RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

EMEA ABS Compare Tool

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Capital Structure

Class	Rating	Outlook	Amount (EURm)	CE (%)	Interest rate (%)	Legal final maturity
A	AAAsf	Stable	650.3	7.1	1m Euribor + 0.56	July 2037
B	A+sf	Stable	32.2	2.5	1m Euribor + 1.15	July 2037
C	A-sf	Stable	7.0	1.5	1m Euribor + 1.6	July 2037
D	BBB-sf	Stable	7.0	0.5	1m Euribor + 3.0	July 2037
E	NRsf	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	1m Euribor + 7.5	July 2037
Total			700.0			

Notes: Credit enhancement (CE) consists of over collateralisation based on an asset pool of EUR700 million. 1m: one-month.

RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2 is the 15th public securitisation of German auto loan receivables under the RevoCar platform. The receivables will be granted to private and commercial customers by Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH (Bank11) to finance new and used vehicles. The portfolio is static. An interest rate swap will cover the mismatch between fixed-rate assets and floating-rate notes.

Closing occurred on 24 September 2024. The transfer of the portfolio to the issuer occurred on 24 September 2024. The ratings assigned above are based on the portfolio information as of 30 June 2024 and updated as of 31 August 2024 provided by the originator.

Ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security. The prospectus and other material should be reviewed prior to any purchase.

Key Rating Drivers

Performance Deterioration Reflected: Fitch Ratings assumes a default base case of 1.5%. This is above most recent historical vintages, factoring in moderate performance deterioration in Bank11's book, as demonstrated by increased arrears and defaults over the past two years. We expect Bank11's stricter underwriting from 2022, a robust labour market with real wage growth in Germany, and the strong records of previous RevoCar transactions to support performance. Fitch applies a 'AAA' multiple of 6.25x.

Ample Excess Spread: The weighted average (WA) pool yield of 6.4% per year reflects the repricing of the originator's assets. Interest in excess of the issuer's expenses can be used to align the liability balance with the non-defaulted asset balance. The useable lifetime excess spread accounted for in our modelling to cure defaults is 2.3% to 4.4% of the initial asset balance depending on the rating scenario and class of notes considered.

Triggers Limit Pro Rata Period: Classes A to D amortise pro rata from closing. In our modelling, the full repayment of the notes depends on the length of the pro rata period, which is not only driven by the level of credit losses but also by the timing of losses and prepayment rates. Fitch views the performance triggers as effective in ending the pro rata period in the event of a significant deterioration in performance.

Servicer Risks Considered: We consider servicer discontinuity risk reduced by the provisions for finding a replacement servicer, the standard nature of the assets and the amortising liquidity reserve, which provides more than three months of liquidity coverage to class A. Interest on the class B to D notes is deferrable.

Prepayments are exposed to commingling risk because they are transferred monthly, whereas all scheduled payments are remitted to the issuer's accounts daily. A reserve does not fully cover the commingling exposure resulting in an uncovered amount. Fitch therefore calculated an assumed additional loss of 0.7% of the initial portfolio balance at the start of amortisation to account for uncovered commingling exposure.

Representations, Warranties and Enforcement Mechanisms Appendix

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Highlights

Transaction Highlights and Credit Effects

Effect	Highlight
-/+	**Few Structural Changes:** In line with RevoCar 2024-1, the rated notes will start amortising pro rata from day one and switch to sequential subject to certain performance and non-performance related triggers. This means class A to C notes need more credit support to justify the same rating as previously given in a sequential structure, whereas the opposite is true for the class D notes. The transaction no longer features a turbo amortisation for the most junior class E which will be paid only during the sequential amortisation phase and only once classes A to D have been paid back in full. In line with the predecessor deal, notes are floating rate and a balanced guaranteed fixed-to-floating swap is in place to hedge interest rate risk from fixed-rate loans.
+	**Robust Predecessor Deals' Performance:** Bank11 only started operations in 2011, but has meanwhile developed into a major non-captive auto lender in Germany with mature processes and standards. Bank11 issued its first securitisation under the RevoCar platform in 2014 and has been issuing since at least on an annual basis. The performance of the predecessor transaction has been robust in recent years, consistently outperforming its book. Fitch has factored this into its default and recovery expectations.
Neutral	**Disclosure of CO_2 Emissions:** Bank11 discloses the portfolio's distribution by CO_2 emission buckets, with the majority between 100g/km and 150g/km, but a considerable share in the 150-200g/km range. Overall, the distribution is broadly in line with peers and reflective of the portfolio's tilt towards used vehicles. The average CO_2 emission for new car registrations in Germany in 2023 was about 115g/km.

Source: Fitch Ratings

Euribor Exposure

Assets	Rated notes	Hedges
100% fixed rate	100% floating-rate notes referencing one-month Euribor.	SPV pays a fixed rate and receives one-month Euribor.

Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Key Transaction Parties

Key Transaction Parties

Role	Name	Fitch rating
Issuer	RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2	Not rated
Seller, originator, servicer	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	Not rated
Transaction account bank	BNP Paribas SA, Germany branch	A+/Stable/F1
Security trustee, data trustee	Circumference Services S.à.r.l.	Not rated
Corporate service provider, substitute servicer facilitator	Circumference FS (Luxembourg) S.A.	Not rated
Paying agent, cash administrator	BNP Paribas SA, Luxembourg branch	A+/Stable/F1
Swap provider	DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank	AA-/Stable/F1+
Arranger, joint lead manager	UniCredit Bank GmbH	BBB+/Stable/F2

Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Key Rating Drivers (Negative/Positive/Neutral)

Rating impact	Key rating driver
Negative	Performance deterioration reflected
Positive	Ample excess spread
Positive	Triggers limit pro rata period
Positive	Servicer risks considered

Applicable Criteria

Global Structured Finance Rating Criteria (January 2024)

Consumer ABS Rating Criteria (October 2023)

Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Counterparty Rating Criteria (November 2023)

Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Counterparty Rating Criteria: Derivative Addendum (November 2023)

Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Interest Rate Stresses Rating Criteria (April 2024)

Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Country Risk Rating Criteria (June 2024)

Related Research

Global Economic Outlook (September 2024)

European Auto ABS Index – 3Q24 (August 2024)

Fitch Revises its European Consumer ABS Asset Performance Outlook to 'Neutral' (June 2024)

European Auto ABS Recoveries Worsen with Further Declines Expected (January 2024)

Transaction Comparison

Below we compare RevoCar 2024-2's portfolio characteristics and assumptions as of closing with the previous Fitch-rated RevoCar transaction and other German non-captive and captive auto loan peers.

Transaction Comparison

	RevoCar 2024-2	RevoCar 2024-1	Silver Arrow S.A., Compartment 15	Bavarian Sky S.A., Compartment German Auto Loans 13	Red & Black Auto Germany 10 UG
Closing	September 2024	April 2024	April 2023	March 2024	October 2023
Country of assets	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
Seller	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	Mercedes-Benz Bank AG	BMW Bank GmbH	Bank Deutsches Kraftfahrzeug-gewerbe GmbH
Static/revolving/pre-funded	Static	Static	Static	Revolving (12 months)	Static
Issuance volume (EURm)	700	650	756	750	750
Capital Structure					
Class	A	A	A	A	A
Rating	AAAsf	AAAsf	AAAsf	AAAsf	AAAsf
Credit enhancement (%)	7.1	9.8	8.3	7.8	6.5
Class	B	B	B	B	B
Rating	A+sf	AAsf	NRsf	NRsf	AA+sf
Credit enhancement (%)	2.5	4.8	1.0	1.1	3.8
Class	C	C			
Rating	A-sf	Asf			A+sf
Credit enhancement (%)	1.5	2.6			2.5
Class	D	D			D
Rating	BBB-sf	BBB+sf			Asf
Credit enhancement (%)	0.5	1.0			1.0
Portfolio summary at closing					
Largest obligor type (portfolio %)	Individuals (95.5)	Individuals (94.4)	Individuals (54.0)	Individuals (70.0)	Individuals (100.0)
Portfolio balance (EURm)	700	650	790	750	750
Number of receivables	35,793	32,427	33,808	31,647	52,281
Average outstanding balance (EUR)	19,557	20,045	23,364	23,705	14,346
Remaining term (WA, months)	52	51	33	35	49
Seasoning (WA, months)	5	6	16	12	9
WA nominal interest rate (% per year)	6.4	6.1	3.2	5.0	5.2
Balloon portion (%)	43.4	44.1	52.6	60.2	33.3
Vehicle type (%)					
New cars	33.1	34.4	36.0	48.5	25.0
Used cars	66.9	65.6	64.0	51.5	75.0
AAA assumptions (%)					
Default multiple (x)	6.25	6.25	6.5	6.75	7.0
Defaults	9.4	9.4	9.75	8.1	7.0
Recovery haircut	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Recovery	24.8	24.8	38.5	35.75	33.0
Loss from defaults	7.1	7.1	6.0	5.2	4.7
Base-case assumptions (initial; %)					
Defaults	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
Recovery	45.0	45.0	70.0	65.0	60.0
Loss from defaults	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Prepayments	11.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	12.0

Source: Fitch Ratings

Sector Risks: Additional Perspective

Key Sector Risks

Sector or asset outlook	Fitch's asset performance outlook for Auto ABS in Germany is neutral. The three-month average 30+ days past due delinquencies in Fitch-rated German Auto Loan ABS are now about 30bp above pre-pandemic levels, but remain low in absolute terms. While a further deterioration in the short term is possible, Fitch expects performance to stabilize in the medium term, driven by strong real income growth, interest rate cuts and continued low unemployment rates.
Macro or sector risks	*Macro Outlook* Growth was weaker than we expected in 2Q24, as both consumption and investment dipped. Fitch has lowered its 2024 growth forecast to 0.1% from 0.2%. We continue to believe that a return to steady consumption growth should support a wider recovery, but this is taking longer to materialize than we expected. We have lowered our 2025 growth forecast to 1.1% from 1.3%. We expect unemployment to rise modestly in the short term as job creation has slowed. Most new jobs are being created in the public sector, or in services. Manufacturing employment is declining due to structural changes. Wage growth has picked up and is among the fastest in the eurozone, with real earnings growing 3.1% yoy in 2Q24. This will support borrowers. *Used Car Market Outlook* Used car prices are still falling, but the pace of decline is slowing and values are plateauing in Germany. This is reflected in Fitch's Auto ABS dynamic recovery index, which shows recoveries on defaulted contract reaching a trough following a period of decline. An increasing proportion of defaults will also be coming from contracts originated after car prices started falling. Fitch's existing recovery base cases already embed an implicit assumption of reduced recoveries in 2024 compared with the 2022 peak. Fitch's view has always been that the large increases in used car prices in 2021-2022 were not sustainable in the long run, so we did not materially adjust our forward-looking recovery expectations from pre-Covid levels. This should limit the impact of current trends on existing ratings, but Fitch is nevertheless closely monitoring these developments to determine whether existing assumptions remain adequate.
Relevant research	*Global Economic Outlook (September 2024)* *Fitch Revises its European Consumer ABS Asset Performance Outlook to 'Neutral' (June 2024)* *European Auto ABS Index – 3Q24 (August 2024)* *European Auto ABS Recoveries Worsen with Further Declines Expected (January 2024)*

Source: Fitch Ratings

Asset Analysis

Portfolio Summary

The portfolio contains mainly private and only a few small commercial debtors. It is granular with no obligors accounting for more than 2bp of the total portfolio balance. The geographical portfolio distribution is close to the population shares throughout the country.

All assets were originated in line with Bank11's credit policy and are serviced according to its standard procedures. Fitch reviewed Bank11's origination and servicing processes in a virtual meeting in February 2024, and considered them adequate and in line with standard market practice (see Appendix 1).

Key Portfolio Characteristics (Final Portfolio as of August 2024)

Loan balance (EURm)	700.0
Number of loan contracts	35,793
Average balance per loan (EUR)	19,557
WA original term (month)	57
WA seasoning (month)	5
WA nominal interest rate (% per year)	6.4
WA loan-to-value (%)	87.6
Exposure to top 15 borrowers (%)	0.3
New cars (%)	33.1
Used cars (%)	66.9
Commercial customers (%)	4.5
Private customers (%)	95.5

Key Portfolio Characteristics (Final Portfolio as of August 2024) (Cont.)

Amortising loans (%)	30.0
Balloon loans (%)	70.0
Hybrid vehicles (%)	5.5
Fully electric vehicles (%)	3.0

Percentages shown are per balance.
Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Key Asset Eligibility Criteria

Receivables	Originated in accordance with the originator's credit and collection policy.
	Neither defaulted nor in arrears.
	If it is a balloon loan, the balloon instalment is equal to or lower than 90% of the vehicle sale price.
	The loan-to-value does not exceed 115%.
	Balloon loans must have an original term of not more than 73 months and amortising loans no more than 120 months.
Debtors	Residents in Germany
	Must have paid at least one instalment.
	Do not hold deposits with the originator.
	Not employed by the originator or any affiliates.
	Not insolvent and no insolvency proceedings have been started.

Source: Fitch Ratings, Bank11

Assumptions

Defaults

In this transaction, as well as the provided default vintages, a contract is considered defaulted if, among other factors, the servicer has terminated the loan. This typically occurs when the contract is about 120 days past due.

Fitch set a single default base case for the total portfolio in light of the static nature of the transaction and the stability of originations in terms of key risk characteristics.

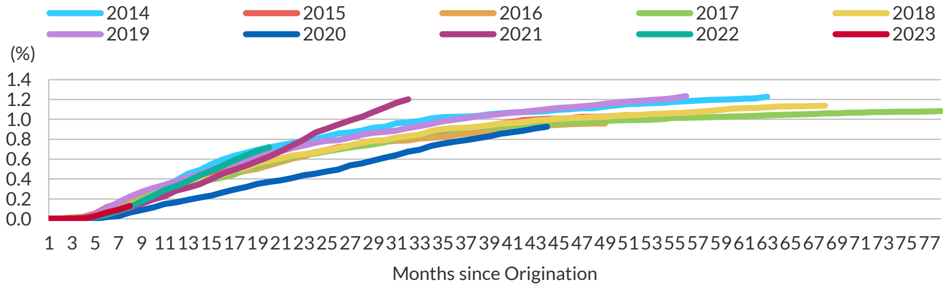
Fitch assumes a default base case of 1.5%. The base case was set at the upper end of observed default vintages and considers the trend of moderate performance deterioration in Bank11's book in the past two years both in terms of increased arrears and defaults.

Supporting factors are that Bank11 has adjusted its underwriting (increased cut-offs) in 2022 and 2023 to address the trend of weaker borrower quality, real wage growth became positive again in 2023 in Germany and the labour market is expected to remain strong. Lastly, predecessor RevoCar transactions have outperformed the originator's book.

Fitch applies a 'AAA' multiple of 6.25x, reflecting the low absolute level of the base case and presence of balloon risk.

Default Vintages

As % of Origination Volume



Source: Fitch Ratings, Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH

Recoveries

We assumed a 45% recovery base case. This is supported by historical performance of Bank11's total book and predecessor transactions. It is below the level assumed in other German captive auto loan securitisations, albeit in line with other non-captive portfolios.

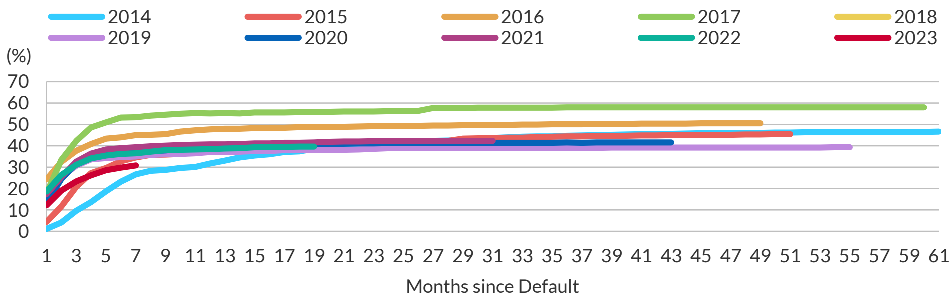
The base case also considers the expectation of a further normalisation in used car prices in 2024. The portfolio seasoning is very low such that the majority of loans was not originated at the peak of used car prices in 2022.

Fitch gives an additional small credit to recoveries from bad debt sales after the sale of the car collateral because the historical data provided are inclusive of these cash flows and the issuer will also benefit from these proceeds.

To determine the 'AAA' recovery rate assumption we used a 45% haircut, which is in line with German auto loan peers and in line with the predecessor deal..

Recovery Vintages

As % of Defaulted Amount



Source: Fitch Ratings, Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH

Fitch Stressed Assumptions

Rating scenario	Rating default rate (%)	Rating recovery rate (%)	Rating loss rate (%)
AAA	9.4	24.8	7.1
A+	6.3	31.5	4.3
A-	5.1	33.9	3.4
BBB-	3.6	36.9	2.3
Base case	1.5	45.0	0.8

Source: Fitch Ratings

Prepayments

Historical prepayment rates have been stable and are 8% to 12% annually. Fitch applied a base-case prepayment rate of 11% a year, which we stressed in line with our *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria* assumptions. For instance, high and low prepayments in a 'AAA' scenario are 16.5% and 5.5%, respectively.

Cash Flow Analysis

Fitch used its proprietary multi-asset cash flow model to test whether the available funds for each class of notes are sufficient to allow timely payment of interest when required and ultimate payment of principal by final maturity in various stressed scenarios, allowing for the fact that class B to D interest is deferrable.

Asset Assumptions

The portfolio amortisation was modelled based on data provided to Fitch and defaults, recoveries and prepayments were applied in line with the stressed assumptions summarised above. The WA life of the current portfolio, considering base case prepayments, is about 30 months. From this, we determined the default timing applied in Fitch's cash flow model in line with the *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria*. The originator's recovery processes were considered when deriving the recovery timing assumption. We assume that most recoveries are received within a year of default generated.

Interest income was on the receivables' balance assuming the weighted average portfolio yield of 6.4% per year and a WA coupon compression of 50% for defaulted loans.

Liability Structure

Fitch applied the contractual servicing fee of 1% to all rating scenarios. This is the higher of the fees set out in the transaction documents and those foreseen in Fitch's *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria*. Fees were applied to the performing portfolio balance only, since the provided recovery data are net of selling costs and contractual fees are expressed as a percentage of performing assets.

Available cash was then distributed through the transaction's priority of payments, which features pro rata amortisation and an implicit provisioning mechanism for defaults (see Priority of Payments and Pro Rata Amortisation below).

Cash Flow Model Results

Fitch tested the transaction's sensitivity to different default distributions (front-loaded, even and back-loaded), combined with high or low prepayments as well as rising, decreasing or stable interest rates.

Fitch found the scenario with decreasing interest rates, high prepayments and a back-loaded default timing to be most stressful for the mezzanine and junior notes. Front-loaded defaults are most stressful for the senior notes because they compress the available excess spread more severely, outweighing the negative effect of a longer pro rata period from back-loaded defaults.

High prepayments swiftly reduce the interest-generating portfolio balance and the excess spread, which is then not available to cover defaults. For the class A to C notes, high prepayments additionally lead to more cash outflows to junior notes.

In the case of the mezzanine notes, back-loaded defaults are the driving scenario, because they extend the pro rata period. More excess spread is used to pay interest on mezzanine and junior notes since principal deficiency events causing interest subordination occur later. Despite the positive effect from a longer pro rata period, back-loaded defaults also drive the results for class D notes because a large chunk of the available excess spread is not trapped at the beginning of the transaction's lifetime in such scenario.

The transaction's sensitivity to decreasing interest rates comes from a combination of the hedging-related funds' distribution among the notes, as well as from the negative interest rates charged on the issuer accounts.

We consider the available credit enhancement for the rated notes adequate for a full repayment in the scenarios corresponding to their ratings.

Rating Sensitivity

Rating Sensitivities – Downgrade

Ratings may be negatively affected if defaults and losses are larger or more back-loaded than assumed, leading to a longer pro-rata period and a lower useable lifetime excess spread.

Rating Sensitivity to More Stressful Assumptions

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Original rating	AAAsf	A+sf	A-sf	BBB-sf
Increase defaults by 10%	AAAsf	A+sf	A-sf	BBB-sf
Increase defaults by 25%	AA+sf	Asf	BBB+sf	BB+sf
Increase defaults by 50%	AA+sf	A-sf	BBBsf	BBsf
Reduce recoveries by 10%	AAAsf	A+sf	A-sf	BBB-sf
Reduce recoveries by 25%	AAAsf	A+sf	BBB+sf	BB+sf
Reduce recoveries by 50%	AAAsf	Asf	BBBsf	BBsf
Increase defaults by 10% and reduce recoveries by 10%	AAAsf	Asf	BBB+sf	BB+sf
Increase defaults by 25% and reduce recoveries by 25%	AA+sf	A-sf	BBBsf	BBsf
Increase defaults by 50% and reduce recoveries by 50%	AA-sf	BBBsf	BBsf	Bsf

Source: Fitch Ratings

The *Rating Sensitivity* section provides insight into the model-implied sensitivities the transaction faces when one assumption is stressed, while holding others equal. The modelling process uses the estimation and stress of these variables to reflect asset performance in a stressed environment. The results below should only be considered as one potential outcome, as the transaction is exposed to multiple dynamic risk factors. It should not be used as an indicator of possible future performance.

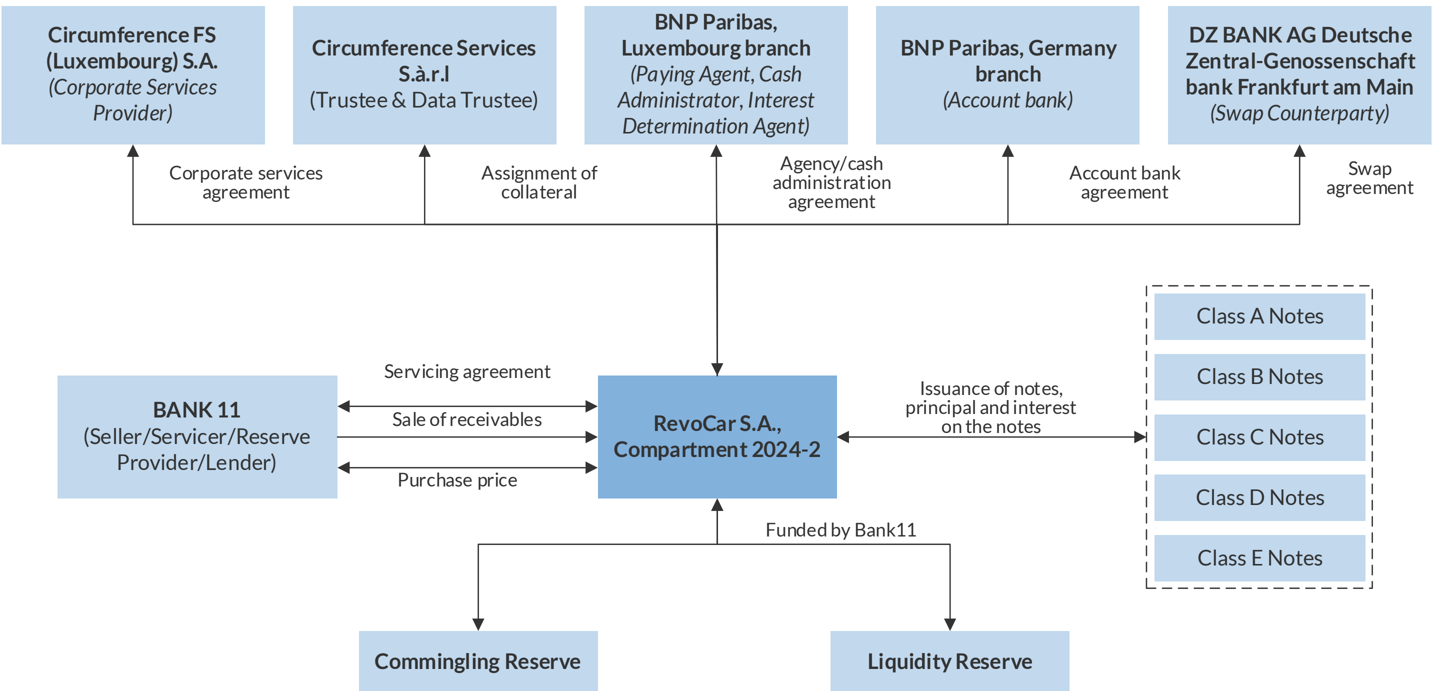
No change or positive change
Negative change within same category
-1 category change
-2 category change
-3 or larger category change
See report for further details

Rating Sensitivities – Upgrade

Actual defaults are lower and losses smaller or more front-loaded than assumed, leading to a higher useable lifetime excess spread.

Transaction Structure

Structure Diagram



Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Issuer and True Sale

RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2 is a special-purpose, bankruptcy-remote company incorporated under Luxembourg law. At closing, the issuer has acquired claims arising under loan contracts between the seller and certain debtors. The claims arising under the loan contracts and the related collateral have been assigned and transferred to the issuer as security.

Capital Structure and Credit Enhancement

The capital structure consists of the rated class A to D notes as well as the unrated equity tranche. CE is provided by overcollateralisation based on a total asset balance of EUR700 million. In addition, the transaction benefits from CE through excess spread.

The issuer's assets and liabilities at closing are summarised in the balance sheet below.

Issuer's Balance Sheet

Assets	Amount (EURm)	Liabilities	Amount (EURm)	Size in % of receivables
Receivables	700	Class A	650.3	92.9
		Class B	32.2	4.6
		Class C	7.0	1.0
		Class D	7.0	1.0
		Class E	3.5	0.5
Total	**700**		**700.0**	**100**

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding.
Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Priority of Payments

The transaction uses a combined waterfall for interest and principal payments. The available distribution amount comprises interest, principal, recoveries, swap receipts and interest earned on the issuer's accounts.

In addition, a liquidity reserve can be drawn in case there are insufficient funds to pay senior expenses, servicing fees, net swap payments and class A interest. The commingling reserve will only be drawn to the extent the servicer failed to transfer any collections during the collection period.

Before an issuer event of default, payments will be made on each monthly payment date in accordance with the priority of payments shown below.

Simplified Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments

1.	Senior and other statutory expenses
2.	Servicing fees
3.	Net swap payments
4.	Class A interest
5.	Class B interest if no class B PDE is occurring
6.	Class C interest if no class C PDE is occurring
7.	Class D interest if no class D PDE is occurring
8.	Class E interest if no class E PDE is occurring
9.	As long as no sequential payment trigger event has occurred, the principal redemption of class A to D notes on a pro rata basis
10.	After the occurrence of a sequential payment trigger event, class A principal redemption amount up to target amount
11.	If a class B PDE is occurring, class B interest
12.	After the occurrence of a sequential payment trigger event, class B principal redemption amount up to target amount
13.	If a class C PDE is occurring, class C interest
14.	After the occurrence of a sequential payment trigger event, class C principal redemption amount up to target amount
15.	If a class D PDE is occurring, class D interest
16.	After the occurrence of a sequential payment trigger event, class D principal redemption amount up to target amount
17.	If a class E PDE is occurring, class E interest
18.	Class E principal redemption up to target amount
19.	Commingling reserve replenishment up to the required amount
20.	Subordinated swap payments
21.	Additional servicing fee to the servicer
22.	Transaction gain (the lower of EUR100 and the rest) to the shareholders of the issuer

Note: PDE – Principal deficiency event
Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Target note redemptions amounts are defined so that funds are always used to equalise collateralised notes (considering the class E note amount as of closing) and non-defaulted asset balances, if sufficient. This means that excess spread is used to cover defaults.

The class E turbo amortisation mechanism is removed in comparison to the predecessor deal. The most junior class E will be paid only during the sequential amortisation phase and only once classes A to D have been paid back in full.

Principal Deficiency Event Trigger

The structure foresees principal deficiency event (PDE) triggers that change the priority of payments. A PDE occurs if, on any payment date following the application of the available distribution amount on such payment date, the aggregate note amount (considering the class E note amount as of closing) exceeds the outstanding asset balance (excluding defaults) by a defined trigger level, shown below. For example, when a class B PDE occurs, interest payments on class B to E notes become subordinated to class A principal, as shown in the priority of payments above.

PDE Trigger Levels (EURm)

Class B PDE	Class C PDE	Class D PDE	Class E PDE
25.6	12.3	5.3	3.5

Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Pro Rata Amortisation

The transaction starts amortising pro rata among the rated class A to D notes from closing. During the pro-rata period, principal will be allocated between the class A to D notes based on the ratio of the respective notes' outstanding balance and the aggregate notes outstanding balances.

Amortisation will irreversibly switch back to sequential on the earliest of the following

- The cumulative net loss ratio (defined as the ratio of cumulative defaults minus cumulative recoveries up to the relevant cut-off date and the initial asset balance as of closing) exceeding
  - 0.5%, applicable during the first 12 payment dates;
  - 1%, applicable after the 12th payment date.
- A class E PDE (as defined above) has occurred.
- The non-defaulted assets dropping below 10% of the initial asset balance.
- The occurrence of a servicer termination event.
- The occurrence of an issuer event of default.
- The occurrence of a regulatory change event.

Interest Deferral

According to transaction documentation, unpaid interest on the class B to E notes can be deferred to the next payment dates. Non-payment of class B to E notes interest would only constitute an issuer event of default on the legal final maturity date. Interest does not accrue on the interest shortfalls. The agency tested for timely payment of interest on the class A notes and ultimate payment of interest on the rated class B to D notes in its cash flow modelling.

As non-payment of interest does not cause an event of default for class B to D notes, payment interruption risk is considered immaterial for ratings up to 'AA+sf'.

Liquidity Reserve

The transaction benefits from a EUR8.4 million liquidity reserve. It amortises in line with 1.2% of the outstanding asset balance including defaults and is subject to a floor of EUR700,000. It will form part of the available distribution amount only in case there are insufficient funds to pay senior expenses, servicing fees, net swap payments and class A interest.

The liquidity reserve is also not part of the priority of payments and once drawn cannot be re-filled. Excess amounts above its target balance are released outside the waterfall. It is ultimately released on the last payment date.

The initial liquidity reserve provides sufficient liquidity to cover any senior costs and interest payments on the class A notes for at least three months, assuming the contractual servicing fee of 1%. Overall, Fitch deems payment interruption risk sufficiently addressed by the liquidity reserve.

Hedging

A balance guaranteed interest rate swap linked to class A to E notes balance is in place to hedge the mismatch between fixed rate assets and floating rate notes. Under the terms of the swap, the issuer pays a fixed rate and receives 1m Euribor.

Early Redemption Events

Clean-Up Call

The seller has the option to repurchase all loans once the non-defaulted asset balance falls below 10% of the initial pool balance. Unlike in previous RevoCar transactions, such a repurchase is only viable if the repurchase price is sufficient to fully repay all rated notes.

Tax Event

Upon the occurrence of a tax event (i.e. issuer is required to deduct taxes), the issuer can sell all receivables at a set price, whereby Bank11 may choose to repurchase the loans by matching that price. As for the clean-up call option, the option can only be executed if the repurchase price is sufficient to redeem all rated notes.

Regulatory Change Event

In case a change in regulation makes the transaction less economically beneficial for the originator, Bank11 has the option to offer a mezzanine loan to the issuer to fully redeem the outstanding class B to D notes. The loan proceeds must be used exclusively for this purpose and there must be enough available funds to cover all due and payable interest on the rated notes.

Interest and principal due on the mezzanine loan need to be paid after class A principal redemption and therefore do not affect class A notes rating. Class E interest will also be irreversibly subordinated on such an event and is paid after principal redemption on the mezzanine loan.

Euribor Fall-Back Provisions

Assets	Rated notes	Derivatives
All fixed-rate.	If Euribor is discontinued, the servicer is responsible for determining a new base rate in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notes.	Any change to the reference rate shall be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notes so follows the base rate on the notes.

Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

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Counterparty Risk

Fitch assesses the counterparty risk under its *Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Counterparty Rating Criteria* to be in line with the ratings assigned based on the documentation provisions and analytical adjustments described in the following table.

Counterparty Risk Exposures

Counterparty role/risk	Counterparty	Relevant rating under criteria	Minimum ratings and remedial actions	Adjustment to analysis if minimum ratings and remedial actions not in line with criteria
Account bank	BNP Paribas, Germany Branch	Parent DR: AA-/F1+	Minimum DRs of A or F1; replacement within 60 calendar days of becoming ineligible	Minimum ratings and remedial actions in line with criteria.
Swap counterparty	DZ BANK AG Deutsche ZentralGenossenschaftsbank	Without collateral posted: DCR: A or ST IDR: F1. With collateral posted: DCR: BBB- or ST IDR: F3.	Minimum IDR (or DCR, as applicable) of A or F1; Upon downgrade below minimum ratings: within 14 calendar days, MtM collateral posting required and within 60 calendar days either • post additional collateral (liquidity adjustment and volatility cushion) or • guarantee or • replacement. If the counterparty elects to post collateral, minimum IDR (or DCR, as applicable) of BBB- or F3; replacement or guarantee within 60 days of downgrade below minimum ratings.	Minimum ratings and remedial actions in line with criteria.
Servicer and collection account bank	Bank11 für Privatkunden und Handel GmbH	There are no rating thresholds for servicers. Collections, other than prepayments, are transferred daily.	There is no minimum rating for the servicer.	Servicer continuity risk has been assessed to be mitigated in accordance with Fitch's counterparty criteria, by a liquidity reserve and a substitute servicer facilitator.

DCR – Derivative Counterparty Rating. IDR – Issuer Default Rating. DR – Deposit rating. ST – Short-Term. Fitch does not issue ST DCRs. MtM – mark-to-market
Source: Fitch Ratings, RevoCar S.A., Compartment 2024-2

Servicer and Substitute Servicer Facilitator

The originator, Bank11, is acting as the servicer. Bank11 is not rated, but Circumference FS (Luxembourg) S.A. acts as substitute servicer facilitator and must appoint a substitute servicer within three months in the event of a servicer termination. There is also a liquidity reserve available to cover senior expenses and class A interest for a limited period of time. Fitch views servicing discontinuity risk as sufficiently addressed.

Commingling

All regular payments (interest and principal collections) are received via direct debit and are transferred from the servicer's collection account to the issuer on the day of receipt. Since scheduled amounts are transferred daily, we deem commingling risk for these funds immaterial in line with our *Structured Finance and Covered Bonds Counterparty Rating Criteria*.

Collections not received through direct debit payments (such as prepayments) will be transferred monthly on the 21st (the payment date) in the month following collection. For those funds, Fitch considers commingling risk to be a secondary risk driver. To cover commingling risk, Bank11 has funded at closing a commingling reserve, held in the name of the issuer. The reserve has a target amount equal to 0.75% of the non-defaulted asset balance.

Fitch estimates the potential commingling exposure to be 1.7x monthly prepayment collections, which the commingling reserve does not fully cover. We therefore determined an uncovered commingling exposure by comparing the commingling reserve's expected size to the average expected prepayments over the first 12 months.

The resulting uncovered amount was 0.7% of the initial portfolio balance. Since a servicer termination event ends the pro-rata period, we considered the impact of a day-one commingling loss in combination with fully sequential amortisation on the notes' ratings.

Set-Off

The transaction is exposed to two set-off risks: deposit set-off and insurance set-off.

Deposit Set-Off Risk

Borrowers with deposits are excluded from the pool in line with the eligibility criteria. However, borrowers may open an account with Bank11 during the transaction's lifetime. Set-off losses may arise where obligors seek to set off outstanding loan amounts against deposits held with Bank11 following its insolvency.

Deposits up to EUR100,000 gross of any debts owed to the bank are covered by the deposit protection scheme.

Fitch considered deposit set-off risk as limited since borrowers are almost exclusively private individuals, and it is deemed a remote risk that they will open an account with Bank11 post-closing in combination with holding material amounts in excess of EUR100,000.

Insurance Set-Off

When a borrower takes out insurance through Bank11, the seller will capitalise the lifetime insurance premiums on to the outstanding principal amount of the related loan. These contracts could then give rise to set-off after default of the insurance company in an amount of unused insurance premiums.

Bank11 is contractually obliged to indemnify the issuer for any set-off claim brought by a customer. For this reason, the transaction may only be exposed to insurance set-off risk if there is a simultaneous default by the originator and the insurance provider. Fitch tested the class A notes' rating sensitivity to a materialisation of approximated insurance premium set-off losses in line with the *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria*. The ratings are not constrained by the sensitivity testing.

Criteria Application, Model and Data Adequacy

Criteria Application

See page 2 for the list of Applicable Criteria.

Fitch applies the *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria* as its sector-specific criteria under the overarching framework provided by the *Global Structured Finance Rating Criteria*, which is the master criteria report for the sector. The remaining criteria listed under *Applicable Criteria* are cross-sector criteria that outline aspects of Fitch's approach to counterparty risk and interest rate change vulnerability that are relevant for the ratings.

Fitch has analysed the risk of borrower default and has set its default, recovery and prepayment assumptions in accordance with its *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria*.

Models

Asset inputs for the multi-asset cash flow model were derived using Fitch's Consumer ABS Asset Model, as described in Fitch's *Consumer ABS Rating Criteria*.

The asset assumptions outlined above were applied in Fitch's proprietary multi-asset cash flow model, with which the transaction's cash flows were modelled. Click on the link for a description of the model.

Multi-Asset Cash Flow Model

Data Adequacy

The following information was provided by Bank11 to support Fitch's collateral analysis. We also used data provided by Bank11 for previous rating analyses.

Data Analysed

Data	Vintages	Period	Frequency	Type	Notes
Defaults and recoveries	Mar 2016-July 2024	8 years	Monthly	Static	By loan type, vehicle type and LTV buckets
Origination volumes	Mar 2016-July 2024	8 years	Monthly	Dynamic	By loan type, vehicle type and LTV buckets
Delinquency and Book Outstandings	Mar 2016-July 2024	8 years	Monthly	Dynamic	By loan type
Prepayments	Mar 2016-July 2024	8 years	Monthly	Static and dynamic	By loan type, dynamic data only available for the total book

Source: Fitch Ratings

Fitch also received portfolio stratifications and the amortisation profile for the final portfolio as of 31 August 2024.

Fitch reviewed the results of a third-party assessment conducted on the asset portfolio information, and concluded that there were no findings that affected the rating analysis.

Overall, Fitch's assessment of the asset pool information relied upon for the agency's rating analysis according to its applicable rating methodologies indicates that it is adequately reliable.

Use of Third-Party Due Diligence Pursuant to SEC Rule 17g-10

Form ABS Due Diligence-15E was not provided to, or reviewed by, Fitch in relation to this rating action.

Surveillance

Throughout the life of the transaction, Fitch will monitor the performance of the collateral and any changes at the servicer, or with the structure, that may influence the ratings of the notes.

Fitch will receive monthly investor reports detailing the performance of the portfolio. These will provide the basis for the agency's surveillance of the transaction's performance against base-case expectations and the performance of the industry.

Where appropriate, Fitch may ask to monitor further data from the originator or the servicer. The ratings of the transaction will be reviewed by a committee at least once every 12 months, or when considered appropriate (e.g. if there is a deterioration in performance, an industry-wide development, or a change at the originators or the servicer that may influence the transaction).

Fitch's quantitative analysis will focus on monitoring the key performance parameters (delinquencies, defaults, recoveries and prepayments) against the base-case assumptions. Fitch will further monitor the market developments regarding diesel-powered vehicles.

Fitch's structured finance performance analytics team ensures that the assigned ratings remain an appropriate reflection of the issued notes' credit risk. Details of the transaction's performance are available to subscribers at www.fitchratings.com.

Appendix 1: Origination and Servicing

Originator Overview

The originator, Bank11, is an experienced lender that began operating from its headquarters in Neuss, Germany, in 2011. It is part of Wilh. Werhahn KG, which operates in building materials, consumer goods and financial services. Bank11's business has experienced double-digit year-on-year growth since its foundation, which led its balance sheet to approach EUR7.7 billion as of December 2023. Bank11 has 398 employees, providing loans and deposits to 387,000 customers. Its management is experienced in auto loan financing.

Bank11 is one of the largest German non-captive financing companies. It specialises in auto loans to primarily private clients for financing new and used cars. The bank has three marketing channels: an established, well-diversified dealer network (more than 19,000 dealers), car-focused institutions acting as cooperation partners, and a newer direct marketing channel.

The bank follows a simple business model offering a limited number of loan products to ensure cost efficiency. Bank11 sees its main competitive advantages in a highly diversified mix of car brands, its efficient processes and standardised products.

Fitch conducted a remote originator review in February 2024.

Overall, the agency considers the underwriting and servicing capabilities of Bank11 to be in line with market standards.

Loan Products

Bank11 offers financing for new and used cars produced by all car manufacturers. The loans are originated via a diversified dealer network and a new direct marketing channel. They are granted to private and commercial customers. The following loan products are securitised in the transaction:

- **EvoClassic:** This is a fully amortising loan with a fixed interest rate. The loan is amortised in equal monthly instalments. The usual tenor ranges between 12 and 120 months.
- **EvoSmart:** This is a market-standard balloon loan. The loan is typically amortised over 13 to 73 months, while prepayment is possible. When the balloon becomes due, the borrower is usually offered the option to finance the balloon amount or a new car.

Origination and Underwriting

Loans are originated through the large dealer network with support from Bank11, through Bank11's direct marketing channel autowunsch.de or through its cooperation partners. The underwriting process is highly automated and needs only the loan application, customer profile and information on the vehicle to be financed. This is either forwarded by the dealer or entered by the customer directly on the bank's website.

Upon receipt of all required documentation, the credit department makes the credit decision swiftly, usually automatically. It is evaluated against Bank11's proprietary scorecard, which augments information provided for the application with internal customer information (e.g. on income and employment, previous payment history) and external data (e.g. Schufa Banken-score).

Once the components have been evaluated, loan applications will be categorised as 'green', 'grey' or 'red'. If 'green', the credit application will be automatically approved. The loan will be granted, subject to verification of the documentation, and the final decision will be transmitted electronically to the dealer or customer. In case of a 'red' result, the automatic credit decision is negative. However, under certain conditions, monitored by risk management, a 'red' application may be manually approved. If 'grey', the risk underwriting group will review the application and make a manual decision, in accordance with predefined rules.

The evaluation also determines whether the applicant is one of the few requested to post additional security (e.g. higher downpayment or guarantee). An approved application is then checked for accuracy and the amount disbursed directly to the dealer or debtor, depending upon the origination channel.

To address adverse selection from the cost-of-living crisis, Bank11 has tightened its cut-off scores twice over the past two years (in June 2022 and February 2023). Following the last change, their PD-Index shows an improvement (i.e. lower average PDs) for more recent originations. Additionally, they have adjusted their budget calculation to consider an additional cost of EUR250 for applicants, which is viewed more penalising for weaker borrowers.

Balloon Setting Policy

The balloon setting policy has not changed materially over recent years. Bank11 considers the expected vehicle price and loan tenor for determining maximum balloon rates. The shorter the term of the loan, the higher the maximum balloon rate allowed. Maximum balloon rates are embedded in the system used by dealers in the loan application process.

In light of rising car prices and financed amounts, balloon amounts have risen in absolute terms, but have been largely stable in relative terms.

Servicing and Collections

Clients have to pay by direct debit. If the scheduled monthly payment is not received on the payment date, a special direct debit run takes place seven to 14 days after the due date. About 80% of the initial delinquencies can be cured with this special direct debit run.

The process of dealing with delinquent customers (from 30+ days past due to default) has been changed in January 2024. 30% of delinquent customers by volume are now dealt with externally by Hoist and the remaining 70% continues to be dealt with in-house. Bank11 highlighted that the key differences in approaches is that Hoist has a “softer” approach towards clients (i.e. makes more use of deferrals and temporary reduction of instalments).

On average, Bank11 terminates delinquent accounts once all legal requirements are fulfilled, which is typically after more than four missed instalments. In limited cases, e.g. borrower insolvency, Bank11 is legally allowed to terminate earlier than 90 days. This is in line with the termination practices of other originators.

After termination, the originator enforces the receivables, assisted by sub-contractors. This includes foreclosing the financed vehicle in instances where it was not returned voluntarily. After the vehicle is repossessed, its value is assessed and sold through car auction platforms, which dealers throughout Germany access. Following contract termination and vehicle sale but before a loan write-off, Bank11 sells defaulted loans to bad debt collection agencies (DCA) on a monthly basis. Bank11 has recently signed a new contract with a new DCA. The proceeds will be credited in full against the corresponding loan account.

Appendix 2: ESG Relevance Score

FitchRatings **RevoCar 2024-2**

SF ESG Navigator
ABS - Auto

Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation

RevoCar 2024-2 has 5 ESG potential rating drivers

- RevoCar 2024-2 has exposure to macroeconomic factors and sustained structural shifts in secular preferences affecting consumer behavior but this has very low impact on the rating.
- Governance is minimally relevant to the rating and is not currently a driver.

			ESG Relevance to Credit Rating
key driver	0	issues	5
driver	0	issues	4
potential driver	5	issues	3
not a rating driver	5	issues	2
	4	issues	1

Environmental (E) Relevance Scores

General Issues	E Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	E Relevance
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	2	Regulatory risks, fines, or compliance costs related to emissions, energy consumption and/or related reporting standards	Asset Quality; Surveillance	5
Energy Management	2	Assets' energy/fuel efficiency and impact on valuation	Asset Quality; Surveillance	4
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	3
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
Exposure to Environmental Impacts	2	Asset, operations and/or cash flow exposure to extreme weather events and other catastrophe risk, including but not limited to flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes	Surveillance	1

Social (S) Relevance Scores

General Issues	S Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	S Relevance
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	1	n.a.	n.a.	5
Customer Welfare - Fair Messaging, Privacy & Data Security	2	Compliance with consumer protection related regulatory requirements, such as fair/transparent lending, data security, and safety standards	Operational Risk; Surveillance	4
Labor Relations & Practices	2	Labor practices, pension obligations and related litigation	Surveillance	3
Employee Wellbeing	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
Exposure to Social Impacts	3	Macroeconomic factors and sustained structural shifts in secular preferences affecting consumer behavior	Asset Quality; Surveillance	1

Governance (G) Relevance Scores

General Issues	G Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	G Relevance
Rule of Law, Institutional and Regulatory Quality	3	Jurisdictional legal risks; regulatory effectiveness; supervisory oversight; foreclosure laws; government support and intervention	Asset Isolation and Legal Structure; Asset Quality; Rating Caps; Surveillance	5
Transaction & Collateral Structure	3	Asset isolation; resolution/insolvency remoteness; legal structure; structural risk mitigants; complex structures	Asset Isolation and Legal Structure; Asset Quality; Financial Structure; Rating Caps; Surveillance	4
Transaction Parties & Operational Risk	3	Counterparty risk; origination, underwriting and/or aggregator standards; borrower/lessee/sponsor risk; originator/servicer/manager/operational risk	Asset Quality; Financial Structure; Operational Risk; Rating Caps; Surveillance	3
Data Transparency & Privacy	3	Transaction data and periodic reporting	Asset Isolation and Legal Structure; Asset Quality; Financial Structure; Surveillance	2
				1

How to Read This Page
ESG relevance scores range from 1 to 5 based on a 15-level color gradation. Red (5) is most relevant to the credit rating and green (1) is least relevant.
The Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) tables break out the ESG general issues and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance scores are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signaling the credit-relevance of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall credit rating. The Criteria Reference column highlights the factor(s) within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fitch's credit analysis. The vertical color bars are visualizations of the frequency of occurrence of the highest constituent relevance scores. They do not represent an aggregate of the relevance scores or aggregate ESG credit relevance.
The Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation table's far right column is a visualization of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ESG relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. The three columns to the left of ESG Relevance to Credit Rating summarize rating relevance and impact to credit from ESG issues. The box on the far left identifies any ESG Relevance Sub-factor issues that are drivers or potential drivers of the issuer's credit rating (corresponding with scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brief explanation for the relevance score. All scores of '4' and '5' are assumed to reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '+' sign for positive impact.
Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fitch's sector ratings criteria. The General Issues and Sector-Specific Issues draw on the classification standards published by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (PRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the World Bank.

CREDIT-RELEVANT ESG SCALE - DEFINITIONS

How relevant are E, S and G issues to the overall credit rating?	
5	Highly relevant; a key transaction or program rating driver that has a significant impact on an individual basis.
4	Relevant to transaction or program ratings; not a key rating driver but has an impact on the ratings in combination with other factors.
3	Minimally relevant to ratings; either very low impact or actively mitigated in a way that results in no impact on the transaction or program ratings.
2	Irrelevant to the transaction or program ratings; relevant to the sector.
1	Irrelevant to the transaction or program ratings; irrelevant to the sector.

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