

STS Term Verification Checklist

Delphinus 2023-I B.V.



PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) EU SAS

13th July 2023

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

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

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

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

13th July 2023

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PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) STS Verification

Individual(s) undertaking the assessment	Fazel Ahmed
Date of Verification	19 July 2023
The transaction to be verified (the "Transaction")	Delphinus 2023-I B.V.
Issuer	Delphinus 2023-I B.V.
Originator(s)/Seller	ASR Levensverzekering N.V.
Lead Manager(s)	Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. and BNP PARIBAS
Transaction Legal Counsel	NautaDutilh N.V.
Rating Agencies	Fitch and S&P
Stock Exchange	Euronext Amsterdam
Closing Date	13 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>	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Section 7.1 discusses the method by which legal title to the Mortgage Receivables and the NHG Advance Rights are transferred by the Seller to the Issuer Section 4.3 – <i>STS Statements</i> (a) provides additional information.</p> <p>PCS has been provided with the legal opinion by NautaDutilh N.V., a reputable law firm in the Netherlands.</p> <p><i>“True sale” is not a legal concept but a rating agency creation.</i></p> <p><i>The essence of a “true sale” is that the property in the securitised assets has legally moved from the originator/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/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”.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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”.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the above considerations, PCS believes that transfers from jurisdiction meeting the following criteria – absent any other indications – shall not fall within the definition of “severe clawback”:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Clawback requires an unfair preference “defrauding” creditors</i> 	

- Clawback puts the burden of proof on the insolvency officer or creditors – in other words it cannot be automatic nor require the purchaser to prove their innocence*

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

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

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

In the case of the Transaction, title to the assets is transferred by a traditional Dutch assignment. The legal opinion from NautaDutilh N.V., confirm that this assignment meets the definition of “true sale” outlined above. In the case of the Seller and Originators with its business in selling mortgages secured solely on property in The Netherlands, the COMI is the Netherlands (see section 3.4 “Seller and Originators”. Dutch 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 confirmed by the Legal Opinion, the transfer is not, in our opinion, subject to “severe clawback”.

Dutch 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 confirmed by the Opinions, the transfer is not, in our opinion, subject to “severe clawback”.

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.

Article 20.2 For the purpose of paragraph 1, any of the following shall constitute severe clawback provisions:

(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;

(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.

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.

2	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	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.	
	<u>PCS Comments</u>	
	Section 4.3– <i>STS Statements</i> (a) and (b). <i>See STS Statements (b). The assignment of receivables in the context of a securitisation transaction in the Netherlands is not subject to severe claw-back and re-characterisation risks (confirmed by legal opinion received).</i> <i>A legal opinion has been provided and has been reviewed by PCS.</i>	

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 Seller is ASR Levensverzekering.</p> <p>Section 7.2 (l) each Mortgage Loan was originated by the Seller;</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 STS Criteria

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:

- (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.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

Notification to the borrowers is not applicable to perfect the transfer of legal title by means of an assignment and pledge.

See section 4.3., *STS Statements* (a)

Pursuant to the applicable legislation, notification is not required to perfect the transfer of legal title by means of an assignment and pledge.

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 legal opinion confirms that such notification is not required to fully perfect the transfer of ownership in the mortgage 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.

5	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>5. The seller shall provide representations and warranties that, to the best of its knowledge, the underlying exposures included in the securitisation are not encumbered or otherwise in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect.</p>	
PCS Comments		
<p>Section 7.2 Representations and Warranties, (b),(c), (d) and (e) which state:</p> <p>(b) it has full right and title to the Mortgage Receivables and no restrictions on the sale and assignment of the Mortgage Receivables are in effect and the Mortgage Rights are capable of being transferred and pledged;</p> <p>(c) it has power (beschikkingsbevoegdheid) to sell and assign the Mortgage Receivables and, to the best of its knowledge, the Mortgage Receivables are not in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the assignment;</p> <p>(d) it has not been notified and is not aware of anything affecting its title to the Mortgage Receivables;</p> <p>(e) each NHG Advance Right is validly existing and it has, at the time of the sale and assignment to the Issuer, full right and title to each NHG Advance Right and power (beschikkingsbevoegdheid) to sell and assign the NHG Advance Right;</p> <p>See also section 4.3 <i>STS Statements</i> (d)</p>		

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.

6	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>6. The underlying exposures transferred from, or assigned by, the seller to the SSPE shall meet pre-determined, clear and documented eligibility criteria....</p>	
PCS Comments		
<p>See Section 7.2, Representations and Warranties, including in particular item (q) regarding compliance together with the Mortgage Loan Criteria as detailed in Section 7.3 and the Additional Purchase Conditions for Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables detailed in Section 7.4.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>PCS has read the eligibility criteria in the Prospectus. As they are mandatory, they meet the “predetermined” requirement. As they are in the Prospectus and the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, they meet the “documented” requirement. PCS has also concluded that they allow determination in each case and so meet the “clear” requirement.</i></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 section 4.3. <i>STS Statements</i> (e) and section 7.1, Repurchase of Mortgage Receivables, Clean-Up Call Option and Regulatory Call Option.</p> <p>(e) the representations and warranties, the Mortgage Loan Criteria, the Additional Purchase Conditions, the repurchase obligations and the Transaction Documents do not allow for active portfolio management of the Mortgage Receivables on a discretionary basis within the meaning of article 20(7) of the Securitisation Regulation (see also section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale)) and the Further Advance Receivables and/or the Mover Mortgage Receivables transferred to the Issuer after the Closing Date shall meet the representations and warranties, including the Mortgage Loan Criteria and the Additional Purchase Conditions;</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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”.</i></p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed all the repurchase devices set out in the Prospectus and the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and each one meets the EBA guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>PCS also notes that there is an explicit affirmative statement in the Prospectus to the effect that the Transaction does not allow for “active portfolio management”.</i></p>	
8	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>8. Exposures transferred to the SSPE after the closing of the transaction shall meet the eligibility criteria applied to the initial underlying exposures.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 7.2 Representations and Warranties.</p> <p>On the Closing Date or, in respect of Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables on the relevant Purchase Date, the Seller will represent and warrant with respect to the Mortgage Receivables and the Mortgage Loans from which such Mortgage Receivables result that:</p> <p>See also Section 7.3 Mortgage Loan Criteria. Section 7.4 -Portfolio Conditions - Purchase of Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction. However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting at the same time that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</i></p> <p><i>PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the Mortgage Receivable Purchase Agreement.</i></p>	

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.

9	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<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>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (f).</p> <p>Section 6.1 The Portfolio, Stratification Tables ,</p> <p>Particularly, see section 6.1 Stratification Tables, section 6.3 Origination and Servicing and section 7.3 Mortgage Loan Criteria (b) and (c) regarding homogeneity factor.</p> <p><i>The definition of “homogeneity” in the Regulation is also the subject of a Regulatory Technical Standard (“RTS”). Being set out in an RTS, rather than a guideline or recommendation issued by the EBA, the definition of “homogeneity” will be legally binding on all regulatory authorities. Such RTS has been formally adopted by the European Commission on 28 May 2019.</i></p> <p><i>In interpreting the expression, PCS has based itself on the text of the Regulation, its knowledge of the intent of the legislators – including, crucially, the legislators belief that the STS Regulation was justified by the excellent performance of most “plain vanilla” European securitisations and the draft RTS adopted by the European Commission.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the above, it seems clear to PCS that the Regulation would not seek to exclude from the STS category securitisations that have performed extremely well and are universally considered “homogenous” by market participants. This does not exonerate any transaction from being analysed against this criterion but does set the background for such analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Turning, for guidance, to the RTS adopted by the European Commission, in principle, four elements require examination: (a) “similar underwriting standards”, (b) “similar servicing standards”, (c) “same asset class” and (d) “relevant risk factors”. Consumer loans are though considered sufficiently homogeneous and do not need to meet also a specific homogeneity factor.</i></p> <p><i>Following the guiding principles of the EBA, we note that “similar underwriting standards” must mean something like the same type of underwriting approach, looking at the same types of data points to calculate the same type of credit risk. It cannot mean “exactly the same underwriting criteria”, since this would make it impossible for any securitisation ever to have a “homogenous” pool.</i></p> <p><i>In the Transaction, the mortgages were underwritten on a similar basis, they are being serviced by ASR on the same platform, they are a single asset class – residential mortgages – and, based on the EBA’s suggested approach, the mortgages are all originated in the same jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	

10	STS Criteria 10. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 7.2, Representation and Warranties item (k) (k) each Mortgage Receivable, the Mortgage, the Borrower Pledge and any other rights of pledge granted by the Borrower in connection with the relevant Mortgage Loan, if any, constitute legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations of the relevant Borrower (and, where applicable, any guarantor of such Borrower (other than Stichting WEW)) vis-à-vis the Seller which are not subject to annulment (vernietiging) or dissolution as a result of circumstances which have occurred prior to or on the Closing Date or, in respect of any Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables the relevant Purchase Date, subject to any bankruptcy or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally, with full recourse to such Borrower (and, where applicable, any guarantor of such Borrower (other than Stichting WEW)), subject, as to enforceability, to any applicable bankruptcy laws or similar laws affecting the rights of creditors generally and is governed by Dutch law;	
11	STS Criteria 11. With full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See point 10 above.	

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
	PCS Comments Section 6.2, Description of Mortgage Loans, Mortgage Loan types and section 7.3 Mortgage Loan Criteria (a) and (h) and (i).	
13	STS Criteria 13. Relating to rental, principal, or interest payments, or to any other right to receive income from assets supporting such payments. The underlying exposures may also generate proceeds from the sale of any financed or leased assets.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 6.2, Description of Mortgage Loans, Mortgage Loan types See also Glossary of Defined Terms for the definitions of "NHG Advance Rights" as described in section 6.5, NHG Guarantee Programme	

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 14. The underlying exposures shall not include transferable securities, as defined in Article 4(1), point 44 of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council other than corporate bonds, provided that they are not listed on a trading venue.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (mm) (mm) no Mortgage Loan qualifies as a transferable security nor as a securitisation position nor as a derivative contract within the meaning of article 20(8), 20(9) and 21(2), respectively, of the Securitisation Regulation;	

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

15	STS Criteria 15. The underlying exposures shall not include any securitisation position.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (mm) (mm) no Mortgage Loan qualifies as a transferable security nor as a securitisation position nor as a derivative contract within the meaning of article 20(8), 20(9) and 21(2), respectively, of the Securitisation Regulation;	

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	STS Criteria 16. The underlying exposures shall be originated in the ordinary course of the originator's or original lender's business.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, STS Statements (i). See section 6.1 STRATIFICATION TABLES, Summary of the Provisional Pool	

[...]. All Mortgage Loans have been originated in accordance with the ordinary course of the Seller's origination business and pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the Seller applied at the time of origination to similar mortgage receivables that are not securitised by means of the securitisation transaction described in this Prospectus within the meaning of article 20(10) of the Securitisation Regulation (see section 6.3 (Origination and Servicing)).

17	STS Criteria 17. Pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the originator or original lender applied at the time of origination to similar exposures that are not securitised.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, STS Statements (i). Summary of the Provisional Pool [...]. All Mortgage Loans have been originated in accordance with the ordinary course of the Seller's origination business and pursuant to underwriting standards that are no less stringent than those that the Seller applied at the time of origination to similar mortgage receivables that are not securitised by means of the securitisation transaction described in this Prospectus within the meaning of article 20(10) of the Securitisation Regulation (see section 6.3 (Origination and Servicing)).	

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	STS Criteria 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.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 6.3 Origination and Servicing See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, <i>STS Statements</i> (i). <i>Although somewhat confusingly drafted, the EBA Guidelines make clear that the part of the criterion referring to changes from prior underwriting is a future event criterion. It applies changes in underwriting criteria that occur post-closing. 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.</i> <i>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</i> <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 whilst noting at the same time that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors – would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</i> <i>PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement.</i>	

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	Verified? YES
	<p>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.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (jj)</p> <p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, <i>STS Statements</i> (i).</p>	

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	Verified? YES
	<p>20. The assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness shall meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Section 7.2 Representations and warranties (nn).</p> <p>Section 4.3., <i>STS Statements</i> (i) states:</p> <p>(iii) the Seller will represent on the relevant purchase date in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement that in respect of each Mortgage Loan, the assessment of the Borrower's creditworthiness was done in accordance with the Seller's underwriting criteria and meets the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or of article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC (see section 7.2 (Representations and Warranties)) and</p> <p><i>The criterion requires consumer loans or mortgages to have been underwritten in accordance with one of two European Directives. European Directives, in contrast to Regulations, do not have direct effect but must be implemented into national law country by country.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, if the assets concerned, as in the case of the Transaction, are residential mortgages, the relevant Directive is 2014/17/EU. The next step is to determine which Dutch law transcribed this Directive into local law.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	

This was done in The Netherlands via the new Civil Code implementing Directive No. 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for consumers with regard to residential immovable property and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 1093/2010 (PbEU 2014, L 60/34) issued in 2016.

The originator has provided a representation that this criterion is met.

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

21	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>21. The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3. <i>STS Statements</i> (i) and see also section 3.4 Seller and section 6.3 Origination and servicing.</p> <p>Section 4.3., <i>STS Statements</i> (i) states:</p> <p>(iv) the Seller is of the opinion that it has the required expertise in originating residential mortgage loans which are of a similar nature as the Mortgage Loans within the meaning of article 20(10) of the Securitisation Regulation, as it has a licence in accordance with the Wft and a minimum of 5 years' experience in originating mortgage loans (see also sections 3.4 (Seller) and 6.3 (Origination and Servicing));</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...

22	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>22. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay...</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Cut-off Date definition in the Glossary of Defined Terms means (i) in respect of the Mortgage Receivables purchased by the Issuer on the Closing Date, the Initial Cut-Off Date and (ii) in respect of Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables, the last day of the month preceding the month in which the relevant Purchase Date falls “</p> <p>Initial Cut-off Date means 1 June2023;</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (I).</p> <p>(i) for confirming compliance with article 20(11) of the Securitisation Regulation, (i) the Mortgage Receivables that will be assigned to the Issuer on the Closing Date have been selected on the basis of the Initial Cut-Off Date and (ii) any Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables that will be assigned to the Issuer on any Purchase Date, will result from a Further Advance or a Mover Mortgage Loan, respectively, that has been granted during the immediately preceding Notes Calculation Period, subject to the Additional Purchase Conditions, and each such assignment therefore occurs in the Seller's view without undue delay (see also section 6.1 (Stratification Tables) and section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale)).</p>	

PCS has assumed that any period of three and a half months or less between pool cut date and closing will meet the requirements of the criterion. This is in line with market standards.

The Prospectus sets out the relevant dates of the initial pool cut and the transfer and these are less than three month apart. This clearly meets the requirement

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...

Verified?

YES

PCS Comments

See section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (rr).

(rr) at the relevant Cut-Off Date, the Mortgage Receivable is not in default within the meaning of article 178(1) of the CRR and the relevant Borrower is not a credit-impaired obligor or guarantor who, to the best of the Seller's knowledge, (i) 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 Closing Date or, in respect of a Further Advance Receivable and/or Mover Mortgage Receivable, the relevant Purchase Date, or (ii) has a negative BKR registration upon origination, or (iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable mortgage receivables originated by the Seller which are not sold and assigned to the Issuer under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, within the meaning of article 20(11) of the Securitisation Regulation;

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
PCS Comments		
24. Or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:		
See section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (rr).		
(rr) at the relevant Cut-Off Date, the Mortgage Receivable is not in default within the meaning of article 178(1) of the CRR and the relevant Borrower is not a credit-impaired obligor or guarantor who, to the best of the Seller's knowledge, (i) 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 Closing Date or, in respect of a Further Advance Receivable and/or Mover Mortgage Receivable, the relevant Purchase Date, or (ii) has a negative BKR registration upon origination, or (iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable mortgage receivables originated by the Seller which are not sold and assigned to the Issuer under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, within the meaning of article 20(11) of the Securitisation Regulation;		
<i>The note below applies to points 24-30.</i>		
<i>Although the text of the STS Regulation is quite vague, the EBA guidelines on defining "credit impaired" debtors are very helpful.</i>		
<i>For PCS, the key points of the EBA guidelines on this issue are:</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		

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 originator 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 criterion 24 above.	
26	STS Criteria 26. Or has undergone a debt-restructuring process with regard to his non-performing exposures within three years prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE, except if:	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See criterion 24 above. See section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (rr). (rr) at the relevant Cut-Off Date, the Mortgage Receivable is not in default within the meaning of article 178(1) of the CRR and the relevant Borrower is not a credit-impaired obligor or guarantor who, to the best of the Seller’s knowledge, (i) 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 Closing Date or, in respect of a Further Advance Receivable and/or Mover Mortgage Receivable, the relevant Purchase Date, or (ii) has a negative BKR registration upon origination, or (iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable mortgage receivables originated by the Seller which are not sold and assigned to the Issuer under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, within the meaning of article 20(11) of the Securitisation Regulation;	
27	STS Criteria 27. (i) a restructured underlying exposure has not presented new arrears since the date of the restructuring which must have taken place at least one year prior to the date of transfer or assignment of the underlying exposures to the SSPE; and	Verified? YES

PCS Comments

See criterion 24 above.

The transaction does not allow the use of the exception

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 criterion 24. The transaction does not allow use of the exception.	
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 criterion 24 above. See section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (rr) (rr) at the relevant Cut-Off Date, the Mortgage Receivable is not in default within the meaning of article 178(1) of the CRR and the relevant Borrower is not a credit-impaired obligor or guarantor who, to the best of the Seller's knowledge, (i) 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 Closing Date or, in respect of a Further Advance Receivable and/or Mover Mortgage Receivable, the relevant Purchase Date, or (ii) has a negative BKR registration upon origination, or (iii) has a credit assessment or a credit score indicating that the risk of contractually agreed payments not be made is significantly higher than for comparable mortgage receivables originated by the Seller which are not sold and assigned to the Issuer under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, within the meaning of article 20(11) of the Securitisation Regulation; See also 6.3.1 Underwriting criteria Borrowers must also have a sound credit history. A check on credit history is always carried out through the BKR. The standard policy of ASR Levensverzekering is to deny an application if the BKR check shows that the potential borrower is in currently in arrears on any of the financial obligations that are monitored by the BKR. Under specific circumstances an exception is allowed; these circumstances and conditions are described in the underwriting manual	
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 Section 7.2 Representations and Warranties (rr).	

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	STS Criteria	Verified? 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>PCS Comments</p> <p>Section 7.3 Mortgage Loan Criteria (d).</p> <p>(d) at least one (1) interest payment has been made by the Borrowers prior to the Closing Date;</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	STS Criteria	Verified? 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>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (K). Also reference to Section 6.2 Description of Mortgage Loans as stated below:</p> <p>The repayments to be made to the Noteholders have not been structured to depend predominantly on the sale of the Mortgaged Assets securing the Mortgage Receivables. For the purpose of the foregoing statement the Issuer and the Seller rely on the EBA STS Guidelines Non-ABCP Securitisation, which indicate that Interest-only residential mortgage loans are not intended to be excluded from the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p><i>Although there was some uncertainty over the status of interest-only mortgages, this has been definitively cleared up by the EBA Guidelines specific statement that this criterion was not designed to capture these products.</i></p> <p><i>Accordingly, none of the assets in the pool displays any predominant reliance on the sale of the assets.</i></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?
	33.The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.	
PCS Comments		
Section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation		
Risk retention and related disclosure requirements		
The Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation and as designated entity under article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation, has undertaken in the Class A Notes Purchase Agreement to retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest of not less than five (5) per cent. in the securitisation transaction described in this Prospectus in accordance with article 6(1) of the Securitisation Regulation		
As at the Closing Date, such material net economic interest is retained in accordance with article 6(3)(d) of the Securitisation Regulation (and article 6(3)(d) of the UK Securitisation Regulation) by the retention of the Class B Notes and the Class C Notes, representing an amount in total of not less than five (5) per cent. of the nominal value of the securitised exposures. In addition to the information set out herein and forming part of this Prospectus, the Seller, as designated entity under article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation, has undertaken to make available materially relevant information to investors in accordance with and as required pursuant to article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation so that investors are able to verify compliance with article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation. Each prospective Noteholder should ensure that it complies with the Securitisation Regulation to the extent applicable to it.		
The Seller has also represented and agreed, inter alia, that (a) it is and, for so long as it is required to hold a material net economic interest in the securitisation transaction, it shall continue to be an "originator" within the meaning of article 2(3)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation and will continue to retain a material net economic interest in the securitisation transaction in such capacity, (b) it will not transfer its material net economic interest in the securitisation transaction except to the extent permitted or required under the Securitisation Regulation and the UK Securitisation Regulation and (c) that the material net economic interest in the securitisation transaction will not be subjected to any credit risk mitigation, short positions, other hedge or sale whereby the Seller is hedged against the credit risk of exposures except, in each case, to the extent permitted or required under the Securitisation Regulation [and the UK Securitisation Regulation].		

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?
	34. The interest rate...risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.	
PCS Comments		
See section 4.3. <i>STS Statements</i> (I).		
Section 6.1 Stratification Tables Table 16, Interest Rate type , 99.53% of the Mortgage Loan by Aggregate Outstanding Notional Amount		

5.4 Hedging: provides a description of the interest rate hedging.

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 hedges by common investor and rating agency consensus should be held to meet this criterion.

This still requires an analysis of the matter. Since PCS is not a quantitative analysis provider or a credit rating agency, our verification is based on a second-hand analysis which focuses on:

- *A statement in the Prospectus or other document setting out the boundary conditions of the hedging. This should state in effect how far the hedging stretches and under what scenario's it will break. For example, if interbank rates rise above X%. This will provide a common-sense feel for whether, at first glance, the hedging is reasonable.*
- *Risk Factors section of the prospectus to check that no statements refer to the risks of "unhedged positions". This is based on the legal requirement to disclose any relevant information to investors. If the originator or its advisers believed that the hedging in a transaction was unusually light, this should be disclosed in the Risk Section.*
- *The "pre-sale" report from a recognised credit rating agency (if used) so as to identify any issues with hedging. Again, rating agencies as credit specialists should highlight in their analysis any substantial and unusual hedging risks."*

In the case of the Transaction, the analysis is straightforward due to the interest rate cap agreement. Post [] the potential mismatch between the interest received on the Mortgage Loans and the interest due on the Class A Notes is mitigated by a combination of factors including the use of Available Principal Funds to meet interest obligations on the notes and a covenant on a best efforts basis to set the interest rates at a particular level post the first optional redemption date.

Currency hedging is irrelevant as all assets and liabilities are denominated in Euros.

35	<u>STS Criteria</u> 35. Currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> The assets and liabilities are both denominated in Euros: section 7.3 (q) assets and cover page, liabilities. There is no currency hedging. See also Section 4.3. <i>STS Statements</i> (l)	
36	<u>STS Criteria</u> 36. Any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (l) and 5.4 Hedging. See comments in criterion 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 section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (l), "Other than the Swap Agreement, no derivative contracts are entered into by the Issuer..." Also, 4.1 Terms and Conditions, limb (i) (Covenants of the Issuer)	
38	STS Criteria 38. ...Shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (l). See section 7,2 Representations and Warranties (mm) no Mortgage Loan qualifies as a transferable security nor as a securitisation position nor as a derivative contract within the meaning of article 20(8), 20(9) and 21(2), respectively, of the Securitisation Regulation;	
39	STS Criteria 39. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments 5.4 Hedging, "The Swap Agreement will be documented under an ISDA Master Agreement."	

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>	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (m).</p> <p>(m) for confirming compliance with article 21(3) of the Securitisation Regulation and the EBA STS Guidelines Non-ABCP Securitisations, the Mortgage Receivables result from Mortgage Loans having a fixed rate or a floating rate of interest and therefore any referenced interest payments under the Mortgage Loans are based on generally used market interest rates, or generally used sectoral rates reflective of the cost of funds, and do not reference complex formulae or derivatives (see also section 7.3 (Mortgage Loan Criteria));</p> <p>Assets: Section 6.1 Stratification Tables 16 –fixed rate mortgages (99.53%) and some floating mortgages (0.47%) and Section 6.3 Description of Mortgage Loans. Liabilities: 4.1, Terms and Conditions, Floating rate Conditions 4 (b) for Class A notes. The Class B and C Notes do not bear interest, Condition 4 (a).</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>STS Criteria</p> <p>41. Where an enforcement or an acceleration notice has been delivered:</p> <p>(a) no amount of cash shall be trapped in the SSPE beyond what is necessary to ensure the operational functioning of the SSPE or the orderly repayment of investors in accordance with the contractual terms of the securitisation, unless exceptional circumstances require that amount is trapped in order to be used, in the best interests of investors, for expenses in order to avoid the deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures;</p>	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments.</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i> (n).</p> <p>(n) for confirming compliance with article 21(4) of the Securitisation Regulation, after the Enforcement Date, no amount of cash is trapped in the Issuer in accordance with the Transaction Documents and the Notes will amortise sequentially (see also section 5 (Credit Structure)), in particular section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments) and no automatic liquidation</p>	

	for market value of the Mortgage Receivables is required under the Transaction Documents (see also Condition 10 (Events of Default) and Condition 11 (Enforcement) and section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale)); <i>There is no cash trapping</i>	
42	<p>STS Criteria</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>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, STS Statements(n) :</p> <p>(n) for confirming compliance with article 21(4) of the Securitisation Regulation, after the Enforcement Date, no amount of cash is trapped in the Issuer in accordance with the Transaction Documents and the Notes will amortise sequentially (see also section 5 (Credit Structure)), in particular section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments) and no automatic liquidation for market value of the Mortgage Receivables is required under the Transaction Documents (see also Condition 10 (Events of Default) and Condition 11 (Enforcement) and section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale)); <i>The transaction is structured as sequential pay for both pre- and post-enforcement.</i></p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
43	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>43. (c) Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, STS Statements(n).</p> <p>(n) for confirming compliance with article 21(4) of the Securitisation Regulation, after the Enforcement Date, no amount of cash is trapped in the Issuer in accordance with the Transaction Documents and the Notes will amortise sequentially (see also section 5 (Credit Structure)), in particular section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments) and no automatic liquidation for market value of the Mortgage Receivables is required under the Transaction Documents (see also Condition 10 (Events of Default) and Condition 11 (Enforcement) and section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale));</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
44	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>44. (d) No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, STS Statements(n).</p> <p>(n) for confirming compliance with article 21(4) of the Securitisation Regulation, after the Enforcement Date, no amount of cash is trapped in the Issuer in accordance with the Transaction Documents and the Notes will amortise sequentially (see also section 5 (Credit Structure)), in particular section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments) and no automatic liquidation for market value of the Mortgage Receivables is required under the Transaction Documents (see also Condition 10 (Events of Default) and Condition 11 (Enforcement) and section 7.1 (Purchase, Repurchase and Sale));</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>

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	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Not applicable as transaction is sequential pay. The Notes will amortise sequentially (see also section 5.1 (Available Funds) and, in particular, section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments)).</p> <p>The first step in analysing this criterion is to determine whether the transaction features non-sequential priorities of payment.</p> <p><i>The Transaction does not have such non-sequential priorities and so no examination of triggers is required.</i></p>	

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>STS Criteria</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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>The transaction is not a revolving transaction.</p> <p>See 7.1, Portfolio Documentation Purchase, Repurchase and Sale</p>	
47	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>47. (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer;</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>	

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 <i>Not applicable.</i>	
	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 <i>Not applicable.</i>	

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	STC Criteria	Verified? YES
PCS Comments		
<p>50. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers; 		
<p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i>.</p> <p>(o) for confirming compliance with article 21(7) of the Securitisation Regulation, the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the Servicer are set forth in the Servicing Agreement (including the processes and responsibilities to ensure that a substitute servicer shall be appointed upon the occurrence of a termination event under the Servicing Agreement), a summary of which is included in section 7.5 (Servicing Agreement), the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the Issuer Administrator are set forth in the Administration Agreement, a summary of which is included in 5.7 (Administration Agreement), the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the Security Trustee are set forth in the Trust Deed, a summary of which is included in section 3.3 (Security Trustee) and section 4.1 (Terms and Conditions), the provisions that ensure the replacement of the Issuer Account Bank upon the occurrence of certain events are set forth in the Issuer Account Agreement (see also section 5.6 (Issuer Accounts)) and the relevant rating triggers for potential replacements are set forth in the definition of Requisite Credit Rating, the provisions that ensure the replacement of the Cash Advance Facility Provider upon the occurrence of certain events are set forth in the Cash Advance Facility Agreement (see also section 5.5 (Liquidity Support)) and the relevant rating triggers for potential replacements are set forth in the definition of Requisite Credit Rating and the provisions that ensure the replacement of the Swap Counterparty upon the occurrence of certain events are set forth in the Swap Agreement (see also section 5.4 (Hedging)).</p> <p>Servicer: section 7.5</p> <p>The Servicer may subcontract its obligations subject to and in accordance with the Servicing Agreement, subject to certain conditions and provided that it shall always use reasonable care in the selection and continued appointment of that person. Any such subcontracting will not relieve the Servicer of its responsibility to perform its obligations under the Servicing Agreement, however, where services are subcontracted, such services will be performed by a sub-agent.</p> <p>The Servicer has initially appointed Stater Nederland B.V. as its sub-agent in accordance with the terms of the relevant Servicing Agreement to carry out (part of) the activities described above.</p> <p>Issuer Administrator: section 3.6 and section 5.7</p> <p>Security Trustee: section 3.3 and Terms and Conditions 4.1, cites Trust Deed.</p> <p>Issuer Account Bank: section 5.6</p> <p>Cash Advance Facility Provider: section 5.5.</p> <p>Principal Paying Agent, Paying Agency Agreement</p>		

51	STS Criteria 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	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section 7.5 – substitute servicer requirement on termination. Termination The Servicing Agreement may be terminated by the Security Trustee or the Issuer upon the occurrence of certain termination events, including but not limited to, a failure by the Servicer to comply with its respective obligations (unless remedied within the applicable grace period), dissolution or liquidation of the Servicer, the Servicer being declared bankrupt or granted a suspension of payments or relevant the Servicer no longer being licensed as an intermediary (bemiddelaar) or offeror (aanbieder) of credits under the Wft. In addition the Servicing Agreement may be terminated by the Servicer and by the Issuer or the Security Trustee on behalf of the Issuer upon the expiry of not less than six (6) months' notice, subject to, inter alia, (i) in case of termination by the Issuer, the written approval of the Security Trustee, which approval may not be unreasonably withheld (ii) appointment of a substitute servicer and (iii) a Credit Rating Agency Confirmation. The termination of the appointment of the Servicer under any of the Servicing Agreement will only become effective if a substitute servicer is appointed, and such substitute servicer has entered into an agreement with the Issuer and the Security Trustee substantially on the terms of the Servicing Agreement, provided that such substitute servicer shall have the benefit of a fee at a level then to be determined. Any such substitute servicer must (i) have experience of administering mortgage loans and mortgages of residential property in the Netherlands and (ii) hold a license as intermediary (bemiddelaar) or offeror (aanbieder) under the Wft. The Issuer shall, promptly following the execution of such agreement, pledge its interest in such agreement in favour of the Security Trustee on the terms of the Issuer Rights Pledge Agreement, mutatis mutandis, to the satisfaction of the Security Trustee.	
52	STS Criteria 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.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 5.4, hedging- includes "Upon the early termination of the Swap Agreement, the Issuer will endeavour to find a replacement swap counterparty to enter into a replacement swap agreement on similar terms as the Swap Agreement." Section 5.5, Liquidity Support Cash Advance Facility Provider Section 5.6, Issuer Accounts	
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

	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section 4.3, STS Statements (p).</p> <p>(p) for confirming compliance with article 21(8) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Seller is of the opinion that it has the required expertise in servicing residential mortgage loans which are of a similar nature as it has (i) a licence in accordance with the Wft and a minimum of 5 years' experience in servicing mortgage loans and (ii) well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk-management controls relating to the servicing of the mortgage loans (see also section 3.5 (Servicer) and section 6.3 (Origination and Servicing));</p> <p><i>The EBA Guidelines provide that an entity that has serviced similar assets for at least five years will be deemed to meet the expertise criterion.</i></p> <p><i>ASR Levensverzekering has serviced residential mortgages for longer than five years as described in the Prospectus.</i></p>	
54	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>54. And shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See criterion 53 above.</p> <p><i>PCS has received evidentiary materials confirming that the Servicer has adequate policies and risk management controls.</i></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	Verified? YES
	<p>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.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3, <i>STS Statements</i>.</p> <p>(r) for the purpose of compliance with the requirements set out in article 21(9) of the Securitisation Regulation, definitions, remedies and actions relating to delinquency and default of debtors, debt restructuring, debt forgiveness, forbearance, losses, charge offs, recoveries and other asset performance remedies are set out in the Servicer's administration manual by reference to which the Mortgage Loans, the Mortgage Receivables, the Mortgages and other security relating thereto, including, without limitation, the enforcement procedures will be administered and will be attached to the Servicing Agreement ((see also sections 6.3 (Origination and Servicing));</p> <p>Section 6.3 Collection and Foreclosures. Arrears Procedures and Foreclosure Procedures</p> <p>Section 7,5 Servicing Agreement.</p> <p>See Servicing Agreement, Schedule 2 Administration Manual</p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.</i></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	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>56. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment,</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 5.2, Priority of Payments.</p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the underlying document to satisfy itself that this criterion is met.</i></p>	
57	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>57. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Section 4.1, Terms and Conditions, Condition 10 Events of Default. And Section 5.2. Order of Priorities</p>	

	<i>PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.</i>	
58	STS Criteria 58. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the obligation to report such events.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Section 4.1, Terms and Conditions, Condition 10 Events of Default <i>PCS has reviewed the relevant documents to satisfy itself that these criteria are met.</i>	
59	STS Criteria 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.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See STS Statements (r). (q) for confirming compliance with article 21(9) of the Securitisation Regulation, (i) the Trust Deed clearly specifies the Priorities of Payments, (ii) the delivery of an Enforcement Notice, which event triggers changes to the Priorities of Payments, will be reported in accordance with Condition 10 (Events of Default) and (iii) any change in the Priorities of Payments which will have a material adverse effect on the repayment of the Notes shall be reported to investors without undue delay in accordance with article 21(9) of the Securitisation Regulation (see also Condition 14 (Meetings of Noteholders; Modification; Consents; Waiver) and section 8 (General), item 15)); <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.</i> <i>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</i> <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 whilst noting at the same time that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</i> <i>PCS has indeed identified the existence of such a covenant as set out in the Prospectus.</i>	

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 4.1 Terms and Conditions, section 14.</p> <p>The EBA requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the method for calling meetings; as for method: Condition 14(a) (b) the maximum timeframe for setting up a meeting: – in Trust Deed (c) the required quorum: – in Condition 14 (a). (d) the minimum threshold of votes to validate such a decision, with clear differentiation between the minimum thresholds for each type of decision: voting rights in Condition 14 (b). (e) where applicable, a location for the meetings which should be in the EU : – In the Trust Deed – Amsterdam specified. <p><i>Although the wording of the Regulation as to what constitutes the “facilitation of timely resolution of conflicts” is very vague, the EBA Guidelines have helpfully set out the five minimum requirements that the documents should contain to meet this criterion.</i></p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the documents to ascertain that all five are indeed present.</i></p> <p><i>PCS has satisfied itself that all five are set out in the Trust Deed.</i></p>	

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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u> 61. and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u> See 4.1 Terms and condition and the Trust Deed outline the responsibilities of the trustee. Also, 3.3 (Security Trustee) and 3.6 (Issuer Administrator).</p>	

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 See section, 8. GENERAL, item 15. Furthermore, the Seller has made available and will make available, as applicable: (ii) to potential investors before pricing, data on static and dynamic historical default and loss performance, such as delinquency and default data, for substantially similar mortgage loans and mortgage receivables to those being securitised, and the sources of those data and the basis for claiming similarity, which data cover a period of not shorter than five (5) years, as required by article 22(1) of the Securitisation Regulation (see also section 6.1 (Stratification Tables)).	
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 See criterion 62 above. <i>Statement regarding claiming similarity is inserted.</i>	
64	STS Criteria 64. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See criterion 62 above.	

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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>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,</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section 4.3, STS Statements.</p> <p>(t) the portfolio of Mortgage Receivables which the Seller will offer for sale to the Issuer on the [Signing Date, as selected on the basis of the Initial Cut-Off Date, h , has been subject to an agreed upon procedures review on a sample of Mortgage Receivables selected from a representative portfolio conducted by KPMG Accountants N.V and completed on 28 March 2023 with respect to such portfolio in existence as of 1 January 2023. The agreed upon procedure reviews included the review of certain of the mortgage loan criteria and the review of a sample of randomly selected loans from the portfolio to check loan characteristics which included but are not limited to the current loan amount, origination date, maturity date, original loan amount, amortisation type, interest rate type, interest reset date, interest rate, borrower income, property value and valuation date. For the review of the Mortgage Loans a confidence level of at least 99 per cent. was applied. In the review, there have been no significant adverse findings. This independent third party has also performed agreed upon procedures in order to verify that the data included in the stratification tables disclosed in respect of the Mortgage Receivables is accurate, in accordance with article 22(2) of the Securitisation Regulation. The Further Advance Receivables and/or Mover Mortgage Receivables sold by the Seller to the Issuer after the Closing Date will not be subject to an agreed-upon procedures review</p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the report on “agreed upon procedures” (AUP) commonly known as a “pool audit”. PCS can confirm that this was done by an appropriate and independent third party.</i></p>	
66	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>66. Including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See point 65 above.</p> <p>See section 6.1 Stratification Tables – The Portfolio</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Based solely on the words of the AUP and without any additional due diligence or interaction with the auditing firm responsible for the AUP or sight of the instructions to such firm, PCS has concluded that the AUP appears to meet the requirements of the criterion.</i></p> <p><i>PCS also notes the representation to that effect made by the originator in the Prospectus.</i></p>	

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.

67	<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 Section 4.3. <i>STS Statements</i>.</p> <p>(v) for confirming compliance with articles 7(1), 20(10), 22(1) and 22(3) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Seller confirms that it, or the Issuer or another party on its behalf, has made available and/or will make available, as applicable, the information as set out and in the manner described in the paragraphs under the header 'Disclosure Requirements' of this section 4.3 (Regulatory and industry compliance) (see also section 8 (General)).</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:</p> <p>In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties:</p> <p>(iii) before pricing of the Notes, via Bloomberg and Intex, a liability cash flow model of the transaction described in this Prospectus which precisely represents the contractual relationship between the Mortgage Receivables and the payments flowing between the Seller, the Noteholders, other third parties and the Issuer, which shall remain to be made available to Noteholders on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request, as required by article 22(3) of the Securitisation Regulation, which liability cash flow model shall be kept updated and modified in case of significant changes in the cash flow structure of the transaction described in this Prospectus; and</p> <p>See also section 8 General item 15 second paragraph (iii)</p> <p><i>The criterion requires an accurate liability model to be circulated to prospective investors pre-pricing.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Having seen evidence of 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.</i></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>

PCS Comments

See criterion 67 above.

Although technically covering the period between pricing and close, this is primarily a future event criterion. In other words, it cannot be either met or failed at the outset of the transaction. But if, at a later stage, it is not met, then the Originator will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost.

Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.

However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting at the same time that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.

PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus.

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	Verified? YES
	<p>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).</p> <p>(...) 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.</p>	
PCS Comments		
<p>Section 4.3. <i>STS Statements.</i></p> <p>(u) for confirming compliance with article 22(4) of the Securitisation Regulation, the Seller shall report on available information on the environmental performance of the Mortgage Receivables in compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation; and</p> <p><i>This environmental impact criterion only applies to mortgages and car loan securitisations. The EBA Guidelines though make it clear that an originator is only required to disclose information that is in its possession and captured in its internal data base or IT systems.</i></p> <p><i>PCS notes the statement made in the prospectus by the originator.</i></p> <p>Further, as to the impacts on sustainability factors, PCS was informed that, for the time being, the Originator has not yet planned to make specific publications in that respect.</p>		

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	Verified? YES
	<p>70. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation.</p>	
PCS Comments		
<p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE.</p> <p>Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p>		

In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the 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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u> See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation. Disclosure requirements The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository: In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties: (iv) before pricing of the Notes, information on the Mortgage Receivables as required pursuant to article 22(5) of the Securitisation Regulation in conjunction with article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation. Section 8, General (15)</p>	
72	<p><u>STS Criteria</u> 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.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u> See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation. Disclosure requirements The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository: In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties: (i) before pricing of the Notes at least in draft or initial form and, at the latest fifteen (15) calendar days after the Closing Date, in final form, all underlying documents that are essential for the understanding of the transaction described in this Prospectus, which are listed in this section 8 (General) under item 9, as required by article 7(1)(b) of the Securitisation Regulation, through the Securitisation Repository; (ii) before pricing of the Notes at least in draft or initial form and on or around the Closing Date in final form, the STS notification referred to in article 27 of the Securitisation Regulation, on the aforementioned website, as required by article 7(1)(d) of the Securitisation Regulation; Section 8, General (9) (for underlying documents including the prospectus) and (15)</p>	

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	Verified? YES
<p>73. The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:</p> <p>In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties:</p> <p>(i) before pricing of the Notes at least in draft or initial form and, at the latest fifteen (15) calendar days after the Closing Date, in final form, all underlying documents that are essential for the understanding of the transaction described in this Prospectus, which are listed in section 8 (General) under item (9), as required by article 7(1)(b) of the Securitisation Regulation, on the aforementioned website;</p> <p>Section 8, General (9) (for underlying documents including the prospectus) and (15)</p> <p><i>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 Originator will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost.</i></p> <p><i>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 whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors – would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</i></p> <p><i>PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the Prospectus.</i></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:

(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	Verified? YES
<p>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:</p> <p>(a) information on the underlying exposures on a quarterly basis,</p>		

PCS Comments

See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE, Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.

Disclosure requirements

In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:

(i)

a. in accordance with article 7(1)(a) of the Securitisation Regulation, on a quarterly basis certain loan-level information in relation to the Mortgage Receivables in respect of each Notes Calculation Period in the form of the standardised template set out in Annex II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1224;

Section 8, General (15)

All the criteria from 74 onwards are future event criteria, as to which we refer you to PCS' analysis in Note 73 above.

PCS notes the existence of a covenant to provide all the Article 7 information 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:

- (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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>75. (b) all underlying documentation that is essential for the understanding of the transaction, including but not limited to, where applicable, the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; 	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:</p> <p>In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties:</p>		

(i) before pricing of the Notes at least in draft or initial form and, at the latest fifteen (15) calendar days after the Closing Date, in final form, all underlying documents that are essential for the understanding of the transaction described in this Prospectus, which are listed in section 8 (General) under item (9), as required by article 7(1)(b) of the Securitisation Regulation, on the aforementioned website;

See also section 8, General (9) and (15)

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

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 Trust Deed.

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

PCS Comments

Not applicable.

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:

(d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;

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STS Criteria

78. (d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;

Verified?

YES

PCS Comments

See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.

Disclosure requirements

In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:

In addition, the Seller, or the Issuer or any other party on its behalf, has made available and will make available, as applicable, to the abovementioned parties:

(ii) before pricing of the Notes at least in draft or initial form and on or around the Closing Date in final form, the STS notification referred to in article 27 of the Securitisation Regulation, through the Securitisation Repository, as required by article 7(1)(d) of the Securitisation Regulation;

See also section 8 General (15).

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:

(e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:

- (i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;
- (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;
- (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.

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STS Criteria

79. (e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:

- (i) all materially relevant data on the credit quality and performance of underlying exposures;
- (ii) information on events which trigger changes in the priority of payments or the replacement of any counterparties,
- (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.

**Verified?
YES**

PCS Comments

See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.

Disclosure requirements

In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:

(i)

b. in accordance with article 7(1)(e) of the Securitisation Regulation, a quarterly investor report in respect of each Notes Calculation Period in the form of the standardised template set out in Annex XII of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1224; and

See also section 8 General (15).

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>STS Criteria</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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>c. in accordance with article 7(1)(f) and/or (g) of the Securitisation Regulation, on a quarterly basis, a report in relation to any inside information and/or any significant event in respect of each Notes Calculation Period in the form of the standardised template set out in Annex XIV of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1224;</p> <p>(ii) without delay, in accordance with article 7(1)(f) of the Securitisation Regulation, any inside information relating to the transaction described in this Prospectus; and</p> <p>See also section 8 General (15).</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:

(g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as:

- (i) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the documents provided in accordance with point (b), including any remedy, waiver or consent subsequently provided in relation to such a breach;
- (ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;
- (iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;
- (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.

81 **STS Criteria**

81. (g) where point (f) does not apply, any significant event such as:

- (i) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the documents provided in accordance with point (b), including any remedy, waiver or consent subsequently provided in relation to such a breach;
- (ii) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation
- (iii) a change in the risk characteristics of the securitisation or of the underlying exposures that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation;
- (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.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.

Disclosure requirements

In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:

(i)

c. in accordance with article 7(1)(f) and/or (g) of the Securitisation Regulation, on a quarterly basis, a report in relation to any inside information and/or any significant event in respect of each Notes Calculation Period in the form of the standardised template set out in Annex XIV of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1224;

(iii) without delay, in accordance with article 7(1)(g) of the Securitisation Regulation, if applicable, any significant event such as (a) a material breach of the obligations laid down in the Transaction Documents, including any remedy, waiver or consent subsequently provided in relation to such breach, (b) a change in the structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitisation, (c) a change in the risk characteristics of the transaction described in this Prospectus or of the Mortgage Receivables that can materially impact the performance of the transaction described in this Prospectus, (d) if the transaction described in this Prospectus ceases to meet the STS requirements or if competent authorities have taken remedial or administrative actions and (e) any material amendment to any of the Transaction Documents.

See also section 8 General (15)

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	Verified? YES
	<p>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]</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE</p> <p>Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>The information described in article 7(1) points (a) and (e) of the Securitisation Regulation shall be made available simultaneously each quarter at the latest one month after each Notes Payment Date.</p>	

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	Verified? YES
	<p>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</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See points 80 and 81 above.</p>	

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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The entity designated in accordance with the first subparagraph shall make the information for a securitisation transaction available by means of a securitisation repository.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The obligations referred to in the second and fourth subparagraphs shall not apply to securitisations where no prospectus has to be drawn up in compliance with Directive 2003/71/EC.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section 4.3 REGULATORY AND INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE , Retention and disclosure requirements under the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Disclosure requirements</p> <p>In the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer and the Seller have amongst themselves designated the Seller as the entity responsible for fulfilling the information requirements for the purpose of article 7(2) of the Securitisation Regulation and the Seller, as originator within the meaning of article 6 of the Securitisation Regulation, shall be responsible for compliance with article 7 of the Securitisation Regulation. The Seller or any party on its behalf (which may include the Issuer), will make available to Noteholders, to the competent authorities referred to in article 29 of the Securitisation Regulation and to potential investors through the Securitisation Repository:</p> <p>See section 9. GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS.</p> <p>Securitisation Repository means European DataWarehouse GmbH, a securitisation repository registered under article 10 of the Securitisation Regulation and appointed by the Seller for the securitisation transaction as described in this Prospectus;</p>	
85	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See point 84 above.</p>	