95 above.	
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99	Legislative text	
	<i>Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency</i>	
	(v) any material amendment to transaction documents.	
	STS criteria	
	99. (v) any material amendment to transaction documents.	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 95 above.	
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100	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	The information described in points (a) and (e) of the first subparagraph shall be made available simultaneously each quarter at the latest one month after the due date for the payment of interest [...ABCP provisions]	
	STS criteria	
	100. The information described in points (a) and (e) of the first subparagraph shall be made available simultaneously each quarter at the latest one month after the due date for the payment of interest [...ABCP provisions]	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
	See point 89 above. See prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, ARTICLE 7 AND ARTICLE 22 OF THE SECURITISATION REGULATION (g). "For the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, information on the Receivables by means of loan level data will be made available before pricing of the Notes. On a monthly basis, and for the purposes of Article 7(1)(a) and (e), the Servicer will make simultaneously available information on the Receivables and the Monthly Investor Report and the loan level data in accordance with Annexes I to VIII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/3 and the regulatory technical standards pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation." The form of the Monthly Investor report is shown in Annex 8 of the Issuer Regulations See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE. "Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.	
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101	Legislative text	
	Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
	Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, the information described in points (f) and (g) of the first subparagraph shall be made available without delay	
	When complying with this paragraph, the originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall comply with national and Union law governing the protection of confidentiality of information and the processing of personal data in order to avoid potential breaches of such law as well as any confidentiality obligation relating to customer, original lender or debtor information, unless such confidential information is anonymised or aggregated.	
	In particular, with regard to the information referred to in point (b) the originator, sponsor and SSPE may provide a summary of the concerned documentation.	
	Competent authorities referred to in Article 29 shall be able to request the provision of such confidential information to them in order to fulfil their duties under this Regulation.	
	STS criteria	
	101. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, the information described in points (f) and (g) of the first subparagraph shall be made available without delay	
	Verified?	Yes
	PCS Comment	
See points 94 and 95 above.		
See Issuer Regulations.		
7.12 Reporting and information		
(c) Reporting		
(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Disclosure Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.		
See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE.		
"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and any related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.		
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102	Legislative text
Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
<p>7.2 The entity designated in accordance with the first subparagraph shall make the information for a securitisation transaction available by means of a securitisation repository.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The obligations referred to in the second and fourth subparagraphs shall not apply to securitisations where no prospectus has to be drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Where no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10, the entity designated to fulfil the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of this Article shall make the information available by means of a website that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) includes a well-functioning data quality control system; (b) is subject to appropriate governance standards and to maintenance and operation of an adequate organisational structure that ensures the continuity and orderly functioning of the website; (c) is subject to appropriate systems, controls and procedures that identify all relevant sources of operational risk; (d) includes systems that ensure the protection and integrity of the information received and the prompt recording of the information; and (e) makes it possible to keep record of the information for at least five years after the maturity date of the securitisation. 	
STS criteria	
<p>102. Where no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10, the entity designated to fulfil the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of this Article shall make the information available by means of a website that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) includes a well-functioning data quality control system; (b) is subject to appropriate governance standards and to maintenance and operation of an adequate organisational structure that ensures the continuity and orderly functioning of the website; (c) is subject to appropriate systems, controls and procedures that identify all relevant sources of operational risk; (d) includes systems that ensure the protection and integrity of the information received and the prompt recording of the information; and (e) makes it possible to keep record of the information for at least five years after the maturity date of the securitisation 	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus, GENERAL INFORMATION, POST-ISSUANCE REPORTING.</p> <p>The Management Company will prepare Monthly Investor Reports regarding the Notes and the performance of the underlying assets, based on information provided to it by the Servicer. Monthly Investor Reports shall be published by the Servicer on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurowd.eu) on each Determination Date, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation the Management Company on behalf of the Issuer will make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations, 7.12 Reporting and information, (c) Reporting.</p> <p>(ii) The Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Servicer designates the Servicer as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Servicer shall undertake to the Issuer that it will make the information available to the Noteholders and to competent authorities, as referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential Noteholders, as applicable, all such information as the Issuer is required to make available pursuant to and in compliance with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall be entitled to amend the Monthly Investor Report in every respect in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Reporting Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the Servicer shall also be entitled to replace the Monthly Investor Report in full in order to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements. The Servicer shall make such information available on the website of European Data Warehouse (www.eurowd.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p>	

	<p>See Prospectus, ANNEX A – MASTER AGREEMENT DEFINITONS SCHEDULE.</p> <p>"Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements" means the disclosure requirements set out in Articles 7, 22(5) and 43(8) of the Securitisation Regulation and the related regulatory technical standards adopted by the EU Commission.</p>
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103	Legislative text
Article 22 - Requirements relating to transparency	
7.2 The entity responsible for reporting the information, and the securitisation repository where the information is made available shall be indicated in the documentation regarding the securitisation.	
STS criteria	
103. The entity responsible for reporting the information, and the securitisation repository where the information is made available shall be indicated in the documentation regarding the securitisation.	
Verified?	Yes
PCS Comment	
<p>See Prospectus.</p> <p>See also introductory paragraphs:</p> <p>“For the purposes of compliance with article 22(5) of the Securitisation Regulation, under the Servicing Agreement, the parties thereto have acknowledged that Opel Bank in its capacity as Originator, shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Management Company, acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer and the Opel Bank, in its capacity as originator, agree to designate Opel Bank in its capacity as Originator, as the entity to fulfil the reporting requirements pursuant to Articles 7 and 22 of the Securitisation Regulation. After the Closing Date, the Management Company acting in the name and on behalf of the Issuer will prepare the Monthly Investor Reports. In such Monthly Investor Report relevant information with regard to the Purchased Property will be disclosed publicly together with an overview of the retention and/or any changes in the method of retention of the material net economic interest by the Seller for the purposes of which the Servicer will provide the Management Company with all information reasonably required with a view to comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements.”</p> <p>See Issuer Regulations.</p> <p>7.12 Reporting and information, (c) Reporting,</p> <p>(ii) “...The Servicer shall make such information available on the website European Data Warehouse (www.eurodw.eu), which for the avoidance of doubt will comply with the Securitisation Regulation Disclosure Requirements, to the extent no securitisation repository is registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation. If such securitisation repository should be registered in accordance with Article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation, the Servicer shall make the information available to such securitisation repository.</p>	
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Definitions:

“AUP”: the agreed upon procedures through which an external firm verifies certain aspects of the asset pool.

“COMI”: centre of main interest – broadly, the legal jurisdiction where the insolvency of the seller of assets will be primarily determined.

“Issuer Notification”: the notification provided by the originator or sponsor pursuant to article 27 of the STS Regulation.

“Jurisdiction List”: the list of jurisdictions where it has been determined that severe clawback provisions do not apply.

“Legal Opinion”: an opinion signed by a law firm qualified in the relevant jurisdiction and acting for the originator or the arranger where the law firm sets out the reasons why, in its opinion and subject to customary assumptions and qualifications, the assets are transferred in such a way as to meet the STS Criterion for “true sale” or the same type of opinion for prior sales together with an opinion on the enforceability of the underlying assets.

“Marketing Documents”: Documents prepared by or on behalf of the originator and used in the marketing of the transaction with potential investors.

“Model”: a liability cash flow model which precisely represents the contractual relationship between the underlying exposures and the payments flowing between the originator, sponsor, investors, other third parties and the SSPE.

“PoP”: the priority of payments.

“Prospectus/Deal Sheet”: the prospectus, or for a deal where no prospectus needs to be drawn up, the deal sheet envisaged by article 7.1(c) of the STS Regulation.

“Transaction Document”: a document entered into in relation to the transaction binding on one or more parties connected to the transaction.