

STS Term Verification Checklist
LANARK MASTER ISSUER PLC
Issue of series 2022-2 notes



PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) UK LIMITED

2nd November 2022

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: THIS CHECKLIST IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR UK TRANSACTIONS NOTIFIED ON OR AFTER 1 JANUARY 2021

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 base 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.

PCS comments in this STS Term Master Checklist are based on PCS' interpretation of the STS Regulation EU 2017/2402 of the European Union as amended and incorporated into United Kingdom law by the Withdrawal Act 2019 and the Securitisation (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the "Regulation") informed by (a) the text of the Regulation itself, (b) following the joint guidance of the Bank of England and the PRA of April, 2019, the EBA guidelines and recommendations issued in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Regulation (the "EBA Guidelines") to the extent that they remain relevant following Brexit and where published prior to 1st January 2020 and (c) any relevant interpretation of the STS criteria by the Financial Conduct Authority 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.

2nd November 2022

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PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) STS Verification

Individual(s) undertaking the assessment	Fazel Ahmed
Date of Verification	2 November 2022
The transaction to be verified (the "Transaction")	LANARK MASTER ISSUER PLC, Issue of Series 2022-2 notes
Issuer	LANARK MASTER ISSUER PLC
Originator	Clydesdale Bank PLC and Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited
Seller	Clydesdale Bank PLC
Lead Manager(s)	Barclays, BofA Securities, BNP Paribas, Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets
Transaction Legal Counsel	Clifford Chance LLP
Rating Agencies	Fitch, Moody's
Stock Exchange	London Stock Exchange
Closing Date	2 November 2022

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 grey 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(2-3)	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>See the section, "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security", summarising the Mortgage Sale Agreement and the assignment of the Mortgage Loans and related security.</p> <p>Sub section "Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee"</p> <p>The English mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio and their related security have been and will be assigned to the mortgages trustee by way of equitable assignment. The transfer by the seller to the mortgages trustee of the beneficial interest in the Scottish mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio and their related security have been and will be given effect by declarations of trust to be made by the seller, or, in the case of any Scottish mortgage loans originated by YBHL and sold to the seller, by YBHL with the consent of the seller. In each case this means that legal title to the mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio and their related security remains with the seller or YBHL (as appropriate) until such time as certain additional steps have been taken, including the giving of notices of the assignment or assignation to the borrowers.</p> <p>See section (Risk Factors)" There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the mortgage loans and their related security which may adversely affect payments on the notes"</p> <p>"True sale" is not a legal concept but a rating agency creation.</p> <p>The essence of a "true sale" is that the property in the securitised assets has legally moved from the originator/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".</p> <p>This is clearly stated in the wording of the Regulation (20.1). The expression "transfer to the same effect" indicates that, as long as the conditions in the preceding paragraph are met, the Regulation does not seek to limit the type of legal devices which can be used to effect such transfer of title.</p> <p>The issue of "true sale" is separate from the issue of "clawback". "Clawback" refers to legal processes through which, in the insolvency of the seller of an asset, an insolvency officer is entitled to reverse the sale – even in cases where a "true sale" has taken place.</p> <p>All European jurisdictions, to PCS' knowledge, have rules allowing for clawbacks. Clawbacks are usually rules to avoid a company heading towards insolvency from "defrauding" its existing creditors either by selling assets at very low prices (to friends and relations) or unfairly preferring certain creditors over others.</p> <p>The Regulation (20.1) therefore does not require STS "true sales" to be clawback-proof since this would mean that no European securitisation could ever be STS. It does require the sale not to be subject to "severe clawback". The Regulation does not define "severe clawback" but gives an example (20.2) where a clawback happens for no reasons.</p> <p>The Regulation (20.3) also explicitly excludes from the definition of "severe clawback" the traditional European basis for such devices which all come under the general category of "preferences".</p> <p>PCS further notes that the examples (20.2 and 20.3) refer to the insolvency law of a jurisdiction and therefore believes that clawback risk is to be assessed on a jurisdictional basis rather than on a transactional basis.</p>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of the Transaction, title to the assets is transferred, in the case of English, Welsh assets by means of an equitable assignment and, in the case of Scottish assets, by a transfer of the beneficial interest only.

The legal opinions from Clifford Chance LLP and Shepherd and Wedderburn LLP collectively confirm that an equitable assignment and a Scottish assignment of the beneficial interest meets the definition of “true sale” outlined above

In the case of Clydesdale Bank, a United Kingdom Bank with the near totality of its business in the United Kingdom selling mortgages secured solely on property in the United Kingdom, the COMI is without meaningful doubt the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom 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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>2. The transfer of the title to the SSPE shall not be subject to severe clawback provisions in the event of the seller's insolvency.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>COMI is in the UK. The UK does not have severe clawback provisions.</p> <p><i>See comment under Criterion 1 above.</i></p> <p>COMI of the Seller is clearly in the UK. The UK does not have severe clawback provisions. See criterion 1 above.</p> <p>Neither provision applies.</p> <p>See comments under Criterion 1 above with respect to Article 20.3.</p>	

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.

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STS Criteria

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.

**Verified?
YES**

PCS Comments

. The Seller is Clydesdale Bank PLC and the Originators are Clydesdale Bank PLC and Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited. See section "Clydesdale Bank and YBHL" and "Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security".

See "Underlying Assets":

[.] "The trust property primarily comprises a portfolio of first ranking residential mortgage loans originated by Clydesdale Bank (and/or originated by Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited ("YBHL") and subsequently acquired by Clydesdale Bank)"[.]

See the section Risk Factors- There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the mortgage loans and their related security which may adversely affect payments on the notes which describes the assignments or sale of English and/ or Scottish mortgage loans by YBHL to the Seller.

The base prospectus indicates that loans were originated by two separate entities, being Clydesdale Bank PLC and Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited. The base prospectus and documents also indicate that only Clydesdale Bank plc is selling the securitised assets to the SSPE. However, based on the information in the base prospectus, the Seller acquires the assets originated by Yorkshire Bank Home Loans Limited. Therefore, the criterion about intermediate transfers is applicable to the Transaction. The legal opinion addresses the true sale aspects of the intermediate step and therefore the criterion is met

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.

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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

See sub section "Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee" which states:

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, notification of such assignments or assignation to the borrowers or the execution and completion of such transfers, assignations and conveyances in favour of the mortgages trustee or the registration of such transfers in order to effect the transfer of legal title to the mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio and their related security (including, where appropriate, their registration) are not required, except in the limited circumstances described below.

The notifications of assignments or assignations of mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio to the borrowers and the execution of transfers and assignations of the related mortgages to the mortgages trustee will be required to be completed within 20 business days of receipt by the seller of written notice from the mortgages trustee or Funding (in each case, with the consent of the Funding security trustee) or the Funding security trustee upon the occurrence of any of, amongst other things:

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

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.

In the absence of any definition of "an assignment perfected at a later stage" in the Regulation or the EBA Guidelines and without additional views from the UK Financial Conduct Authority it is not possible to determine with finality whether an English equitable assignment is "unperfected" within the meaning of the Regulation – as distinguished from the meaning of the English rules of equity.

PCS believes there are good reasons why the Regulation's term of "an assignment perfected at a later stage" does not encompass an English equitable assignment.

However, this is not a question that is required to be answered in the case of the Transaction since, even if equitable assignments are unperfected assignments as defined in the Regulation, the requirements of the criterion are met by the Transaction.

PCS has measured the trigger events against the EBA Guidelines.

20.5(a)

No absolute definition of “severe deterioration” can be given, but clearly the Regulation is seeking to avoid requiring a “hair trigger” deterioration. In other words, an originator could provide a “hair trigger” deterioration if it wanted to. Therefore, the rule does not require an originator or investor to weigh carefully the severity of the trigger so long as it meets the requirements of the EBA Guidelines to be related to the seller’s credit standing, be observable and related to financial health.

The trigger provided in the Transaction meets these requirements.

20.5(b)

The insolvency trigger is in the Transaction

20.5(c)

The Regulation refers to “unremedied breaches of contractual obligations by the seller, including the seller’s default”.

PCS notes that neither the Regulation nor the EBA Guidelines specify which contractual obligations are targeted. One can assume that this cannot possibly mean any seller contractual obligation since most financial institutions have millions of contractual obligations under tens of thousands of contracts. It is not conceivable that, in order to protect a securitisation, a transfer could be required resulting from a trivial breach of a totally unrelated contractual provision (e.g., to keep the walls painted on a leased property unconnected to the transaction).

PCS also notes that the Regulation clearly does not say “any breaches of contractual obligations”. Therefore, the Regulation must be aiming at an undefined sub-set of contractual obligations. In the absence of any indication in the Regulation or EBA Guidelines as to what this sub-set may be, PCS concludes, until clarification may be provided, that it is up to the originator to define which sub-set of obligations should trigger a possible perfection.

PCS does believe though that the Regulation must be interpreted in a purposive manner – as evidenced by the EBA Guidelines. Therefore, the sub-set of obligations selected by the originator cannot be capricious but should have some connection with the risks that would be run by investors if the seller should encounter a problem prior to perfection of the title.

The unremedied breach trigger is in the Transaction.

Article 20.6. The seller shall provide representations and warranties that, to the best of its knowledge, the underlying exposures included in the securitisation are not encumbered or otherwise in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect.

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STS Criteria

5. The seller shall provide representations and warranties that, to the best of its knowledge, the underlying exposures included in the securitisation are not encumbered or otherwise in a condition that can be foreseen to adversely affect the enforceability of the true sale or assignment or transfer with the same legal effect.

**Verified?
YES**

PCS Comments

See section "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" - Representations and Warranties, whereby under the Mortgage Sale Agreement the following warranties by the Seller are provided:

(a) Legal and beneficial owner

Subject to the completion of any registration or recording which may be pending at the Land Registry (in England and Wales) or Registers of Scotland (in Scotland), the seller is the absolute legal and beneficial owner of and has full good and valid title to the mortgage loan, the related security and all other property to be sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement free from any lien, assignment, charge or pledge to any third parties or any security interest (except, where the mortgage loan is a YBHL mortgage loan, where legal title to the mortgage loan and related security, is held by YBHL free from any security interest).

(mm) Title

If the related mortgage is an English mortgage and the relevant mortgaged property is not registered, the relevant borrower has a good and marketable title to the fee simple absolute in possession or a term of years absolute in the relevant property; and if the relevant mortgaged property is registered, it has been or is in the course of registration with title absolute in the case of freehold property or absolute or good leasehold title in the case of leasehold property and, if in the course of registration, there is nothing to prevent such registration being effected with such title and the relevant borrower registered as proprietor of such title in due course. If the related mortgage is a Scottish mortgage, the borrower has a good and marketable heritable or long leasehold title to the relevant property duly registered or recorded at Registers of Scotland (with, in the case of titles registered in the Land Register of Scotland, no exclusions of indemnity under Section 12 of the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 or exclusion or limitation of warranty under Section 75 of the Land Registration, etc. (Scotland) Act 2012) or in the process of being so registered or recorded. If the relevant mortgaged property has joint legal owners, all of such joint legal owners have joined in the related mortgage

The Seller has provided representations that meets conditions in line with Criterion 5.

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.

<p>6 STS Criteria</p> <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>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See "OVERVIEW OF MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO AND SERVICING" – Representation and Warranties, "Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security"- Representation and Warranties states: The seller will make representations and warranties on each assignment date in relation to the mortgage loans to be assigned into the mortgage portfolio on that date and on such other date as the representations and warranties are required to be repeated pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement.</p> <p>See also Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security"- Assignment Conditions</p> <p>The seller is entitled, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, to assign mortgage loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, from time to time, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions (collectively the "assignment conditions") which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee on condition that ratings confirmation that such variation or waiver will not cause the ratings of the outstanding notes of any Funding issuer to be reduced, withdrawn or qualified has been issued, on or as at the relevant assignment date, including the following:</p> <p>And "The Mortgage Loans -Lending Criteria"</p> <p>Mortgage loans may only be assigned by the seller to the mortgages trustee if they have been originated in accordance with the relevant originator's lending criteria applicable at the time the mortgage loan is offered and if the conditions contained in "Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security – Assignment conditions" have been satisfied.</p> <p>The EBA Guidelines clarify that "clear" does not mean easily readable or comprehended by a non-expert. In the Regulation a criterion is "clear" when a court or tribunal could determine whether, presumably in all cases, the criterion is met for each asset. In the Regulation, "clear" is about certainty of determination.</p> <p>PCS has read the relevant representations/warranties in the base prospectus/the Mortgage Sale Agreement. As they are mandatory, they meet the "predetermined" requirement. As they are in the base prospectus/Mortgage Sale Agreement they meet the "documented" requirement. PCS has also concluded that they allow determination in each case and so meet the "clear" requirement</p>	
<p>7 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 "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" – Repurchase by the Seller. Which includes the specific statement below:</p> <p>The seller's rights and obligations to sell mortgage loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee and/or repurchase mortgage loans and their related security from the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement, including with respect to Non-Compliant Loans, do not constitute active portfolio management for purposes of Article 20 (7) of the UK Securitisation Regulation.</p>	

The EBA Guidelines set out seven devices to repurchase securitised assets which are not to be considered indicative of “active portfolio management”. To the extent that a transaction only contains some or all of those seven devices and does not provide any other form of repurchase, then the STS criterion will be met.

If the transaction should contain a repurchase device that is not included in the EBA’s list, then an analysis will need to be conducted as to whether this additional device offends against the principles set out in the EBA Guidelines (15.a and b) as defining “active portfolio management”.

PCS has reviewed all the repurchase devices set out in the base prospectus/Mortgage Sale Agreement and these are acceptable within the context of the EBA final guidelines.

PCS also notes that there is an explicit affirmative statement in the base prospectus to the effect that the Transaction does not allow for “active portfolio management”.

8

STS Criteria

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

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

See section “Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security” – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Representations and Warranties:

The mortgage sale agreement contains the mortgage loan warranties to be given by the seller to the mortgages trustee, Funding and the Funding security trustee in relation to each mortgage loan assigned, or to be assigned, by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement (except as otherwise provided below) and in respect of any mortgage loan subject to a product switch.

The seller is entitled, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, to assign mortgage loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, from time to time, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions (collectively the “assignment conditions”) which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee on condition that ratings confirmation that such variation or waiver will not cause the ratings of the outstanding notes of any Funding issuer to be reduced, withdrawn or qualified has been issued, on or as at the relevant assignment date, including the following

See section “Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security” – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Assignment Conditions

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 the FCA 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.

In the case of a master trust, PCS also draws attention to the EBA Guidelines where it is stated that the eligibility criteria must remain stable only from one issuance to the next. In other words, upon the next issue out of the master trust, it is possible to change the eligibility criteria and still comply with the STS rules.

PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the Mortgage Sale Agreement.

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

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.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See Section “The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Other Characteristics, describes:

The mortgage loans are homogeneous for purposes of Article 20(8) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, on the basis that all mortgage loans in the trust property: (i) have been underwritten by the seller or YBHL (as applicable) in accordance with similar underwriting standards applying similar approaches with respect to the assessment of a potential borrower’s credit risk; (ii) are repayment mortgage loans or interest only mortgage loans entered into substantially on the terms of similar standard documentation for residential mortgage loans; (iii) are serviced by the servicer pursuant to the servicing agreement in accordance with the same servicing procedures with respect to monitoring, collections and administration of cash receivables generated from the loans; and (iv) form one asset category, namely residential loans secured with one or several mortgages on residential immovable property in England, Wales and Scotland.

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.

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 RTS adopted by the European Commission.

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

Turning, for guidance, to the 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.

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.

In the Transaction, the receivables were underwritten on a similar basis, they are being serviced by Clydesdale Bank on the same platform, they are a single asset class – residential mortgage loans – and the receivables are all originated in the same jurisdiction.

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.

10	STS Criteria 10. The underlying exposures shall contain obligations that are contractually binding and enforceable.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Representations and Warranties: (b)Legal valid and binding obligation The mortgage loan and its related security constitute the legal, valid and binding obligations of the relevant borrower enforceable in accordance with their respective terms and the outstanding principal balance, all accrued interest and all arrears of interest on each mortgage loan and related security constitute a valid debt to the seller or YBHL, as applicable, from the relevant borrower and the mortgage loan and its related security are non cancellable and such related mortgage secures the repayment of all advances, interest, costs and expenses payable by the relevant borrower to the seller or to YBHL, as applicable, under the mortgage loan.	
11	STS Criteria 11. With full recourse to debtors and, where applicable, guarantors.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Representations and Warranties:(b)Legal valid and binding obligation and section The Mortgage Loans - Characteristics of the mortgage loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators, which states : [...] The mortgage loans are full recourse to the relevant borrowers.	

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 See Section "The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Characteristics of the mortgage loans – Repayment Terms:: Borrowers typically make payments of interest on, and repay principal of, their mortgage loans using one of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "repayment mortgage loans": the borrower makes weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments of both interest and principal so that, when the mortgage loan is scheduled to mature, the borrower will have repaid the full amount of the principal of the mortgage loan on or before the maturity of the mortgage loan. • "interest only mortgage loans": the borrower makes weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments of interest but not of principal and when the mortgage loan matures, the entire principal amount of the mortgage loan is still outstanding and the borrower must repay that amount in one lump sum. 	

	<p>The amount of the required weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments on the mortgage loans may vary from period to period for various reasons, including changes in interest rates. Borrowers are required to make payments on their mortgage loan on contractually agreed dates (which, in the case of monthly payments, will fall between the 1st and the 28th of each month).</p> <p>All such repayments are made periodically in accordance with the repayment terms of the relevant mortgage loan</p>	
13	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>13. Relating to rental, principal, or interest payments, or to any other right to receive income from assets supporting such payments. The underlying exposures may also generate proceeds from the sale of any financed or leased assets.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>As criterion 12 above.</p> <p>See also section, Glossary</p> <p>"related security"</p> <p>The security for the repayment of a mortgage loan including the relevant mortgage and all other matters applicable to the mortgage loan. All references made in this base prospectus to related security forming part of the trust property, shall with respect to any related security that constitutes an all moneys mortgage, be deemed to refer to the beneficial interest of the mortgages trustee in the all moneys mortgage trust declared in respect of that mortgage (see "Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security – All moneys mortgages")</p>	

Article 20.8. The underlying exposures shall not include transferable securities, as defined in Article 4(1), (24) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council other than corporate bonds, provided that they are not listed on a trading venue.

14	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>14. The underlying exposures shall not include transferable securities, as defined in Article 4(1), (24) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council other than corporate bonds, provided that they are not listed on a trading venue.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See Section "The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Other Characteristics states</p> <p>The mortgage loans, as at the relevant cut-off date, do not include: (i) any transferable securities for purposes of Article 20 (8) of the UK Securitisation Regulation;</p>	

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 See Section "The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Other Characteristics states: The mortgage loans, as at the relevant cut-off date, do not include:(ii) any securitisation positions for purposes of Article 20 (9) of the UK 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 "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Representations and Warranties: (hh) Ordinary course The mortgage loan was originated in the ordinary course of the residential secured lending activities of the seller or YBHL (as applicable) pursuant to underwriting standards that were no less stringent than those that the seller or YBHL (as applicable) applied at the time of origination to similar loans that are not securitised.	
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 "Assignment of the Mortgage Loans and Related Security" – The mortgage Sale Agreement – Representations and Warranties: (hh) Ordinary course The mortgage loan was originated in the ordinary course of the residential secured lending activities of the seller or YBHL (as applicable) pursuant to underwriting standards that were no less stringent than those that the seller or YBHL (as applicable) applied at the time of origination to similar loans that are not securitised.	

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	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>18. The underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying exposures are originated and any material changes from prior underwriting standards shall be fully disclosed to potential investors without undue delay.</p>	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See Representation and Warranties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with its lending criteria in force at the time of origination of such mortgage loan (or with material variations from such lending criteria provided that such variations have been notified to the rating agencies and a ratings confirmation with respect to such variations has been issued (other than by Fitch and Moody's)). The originators' current lending criteria are described further in "The mortgage loans – Underwriting" below; <p>See section "Underwriting" which states:</p> <p>Any material changes from the relevant originator's prior underwriting policies and lending criteria shall be disclosed without undue delay to the extent required under Article 20(10) of the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>Although somewhat confusingly drafted "future changes" are not drafted in the Securitisation regulation. However, the EBA Guidelines make clear that the part of the criterion referring to changes from prior underwriting is a future event criterion. It applies to 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. Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</p> <p>However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</p> <p>PCS has identified the existence of such a covenant in the base prospectus.</p>	

Article 20.10. In the case of securitisations where the underlying exposures are residential loans, the pool of loans shall not include any loan that was marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or, where applicable intermediaries, were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender.

19 **STS Criteria**

19. In the case of securitisations where the underlying exposures are residential loans, the pool of loans shall not include any loan that was marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or, where applicable intermediaries, were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See Section "The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Other Characteristics states:

The mortgage loans, as at the relevant cut-off date,.....The mortgage loans do not include: (A) at the time of origination any mortgage loans that were marketed and underwritten on the premise that the mortgage loan applicant or, where applicable, intermediaries were made aware that the information provided by the mortgage loan applicant might not be verified by the seller or YBHL (as applicable) for purposes of Article 20 (10) of the UK Securitisation Regulation

Article 20.10. The assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness shall meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.

20 **STS Criteria**

20. The assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness shall meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See Section "The Mortgage Loans - Mortgage loan products offered by the originators – Other Characteristics states:

Lending criteria

Mortgage loans may only be assigned by the seller to the mortgages trustee if they have been originated in accordance with the relevant originator's lending criteria applicable at the time the mortgage loan is offered and if the conditions contained in "Assignment of the mortgage loans and related security – Assignment conditions" have been satisfied. The assessment of a prospective borrower's creditworthiness is conducted in accordance with the relevant originator's lending criteria and, where appropriate, aims to meet the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA or paragraphs 1 to 4, point (a) of paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 of Article 18 of Directive 2014/17/EU as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA or, where applicable, equivalent requirements in third countries.

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

Therefore, if the assets concerned, as in the case of the Transaction, are residential mortgages, the relevant Directive is 2014/17/EU. The next step is to determine which UK law transcribed this Directive into local law.

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

This was done in the UK via the MCD Order issued in March 2016.

The originator has provided a representation that this criterion is met with specific and extensive discussions in the Risk Factor section of the base prospectus.

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

21	STS Criteria 21. The originator or original lender shall have expertise in originating exposures of a similar nature to those securitised.	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the section “Clydesdale Bank and YBHL”:</p> <p>Clydesdale Bank is PRA authorised and FCA regulated and YBHL is a fully owned by Clydesbank Bank. Both Originators, Clydesdale Bank and YBHL have expertise for greater than 5 years in the origination, underwriting and servicing of mortgage loans similar to those included in the portfolio.</p> <p><i>An entity originating assets similar to those securitised for at least five years is deemed, according to the EBA Guidelines to have “expertise”. Both Clydesdale Bank and YBHL have been making mortgage loans in the UK for considerably longer than five years. This information may be found in the base prospectus</i></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 22. The underlying exposures shall be transferred to the SSPE after selection without undue delay...	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the section “Mortgage Loans – Introduction” describes the ongoing selection process including for completeness prior to any assignment date. Also refer to the section “The Mortgage Loans – Characteristics of the mortgage loans – other characteristics which states:</p> <p>...The mortgage loans have been transferred after selection for inclusion in the portfolio without undue delay for purposes of Article 20 (11) of the UK Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>PCS has assumed that any period of three-and-a-half months or less between pool cut date and closing will meet the requirements of the criterion. This is in line with market standards.</p> <p><i>The time between the selection date and the transfer to the Issuer for this Transaction is in line with the Criterion.</i></p>	
23	STS Criteria 23. And shall not include, at the time of selection, exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013...	Verified? YES
	<p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See the base prospectus, section “The Mortgage Loans – Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans – other characteristics, last paragraph (B) which states:</p>	

The mortgage loans do not include: (B) at the time of selection for inclusion in the portfolio any exposures in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for purposes of Article 20(11) of the UK Securitisation Regulation

The Eligibility Criteria do not permit the inclusion of Purchased Receivables that are in default.

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	24. Or exposures to a credit-impaired debtor or guarantor, who, to the best of the originator's or original lender's knowledge:	Verified?
			YES
	PCS Comments	<p>See base prospectus, section "The Mortgage Sale Agreement – Representation and Warranties:</p> <p>(pp) Borrower's prior credit history</p> <p>No mortgage loan is a mortgage loan which, so far as the seller is aware, having made all reasonable enquiries, is a mortgage loan to a borrower who is (i) a "credit-impaired obligor" as described in Article 13(2)(j) of the UK LCR Regulation or (ii) a "credit-impaired debtor" as described in Article 20(11) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, and, in each case, in accordance with any official guidance issued in relation thereto.</p> <p>The EBA guidelines state the circumstances in (a) to (c) of Article 20.11 should be understood as definitions of credit-impairedness. The criterion is therefore met</p>	
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.	
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.	
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 above.	
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.	
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 criterion 24 above.	

Article 20.12. The debtors shall at the time of transfer of the exposures, have made at least one payment, except in the case of revolving securitisations backed by exposures payable in a single instalment or having a maturity of less than one year, including without limitation monthly payments on revolving credits.

31	<u>STS Criteria</u> 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.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> See section Assignment Conditions (o) which states: (o) the related borrower under each mortgage loan to be assigned to the mortgages trustee on the relevant assignment date has made scheduled payments in an amount equal to the aggregate of the scheduled payments due in a calendar month	

Article 20.13. The repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions shall not have been structured to depend predominantly on the sale of assets securing the underlying exposures. This shall not prevent such assets from being subsequently rolled-over or refinanced.
The repayment of the holders of the securitisation positions whose underlying exposures are secured by assets the value of which is guaranteed or fully mitigated by a repurchase obligation by the seller of the assets securing the underlying exposures or by another third party shall not be considered to depend on the sale of assets securing those underlying exposures.

32	<u>STS Criteria</u> 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.	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<u>PCS Comments</u> See section The Mortgage Loans – Repayment terms which include: Repayment mortgage loans and Interest -only mortgage loans 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. Accordingly, none of the assets in the pool display any predominant reliance on the sale of the assets.	

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

33	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>33.The originator, sponsor or original lender shall satisfy the risk retention requirement in accordance with Article 6.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section "Certain Regulatory Requirements - Risk retention requirements":</p> <p>UK Securitisation Regulation</p> <p>UK Retention statement</p> <p>The seller (as originator for the purposes of the UK Securitisation Regulation) will (i) retain, on an ongoing basis, a material net economic interest of not less than 5 per cent. in the securitisation as required by Article 6(1) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, (ii) at all relevant times comply with the requirements of Article 7(l)(e)(iii) of the UK Securitisation Regulation by confirming in the investor reports the risk retention of the seller as contemplated by Article 6(1) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, (iii) not change the manner in which it retains such material net economic interest, except to the extent permitted by the UK Securitisation Regulation, and (iv) not sell, hedge or otherwise enter into any credit risk mitigation, short position or any other credit risk hedge with respect to its retained material net economic interest, except to the extent permitted by the UK Securitisation Regulation. The seller intends to retain a material net economic interest of not less than 5 per cent. in the securitisation through maintaining the seller share. Any change to the manner in which such interest is held will be notified to noteholders in accordance with the conditions.</p>	

Article 21.2. The interest rate and currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated and any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.

34	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>34. The interest rate...risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section "Risk Factors - You may be subject to exchange rate and interest rate risks" and the section "The Swap Agreements – The Funding basis rate swaps and The Issuer swaps.</p> <p>See in addition the final terms, section – Securitisation Regulation - Mitigation of interest rate and currency risk which provides a description of how the risks are addressed at Trust, Funding and Issuer level,</p> <p>In addition, Assignment Condition (m) provides that the weighted average yield amount of the mortgage portfolio after giving effect to new assignment of loans is not less than the weighted average yield SONIA margin plus compounded daily SONIA determined as at the relevant assignment date;</p> <p>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.</p>	

	<p>The fact that the Regulation was crafted by the legislators to recognise existing high quality European securitisations rather than raise the bar to a level not previously encountered, together with the common-sense approach of the EBA, leads to the conclusion that transactions considered adequately hedged by common investor and rating agency consensus should be held to meet this criterion.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>In the case of the Transaction, the analysis is straightforward. The fixed rate , SVR , variable rate and tracker mortgages are hedged. To the extent that after the SVR funding swap termination date the SVR , variable rate and tracker loans are unhedged the requirement to meet Assignment Condition (m) mitigates the interest rate risk. The Issuer enters into relevant interest rate and / or currency hedges for the full amount of the notes.</p> <p>A similar approach has been taken to any currency hedging – full swaps with no caps for the full nominal amount</p>	
35	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>35. Currency risks arising from the securitisation shall be appropriately mitigated.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See criterion 34 above. The assets are denominated in GBP. The Class1A notes are denominated in GBP. . <i>There is no currency risk arising from the Issue of Series 2022-2 notes. Therefore no currency hedging is required.</i></p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
36	<p>STS Criteria</p> <p>36. Any measures taken to that effect shall be disclosed.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>See section "Swap Agreements"</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>

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 – UK Securitisation Regulation and EU Securitisation Regulation- Mitigation of interest rate and currency risks, which states: Except for the purpose of hedging interest-rate or currency risk, none of the issuer, Funding or the mortgages trustee will enter into derivative contracts, for purposes of Article 21(2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation	
38	STS Criteria 38. ...Shall ensure that the pool of underlying exposures does not include derivatives.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section “The Mortgage Loans – Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans – Other Characteristics, which states: The mortgage loans, as at the relevant cut-off date, do not include:.....(iii) any derivatives for purposes of Article 21 (2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, in each case on the basis that the mortgage loans have been entered into substantially on the terms of similar standard documentation for residential mortgages loans.	
39	STS Criteria 39. Those derivatives shall be underwritten and documented according to common standards in international finance.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section Terms and Conditions – 18 Definitions: "Funding basis rate swap agreement", "issuer swap agreements" Glossary : "Funding basis rate swap agreement" The ISDA master agreement, schedule thereto and confirmations thereunder originally entered into with Clydesdale Bank PLC dated on or around the programme date and novated or entered into with National Australia Bank Limited on 22 December 2011 (as amended or may be amended from time to time) relating to the Funding basis rate swaps, and any credit support annexes or other credit support documents entered into at any time, among Funding and the applicable Funding basis rate swap provider and/or any credit support provider and any other ISDA master agreement, schedule thereto, confirmations, credit support annexes or other credit support documents entered into by Funding, a Funding basis rate swap provider and/or any credit support provider from time to time and designated as such, in accordance with the terms of the programme documents; "issuer swap agreements"	

The ISDA master agreements, schedules thereto and confirmations thereunder relating to the currency and/or interest rate swaps to be entered into in connection with the notes, and any credit support annexes or other credit support documents entered into at any time among the issuer and the relevant issuer swap provider and/or any credit support provider, as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified or replaced and in effect from time to time

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	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>40. Any referenced interest payments under the securitisation assets and liabilities shall be based on generally used market interest rates, or generally used sectoral rates reflective of the cost of funds and shall not reference complex formulae or derivatives.</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Assets: see section "THE Mortgage Loans - Characteristics of the Mortgage Loans:</p> <p>Interest terms</p> <p>Interest terms under the mortgage loans differ. Each of the originators offer a variety of fixed rate, variable rate, discounted rate and hybrid mortgage loan products to borrowers. The seller may assign to the mortgages trustee any of its mortgage loan products described above having interest terms comprising of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "fixed rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans subject to a fixed interest rate for a specified period of time and at the expiration of that period are generally subject to the seller's standard variable rate. • "standard variable rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans subject to the seller's standard variable rate (together with, in various mortgage loans, a fixed margin above or below the seller's standard variable rate) for the life of the mortgage loan, the terms of which mortgage loans allow changes to the seller's standard variable rate to reflect the Bank of England base rate. • "variable rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans subject to a variable rate (other than the seller's standard variable rate) determined by the originator, which rate in part depends upon the amount of money lent to the borrower. • "capped rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans subject to a maximum rate of interest and interest which is charged at the lesser of the seller's standard variable rate or the specified capped rate. • "discount rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans, the terms of which allow the borrower to pay interest at a specified discount to the seller's standard variable rate for a specified period of time or for the life of the loan. • "tracker rate mortgage loans": mortgage loans subject to a variable rate of interest that is linked to the Bank of England base rate plus an additional fixed percentage. • "offset variable mortgage loans": offset mortgage loans subject to a variable rate (other than the seller's standard variable rate). • "offset tracker rate mortgage loans": offset mortgage loans subject to a variable rate of interest that is linked to the Bank of England base rate plus an additional fixed percentage. <p>The "specified period of time" referred to above for which a certain interest rate will apply to a mortgage loan is referred to in this base prospectus as the "concessionary interest rate period".</p>	

Liabilities:

At Funding level, see the Global Intercompany loan agreement – Payment of Interest:

The interest rate applicable to a loan tranche and each interest period thereunder will be determined, from time to time, (i) in the case of loan tranches other than a Z loan tranche, by reference to a compounded daily SONIA rate or (ii) in the case of any Z loan tranche by reference to a compounded daily SONIA rate, in each case as may be specified for such loan tranche in the applicable loan tranche supplement, plus or minus, in each case, a margin specified for such loan tranche in the applicable loan tranche supplement. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, for each interest period which commences after the occurrence of any of the events specified in items (1) and (2) under "– Due dates of loan tranches", the interest rate applicable to such loan tranche will be determined by reference to a compounded daily SONIA rate, in each case plus or minus the applicable margin. The compounded daily SONIA rate in respect of an interest period for a loan tranche will be determined on the date(s) specified for such loan tranche in the applicable loan tranche supplement.

At Issuer level:

See Terms and Conditions of the Notes – 4 interest, which elaborates on (A) interest on Fixed rate Notes and (B) Interest on floating rate notes being either EURIBOR, SONIA, SOFR, €STR

See the final terms which indicates that the Class 1A notes are floating rate notes paying interest. The reference rate is SONIA.

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 **STS Criteria**

41. 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;

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

Summary of Funding priority of payments – Funding post-enforcement priority of payments. There is no cash trapping

Summary of issuer priority of payments – Issuer post-enforcement priority of payments – There is no cash trapping.

42	STS Criteria 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;	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Summary of Funding priority of payments – Funding post–enforcement principal priority of payments. Summary of issuer priority of payments – Issuer post-enforcement principal priority of payments	
43	STS Criteria 43. (c) Repayment of the securitisation positions shall not be reversed with regard to their seniority; and	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See criterion 41 and 42 above – repayments are made sequentially post enforcement	
44	STS Criteria 44. (d) No provisions shall require automatic liquidation of the underlying exposures at market value.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section – Security for Funding’s obligations: For the purposes of Article 21(4)(d) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, no provision of the Funding deed of charge requires automatic liquidation upon default. See Security for the Issuers Obligations: For the purposes of Article 21(4)(d) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, no provision of the issuer deed of charge requires automatic liquidation upon default.	

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><u>STS Criteria</u></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><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>An asset trigger event occurs when there is a debit of any amount to the Principal Deficiency ledger of any AAA loan tranche the effect is to cause the payments of principal at the Mortgage Trustee level to be paid as follows:</p> <p>if the immediately preceding distribution date was a seller share event distribution date, all mortgages trustee retained principal receipts will be paid to Funding; and then (b) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to Funding and the seller according to their respective shares of the trust until the Funding share of the trust property is zero (even if those payments reduce the seller share of the trust property to an amount less than the minimum seller share).</p> <p>Funding level – an asset trigger event – PDL based trigger. Repayment of loan advances are paid sequentially. At the Issuer level - repayments of principal on the notes are sequential, pre-post note acceleration for notes in order of seniority.</p> <p>The first step in analysing this criterion is to determine whether the transaction features non-sequential priorities of payment.</p> <p>If the Transaction does, then does it contain appropriate triggers?</p> <p>The EBA Guidelines provide three examples of triggers that meet the requirement of “deterioration of the credit quality of the underlying exposures below a pre-determined threshold”. Where a trigger is one of the EBA examples, then the criterion is met. If not, then an analysis must be conducted to determine whether the trigger does meet the definition of the Regulation.</p> <p>In the Transaction, the trigger is the debit of any amount to the Principal Deficiency Ledger for AAA loan tranches. This would occur only if losses on the pool exceeded a pre-determined threshold being the amount of credit enhancement sustaining those notes. As such, in PCS’ opinion, the trigger does meet the requirements of the Regulation</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	STS Criteria 46. The transaction documentation shall include appropriate early amortisation provisions or triggers for termination of the revolving period where the securitisation is a revolving securitisation, including at least the following: (a) a deterioration in the credit quality of the underlying exposures to or below a pre-determined threshold;	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See section "Mortgage Sale Agreement," Assignment Conditions <i>Almost all master trusts, including the Lanark Master Issuer have the ability to purchase new assets</i>	
47	STS Criteria 47. (b) the occurrence of an insolvency-related event with regard to the originator or the servicer;	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Assignment Conditions (a), (c) and (s)	
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 Assignment Conditions (r) , no trigger event has occurred. Trigger event includes Seller insolvency and servicer termination event (includes insolvency of servicer)	
49	STS Criteria 49. (d) a failure to generate sufficient new underlying exposures that meet the pre-determined credit quality (trigger for termination of the revolving period).	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Assignment condition (r) – no trigger event has occurred: See Non Rating Triggers Table - Non-Asset Trigger Events ; Breach of minimum seller share.	

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	<p><u>STS Criteria</u> 50. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify: (a) the contractual obligations, duties and responsibilities of the servicer and the trustee, if any, and other ancillary service providers;</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u> The base prospectus contains summaries and/or descriptions of the following outlining the contractual obligations: The Servicing Agreement Funding Security Trustee see SECURITY FOR FUNDING'S OBLIGATIONS - Funding deed of charge Issuer Security Trustee – see SECURITY FOR THE ISSUER'S OBLIGATIONS – Issuer deed of charge Issuer note trustee – see DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER TRUST DEED AND THE NOTES – Issuer trust Deed Cash Management Agreement and The Bank Account Agreements – for Cash Management of the Mortgages Trustee and Funding - Mortgages Trust Bank Accounts and Funding Bank Accounts Cash Management Agreement for the Issuer issuer cash management agreement issuer bank account agreement</p>	
51	<p><u>STS Criteria</u> 51. (b) the processes and responsibilities necessary to ensure that a default by or an insolvency of the servicer does not result in a termination of servicing, such as a contractual provision which enables the replacement of the servicer in such cases; and</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u> See section Servicing Agreement - Removal or resignation of the servicer which states: Following the delivery of a notice of termination of the appointment of the servicer, Funding is required to use its reasonable endeavours to procure the appointment of a substitute servicer. No termination of the appointment of the servicer will be permitted to take effect until a substitute servicer has been appointed. In addition, see section Appointment of a back-up servicer facilitator:</p>	

The corporate services provider has been appointed to act as the back up cash manager facilitator pursuant to the corporate services agreement. The corporate services provider to Funding and the issuer, acting as the back up cash manager facilitator has covenanted in each of the cash management agreement that, upon the cash manager ceasing to be assigned a Moody's long-term counterparty risk assessment of at least Baa3(cr), it shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to identify a suitably experienced third party cash manager as the back up cash manager, subject to the terms of the cash management agreement.

52	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>52. (c) provisions that ensure the replacement of derivative counterparties, liquidity providers and the account bank in the case of their default, insolvency, and other specified events, where applicable.</p>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section "Triggers Tables" Ratings Triggers Table:</p> <p>Funding basis rate swap provider, or any credit support provider of the Funding basis rate swap provider - post collateral or, depending on which rating agency's relevant rating has not been maintained, transfer its rights and obligations, obtain a co obligation or guarantee of its rights and obligations</p> <p>Funding swap termination - ...If the issuer receives a swap termination payment from an issuer swap provider, then the issuer may be required to use those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting any applicable hedging transactions until a new issuer swap agreement is entered into and/or to acquire a new issuer swap</p> <p>Issuer swap providers, or any credit support provider of an issuer swap provider - the issuer swap provider may be required to post collateral or, depending on which rating agency's relevant rating has not been maintained, transfer its rights and obligations, obtain a co obligation or guarantee of its rights and obligations</p> <p>If Funding receives a swap termination payment from the Funding basis rate swap provider, then Funding may be required to use those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting applicable hedging transactions until a replacement swap transaction is entered into and/or to acquire a replacement swap transaction. The issuer will not receive extra amounts (over and above interest and principal payable on loan tranches) as a result of Funding receiving a swap termination payment.</p> <p>If the issuer receives a swap termination payment from an issuer swap provider, then the issuer may be required to use those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting any applicable hedging transactions until a new issuer swap agreement is entered into and/or to acquire a new issuer swap</p> <p>In addition , see section "The Swap Agreements – Funding Basis Swap Agreements, which states:</p> <p>In the event that any Funding basis rate swap terminates prior to the delivery by the Funding security trustee of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding or the latest occurring final maturity date of any loan tranche, Funding will be required to use its reasonable efforts to enter into a replacement swap transaction specified in the Funding basis rate swap agreement. And see section – Issuer Swaps, which states:</p> <p>In the event that an issuer swap is terminated prior to the delivery by the note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to the issuer or the final maturity date in respect of the applicable series and class of notes (and where such notes have not been repaid in full), the issuer shall be required to use its reasonable efforts to enter into a replacement issuer swap agreement in respect of such notes. Any replacement issuer swap agreement must be entered into on terms specified in the relevant issuer swap agreement.</p> <p>Cash manager / issuer cash manager – downgrade triggers - A back up cash manager facilitator will be appointed pursuant to, and in accordance with, the corporate services agreement with respect to the mortgages trustee, the issuer and Funding, who will be responsible for finding and appointing a back up cash manager and back-up issuer cash manager.</p> <p>Account Bank – downgrade triggers – guarantee or replacement account bank</p>	

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.

<p>53 STS Criteria 53. The servicer shall have expertise in servicing exposures of a similar nature to those securitised</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments See section Clydesdale Bank and YBHL Clydesdale Bank is authorised by the PRA and FCA regulated. Clydesdale Bank and YBHL have been established for significantly greater than 5 years. See section "Servicer and the Servicer Agreement" - Introduction, second paragraph states: The servicer has been servicing UK residential mortgage loans since 1979. 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. Clydesdale Bank has serviced residential mortgages for much longer than five years as described in the base prospectus.</p>	
<p>54 STS Criteria 54. And shall have well documented and adequate policies, procedures and risk management controls relating to the servicing of exposures.</p>	<p>Verified? YES</p>
<p>PCS Comments Clydesdale Bank is PRA authorised and FCA regulated (see 54 above) See Representation and Warranty (t) MCOB (w)FSA (and, from 1 April 2013, the FCA and PRA) authorisation See the Servicing Agreement: • the servicer's administration procedures. The servicer's administration procedures are the administration, arrears and enforcement policies and procedures, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the servicer administers and enforces mortgage loans and their related security which are beneficially owned by the originators; refer to Administration of mortgage loans, Arrears and default procedures; Clydesdale Bank is regulated in the United Kingdom by the PRA as stated in the base prospectus and separately verified by PCS. It therefore meets the criterion</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	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	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.	
<u>PCS Comments</u>		
See section The Servicer and Servicing Agreement - Arrears and default procedures		

Article 21.9. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment, events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment as well as the obligation to report such events. Any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the securitisation position shall be reported to investors without undue delay.

56	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	56. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the priorities of payment,	
<u>PCS Comments</u>		
See section "Cashflows" where the priority of payments are detailed for:		
Funding pre enforcement revenue priority of payments;		
Issuer pre enforcement revenue priority of payments;		
Distribution of Funding available principal receipts prior to the enforcement of the Funding security		
Funding allocation of mortgages trustee available principal receipts		
Repayment of loan tranches of each class prior to the occurrence of a trigger event and prior to the delivery by the Funding security trustee of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding or the delivery by a note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to a Funding Issuer		
Repayment of loan tranches of each class following the occurrence of a non asset trigger event but prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event and prior to the delivery by the Funding security trustee of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding or the delivery by a note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to a Funding Issuer		
Repayment of loan tranches of each series following the occurrence of an asset trigger event but prior to the delivery by the Funding security trustee of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding or the delivery by a note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to a Funding Issuer		
Repayment of loan tranches of each series following the delivery by a note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to a Funding Issuer but prior to the delivery by the Funding security trustee of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding		
Issuer pre enforcement principal priority of payments		
Distribution of issuer available principal receipts and issuer available revenue receipts following the delivery by the note trustee of an issuer enforcement notice to the issuer		

57	STS Criteria 57. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the events which trigger changes in such priorities of payment.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Funding intercompany loan events of default: If a Funding intercompany loan event of default occurs and is continuing then the Funding security trustee may, by delivery of a Funding enforcement notice to Funding, declare all outstanding loan tranches to be immediately due and payable and/or declare all outstanding loan tranches to be due and payable on demand of the Funding security trustee Terms and Conditions of the Notes 9 Events of Default	
58	STS Criteria 58. The transaction documentation shall clearly specify the obligation to report such events.	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments Disclosure of modifications to the priorities of payments Any events which trigger changes to any issuer priority of payments or Funding priority of payments and any changes to any issuer priority of payments or Funding priority of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the loan tranches or the notes shall be disclosed without undue delay to the extent required under Article 21(9) of the UK Securitisation Regulation. In addition, see section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholders, which states: ..[...] Any events which trigger changes in the priorities of payment and any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the notes shall be disclosed without undue delay to the extent required under Article 21(9) of the UK Securitisation Regulation.	
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 Disclosure of modifications to the priorities of payments Any events which trigger changes to any issuer priority of payments or Funding priority of payments and any changes to any issuer priority of payments or Funding priority of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the loan tranches or the notes shall be disclosed without undue delay to the extent required under Article 21(9) of the UK Securitisation Regulation. In addition, see section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholders, which states: ..[...] Any events which trigger changes in the priorities of payment and any change in the priorities of payments which will materially adversely affect the repayment of the notes shall be disclosed without undue delay to the extent required under Article 21(9) of the UK Securitisation Regulation.	

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	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<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><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>(a) the method for calling meetings or arranging conference calls; Terms and Conditions 10 (A) and the issuer trust deed, (b) the maximum timeframe for setting up a meeting or conference call – See section “Overview of Rights of Noteholders” – Noteholder meeting provisions (c) the required quorum; Condition 10 (d) the minimum threshold of votes to validate such a decision, with clear differentiation between the minimum thresholds for each type of decision; Condition 10 (e) where applicable, a location for the meetings which should be in the UK - See section “Overview of Rights of Noteholders” – Noteholder meeting provisions</p> <p>Although the wording of the Regulation as to what constitutes the “facilitation of timely resolution of conflicts” is very vague, the EBA Guidelines have helpfully set out the five minimum requirements that the documents should contain to meet this criterion.</p> <p><i>PCS has reviewed the documents to ascertain that all five requirements are indeed present</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	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p>61. and the responsibilities of the trustee and other entities with fiduciary duties to investors shall be clearly identified.</p> <p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section “THE FUNDING SECURITY TRUSTEE, NOTE TRUSTEE AND THE ISSUER SECURITY TRUSTEE”</p> <p>Cites Issuer Trust Deed, T&C’s, Issuer Deed of Charge, Funding Deed of Charge with respect to the note trustee and issuer and Funding Security Trustee</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 The final terms provides for dynamic arrears and delinquencies , repossessions and loss information and static pool data	
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 <i>The dynamic and static data is provided for the historical mortgage portfolio.</i>	
64	STS Criteria 64. Those data shall cover a period no shorter than five years.	Verified? Yes
	PCS Comments The data is provided for at least 5 years.	

Article 22.2. A sample of the underlying exposures shall be subject to external verification prior to issuance of the securities resulting from the securitisation by an appropriate and independent party, including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.

65	STS Criteria 65. A sample of the underlying exposures shall be subject to external verification prior to issuance of the securities resulting from the securitisation by an appropriate and independent party,	Verified? YES
	PCS Comments See the final terms, section "UK Securitisation Regulation and EU Securitisation Regulation - Verification of Data" refers to verification of sample of the mortgage loans in the mortgage portfolio. PCS has reviewed the results of the auditor verification exercise and the results meet the EBA guidelines <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>	

66	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p>66. Including verification that the data disclosed in respect of the underlying exposures is accurate.</p>	
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See the final terms, section “UK Securitisation Regulation and EU Securitisation Regulation - verification of data” refers to data verification and as to accuracy.</p> <p>PCS is not an auditing firm, nor has it or has it sought access to the underlying information which was the basis of the AUP. However, it has read the AUP with the aim of determining whether, on its face, it appears to cover the items required by the criterion.</p> <p><i>Based solely on the words of the AUP and without any additional due diligence or interaction with the auditing firm responsible for the AUP or sight of the instructions to such firm, PCS has concluded that the AUP appears to meet the requirements of the criterion. PCS also notes the representation to that effect made by the originator in the base 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	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<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><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See the section “Listing and General Information” – Liability cashflow model, which states that the “precise” nature of model and that it will be made available to potential investors pre-pricing of the notes.</p> <p>The criterion requires an accurate liability model to be circulated to prospective investors pre-pricing.</p> <p>To verify this criterion, PCS will require to see the model. It will then require a statement by the originator that the model will be circulated as required by the criterion.</p> <p>PCS is not a modelling firm nor has any modelling expertise. Therefore, it will not verify the model’s accuracy or perform any due diligence whatsoever on the model. However, it will seek to satisfy itself indirectly as to the likelihood of the model’s accuracy by requesting details of the individuals (if employed by the originator) or the firms (if the model is outsourced) responsible for the model. PCS will then assess whether, in its sole opinion, the model was put together by persons or firms with a reputation and a track-record in such models.</p> <p><i>Having seen the model, read a statement in the base 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	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> YES
	<p>68. And shall, after pricing, make that model available to investors on an ongoing basis and to potential investors upon request.</p> <p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See the section “Listing and General Information” – Liability cashflow model” which states that the Liability cashflow model will be made available on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Although technically covering the period between pricing and close, this is primarily a future event criterion. In other words, it cannot be either met or failed at the outset of the transaction. But if, at a later stage, it is not met, then the Originator will need to inform ESMA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost. Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</p> <p>However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</p> <p><i>PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the base prospectus.</i></p>	

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).

69	<u>STS Criteria</u>	<u>Verified?</u> 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><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See sub section “Environmental performance” which states:</p> <p>The administrative records of the seller or YBHL (as applicable) do not contain any information related to the environmental performance of the property securing the mortgaged property and as such, there is no available information to be published related to the environmental performance of the mortgaged property pursuant to Article 22(4) of the Securitisation Regulation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>PCS notes the statement made in the base prospectus by the originator that it does not possess such information in its internal data base or IT systems.</i></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
	70. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation.	
PCS Comments		
See section "CERTAIN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – UK Transparency Requirements, which states that the Seller (as Originator) shall remain responsible for compliance with Article 7 obligations.		

Article 22.5. The originator and the sponsor shall be responsible for compliance with Article 7 of this Regulation. The information required by point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available to potential investors before pricing upon request. The information required by points (b) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) shall be made available before pricing at least in draft or initial form.

71	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	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.	
PCS Comments		
See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder: [...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will: (B) publish certain loan-by-loan information in relation to the mortgage portfolio in respect of the relevant period prior to pricing of any series of notes upon request, to the extent required by and in accordance with Article 7(1)(a) of the UK Securitisation Regulation;		

72	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	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.	
PCS Comments		
See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder: [...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will: (D) procure that copies of the documents required to be made available pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) of the UK Securitisation Regulation (including the programme documents, this base prospectus and any supplements thereto are made available (in draft form, if applicable) prior to the pricing of any series of notes and (in final form, if applicable, at the latest 15 days after the closing of any series of notes); and		

(E) make each STS notification to the FCA required to be made in pursuant with Article 27 of the UK Securitisation Regulation in accordance with the requirements of Articles 19 to 22 of the UK Securitisation Regulation in respect of a series of notes issued after [•] 2022 and make such notification available prior to the pricing of such series of notes,

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

73	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>73. The final documentation shall be made available to investors at the latest 15 days after closing of the transaction.</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder:</p> <p>(D) procure that copies of the documents required to be made available pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) of the UK Securitisation Regulation (including the programme documents, this base prospectus and any supplements thereto are made available (in draft form, if applicable) prior to the pricing of any series of notes and (in final form, if applicable, at the latest 15 days after the closing of any series of notes); and</p> <p>See also "Documents available" which lists the documents available from date of base prospectus and whilst notes are admitted to official list (listing)</p> <p>This criterion speaks to 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 the FCA and the STS status of the securitisation will be lost.</p> <p>Therefore, as a technical matter, this criterion is not applicable at the closing of a transaction.</p> <p>However, PCS will nevertheless look to see if there is a covenant on the part of the originator to comply in the future with this requirement whilst noting, at the same time, that the absence of any such covenant – although possibly unsettling for some investors - would not invalidate the STS status of the transaction at closing.</p> <p><i>PCS notes the existence of such covenant in the base 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 authority referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors:

(a) information on the underlying exposures on a quarterly basis, or, in the case of ABCP, information on the underlying receivables or credit claims on a monthly basis;

74 **STS Criteria**

74. The originator, sponsor and SSPE of a securitisation shall, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, make at least the following information available to holders of a securitisation position, to the competent authority referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors:

(a) information on the underlying exposures on a quarterly basis,

Verified?
YES

PCS Comments

See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder :

[...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will:

(B) publish certain loan-by-loan information in relation to the mortgage portfolio in respect of the relevant period prior to pricing of any series of notes upon request, to the extent required by and in accordance with Article 7(1)(a) of the UK Securitisation Regulation;

in each case set out in paragraphs (A) and (B) above, simultaneously each quarter (to the extent required under Article 7(1) of the UK Securitisation Regulation),

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 base prospectus (see section CERTAIN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS- transparency requirements

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 authority 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 guarantees 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 guarantees 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 Listing and General Information – Documents available</p> <p><i>All the criteria from 74 onwards are future event criteria, as to which we refer you to PCS' comment under point 73 above.</i></p>		

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

76	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	<p>76. That underlying documentation shall include a detailed description of the priority of payments of the securitisation;</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Summary of order of priority of distribution of mortgages trustee available revenue receipts and mortgages trustee available principal receipt (cites Mortgage Trust Deed); Summary of Funding priority of payments Summary of issuer priority of payments</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 authority referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors:

(c) where section 85 of the 2000 Act (prohibition of dealing etc in transferable securities without approved prospectus) and rules made by the FCA for the purposes of Part 6 of the 2000 Act (official listing)¹ do not require a prospectus to be drawn up, 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	Verified? YES
	<p>77. (c) where section 85 of the 2000 Act (prohibition of dealing etc in transferable securities without approved prospectus) and rules made by the FCA for the purposes of Part 6 of the 2000 Act (official listing) do not require a prospectus to be drawn up, a transaction summary or overview of the main features of the securitisation, including, where applicable:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(ii) details regarding the exposure characteristics, cash flows, loss waterfall, credit enhancement and liquidity support features;</p> <p>(iii) details regarding the voting rights of the holders of a securitisation position and their relationship to other secured creditors;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>PCS Comments</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>	

¹ These are "prospectus rules"; see section 73A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Part 6 Rules), inserted by S.I. 2005/381

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 authority 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;

78	STS Criteria	Verified? YES
	78. (d) in the case of STS securitisations, the STS notification referred to in Article 27;	
	PCS Comments	
	See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder :	
	[...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will:	
	(E) make each STS notification to the FCA required to be made in pursuant with Article 27 of the UK Securitisation Regulation in accordance with the requirements of Articles 19 to 22 of the UK Securitisation Regulation in respect of a series of notes issued after [•] 2022 and make such notification available prior to the pricing of such series of notes,	
	See also the final terms, section "UK Securitisation Regulation and EU Securitisation Regulation"	
	<i>UK STS Requirements</i>	
	The seller (as originator for the purposes of the UK Securitisation Regulation), has procured an STS notification to be submitted to the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), in accordance with Article 27 of the UK Securitisation Regulation that the STS requirements have been satisfied with respect to the series 2022-2 notes. It is expected that the STS notification will be available on the website of the FCA at https://data.fca.org.uk/#/sts/stssecuritisations . For the avoidance of doubt, this website and the contents thereof do not form part of these final terms.	

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 authority 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.

79	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>79. (e) quarterly investor reports, or, in the case of ABCP, monthly investor reports, containing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder:</p> <p>[...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will:</p> <p>(A) publish a quarterly investor report in respect of the relevant period, as required by and in accordance with Article 7(1)(e) of the UK Securitisation Regulation;</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 authority referred to in Article 29 and, upon request, to potential investors:

(f) any inside information relating to the securitisation that the originator, sponsor or SSPE is obliged to make public in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on insider dealing and market manipulation;

80	<p><u>STS Criteria</u></p> <p>80. (f) any inside information relating to the securitisation that the originator, sponsor or SSPE is obliged to make public in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on insider dealing and market manipulation;</p>	<p><u>Verified?</u> YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder:</p> <p>[...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will:</p>	

(C) publish any information required to be reported pursuant to Article 7(1)(f) or Article 7(1)(g), respectively, of the UK Securitisation Regulation without delay

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 authority 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 authority has 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 the competent authority has taken remedial or administrative actions;
- (v) any material amendment to transaction documents.

**Verified?
YES**

PCS Comments

See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder :

[...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will:

(C) publish any information required to be reported pursuant to Article 7(1)(f) or Article 7(1)(g), respectively, of the UK Securitisation Regulation without delay

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
	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]	
	PCS Comments	
	See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder : [...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will: (A) publish a quarterly investor report in respect of the relevant period, as required by and in accordance with Article 7(1)(e) of the UK Securitisation Regulation; (B) publish certain loan-by-loan information in relation to the mortgage portfolio in respect of the relevant period prior to pricing of any series of notes upon request, to the extent required by and in accordance with Article 7(1)(a) of the UK Securitisation Regulation; in each case set out in paragraphs (A) and (B) above, simultaneously each quarter (to the extent required under Article 7(1) of the UK Securitisation Regulation), in accordance with the FCA Disclosure XML schemas and validation rules for UK templates (version 1.3.2) which apply from 1 April 2022, and on the website of European DataWarehouse Ltd at https://eurodw.co.uk , being a website which conforms to the requirements set out in Article 7(2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation, or any other website which may be notified by the issuer from time to time provided that such replacement or additional website conforms to the requirements set out in Article 7(2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation. For the avoidance of doubt, this website and the contents thereof do not form part of this base prospectus;	

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 United Kingdom 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.

The Competent authority 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
	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	
	PCS Comments	
	See section Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholder : [...] the issuer will procure that the servicer will: (C) publish any information required to be reported pursuant to Article 7(1)(f) or Article 7(1)(g), respectively, of the UK Securitisation Regulation without delay	

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 for which section 85 of the 2000 Act and rules made by the FCA for the purposes of Part 6 of the 2000 Act do not require a prospectus to be drawn up

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></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>The entity designated is the Issuer and the servicer is appointed by Issuer to fulfil the Article7 Obligations (see CERTAIN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – UK Transparency Requirements) and</p> <p>See section, Listing and General Information - Further information available to noteholders</p> <p>.... in each case on the European DataWarehouse Ltd at https://eurodw.co.uk, being a website which conforms with the requirements set out in Article 7(2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation or any other website which may be notified by the issuer from time to time provided that such replacement or additional website conforms to the requirements set out in Article 7(2) of the UK Securitisation Regulation.</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></p> <p>YES</p>
	<p><u>PCS Comments</u></p> <p>See criterion 102 above.</p>	