

STS Term Master Checklist

SANTANDER CONSUMO 5 FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN



PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) EU SAS

17 July 2023

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

This STS Term Master 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 references in this document are to the prospectus unless otherwise stated.

PCS comments in this Provisional 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.

17 July 2023

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PCS EU and PCS UK are authorised respectively by the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers and by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority as third-parties verifying STS compliance pursuant to article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 (the "STS Regulation").

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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	Mark Lewis
Date of Verification	17 July 2023
The transaction to be verified (the "Transaction")	SANTANDER CONSUMO 5
Issuer	SANTANDER CONSUMO 5, FONDO DE TITULIZACIÓN
STS Originator and risk retention holder for STS purposes	Banco Santander
Lead Manager(s)	BANCO SANTANDER, SOCIETE GENERALE, UNICREDIT, BofA Securities Europe
Transaction Legal Counsel	Cuatrecasas Gonçalves Pereira S.L.P. ("Cuatrecasas")
Rating Agencies	Fitch and Moody's
Stock Exchange	AIAF, Madrid
Closing Date	17 July 2023

PCS confirms that all checklist points have been verified as detailed in the associated comment box in the checklist below.

A summary of the checklist points by article is set out in the table of contents on the next page together with a reference to the respective article contents. To examine a specific article from the list below, please click on the article description to be taken directly to the relevant section of the checklist.

Within the checklist, the relevant legislative text is set out in blue introductory boxes with specific criteria for our verification listed underneath.

Article	Summary of Article Contents	PCS Verified	
Article 20 – Simplicity			
20(1)	True sale	1	✓
20(2-4)	Severe clawback	2	✓
20(4)	True sale with intermediate steps	3	✓
20(5)	Assignment perfection	4	✓
20(6)	Encumbrances to enforceability of true sale	5	✓
20(7)	Eligibility criteria, active portfolio management, and exposure transferred after closing	6 - 8	✓
20(8)	Homogeneity, enforceability, full recourse, periodic payment streams, no transferable securities	9 - 14	✓
20(9)	No securitisation positions	15	✓
20(10)	Origination, underwriting standards, unverified residential loans, assessment of creditworthiness, originator expertise	16 - 21	✓
20(11)	No undue delay after selection, no exposures in default or to credit-impaired or insolvent debtors/quarantors, portion of restructured debtors, adverse credit history, higher pool risk	22 - 30	✓
20(12)	At least one payment made	31	✓
20(13)	No predominant dependence on the sale of asset	32	✓
Article 21 – Standardisation			
21(1)	Risk retention	33	✓
21(2)	Appropriate mitigation of interest-rate and currency risks and disclosure, no further derivatives and hedging derivatives according to common standards	34 - 39	✓
21(3)	Referenced interest payments	40	✓
21(4)	Requirements in the event of enforcement or delivery of acceleration notice: no cash trap, sequential amortisation, no reversal, no automatic liquidation	41 - 44	✓
21(5)	Non-sequential priority of payments	45	✓
21(6)	Early amortisation provisions/triggers for termination of revolving period	46 - 49	✓
21(7)	Duties, responsibilities, and replacement of transaction parties	50 - 52	✓
21(8)	Expertise of the servicer	53 - 54	✓
21(9)	Remedies and actions by servicer related to delinquency and default of debtor, priorities of payments, triggers for changes, obligation to report	55 - 59	✓
21(10)	Resolution of investor conflicts and fiduciary party responsibilities and duties	60 - 61	✓
Articles 22 and 7 – Transparency			
22(1)	Historical asset data	62 - 64	✓
22(2)	AUP/asset verification	65 - 66	✓
22(3)	Liability cashflow model	67 - 68	✓
22(4)	Environmental performance of asset	69	✓
22(5)	Responsibility for article 7, information disclosure before pricing and 15 days after closing	70 - 73	✓
7(1)	Transparency requirements: underlying loan data, documentation, priority of payments, transaction summary, STS notification, investor report, inside information, significant event report, simultaneous, without delay	74 - 83	✓
7(2)	Transparency requirements: securitisation repository, designation of responsible entity	84 - 85	✓

Article 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.

1	<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>	<p>Verified?</p> <p>YES</p>
<p>Regarding the assignment, see Prospectus section ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN RELATION TO ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES, 3.3.2. Receivables assignment terms</p> <p>The assignment of the Receivables will be full and unconditional and for the whole of the remaining period up to the maturity of each Receivable.</p> <p>With regard to the insolvency of the Seller:</p> <p>(a) The Seller may be declared insolvent and insolvency of the Seller could affect its contractual relationship with the Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency Law.</p> <p>(b) The assignment of the Receivables cannot be subject to claw -back other than by an action brought by the Seller's receivers, in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency Law and after proving the existence of fraud in the transaction, as set forth in article 16.4 of Law 5/2015. The Seller has its place of business office in Spain. Therefore, and unless proof in the contrary, it is presumed that the centre of main interests is Spain.</p> <p>In the Prospectus, SECURITIES NOTE FOR WHOLESALE NON-EQUITY SECURITIES, ESSENTIAL INFORMATION, 3.1.2 It is stated:</p> <p>"-Banco Santander shall assign to the Fund by means of an assignment the title of the underlying Receivables. Such assignment of the title to the Fund shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the Seller's insolvency."</p> <p>Confirmation of true sale i.e. enforceability of assignment, an assessment of the re-characterisation risks is made in the Legal Opinion.</p> <p>PCS has been provided with and reviewed the Spanish law legal opinion provided by Cuatrecasas.</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.</p> <p>The Regulation (20.1) therefore does not require STS "true sales" to be 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.</p> <p>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".</p>		

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 Seller’s jurisdiction for the purposes of insolvency law. This would be its centre of main interest (“COMI”) or its “home member state”.

The second step would be to determine whether the relevant COMI and/or “home member state” 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 Spanish bank to a Spanish Fondo de Titulización. (see ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES, section 6). See also the statement in Section 3.3.2 that <<The assignment of the Receivables cannot be subject of claw-back other than by an action brought by the Seller’s receivers, in accordance with the provisions of the Insolvency Law and after proving the existence of fraud in the transaction, as set forth in article 16.4 of Law 5/2015. The Seller has its place of business office in Spain. Therefore, and unless proof in the contrary, it is presumed that the centre of main interests is Spain.>>.

Spanish insolvency law provides for clawback in the cases of preferences and transactions at an undervalue and require the insolvency officer to prove that case. Therefore, and as generally outlined in the Spanish legal opinion, the transfer is not, in our view, subject to “severe clawback”.

Finally, the legal opinion from Cuatrecasas confirmed that the assignment from the Seller to the Issuer meets the definition of “true sale” outlined above.

<p>Article 20.1 [...] 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>Article 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> <p>Article 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.</p>		
2	<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?</p> <p>YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p>	

The provisions do not apply.

The Legal Opinion confirms that the transfer of the credit rights derived from the loans ("the Receivables") granted by Banco Santander to the Fund shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the Seller's insolvency, as required in Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402.

The COMI of the Seller is the Kingdom of Spain.

The legislation of the Kingdom of Spain does not contemplate severe claw-back provisions for securitisation transactions.

Article 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.

3	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></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>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>The Loans have been originated by Banco Santander, that is also the seller to the Fund/Issuer:</p> <p>See (ii) in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets), 2.2.8.6 where it is represented by the Seller:</p> <p>(3) The origination of each Loan as well as the assignment of the relevant Receivable to the Fund have been and will be carried out on an arms' length basis.</p> <p>(10) Each Loan has been granted by Banco Santander, in the ordinary course of business, to individuals (natural persons) resident in Spain at the time of execution of the relevant Loan agreement, for consumption purposes. None of them are employees, managers or directors of Santander.</p>	

Article 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 effect such perfection shall, at least include the following events:

- (a) severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing;
- (b) insolvency of the seller; and
- (c) unremedied breaches of contractual obligations by the seller, including the seller's default.

4	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) severe deterioration in the seller credit quality standing; (b) insolvency of the seller; and (c) unremedied breaches of contractual obligations by the seller, including the seller's default. 	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
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PCS Comments

Not applicable as the assignment is perfected without the need for notification to obligors.

See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, Section 3.3.1 Formalisation of the assignment of the Receivables, last paragraph

The Seller's assignment of the Receivables to the Fund shall not be notified to the Borrowers except as foreseen in section 3.7.1.12 of the Additional Information.

See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, Section 3.7.1.12, Notices

The Management Company and the Seller have agreed to not notify the assignment to the respective Borrowers except when required by law that as of the Date of Incorporation of the Fund, involves the Borrowers of the Autonomous Communities of Valencia, Castilla-La Mancha and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, according to, respectively (i) Decree-Law 1/2019, of December 13, of the Consell, approving the consolidated version of the Statute of consumers and users of the Valencian Community; (ii) by Law 3/2019, of March 22, approving the Statute of consumers in Castilla La Mancha; and (iii) Regional Law 21/2019, of 4 April, on the modification and updating of the Navarra's regional civil law compilation or "Fuero Nuevo".

For these purposes, notice is not a requirement for the validity of the assignment of the Loans. If the Seller does not notify the assignment in accordance with the abovementioned regulations, it may be subject to sanctions foreseen in such regulation which will not affect the assignment of the Receivable subject to the Spanish Civil Code.

Notwithstanding the above, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, intervention by the Bank of Spain or substitution of the Seller, or upon the occurrence of an Event of Replacement of the Servicer, or if the Management Company considers it to be reasonably justified, the Management Company may request the Servicer to notify the Borrowers of the assignment of the outstanding Receivables to the Fund and that the payments derived therefrom will only release the debt if payment is made into the Cash Flow Account opened in the name of the Fund. However, if the Servicer has not given the notice to the Borrowers within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the request by the Management Company, or in the case that the Servicer is in insolvency proceedings, the Management Company itself, either directly or through a new designated servicer or agent, may notify the Borrowers.

In Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) (ii) (17)

(17) The private agreements or the deeds granted before a notary public that document each Loan do not contain any clauses that prevent the assignment of the Loan or that require any authorisation or notice in order to assign the relevant Receivable to the extent Santander continues the administration of the Loan.

STS Criterion 4 requires two steps:

- 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.

Although the transfer is not notified to the borrowers, the Spanish 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.

Article 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.

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STS Criteria

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.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See (ii) in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) where it is represented:

(2) Each Receivable is owned by Banco Santander and is otherwise free of any liens and encumbrances.

Article 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.

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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 Comments**

See the representations in Section PROCESSES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) – (i) “In relation to Banco Santander as the Seller” and (ii) “In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund” containing the lists of Individual Eligibility Criteria and in the section of THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, 2.2.2.3.3 Global Eligibility Criteria.

See in section STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW, 3.3.1 “Formalisation of the assignment of the Receivables” Assignment” (ii) regarding the assignment of Additional Receivables during the Revolving Period.

Please also see Section PROCESSES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, 2.2.9 (Substitution of the securitised assets) on Substitution of prepaid or non-conforming receivables:

“...In order to proceed with the replacement, the Seller will notify the Management Company of the characteristics of the Receivable proposed to be assigned satisfying the representations and warranties in section 2.2.8.6 of this Additional Information, and the Eligibility Criteria (both Individual Eligibility Criteria and Global Eligibility Criteria) set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 of this Additional Information, and having the similar purpose, term, interest rate and outstanding balance. Once the Management Company has verified that the representations and warranties set forth in sections 2.2.2.3.3 and 2.2.8.6 of this Additional Information are satisfied and after having expressly communicated to the Seller that the Receivables to be assigned are eligible, the Seller shall proceed to terminate the replacement of the affected”

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.

	<p>PCS has read the (Individual and Global) Eligibility Criteria in the Prospectus. 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.</p>	
7	<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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See statement of non-applicability of active management in 2.3 (Assets actively managed backing the issue).</p> <p>“The Management Company will not actively manage the assets backing the issue.”</p> <p>In this respect, PCS notes that the Preliminary portfolio is randomly selected.</p> <p>In Additional Information, section 2.2.9 (Substitution of the securitised assets)</p> <p>If it is observed during the life of the Receivables that any of them failed on the assignment date to meet the Individual Eligibility Criteria or the Global Eligibility Criteria , the Seller agrees, subject to the Management Company’s consent, to proceed forthwith to remedy said failure, and if said remedy is not possible, to replace or redeem the affected Receivable thereby automatically terminating the assignment of the affected Receivables, subject to the following rules [...]</p> <p>PCS notes that it is specified in (b) that the receivables that the Seller proposes to assign must satisfy the “...Eligibility Criteria (Individual Eligibility Criteria and Global Eligibility Criteria) set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 and the “Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets in the same section 2.2.8.1”.</p> <p>Both Initial Receivables and Additional Receivables</p> <p>Any Receivables (either the Initial Receivables or the Additional Receivables) to be offered by the Seller to the Fund will be existing eligible receivables held by the Seller on the Date of Incorporation (in respect of the Initial Receivables) or on the relevant Purchase Date (in respect of the Additional Receivables), will be randomly selected (in the case of the Initial Receivables, from the Preliminary Portfolio) and shall meet: in respect of the Initial Receivables, all the representations and warranties established in section 2.2.8.6 below (the “Individual Eligibility Criteria”); and in respect of the Additional Receivables, both the Individual Eligibility Criteria and the Global Eligibility Criteria, as set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 of the Additional Information.</p> <p>For each new acquisition of Additional Receivables the following statement is made by the Management Company:</p> <p>3.3.1 (Formalisation of the assignment of the Receivables) (ii) Assignment of the Additional Receivables</p> <p>(2) “Statement by the Management Company and signed by the Seller that such Additional Receivables meet all the Eligibility Criteria (Individual and Global Eligibility Criteria) and the representations and warranties set forth in section 2.2.8.6. of this Additional Information for their assignment to the Fund.”</p> <p>As for the active management by way of repurchase, we note that in Section 3.7.1.11. (Liability of the Servicer and indemnity) it is stated that: “Banco Santander does not assume liability in any form as regards directly or indirectly guaranteeing the success of the transaction, nor will it provide security or enter into agreements for the repurchase of the Receivables other than in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in section 2.2.8 of this Additional Information.”</p> <p>See “Additional Information, 2.2.9 (regarding the non-conforming receivables)</p>	

If it is observed during the life of the Receivables that any of them failed on the assignment date to meet the Individual Eligibility Criteria or the Global Eligibility Criteria, the Seller agrees, subject to the Management Company's consent, to proceed forthwith to remedy said failure, and if said remedy is not possible, to replace or redeem the affected Receivable thereby automatically terminating the assignment of the affected Receivables, subject to the following rules: [...]

(b) The replacement of the Initial Receivables and the replacement of Additional Receivables shall be made by means of a deed of amendment of the Master Sale and Purchase Agreement or in a private agreement, subject, respectively, to the same formal requirements established for the assignment of Initial Receivables or Additional Receivables, and both shall be communicated to the CNMV and the Rating Agencies."

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".

PCS has reviewed all the repurchase devices set out in the Prospectus and these are acceptable within the context of the EBA final guidelines, since only non-conforming receivables are being replaced.

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.

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STS Criteria

8. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See Prospectus:

- In section 2.2.9 (Substitution of the securitised assets) it is specified in (b) that the receivables that the Seller proposes to assign must satisfy the "...Eligibility Criteria (Individual Eligibility Criteria and Global Eligibility Criteria) set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 of this Additional Information, and having the similar purpose, term, interest rate and outstanding principal balance".

- The Revolving Period will start on Date of Incorporation (excluded) and will end on the Payment Date falling on 21 December 2023 (included) unless there is a Revolving Period Early Termination Event. During the Revolving Period the Fund shall purchase Additional Receivables on the relevant Payment Date in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

- It is also represented in 2.3., that the management company will not actively manage the assets.

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. 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.

PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the Prospectus.

Article 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>9 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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) where it is represented by the Seller (ii)</p> <p>(ii) In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund:</p> <p>(10) Each Loan has been granted by Banco Santander, in the ordinary course of business, to individuals (natural persons) resident in Spain at the time of execution of the relevant Loan agreement, for consumption purposes. None of them are employees, managers or directors of Santander.</p> <p>(5) Each Loan complies with the credit granting policy of Banco Santander applicable at the time it was granted, as described in section 2.2.7. of the Additional information.</p> <p>(4) Each Loan has been and is administered by Banco Santander in accordance with the customary procedures that it has established.</p> <p>In accordance with the Final Report of the Draft Regulatory Technical Standards on the homogeneity of the underlying exposures in STS securitisation under Articles 20(14), 24(21) and 26b(13) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2021/557, this asset class can be considered homogeneous.</p> <p>The asset class is consumer loans complying with Article 1, (a) (iii), b, c, d of the “RTS”, no homogeneity factor applies since consumer loans in themselves are considered homogeneous.</p> <p>In the Transaction, the loans were underwritten on a similar basis, they are being serviced by Banco Santander on the same platform, they are a single asset class – consumer loans – and the loans are all originated in the same jurisdiction and governed by Spanish Law.</p> <p>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</p>	
<p>10 STS Criteria</p> <p>10. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets), 2.2.8.6, (1) and (10) where it is confirmed that</p> <p>(1) Each Receivable exists and is valid, binding, collectible and enforceable in accordance with applicable law and all applicable legal provisions have been observed in the provision thereof, in particular and where applicable, Law 7/1995, of 23 March on Consumer Credit and Law 16/2011 of 24 June on consumer credit agreements, Royal Legislative Decree 1/2007 of 16h November approving the consolidated text of the General Law for the Protection of Consumers and Users and any other supplementary laws, and Law 7/1998</p> <p>(10) Each Loan has been granted by Banco Santander, in the ordinary course of business, to individuals (natural persons) resident in Spain at the time of execution of the relevant Loan agreement, for consumption purposes. None of them are employees, managers or directors of Santander.</p>	

11	STS Criteria 11. With full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6., (33) and (16)</p> <p>(33) That the Loans are homogeneous in terms of asset type, cash flow, credit risk and prepayment characteristics and contain obligation that are contractually binding and enforceable, with full recourse to the Borrowers, and where applicable to the guarantors within the meaning of article 20.8 of the EU Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>(16) Each Borrower is liable for their performance with all of their current or future assets.</p> <p>See 2.2.7.1 Security (financial, personal): Additional security reduces credit risk, given that in the case of non-payment by the risk party, and by way of the appropriate recovery procedures, recovery is possible via the financial instruments or via the secured assets or via the personal guarantees. When a request includes collateralisation, at least the following will be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The type of guarantee being acceptable in accordance with applicable law. ✓ The financial instrument or the secured asset being perfectly identified. ✓ The amount and value of the security. ✓ Value fluctuation during the effectiveness of the security and of the secured obligation. ✓ The reducing or mitigating effect that it has on the risk assumed or to be assumed with the customer. <p>The internal rules govern the management and control of security (financial, and personal) with regard to customer risks, which assure the legal and financial effectiveness thereof and their preservation during the effective term of the transaction.</p>	
Article 20.8. 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.		
12	STS Criteria 12. The underlying exposures shall have defined periodic payment streams, the instalments of which may differ in their amounts.	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6., (31) and (32)</p>	

(31) The instalments payable under each Receivable are composed by principal and interest payments and such instalments are constant. None of the Receivables is a balloon loan.
 (32) None of the Receivables are free of principal and/or interest payments.

13	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>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.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, (13)</p> <p>(13) None of the Loans is secured by any security.</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the underlying assets and has found that the repayment of principal is not dependent on the sale of any financed asset, only as part of recoveries.</p> <p>See 2.2.7.1 Security (financial, personal): Additional security reduces credit risk, given that in the case of non-payment by the risk party, and by way of the appropriate recovery procedures, recovery is possible via the financial instruments or via the secured assets or via the personal guarantees. When a request includes collateralisation, at least the following will be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The type of guarantee being acceptable in accordance with applicable law. ✓ The financial instrument or the secured asset being perfectly identified. ✓ The amount and value of the security. ✓ Value fluctuation during the effectiveness of the security and of the secured obligation. ✓ The reducing or mitigating effect that it has on the risk assumed or to be assumed with the customer. <p>The internal rules govern the management and control of security (financial, and personal) with regard to customer risks, which assure the legal and financial effectiveness thereof and their preservation during the effective term of the transaction.</p>	

Article 20.8. 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.

14	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>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.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p>	

See Section headed "Additional Information to be included", 2. (The Underlying Assets) subsections 2.2.13 and 2.2.14 "The Receivables do not include transferable securities, as defined in point (44) of article 4(1) of [MiFID II](#) nor any securitisation position, whether traded or not.."

Article 20.9. The underlying exposures shall not include any securitisation position.

15	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u>
	15. The underlying exposures shall not include any securitisation position.	YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u>	
	See Section headed "Additional Information to be included", 2. (The Underlying Assets) subsection 2.2.13 and 2.2.14 "The Receivables do not include transferable securities, as defined in point (44) of article 4(1) of MiFID II nor any securitisation position, whether traded or not.	
	PCS notes that there is a clear statement in the Prospectus in Section headed "Additional Information to be included", 2. (The Underlying Assets) subsection 2.2.13 and 2.2.14	

Article 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.

16	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u>
	16. The underlying exposures shall be originated in the ordinary course of the originator's or original lender's business.	YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u>	
	See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, (3), (4), (5), (10)	
	(3) The origination of each Loan as well as the assignment of the relevant Receivable to the Fund have been and will be carried out on an arms' length basis.	
	(4) Each Loan has been and is administered by Banco Santander in accordance with the customary procedures that it has established.	
	(5) Each Loan complies with the credit granting policy of Banco Santander at the time it was granted, as described in section 2.2.7. of the Additional information.	
	(10) Each Loan has been granted by Banco Santander, in the ordinary course of business, to individuals (natural persons) resident in Spain at the time of execution of the relevant Loan agreement, for consumption purposes. None of them are employees, managers or directors of Santander.	

17	<u>STS Criteria</u> 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.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.7 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets),</p> <p>“The Loans of the Preliminary Portfolio have been granted by the Seller according to its usual procedures of analysis and assessment of the credit risk regarding the granting of loans to individuals for consumer purposes (“Banco Santander Policies”).</p> <p>100% of the Outstanding Balance of the Receivables complies with the current Seller’s Policies contained in this section 2.2.7.</p> <p>The Additional Receivables to be assigned to the Fund will be granted in accordance with the Seller’s Policies described in this section.”</p> <p>PCS also notes that the portfolio is selected randomly.</p> <p>See 2.2.2. General Characteristics</p> <p>Both Initial Receivables and Additional Receivables</p> <p>Any Receivables (either the Initial Receivables or the Additional Receivables) to be offered by the Seller to the Fund will be existing eligible receivables held by the Seller on the Date of Incorporation (in respect of the Initial Receivables) or on the relevant Purchase Date (in respect of the Additional Receivables), will be randomly selected (in the case of the Initial Receivables, from the Preliminary Portfolio) and shall meet: in respect of the Initial Receivables, all the representations and warranties established in section 2.2.8.6 below (the “Individual Eligibility Criteria”); and in respect of the Additional Receivables, both the Individual Eligibility Criteria and the Global Eligibility Criteria, as set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 of the Additional Information.</p>	

Article 20.10. 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.

18	<u>STS Criteria</u> 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.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See Prospectus, THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, Assets backing the Issue, section 2.2.7, 2.2.7.1 for the description of the underwriting standards.</p> <p>2.2.7. The Loans of the Preliminary Portfolio have been granted by the Seller according to its usual procedures of analysis and assessment of the credit risk regarding the granting of loans to individuals for consumer purposes (“Banco Santander Policies”) which are described herein.</p> <p>The Additional Receivables to be assigned to the Fund will be granted in accordance with Banco Santander’s Policies described in this section. The Seller undertakes to disclose to the Management Company without delay any material change in the Banco Santander Policies and to the Noteholders and potential investors. Any material changes in the underwriting standards after the date of this Prospectus that affects the Additional Receivables will be fully disclosed to investors and potential investors, as an extraordinary notice, pursuant to</p>	

section 4.2.2 of the Additional Information. Additionally, if the credit granting policy set forth in section 2.2.7 of the Additional Information is materially modified, it would constitute a Revolving Period Early Termination Event.

“Banco Santander Policies” (“Políticas de Banco Santander”) means Banco Santander’s usual procedures of analysis and assessment of the credit risk as regards the granting of loans to individuals for consumer purposes, described in section 2.2.7 of the Additional Information.

See also definition of “Revolving Period End Date”

(h) the credit granting policy set forth in Section 2.2.7 of the Additional Information is materially modified;

Article 20.10. 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.

19 **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 Comments

This requirement does not apply to consumer loans.

Article 20.10. 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.

20 **STS Criteria**

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.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See Prospectus, THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, Assets Backing the issue, section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund:

(1) Each Receivable exists and is valid, binding, collectible and enforceable in accordance with applicable law and all applicable legal provisions have been observed in the provision thereof, in particular and where applicable, Law 7/1995, of 23 March on Consumer Credit and Law 16/2011 of 24 June on consumer credit agreements, Royal Legislative Decree 1/2007 of 16h November approving the consolidated text of the General Law for the Protection of Consumers and Users and any other supplementary laws, and Law 7/1998.

2.2.1 Legal jurisdiction by which the pool assets is governed.

The Receivables are governed by the Spanish laws. In particular, the securitised Receivables are governed by the Spanish banking regulations and, specifically and where applicable, by

(a) Law 16/2011 (and regarding the Additional Receivables, Law 16/2011 or any other relevant regulations applicable from time to time);

The criterion requires consumer loans or mortgages to have been underwritten in accordance with one of two European Directives. As a general principle, European Directives, in contrast to Regulations, do not have direct and immediate effect but must be implemented into national law, country by country.

Therefore, if the assets concerned, as in the case of the Transaction, are consumer loans, the relevant Directive is 2008/48/EC. The next step is to determine which Spanish law transcribed this Directive into local law.

PCS assumes, although the Regulation and the EBA Guidelines are silent on this point, that the requirement for mortgages and consumer loans to have been underwritten in compliance with the Directives only applies to assets underwritten after these Directives were transcribed into national law.

This was done in Spain via an implementation act by Law 16/2011 (see in "The Underlying Assets", the Section 2.2. "Assets backing the issue"). Consumer Protection Law and linked contracts under the Law 16/2011.

The Seller has provided a representation that this criterion is met, according to the implementation of the EU Directive into Spanish Law, in 2.2.8 and 2.2.1 (Legal jurisdiction by which the pool of assets is governed).

Article 20.10. The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.

21

STS Criteria

21. The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.

Verified?

YES

PCS Comments

See STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW, 3.5. Name, address and significant business activities of the Seller.

"Banco Santander as Seller and as Servicer has the relevant expertise as an entity being active in the consumer loans market for over 60 years and as servicer of consumer receivables securitisation for over 25 years."

PCS has also taken comfort in the fact that Banco Santander is a prudentially regulated institution.

Article 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...

<p>22 STS Criteria 22. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay...</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>The receivables are to be assigned to Fund on the Incorporation Date of the Fund, see statement in 3.3.1 (Formalisation of the assignment of the Receivables)</p> <p>“Assignment of the Initial Receivables</p> <p>The assignment of the Initial Receivables by the Seller to the Fund will be effected on the Date of Incorporation by means of the execution of the Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, which will be granted simultaneously with the Deed of Incorporation and upon incorporation of the Fund.”</p> <p>The subsequent paragraph describes the “Assignment of Additional Receivables”.</p> <p>Also, in 2. THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, 2.2 Assets Backing the Issue, 2.2.2.3.4 (Procedure for the acquisition of Additional Receivables) the procedure for acquiring additional receivables is described.</p> <p>See also ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, 2.2.2.3.4, Procedure for the acquisition of Additional Receivables:</p> <p>“No later than on the fifth (5th) Business Day preceding the Payment Date (the “Purchase Date”), the Management Company will communicate the Seller the acceptance of the assignment of all or part of the Additional Receivables, along with a data file with the details of the Additional Receivables accepted and their characteristics, as reported by the Seller.”</p> <p>PCS notes that in this case “without undue delay” is met by the factual statements above.</p>	
<p>23 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...</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, (19)</p> <p>(19) The Loans are not in default within the meaning of article 178(1) of CRR</p> <p>“Defaulted Receivable(s)” (“Derechos de Crédito Fallidos”) means, at any time, the Receivables arising from Loans in respect of which: (i) there is any material credit obligation (including any amount of principal, interest or fee) which exceeds the Materiality Threshold and is past due more than ninety (90) consecutive calendar days; or (ii) the Servicer, in accordance with the Servicing Policies, considers that the relevant Borrower is unlikely to pay the instalments under the Loans as they fall due.”</p>	

Article 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:

(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:

(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;

(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

(c) has a credit assessment or 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.

24 STS Criteria

Verified?

YES

24. Or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:

PCS Comments

See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, (34)(i), (18), (35)

(34) That, on the date of their assignment, no Borrower has experienced a deterioration of its credit quality, and to the best of its knowledge, no Borrower:

(i) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his/her/its 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/her/its non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the Fund;

(ii) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history; or

(iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the Seller which are not securitised.

(18) No Receivable arises from a Restructured Receivable.

"Restructured Receivable" means a Receivable where a Restructuring has occurred.

"Restructuring" means, with respect to a Receivable, the forgiveness, reduction or postponement of principal, interest or fees or a change in the ranking, priority or subordination of such obligation (together, the "Restructuring Events"), provided that such decision, with respect to the Restructuring Events, will be made: (i) with regard to the standards of a reasonable and prudent holder of such obligation (disregarding for such purposes the effect of any securitisation of such Receivable but taking into account any security or collateral allocable to that Receivable); and (ii) with the intent that such Restructuring is to minimise any expected loss in respect of such Receivable.

(35) That, in respect of the Loans, no Covid-19 Moratoriums have been granted or requested.

The aforementioned representations of the Seller shall be made on the Date of Incorporation as well as on each Purchase Date.

The note below applies to points from 24 to 29.

Although the text of the STS Regulation is quite vague, the EBA guidelines on defining “credit impaired” debtors are very helpful.

For PCS, the key points of the EBA guidelines on this issue are:

- a. First 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.
- b. Secondly, 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.

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.

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.

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 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”.

25

STS Criteria

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

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See the representation in Section 2.2.8.6. In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund:

(34) That, on the date of their assignment, no Borrower has experienced a deterioration of its credit quality, and to the best of its knowledge, no Borrower:

(i) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his/her/its 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/her/its non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the Fund;

(ii) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history; or

(iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the Seller which are not securitised.

26	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representations in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) (ii), In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (34), (18), (35)</p> <p>(34) That, on the date of their assignment, no Borrower has experienced a deterioration of its credit quality, and to the best of its knowledge, no Borrower:</p> <p>(i) has been declared insolvent or had a court grant his/her/its 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/her/its non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the Fund;</p> <p>(ii) was, at the time of origination, where applicable, on a public credit registry of persons with adverse credit history; or</p> <p>(iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not being made is significantly higher than for comparable exposures held by the Seller which are not securitised.</p> <p>also see:</p> <p>(18) No Receivable arises from a Restructured Receivable.</p> <p>(35) No Covid-19 Moratoriums have been granted or requested.</p>	
27	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) (ii), In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (34), (18), (35)</p> <p>(18) No Receivable arises from a Restructured Receivable.</p> <p>"Restructured Receivable" ("Derecho de Crédito Reestructurado") means a Receivable where a Restructuring has occurred.</p> <p>"Restructuring" ("Reestructuración") means, with respect to a Receivable, the forgiveness, reduction or postponement of principal, interest or fees or a change in the ranking, priority or subordination of such obligation (together, the "Restructuring Events"), provided that such decision, with respect to the Restructuring Events, will be made: (i) with regard to the standards of a reasonable and prudent holder of such obligation (disregarding for such purposes the effect of any securitisation of such Receivable but taking into account any security or collateral allocable to that Receivable); and (ii) with the intent that such Restructuring is to minimise any expected loss in respect of such Receivable.</p> <p>PCS understands that there are no restructurings included that have taken place prior to transfer to the SSPE</p>	

28	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 Comments See wording quoted in criterion 26 and 27 above. PCS notes that "Restructured Receivables" are not eligible in this transaction.	
29	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 Comments See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (34) See quotation in item 26 above.	
30	STS Criteria 30. (c) has a credit assessment or 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.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) (ii), In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (34) See Quotation in item 26, above.	

Article 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.

31	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p>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.</p> <p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (21)</p> <p>(21) Each Borrower has paid at least one (1) instalment under the relevant Loan.</p>	

Article 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.

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.

32	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p>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.</p> <p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets), 2.2.8.6, In relation to the Loans and to the Receivables assigned to the Fund (31)</p> <p>(31) The instalments payable under each Receivable are composed by principal and interest payments and such instalments are constant. None of the Receivable is a balloon loan.</p> <p>In PCS view, this requirement does not apply to the fully amortising consumer loans.</p> <p>3.1. Description of the structure of the transaction containing an overview of the transaction and the cash flows, including a structure diagram.</p> <p>The Fund will periodically obtain funds from the repayment of the principal and interest on the Loans which will be used (i) to redeem the Notes and to pay interest to the holders thereof; and (ii) during the Revolving Period, to purchase Additional Receivables.</p>	

Article 21.1. The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.

33	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>33.The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.5, (5)</p> <p>(i) In relation to the Seller;</p> <p>(5) As stated in section 3.4.3 below, the Seller shall undertake, in the Deed of Incorporation, to comply with the undertakings to retain a significant net economic interest under the terms required by article 6 of the EU Securitisation Regulation and any other rules that may be applicable, and to notify the Management Company, on a quarterly basis, of the maintenance of the retention commitment which has been undertaken.</p> <p>See point 3.4.3 (Risk retention requirement)</p> <p>"The Seller, as Originator, will undertake in the Deed of Incorporation to retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest of at least 5 (five) per cent. in the securitised exposures in the securitisation transaction described in this Prospectus in accordance with:</p> <p>(a) article 6(3)(a) of the EU Securitisation Regulation ("the retention of not less than 5% of the nominal value of each of the tranches sold or transferred to investors"); and</p> <p>(b) article 5(1)(a) of the Delegated Regulation 625/2014, applicable until the new regulatory technical standards to be adopted by the Commission apply, pursuant to article 43(7) of the EU Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>In addition, the Seller has undertaken that the material net economic interest held by it shall not be subject to any credit-risk mitigation or hedging, in accordance with article 6(1) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, except as permitted by the Delegated Regulation 625/2014 (or any related regulation).</p>	

Article 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.

34	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>34. The interest rate...risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6, (31)</p> <p>(31) The instalments payable under each Receivable are composed by principal and interest payments and such instalments are constant. None of the Receivable is a balloon loan.</p> <p>See Prospectus, 4.8.2 ("SECURITIES NOTE"), Interest Rate</p> <p>See SECURITIES NOTE, 4.8.3 Interest Rate.</p>	

See also SECURITIES NOTE, 4.10 Indication of investor yield and calculation method ,(i) Regarding the Receivables

Regarding the Receivables:

(i) the weighted average interest rate of the Receivables is 6.55% (weighted average interest rate of the Preliminary Portfolio);

(ii) an annual constant default rate of 0.76% with an average recovery rate of 22.88% at twenty-four (24) months. The average recovery rate is the proportion of the Outstanding Balance of the Defaulted Receivables recovered after twenty-four (24) months. The weighted average rate of Defaulted Loans and the average rate of recoveries are consistent with respect the information with the Defaulted Loans and recoveries data of a similar portfolio to the Preliminary Portfolio;

(iii) EURIBOR 3 months was 3.48% on 12 June 2023 and will remain constant.

Regarding the securities, all notes are floating rate notes (see 4.8.1. Nominal Interest).

According to the roles described in ESSENTIAL INFORMATION, Banco Santander S.A. is the Swap Counterparty to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement

See ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, Credit Enhancements, 3.4.2.1.

The Interest Rate Swap Agreement mitigates part of the interest rate risk arising from potential future increases of the interest rate applicable to the Notes (EURIBOR 3-month) above the interest rate applicable under the fixed Loans. The main terms and conditions of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement are described in section 3.4.8.1 of this Additional Information.

The replacement language in case of downgrade of the Interest Rate Swap Provider is also described and defined in 3.4.8.1 Interest Rate Swap Agreement, Early Termination

“The Fund will endeavour but cannot guarantee to find a replacement Swap Counterparty upon early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement..”

The Interest Rate Risk is also described in the Risk Factors (Risks derived from the Securities) and can be considered as hedged according to the regulatory requirements

See RISK FACTORS 1.1.4 Interest rate risk

See also ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, Global Eligibility Criteria

(e) That the weighted average interest rate of the Receivables weighted by the Outstanding Balance of the Receivables is not lower than 6.20%.

PCS notes that the weighted average fixed interest rate of the assets is according to the “Global Eligibility Criterion” (e) not lower than an average of 6.20% and the Fund pays the Swap Counterparty an amount equal to a fixed interest rate of 3.30%.

Clearly and explicitly, “appropriate” hedging does not require “perfect” hedging. This is confirmed by the EBA Guidelines which require the hedges to cover a “major share” of the risk from an “economic perspective”. However, the definition of “appropriate” hedging or a “major share” of the risk will always contain an element of subjectivity and must be analysed on a case by case basis. The fact that the Regulation was crafted by the legislators to recognise existing high-quality European securitisations rather than raise the bar to a level not previously encountered, together with the common-sense approach of the EBA, leads to the conclusion that transactions considered adequately hedged by common investor and rating agency consensus should be held to meet this criterion.

For the payments on the Notes an Interest Rate Swap Agreement on the performing Outstanding balance is entered into with Banco Santander.

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STS Criteria

35. Currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.

Verified?

YES

PCS Comments

	See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, The Securities, 3.4.2.1 Credit Enhancements, (ii) Interest Rate Cap Agreement "Additionally, there is no currency risk given that both the Receivables and the Notes are denominated in the same currency (€)." PCS notes that in 4.5 (of "Information Concerning the Securities to be admitted to Trading"), currency of the issue, it is stated that the notes shall be denominated in euros. We also note that pursuant to the representation in 2.2.8 ("Additional Information to be Included"), (12), "each Loan is denominated and payable exclusively in euros." Therefore, in the absence of any currency mismatch, no currency hedging is necessary.	
36	STS Criteria 36. Any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See point 34 above.	

Article 21.2. 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.

37	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 Comments See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, The Securities, 3.4.2.1 Credit Enhancements, (b) Interest Rate Swap Agreement The Fund has not entered into and will not enter into any kind of hedging instrument save as expressly permitted by article 21 (2) of the EU Securitisation Regulation. The Initial Receivables do not include derivatives and the Additional Receivables shall not include derivatives.	
38	STS Criteria 38. ...Shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, The Securities, 3.4.2.1 Credit Enhancements, (b) Interest Rate Swap Agreement The Fund has not entered into and will not enter into any kind of hedging instrument save as expressly permitted by article 21 (2) of the EU Securitisation Regulation. The Initial Receivables do not include derivatives and the Additional Receivables shall not include derivatives.	

	See also Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, 2.2.8 Eligibility Criteria	
39	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>39. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the definition of Interest Rate Swap Agreement (3.4.8.1), which refers to the International Swaps and Derivatives Association 2002 Master Agreement.</p> <p>“On or about the Date of Incorporation, the Management Company, on behalf of the Fund, shall enter into the Interest Rate Swap Agreement with the Swap Counterparty in order to hedge the potential interest rate exposure of the Fund in relation to its floating rate interest obligations under the Notes and match the floating nature of the interest rate payable under the Notes and the fixed nature of the interest rate payable under the Loans. The Interest Rate Swap Agreement will be drafted in the form of an INTERNATIONAL SWAPS AND DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATION (ISDA) 2002 Master Agreement, together with the relevant Schedule, the Credit Support Annex and the Confirmation.”</p> <p>PCS notes that the Interest Rate Swap Agreement is underwritten according to common standards in international finance.</p>	

Article 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.

40	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Assets:</p> <p>see ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, section 2.2.2.3.3 Eligibility Criteria, Global Eligibility Criteria</p> <p>(e) The weighted average interest rate of the Receivables (taking into account Receivables to be assigned on the succeeding Payment Date) weighted by the Outstanding Balance of the Receivables is not lower than 6.2%.</p> <p>See also ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, the representation in Section 2.2.8 (Representations and collateral given to the issuer relating to the assets) 2.2.8.6</p> <p>(31) The instalments payable under each Receivable are composed by principal and interest payments and such instalments are constant. None of the Receivables is a balloon loan.</p> <p>Liabilities: see SECURITIES NOTE FOR WHOLESALE NON-EQUITY SECURITIES, section 4.8.3 and 4.8.4 (Nominal interest rate and provisions relating to interest payable), where it is confirmed that the interest rates on the classes A-F Notes are floating rate based on Euribor.</p> <p>PCS notes that the Assets are fixed rate assets with a minimum weighted average of 6.2% and the classes A-F notes will be floating rate plus a margin (floored at zero %).</p>	

Article 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

(d) No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.

41	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></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>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See Sections 4.6.3 “Summary of the priority of the payments of principal on the Notes” and 3.4.2.2 Reserve Fund, Use of the Reserve Fund</p> <p>“The amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund will form part of the Available Funds and will be applied on each Payment Date until the Reserve Fund Termination Date..”.</p> <p>PCS notes that the Reserve Fund forms part of the “Available Funds”. In the description of the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payment 3.4.7.3 (i) Source: and the definition of “Post-Enforcement Available Funds”, in a post-enforcement situation the Reserve Fund becomes part of the waterfall. There is no cash trapping.</p>	
42	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>42. (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><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments in 3.4.7.3 (“Additional Information to be included”)</p> <p>and see Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments in 4.6.3 (“Summary of the priority of the payments of principal on the Notes in the priority of payments of the Fund”).</p> <p>and see Early Redemption of all the Notes issued in 4.9.2 in (“Redemption of the Notes”)</p> <p>UNLESS a Subordination Event and/or Interest Deferral Trigger have occurred,</p> <p>“Pro-Rata Redemption Period” (“Periodo de Amortización Pro-Rata”) means the period starting on the Revolving Period End Date (excluded) and ending on the Payment Date immediately following the occurrence of a Subordination Event.</p> <p>The “Revolving Period” shall start on the Date of Incorporation (excluded) and shall terminate on the Revolving Period End Date.</p>	

For these purposes, the “Revolving Period End Date” means the earlier of (i) the Payment Date falling on 21 December 2023 (included), and (ii) the date on which a Revolving Period Early Termination Event has occurred (excluded).

On any Determination Date during the Revolving Period, the occurrence of any of the following events shall, inter alia, constitute a “Revolving Period Early Termination Event” which shall not be subject to any curation once occurred: (a) in case a Subordination Event occurs; or [...]

During the Pro-Rata Redemption Period and for so long as no Subordination Event has occurred, the ordinary redemption of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, and the Class E Notes will be pari passu and pro-rata without preference or priority amongst themselves holding the eleventh (11th) place in the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments as set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information.

This redemption will be made in an amount equal to the Pro-Rata Redemption Amount, as detailed in section 4.6.3.1 of this Securities Note.

The Class F Notes shall be redeemed for an amount equal to the Class F Notes Target Amortisation Amount in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information. Once Class F Notes are fully redeemed, the subordination of such Class F will no longer apply.

Upon the occurrence of a Subordination Event, the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, and the Class E Notes will be redeemed sequentially in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information so that the Principal Target Redemption Amount will be applied:

See 3.4.7.3 for Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments which are sequential

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STS Criteria

43. (c) Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See point 42 above.

44

STS Criteria

44. (d) No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See Redemption of the Notes in 4.9.2 in (“Information Concerning the Securities to be admitted to trading”), Date and forms of redemption, Early Redemption of all the Notes issued.

“Upon the occurrence of any of the events set forth in section 4.4.3 of the Registration Document, the Management Company shall carry out the Early Liquidation of the Fund and, thus, the Early Redemption of the Notes issued, and distribute the Available Funds in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments set out in section 3.4.7.3 of the Additional Information.”

See 4.4.3.1 “Mandatory early liquidation of the Fund”

“The highest bid received from the entities referred to above shall be accepted by Management Company and will determine the value of the Receivables. If no relevant offer is received from any third parties, then the Receivables shall remain as assets of the Fund, without prejudice to the possibility of the Management Company to start a new bidding process for the sale of the Receivables.

The above procedure does not entitle the automatic liquidation of the underlying receivables for the purposes of Article 21.4 of the EU Securitisation Regulation.”

See also 4.4.3.2. “Early liquidation of the Fund at the Seller’s initiative”

The Seller will have the option (but not the obligation), at its own discretion to instruct the Management Company to carry out an Early Liquidation of the Fund and an Early Redemption of the Notes in whole (but not in part) and hence repurchase all outstanding Receivables in any of the following instances:

PCS notes that the Seller’s call options are the Clean-up Call, Regulatory Change Call and Tax Change Call, all of them being an option but not an obligation.

See also 4.4.4 “Cancellation of the Fund” (in case of insolvency of the Management Company)

Regarding the Management Company see also:

3.7.2.2 “Administration and representation of the fund”:

(o) to make appropriate decisions in relation to the liquidation of the Fund, including the decision for the early redemption of the Notes and liquidation of the Fund, in accordance with the provisions of this Prospectus;

PCS has reviewed the relevant triggers, as partially outlined above, and concluded that no provision allows for automatic liquidation.

Article 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.

45

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 Comments

The transaction features pro rata priority of payments, during the Revolving Period and during the subsequent Pro-Rata Redemption Period. Triggers reverting to “sequential” are defined as the “Subordination Event”.

See Prospectus, section 4.9.2 “Date and Forms of Redemption”

“Subordination Event” (“Supuesto de Subordinación”) means the occurrence of any of the following events in respect of any Determination Date prior to the Legal Maturity Date, or the Early Redemption of the Notes:

December 2023:	1.30%;
March 2024:	1.60%;
June 2024:	1.90%;

September 2024:	2.30%;
December 2024:	2.60%;
March 2025:	3.00%;
June 2025:	3.60%;
September 2025:	3.90%;
December 2025:	4.20%;
March 2026:	4.50%;
September 2026:	4.80%;
December 2026:	5.10%;
As from March 2027:	5.50%; or

(b) the Outstanding Balance of the Receivable arising from Loans granted to the same Borrower, as at the immediately preceding Determination Date, is equal to, or higher than 0.10% of the Outstanding Balance of the Receivables; or

(c) the Seller defaults in the performance or observance of any of its obligations under any of the Transaction Documents to which it is a party (unless such defaults are remedied within the earlier of thirty (30) Business Days or the following Purchase Date); or

(d) an Event of Replacement of the Servicer (as this term is defined in section 3.7.1.1 of the Additional Information) occurs; or

(e) a Swap Counterparty Downgrade Event (as this term is defined in section 4.8.1 of the Securities Note) occurs and none of the remedies provided for in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement and described in section 3.4.8.1 of the Additional Information are put in place within the term required thereunder; or

(f) exercise of Seller's Call Options;

(g) a Clean-Up Call Event occurs; or

(h) if the positive difference between:

(i) the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, minus the aggregate of the Outstanding Balance of the Non-Defaulted Receivables on the Determination Date; and

(ii) the Available Funds, following the fulfilment of the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments until (and including) the tenth (10th) place as provided in section 3.4.7.2 (ii) of the Additional Information, on that Determination Date immediately preceding the relevant Payment Date,

is greater than FIFTEEN MILLION EUROS (€ 15,000,000).

PCS notes that upon the occurrence of a Subordination Event, after the Revolving Period, or during the Sequential Redemption Period, the Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes, Class E Notes and Class F Notes will be redeemed sequentially in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments, as set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information.

Article 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;
- (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).

46	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;</p>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See items 45 (Subordination Event definition) and 46 (Revolving Period Early Termination Event triggers) above. PCS notes that triggers concerning a deterioration in credit quality apply to end the Revolving Period early by means of the definition of the Subordination Event.</p>	
47	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>47. (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer;</p>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See items in definition of “Revolving Period Early Termination Event” in DEFINITIONS, and in ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 2.2.2.3.1 Revolving Period, Early termination of the Revolving Period</p> <p>The Revolving Period will be early terminated on the Determination Date (inclusive) of the Revolving Period, (inclusive) following the occurrence of any of the following Revolving Period Early Termination Events) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if a Subordination Event occurs; or (e) if an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of the Seller; or (f) if the Seller ceases to perform or is replaced as Servicer of the Receivables, or it fails to comply with any of its obligations established by the Deed of Incorporation or under the Prospectus; or <p>See also definition of “Subordination Event” and in 4.9.2 Date and forms of redemption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) the Seller defaults in the performance or observance of any of its obligations under any of the Transaction Documents to which it is a party (unless such defaults are remedied within the earlier of thirty (30) Business Days or the following Purchase Date); or 	

	(d) an Event of Replacement of the Servicer (as this term is defined in section 3.7.1.1 of the Additional Information) occurs; or PCS notes that a Seller Insolvency related trigger (e) for early termination of the revolving period is listed. The Seller being the Originator and Servicer in this transaction, this Insolvency event also applies to the Servicer. The definition of the Subordination Event which is also an early termination event includes the Servicer insolvency event.	
48	STS Criteria 48. (c) the value of the underlying exposures held by the SSPE falls below a pre-determined threshold (early amortisation event);	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See item (i) in definition of "Revolving Period Early Termination Event" in DEFINITIONS: "(i) the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes on the preceding Determination Date is higher than the sum of (i) the Outstanding Balance of the Receivables on the Determination Date, and (ii) the Acquisition Amount of the Additional Receivables to be acquired on that Payment Date." PCS notes that a relevant trigger regarding the value of underlying receivables exists.	
49	STS Criteria 49. (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 Comments See item (c) in definition of "Revolving Period Early Termination Event" in "DEFINITIONS" and in 4.9.2 "Date and forms of redemption" (c) if, on the Payment Date immediately preceding the Determination Date, the Outstanding Balance of the Non-Defaulted Receivables have been less than seventy-five per cent (75.00)% of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes on the Disbursement Date; or	

Article 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;
- (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
- (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.

50	STS Criteria 50. 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
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	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>PCS notes that this transaction is under Spanish securitisation law and therefore the trustee and many other functions are performed by the Management Company. The main document relating to their duties and responsibilities of the Management Company and the Servicer is the Deed of Incorporation of the Fund under Spanish law. We note that most of the content including Reqs and W's of this deed are outlined throughout the Prospectus and that in, INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, paragraph 4.4.1 (Date of Incorporation) the Management Company represents that the content of the Deed of Incorporation will not contradict that of the Prospectus</p> <p>Also, the main obligations duties and responsibilities are listed under 3.7.2.1 and 3.7.2.2. and 3.7.2.3 (STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW)</p> <p>The duties and responsibilities of the Servicer under the Servicing Agreement are described in detail under 3.7.1.</p> <p>Other arrangements regarding payments of interest and principal to investors are described in 3.4.8</p>	
51	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>51. (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><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, section 3.7.1.1 "Term and replacement of the Servicer".</p> <p>"Event of Replacement of the Servicer" means the occurrence of any of the following events:</p> <p>(a) any breach of its obligations under the Deed of Incorporation, in the reasonable opinion of the Management Company, and in particular, its obligation to transfer to the Fund the amounts received from the Borrowers within two (2) Business Days as from receipt (except if the breach is due to a force majeure); or</p> <p>(b) an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of the Servicer.</p> <p>See also 3.7.2 Management Company,</p> <p>PCS notes that the Management Company appoints a new Servicer and ensures continuity of Servicing.</p>	
52	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>52. (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>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>Banco Santander is the Fund's counterparty to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, described in section 3.4.8.1 of the Prospectus' ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p> <p>See Section 3.4.8.1 Interest Rate Swap Agreement, paragraphs on "Rating downgrade provision".</p> <p>See also "Early Termination", last paragraph:</p> <p>The Fund will endeavour but cannot guarantee to find a replacement Swap Counterparty upon early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.</p>	

See also 1.1.4 Interest rate risk

In the event of early termination of the Interest Rate Swap Agreement, including any termination upon failure by the Swap Counterparty to perform its obligations, the Fund will endeavour but cannot guarantee to find a replacement Swap Counterparty. In such case, there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to meet its payment obligations under the Notes in full or even in part.

See Section 3.7.2.3 Resignation and replacement of the Management Company

See Section 3.4.5.1 Fund Accounts Provider Banco Santander and the relevant Downgrade events.

See Section 3.7.1.12 Notices :

Notwithstanding the above, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, intervention by the Bank of Spain or substitution of the Seller, or upon the occurrence of an Event of Replacement of the Servicer, or if the Management Company considers it to be reasonably justified, the Management Company may request the Servicer to notify the Borrowers of the assignment of the outstanding Receivables to the Fund and that the payments derived therefrom will only release the debt if payment is made into the Cash Flow Account opened in the name of the Fund. However, if the Servicer has not given the notice to the Borrowers within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the request by the Management Company, or in the case that the Servicer is in insolvency proceedings, the Management Company itself, either directly or through a new designated servicer or agent, may notify the Borrowers.

Accordingly, the Seller will grant to the Management Company the broadest powers as required by law so that it may, in the name of the Fund, notify the Borrowers of the assignment at the time it deems appropriate.

The Seller will assume the expenses incurred in notifying the Borrowers, even if notification is provided by the Management Company.

See also SECURITIES NOTE, 4.9.2 Date and forms of redemption

“Swap Counterparty Downgrade Event” (“Supuesto de Degradación de la Contrapartida del Swap”) means the circumstance that the Swap Counterparty or its credit support provider, pursuant to the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (as applicable), suffers a rating downgrade below the Swap Required Ratings.”

Article 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.

53

STS Criteria

53. The servicer shall have expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

The Servicer is Banco Santander, a Spanish bank and credit institution and this is stated in the Prospectus (see Section 3.1 in “ESSENTIAL INFORMATION”).

See also further description in ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, section 3.7.1 Servicer:

“...The Management Company shall be responsible for the servicing and management of the Loans in accordance with article 26.1 b) of Law 5/2015. Notwithstanding, it shall be entitled to subdelegate such duties to third parties in accordance with article 30.4 of Law 5/2015, which shall not affect its responsibility.”

(b) “to continue to service the Loans, dedicating the same time and attention and the same level of expertise, care and diligence in its administration as it would dedicate and exercise in the administration of its own loans. In any case, it will exercise an appropriate level of expertise, care and diligence as regards the provision of the services stipulated in this Additional Information as and in the Deed of Incorporation”

See paragraph 3.5 (Name, address and significant business activities of the Seller) of the STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW:

Banco Santander as Seller and as Servicer has the relevant expertise as an entity being active in the consumer loans market for over 60 years and as servicer of consumer receivables securitisation for over 25 years.”

Banco Santander is a very experienced and established servicer of this asset class with more than 25 years of experience.

54	STS Criteria	54. And shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments		
<p>See documentation of policies/procedures described in THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, Section 2.2.7.1. (Risk policies, methods and procedures in the review and approval of loans and credit facilities) and 2.2.7.2 (Santander Recovery Management)</p> <p>The EBA Guidelines specify that a servicer should be considered to have the requisite elements of the criterion if it is a prudentially regulated financial institution.</p> <p>This requirement is certainly met by Banco Santander, as confirmed.</p>			

Article 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

55	STS Criteria	55. 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 Comments		
<p>See also policies/procedures described in Section 2.2.7.1 and 2.2.7.2</p> <p>PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that 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 are described.</p>			

Article 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.

56	<u>STS Criteria</u> 56. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment,	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> See Sections 3.4.7.2 and 3.4.7.3 (The order of priority of payments made by the issuer to the holders of the class of securities in question). PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.	
57	<u>STS Criteria</u> 57. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> PCS notes that the transaction features pro rata priority of payments and includes triggers like the “Revolving Period Early Termination Event” ending the Revolving Period early into a pro rata redemption period and the “Subordination Event” relating to the performance and other events (insolvency) ending the revolving period and reverting the priority of payments to sequential. See definition of “Revolving Period Early Termination Event” in ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, 2.2.2.3.1 “Revolving Period”, items (a) to (i) or in 4.9.2 “Redemption of the Notes” in (“SECURITIES NOTE”) 4.6.3 (ii) “During the Pro Rata Redemption Period” In the absence of a Subordination Event, to the extent there are sufficient Available Funds, redemption of Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, will be pro-rata in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information. This redemption will be made in an amount equal to the Pro-Rata Redemption Amount. The Class F Notes shall be redeemed on each Payment Date for up in an amount equal to the Class F Notes Target Amortisation Amount in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information. Once Class F Notes are fully redeemed, the subordination of such Class F will no longer apply. See definition of “Subordination Event” in “DEFINITIONS”. See also SECURITIES NOTE, 4.6.3. “During the Sequential Redemption Period” “Upon the occurrence of a Subordination Event during the Sequential Redemption Period, redemption of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will be sequential in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments set forth in section 3.4.7.2 of the Additional Information, and the Principal Target Redemption Amount shall be applied on each Payment Date as follows:...” PCS notes that both “Events” which change the priorities of payment from pro rata to sequential are clearly documented and defined.	

58

STS Criteria

58. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the obligation to report such events.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See Prospectus, Additional Information

In section 4.2.3. (Procedure) it is established that

Notices to Noteholders which, pursuant to the above, must be provided by the Fund, through its Management Company, will be provided as follows: Ordinary notices

(a) Ordinary periodic notices referred to in section 4.2.1 above shall be given by publication in the AIAF daily bulletin or any other that may hereafter replace it or another of similar characteristics, or by publishing the appropriate insider information (información privilegiada) or other relevant information (otra información relevante), as applicable, with CNMV. Extraordinary notices

(b) Extraordinary notices referred to in section 4.2.2 above shall be given by publishing the appropriate insider information (información privilegiada) or other relevant information (otra información relevante), as applicable, with CNMV.

These notices will be deemed to be provided on the date of publication thereof, and are appropriate for any day of the calendar, whether or not a Business Day (for purposes of this Prospectus).

In Section 4.4.3.2 (Early liquidation of the Fund at the Seller's initiative) reference is made to the Early Liquidation Notice served to noteholders, at least 30 Business Days before the Early Liquidation Date of the Fund.

See also Prospectus, Section 4, POST-ISSUANCE REPORTING, 4.2.2. (Extraordinary notices), second paragraph:

Pursuant to article 36 of Law 5/2015, the Management Company must give immediate notice to the CNMV and to its creditors of any material event specifically relevant to the situation or development of the Fund. Material facts specifically relevant to the Fund will be those that could have a significant impact on the Notes issued or on the Receivables.

In particular, material facts will include any relevant modification to the assets or liabilities of the Fund, the occurrence of any of the events referred to in the definition of the Revolving Period Early Termination Event, any amendment to the Deed of Incorporation, and, if applicable, the resolution on the setting-up of the Fund or any eventual decision regarding the Early Liquidation of the Fund and Early Redemption of the Notes for any of the causes established in this Prospectus. In the case of the latter, the Management will also submit to the CNMV the certificate executed before a public notary evidencing the winding-up of the Fund and subsequent liquidation procedure described in section 4.4.5 of the Registration Document."

Notice of any change to the Deed of Incorporation must be provided by the Management Company to the Rating Agencies and will be published by the Management Company in the regular public information on the Fund, and must also be published on the website of the Management Company.

This section also includes, inter alia, changes in the ratings of the Rated Notes and the steps to be taken if triggers are activated due to a downgrade in the rating of the counterparty to the financial agreements or due to any other cause.

PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.

59	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
<p>59. 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.</p>		
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>PCS has identified in "Extraordinary Notices by the Management Company to Noteholders" (described in POST-ISSUANCE REPORTING, 4.2.2, pursuant to Article Law 5/2015) regarding "material events" that this covenant exists, also in the context of being listed at AIAF.</p> <p>4.2.2. Extraordinary notices</p> <p>Pursuant to article 36 of Law 5/2015, the Management Company must give immediate notice to the CNMV and to its creditors of any material event specifically relevant to the situation or development of the Fund. Material facts specifically relevant to the Fund will be those that could have a significant impact on the Notes issued or on the Receivables.</p> <p>In particular, material facts will include any relevant modification to the assets or liabilities of the Fund, the occurrence of any of the events referred to in the definition of the Revolving Period Early Termination Event, any amendment to the Deed of Incorporation, and, if applicable, the resolution on the setting-up of the Fund or any eventual decision regarding the Early Liquidation of the Fund and Early Redemption of the Notes for any of the causes established in this Prospectus. In the case of the latter, the Management Company will also submit to the CNMV the certificate executed before a public notary evidencing the winding-up of the Fund and subsequent liquidation procedure described in section 4.4.5 of the Registration Document.</p> <p>Notice of any change to the Deed of Incorporation must be provided by the Management Company to the Rating Agencies and will be published by the Management Company in the regular public information on the Fund, and must also be published on the website of the Management Company.</p> <p>This section also includes, inter alia, changes in the ratings of the Rated Notes and the steps to be taken if triggers are activated due to a downgrade in the rating of the counterparty to the financial agreements or due to any other cause</p> <p>4.2.3. Procedure</p> <p>Notices to Noteholders which, pursuant to the above, must be provided by the Fund, through its Management Company, will be provided as follows:</p> <p>(b) Extraordinary notices referred to in section 4.2.2 above shall be given by publishing the appropriate insider information (información privilegiada) or other relevant information (otra información relevante), as applicable, with CNMV.</p> <p>These notices will be deemed to be provided on the date of publication thereof, and are appropriate for any day of the calendar, whether or not a Business Day (for purposes of this Prospectus).</p> <p>Additionally, the Management Company may provide Noteholders with ordinary and extraordinary notices and other information of interest to them through its website (https://www.santanderdetitulizacion.com/san/Home/Fondos-de-Titulizacion).</p> <p><i>This a future event:</i></p> <p><i>This criterion requires notification to investors of events occurring in the future. Therefore, 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. Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>		

PCS has identified the existence of such covenant but its attention has also been drawn to the fact that, since the notes are listed on the AIAF in Madrid, there is an obligation anyway to inform investors of events of this nature without undue delay (immediate notice has to be given), as described above. PCS also understands the reporting for the significant event to cover a change in the PoP.

Article 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.

60	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>60. 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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See SECURITIES NOTE, section 4.11 Representation of security holders</p> <p>"Pursuant to the provisions of article 26 of Law 5/2015, the Management Company shall act with utmost diligence and transparency in defence of the best interests of the Noteholders and the financial creditors of the Fund. In addition, in accordance with article 26.2 of Law 5/2015, the Management Company shall be liable to the Noteholders and other creditors of the Fund for all losses caused to them by a breach of its duties.</p> <p>No meeting of Noteholders and other creditors of the Fund shall be established in the Deed of Incorporation."</p> <p>We note in SECURITIES NOTE, section 4.7. (Description of the rights, including any limitations of these, attached to the securities and procedure for the exercise of said rights) under section (e) it is represented that:</p> <p>(e) "no meeting of creditors (junta de acreedores) will be, established.</p> <p>Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between the interests of the Noteholders, on the one hand, and the interests of any of the Transaction Parties, on the other hand, as a result of the various businesses and activities of the Transaction Parties, and none of such persons is required to resolve such conflicts of interest in favour of the Noteholders except for the obligations legally vested on the Management Company, who, pursuant to article 26.1.f) of Law 5/2015 must have in place procedural and organisational measures to prevent potential conflicts of interests."</p> <p>The Management Company will be liable to the Noteholders and other creditors of the Fund for all damages caused thereto by a breach of its obligations." It will be liable for the penalties applicable thereto pursuant to the provisions of Law 5/2015."</p> <p>See Risk Factors, 2.1.3. Inexistence of meeting of creditors</p> <p>"Article 21(10) of EU Securitisation Regulation provides that transaction documentation shall include clear provisions that facilitate the timely resolution of conflicts between different classes of investors.</p> <p>Whilst the Deed of Incorporation does not contemplate Noteholders having voting rights or the ability to call creditors' meetings in the terms of article 37 of Law 5/2015 of 27 April on the Promotion of Enterprise Funding (as amended from time to time, "Law 5/2015"), pursuant to article 26.1.a) the Management Company, as legal representative of the Fund, is legally required to protect the interest of the Noteholders and other creditors of the Fund as if handling its own interests, caring for the levels of diligence, reporting and defence of the interests of the former and avoiding situations involving conflicts of interest, and giving priority to the interests of the Noteholders and the other creditors of the Fund over its own and to ensure that the Fund is operated in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Incorporation. The Management Company is not responsible for any of the Fund's liabilities, but in accordance with article 26.2 of Law 5/2015, the Management Company shall be liable to the Noteholders and other creditors of the Fund for all losses caused to them by a breach of its duties. It will be liable for the penalties applicable thereto pursuant to the provisions of Law 5/2015.</p>	

Under article 26 of Law 5/2015 the Management Company shall act with maximum due diligence and transparency in the defence of the interests of the Noteholders and the other creditors.”

PCS has reviewed the special legal framework in Spain regulating the role and duties of the Management Company and the relevant statements and provisions specified in relation to the creditors and the management company in the legal opinion, as well as in the transaction documents. PCS has come to the conclusion, that in this case, it is acceptable, from an STS perspective, not to establish specific contractual provisions regulating noteholders' meetings, as otherwise required in all other cases pursuant to the STS regulation and the EBA Guidelines.

Article 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.

61

STS Criteria

61. and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See Criterion 60 above.

Article 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.

62

STS Criteria

62. 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,

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

Static loss and dynamic delinquency data have been provided in section 2.2.7.3. Arrears, recovery and prepayment information for consumer and financing loans originated by Santander, in THE UNDERLYING ASSETS. The data relates to the performance of consumer loans originated by Banco Santander.

The data, available at the EDW Data Warehouse as well as the Prospectus, is described as follows:

“with similar characteristics to selected loans with the aim to inform potential investors of the performance of the consumer loan portfolio.”

The Prospectus contains static and dynamic gross default and recovery as well as dynamic delinquency data and covers a period of five years.

63	STS Criteria 63. and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, to potential investors before pricing.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments <p>See Prospectus, section 2.2.7.3. Arrears, recovery and prepayment information for consumer and financing loans originated by Santander, in THE UNDERLYING ASSETS</p> <p>The following table shows the historical performance of consumer loans originated by Banco Santander with similar characteristics to selected loans with the aim to inform potential investors of the performance of the consumer loan portfolio.</p> <p>See table "Banco Santander, S.A. - Consumer portfolio - Cumulative gross loss at 90+ for portfolio with max PD 6% and the subsequent table Cumulative recovery for gross loss at 90+ for portfolio with max PD 6%.</p> <p>See also, section 4 (POST ISSUANCE REPORTING), 4.2.1 (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation, subsection (4) Article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>Furthermore, in accordance with article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, the Reporting Entity (or any agent on its behalf) has made available to potential investors, the following information:</p> <p>(a) delinquency and default data, for substantially similar exposures to those being securitised, and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, for a period no shorter than five (5) years;</p> <p>Historical information (2.2.7.3) is derived from Banco Santander's own consumer loan portfolio and is provided to investors before pricing.</p>	
64	STS Criteria 64. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments <p>See point 63 above.</p> <p>PCS notes that the information provided in the EDW Data Warehouse, as described above, covers a period of five years.</p>	

Article 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.

65

STS Criteria

65. 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 Comments**

See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, (General Characteristics of the Borrowers), section 2.2.2, Review of the selected assets securitised through the Fund upon being established:

Deloitte has reviewed a sample of 465 Loans randomly selected out of the Preliminary Portfolio from which the Initial Receivables shall be selected.

The results, applying a confidence level of at least 99%, are set out in a special securitisation report prepared by Deloitte for the purposes of complying with article 22.2 of the EU Securitisation Regulation. The Seller, as originator, confirms that no significant adverse findings have been detected.

Additionally, Deloitte has verified the data disclosed in the following stratification tables in respect of the Preliminary Portfolio.

See Prospectus. Securities Note for Wholesale Non-Equity Securities, Statement of the capacity in which the advisors have acted, 7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION,

(d) DELOITTE has issued a Special Securitisation Report on the Preliminary Portfolio for the purposes of complying with the provisions of article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, on the fulfilment of the Eligibility Criteria set forth in section 2.2.2.3.3 of the Additional Information. In addition, Deloitte has verified the accuracy of the data disclosed in the stratification tables included in section 2.2.2.2 of the Additional Information, and the CPR tables included in section 4.10 of this Securities Note.

PCS has reviewed the AUP report for compliance with the STS regulation including the analysis of the "agreed upon procedures" (AUP) commonly known as a "pool audit" and the audit of some of the eligibility criteria.

66

STS Criteria

66. Including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.

Verified?**YES****PCS Comments**

See criterion 65 above.

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.

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.

Article 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.

CF Model	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>67. 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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See Prospectus, section 4, POST ISSUANCE REPORTING, 4.2.1 (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>Furthermore, in accordance with article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, the Seller, as Originator (or any agent on its behalf) will make available (or has made available) to potential investors, before pricing, the following information:</p> <p>(b) A liability cash flow model, elaborated and published by INTEX and Bloomberg, which precisely represents the contractual relationship of the Receivables and the payments flowing between the Originator, the Fund and the Noteholders, (and shall, after pricing, make that model available to Noteholders on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request).</p> <p>The criterion requires an accurate liability model to be circulated to prospective investors pre-pricing must be made publicly available on-going.</p> <p>PCS is not a modelling firm nor has any modelling expertise. Therefore, it will not verify the model's accuracy or perform any due diligence whatsoever on the model. However, it will seek to satisfy itself indirectly as to the likelihood of the model's accuracy by requesting details of the individuals (if employed by the originator) or the firms (if the model is outsourced) responsible for the model. PCS will then assess whether, in its sole opinion, the model was put together by persons or firms with a reputation and a track-record in such models.</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>	
68	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>68. And shall, after pricing, make that model available to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See Prospectus, section 4, POST-ISSUANCE REPORTING, 4.2.1 (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation, Article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation,</p> <p>Furthermore, in accordance with article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, the Seller, as Originator (or any agent on its behalf) will make available (or has made available) to potential investors, before pricing, the following information:</p> <p>(b) A liability cash flow model, elaborated and published by INTEX and Bloomberg, which precisely represents the contractual relationship of the Receivables and the payments flowing between the Originator, the Fund and the Noteholders, (and shall, after pricing, make that model available to Noteholders on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request).</p> <p>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,</p>	

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.

PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus, see above.

Article 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).

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, originators may, from 1 June 2021, decide to publish the available information related to the principal adverse impacts of the assets financed by underlying exposures on sustainability factors.

69

STS Criteria

69. 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 Comments

See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN RELATION TO ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES, 3.7.1.5 Information

In particular, the Servicer shall provide in a timely manner to the Originator, as Reporting Entity, any reports, data and other information in the correct format to fulfil the reporting requirements of article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation (including, inter alia, the information, if available, related to the environmental performance of the vehicles).

Article 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.

70

STS Criteria

70. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See Prospectus, Section 3 ESSENTIAL INFORMATION 3.1, Interest of the natural and legal persons involved in the issue

The Originator shall be responsible for compliance with article 7, in accordance with article 22.5 of the EU Securitisation Regulation and has been designated as the Reporting Entity for the purposes of article 7.2 of the EU Securitisation Regulation.

Article 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.

71	STS Criteria	71. 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 Comments		
72	STS Criteria	72. 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 Comments		

Article 22.5. The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.

73	STS Criteria	73. The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments		

(d) make available in accordance with the article 7(1)(b) and article 22.5 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, in any case within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Date of Incorporation, copies of the relevant Transaction Documents (excluding the Management, Placement and Subscription Agreement) and this Prospectus.

[...]The final STS Notification will be made available to Noteholders on or about the Date of Incorporation or the Disbursement Date, the competent authorities referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and, upon request, to potential investors.

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.

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.

PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus.

Article 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;

74 STS Criteria

74. 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 Comments

See section 4.2.1, (Post Issuance Reporting) Ordinary periodic notices, (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation

(a) following the Date of Incorporation

(i) publish a quarterly investor report in respect of each Interest Accrual Period, as required by and in accordance with article 7(1)(e) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, the EU Disclosure RTS and the EU Disclosure ITS, no later than one (1) month after the relevant Payment Date; and

(ii) publish on a quarterly basis certain loan-by-loan information in relation to the Receivables in respect of each Interest Accrual Period, as required by and in accordance with article 7(1)(a) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, the EU Disclosure RTS and the EU Disclosure ITS and the disclosure templates finally adopted, no later than one (1) month after the relevant Payment Date and simultaneously with the report referred to in paragraph above;

All the criteria from 76 onwards are future event criteria, as to which we refer you to PCS' analysis in Note 75 above.

PCS notes the existence in the Prospectus of a covenant to provide all the Article 7 information.

Article 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;
- (ii) for traditional securitisation the asset sale agreement, assignment, novation or transfer agreement and any relevant declaration of trust;
- (iii) the derivatives and guarantee agreements as well as any relevant documents on collateralisation arrangements where the exposures being securitised remain exposures of the originator;
- (iv) the servicing, back-up servicing, administration and cash management agreements;
- (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;
- (vi) any relevant inter-creditor agreements, derivatives documentation, subordinated loan agreements, start-up loan agreements and liquidity facility agreements;

75 **STS Criteria**

75. (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
- (ii) for traditional securitisation the asset sale agreement, assignment, novation or transfer agreement and any relevant declaration of trust;
- (iii) the derivatives and guarantee agreements as well as any relevant documents on collateralisation arrangements where the exposures being securitised remain exposures of the originator;
- (iv) the servicing, back-up servicing, administration and cash management agreements;
- (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;
- (vi) any relevant inter-creditor agreements, derivatives documentation, subordinated loan agreements, start-up loan agreements and liquidity facility agreements;

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

All the criteria from 74 onwards are future event criteria, as to which we refer you to PCS' comment under point 73 above.

See section 4.2.1, (Post Issuance Reporting) Ordinary periodic notices, (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation, subsection

"(d) make available in accordance with the article 7(1)(b) and article 22.5 of the EU Securitisation Regulation, in any case within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Date of Incorporation, copies of the relevant Transaction Documents (excluding the Management, Placement and Subscription Agreement) and this Prospectus."

see Prospectus, section 9 of the Registration Document, DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

The following documents (or a copy thereof) shall be on display during the period of validity of this Registration Document and/or throughout the life of the Fund: this Prospectus; the Deed of Incorporation of the Fund; and the Master Sale and Purchase Agreement.

A copy of all the aforementioned documents may be consulted at the website of the Management Company (<https://www.santanderdetitulizacion.com>).

A copy of the Prospectus will be available to the public on the website of the CNMV (www.cnmv.es) and on the website of AIAF (www.aiaf.es). Additionally, the annual and quarterly financial information required under Article 35 of Law 5/2015 will be available on the website of CNMV (www.cnmv.es).

Information and reports required under the EU Securitisation Regulation and their processes of reporting are described in section 4.2.1 (d) of the Additional Information.

The processes of reporting information and reports required under the EU Securitisation Regulation are described in section 4.2.1 (d) of the Additional Information.

Article 7.1. That underlying documentation shall include a detailed description of the priority of payments of the securitisation;

76 **STS Criteria**

76. That underlying documentation shall include a detailed description of the priority of payments of the securitisation;

Verified?

YES

PCS Comments

See Sections 3.4.7.2 and 3.4.7.3 in section 3.4.7 (The order of priority of payments made by the issuer to the holders of the class of securities in question) of the Prospectus.

Article 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:

(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;

77 **STS Criteria**

77. (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;

Verified?

YES

	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>Not applicable.</p>	
<p>Article 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:</p> <p>(d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;</p>		
78	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>78. (d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>STS notification is part of the information provided before pricing as stated in Post-Issuance Reporting 4.2.1., (d), Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation, last listing (d) Draft versions of the Transaction Documents (excluding the Management, Placement and Subscription Agreement) and the STS Notification.</p> <p>The final STS Notification will be made available to Noteholders on or about the Date of Incorporation or the Disbursement Date, the competent authorities referred to in Article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and, upon request, to potential investors.</p> <p>“STS Notification” (“Notificación STS”) means the STS notification to be submitted by the Originator to ESMA in accordance with article 27 of the EU Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>See also Risk Factors, 2.2.1. EU Securitisation Regulation: simple, transparent and standardised securitisation</p> <p>“The transaction envisaged under this Prospectus is intended to qualify as a simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (STS)-securitisation within the meaning of article 18 of the EU Securitisation Regulation. Consequently, the Seller will submit, on or about the Date of Incorporation (and in any case within fifteen (15) calendar days from the Date of Incorporation), a STS notification to ESMA (the “STS Notification”), pursuant to which compliance with the requirements of articles 19 to 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation shall be notified to ESMA in order to request that the securitisation transaction described in this Prospectus is included in the relevant ESMA register within the meaning of article 27(5) of the EU Securitisation Regulation. The Management Company, by virtue of a delegation by the Seller, shall notify the competent authority of the submission of such mandatory STS Notification from the Seller to ESMA, and attaching such notification.”</p>		
<p>Article 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:</p> <p>(e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:</p> <p>(i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;</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> <p>(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.</p>		
79	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>79. (e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:</p> <p>(i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;</p> <p>(ii) information on events which trigger changes in the priority of payments or the replacement of any counterparties,</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>

(ii)...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;

(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.

PCS Comments

See Prospectus, POST ISSUANCE REPORTING, 4.2 (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation,

A (a) following the Date of Incorporation:

(i) publish a quarterly investor report in respect of each Interest Accrual Period, as required by and in accordance with article 7(1)(e) of the EU Securitisation, the EU Disclosure RTS and the EU Disclosure ITS, no later than one (1) month after the relevant Payment Date; and

Reference to article 7 (1) (e) and the disclosure templates is made in a statement about investor reports under 4.2.1. (Post-Issuance Reporting)

B 4.2.1. (Post-Issuance Reporting), (c) publish without delay any significant event including any significant events described in article 7(1)(g) of the EU Securitisation Regulation.

Both INTEX and Bloomberg shall provide a cash flow model in compliance with article 22.3 of the EU Securitisation Regulation. See 4.2.1. (Post-Issuance Reporting) (d), last paragraph

C (b) A liability cash flow model, elaborated and published by INTEX and Bloomberg, which precisely represents the contractual relationship of the Receivables and the payments flowing between the Originator, the Fund and the Noteholders, (and shall, after pricing, make that model available to Noteholders on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request).

D – Banco Santander shall assign to the Fund by means of an assignment the title of the underlying Receivables. Such assignment of the title to the Fund shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the Originator's insolvency.

– In its capacity as Originator, the Seller:

- will retain, on an on-going basis, a material net economic interest of not less than five per cent (5%) of the securitised exposures in the Securitisation, in accordance with option (a) of article 6(3) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, as supplemented by article 5(1)(a) of the Delegated Regulation 625/2014 as described in section 3.4.3 of the Additional Information;

- will not change the manner in which the net economic interest is held, unless expressly permitted by article 6(3) of the EU Securitisation Regulation and the applicable legislation;

- will procure that any change to the manner in which such retained interest is held in accordance with paragraph (b) above will be notified to the Management Company to be disclosed in the Investors Report;

See Prospectus (ADDITIONAL INFORMATION), 3.4.3 risk retention requirement, EU Retention Requirement

Section 3.4 and in the Risk Factors the initial risk retention including the Originator's undertakings on an ongoing basis are described.

See also ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, 4.2.1 (d)

"The quarterly investor reports shall include, in accordance with article 7(1), subparagraph (e)(iii) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, information about the risk retention, including information on which of the modalities provided for in article 6(3) has been applied, in accordance with article 6 of the EU Securitisation Regulation."

Article 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:

(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;

80	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>80. (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;</p>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>A covenant to publish without delay any inside information make public in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 is contained in Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting) 4.2.1 (d), (b)</p> <p>“publish, in accordance with article 7(1)(f) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, without delay any inside information made public in accordance with article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market abuse;”</p>	
	<p>Article 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:</p> <p>(g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;</p> <p>(iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(v) any material amendment to transaction documents.</p>	
81	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>81. (g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation</p> <p>(iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;</p>	<u>Verified?</u> YES

(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;
(v) any material amendment to transaction documents.

PCS Comments

A covenant to publish without delay any significant event including any significant events described in article 7(1)(g) of the STS Regulation is contained in Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting) 4.2.1 (d), (c)
(c) "publish without delay any significant event including any significant events described in article 7(1)(g) of the EU Securitisation Regulation,"

Article 7.1. 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]

82 **STS Criteria**
82. 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 Comments

Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting) 4.2.1 (d), The wording in (a) and (b) describes reportings under (7) (1) (a) and (7) (1) (e) to be available
"...no later than one (1) month after the relevant Payment Date and simultaneously with the report in paragraph above;"

Article 7.1. 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.

83 **STS Criteria**
83. 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 Comments

Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting) 4.2.1 (d) sections (b) and (c).

(b) publish, in accordance with article 7(1)(f) of the EU Securitisation Regulation, without delay any inside information made public in accordance with article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market abuse;

(c) publish without delay any significant event including any significant events described in article 7(1)(g) of the EU Securitisation Regulation; and

Article 7.2. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall designate amongst themselves one entity to fulfil the information requirements pursuant to points (a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1.

The entity designated in accordance with the first subparagraph shall make the information for a securitisation transaction available by means of a securitisation repository.

Or

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.

84 **STS Criteria**

84. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall designate amongst themselves one entity to fulfil the information requirements pursuant to points (a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1.

The entity designated in accordance with the first subparagraph shall make the information for a securitisation transaction available by means of a securitisation repository.

Or

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.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting) 4.2.1 (d), subsection (iv) last paragraphs of section.

The Reporting Entity, directly or delegating to any other agent on its behalf, will publish or make otherwise available the reports and information referred to in paragraphs (a) to (f) (inclusive) above as required under article 7 and article 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation by means of the EU Securitisation Repository.

See also statement on EDW, as quoted for criterion 103, below.

85 **STS Criteria**

85. 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 Comments

See Prospectus, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, Section 4 (Post-Issuance Reporting), (d) Information referred to EU Securitisation Regulation

The Originator shall be responsible for compliance with article 7, in accordance with article 22.5 of the EU Securitisation Regulation and has been designated as the Reporting Entity for the purposes of article 7.2 of the EU Securitisation Regulation.

See Prospectus, Section 3 (ESSENTIAL INFORMATION), Securities Note for Wholesale Non-Equity Securities, 3.1.15 EuropeanDataWarehouse ("EDW")

EDW has been appointed by the Management Company, on behalf of the Fund, as EU Securitisation Repository to satisfy the reporting obligations under articles 7 and 22 of the EU Securitisation Regulation.

“EU Securitisation Repository” means European Datawarehouse GmbH appointed by the Management Company, on behalf of the Fund, as ESMA-registered securitisation repository, or its substitute, successor or replacement that is registered with ESMA under the EU Securitisation Regulation.

The Reporting Entity (or any agent on its behalf) will make the information referred to above available to the Noteholders, relevant competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the EU Securitisation Regulation and, upon request, to potential investors in the Notes. In addition, the Reporting Entity undertakes to provide information to and to comply with written confirmation requests of the EU Securitisation Repository, as required under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1229 including any relevant guidance and policy statements relating to the application thereof.