SCOPE | Ratings

Non-Performing Loan ABS Rating Methodology

Structured Finance

Table of contents

1. Scope of application

This document describes our methodology for rating securitisations of secured and unsecured non-performing receivables ('NPL transactions')[1].

We consider the following receivables to be non-performing: i) loans classified as defaulted; ii) impaired loans as defined by the applicable accounting framework; iii) loans not classified as defaulted but for which full repayment seems unlikely (e.g. unlikely-to-pay exposures); and iv) certain re-performing debt exposures.

This methodology complements our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology, superseding it in event of conflict inconsistency or ambiguity and should be read in conjunction with out Counterparty Risk Methodology, both available on scoperatings.com.

This methodology applies to European securitisations but may be applied selectively to non-European transactions where appropriate. This methodology may also apply to securitisations backed by portfolios of real estate-owned assets (REOs) with similar analytical features such as a large exposure to collateral value risk, uncertainties regarding asset disposals, or a reliance on a highly specialised servicer.

Rating scales and definitions of ratings are available separately on scoperatings.com.

2. Key components

Our analytical framework covers five areas: i) asset recovery analysis; ii) portfolio servicing; iii) structure and cash flow analysis; iv) counterparty analysis; and v) legal analysis.

Our structured finance ratings on NPL transactions reflect the loss of the tranches in the context of the investment's expected weighted average life in the selected rating conditional scenario. We do not apply section 8.4 of the General Structured Finance Rating Methodology, since the quantitative analysis for NPL transactions is based on a rating conditional scenario analysis.

A joint analysis of the portfolio's characteristics and the servicer's capabilities allows us to estimate portfolio cash flows. These cash flow projections from the assets are allocated in accordance with the transaction's structure into Scope's Cash Flow Model (Scope CFM). The main structural features are the priorities of payments, note size, expected coupons, transaction fees and expenses, reserves for liquidity or credit risk, transaction triggers and, in some instances, a quantification of certain counterparty risks.

The analysis uses both qualitative and quantitative inputs, considering data quality and the rating's sensitivity to key analytical assumptions. The analytical outcome may depart from a strict quantitative analysis because it reflects qualitative and fundamental credit views on risks (e.g. the servicer's incentives, or the quality and soundness of its business plan) that are crucial to the assessment but are difficult to capture in a purely quantitative analysis.

3. Data sources

For new ratings, our key assumptions are informed by historical asset-level data and segment-specific insights to assess portfolio risks. Our primary sources typically include a line-by-line data tape, the servicer's business plan and the underlying methodology, historical distressed sales data for secured exposures, and vintage or line-by-line performance data for unsecured or re-performing exposures. These are complemented by discussions with the servicer (see section 5.2.1), as well as relevant market and macroeconomic data.

When monitoring outstanding transactions, we update our initial assumptions based on reported portfolio performance. This is assessed in the context of our NPL sector outlook and evolving macroeconomic conditions.

In addition, our assumptions may be informed by discussions with other external parties—such as investors and regulators—and by our analysis of both financial and non-financial information. Further details on data considerations are provided in section 6.

We do not require data submissions in specific templates and can work with a wide range of formats produced by originator or servicer systems. Where data appears inconsistent with our assessment, we request clarification or additional information.

———

[1] Underlying exposures are typically mortgage loans, bank accounts, consumer loans and lease receivables. Throughout this document, for simplicity, we will refer to them as non-performing loans.

4. Executive summary

This document provides the latest update of our Non-performing Loan ABS Rating Methodology. Besides editorial changes and clarifications, it incorporates the following amendments relative to the previous methodology published in August 2024, all of which are non-material and have no impact on ratings:

- Further details on factors considered when analysing re-performing exposures (section 5.1.3.5)

- Clarifications on how we assess the alignment of interest between the servicer and the noteholders (section 5.2.2).

- Insertion of new paragraphs outlining common structural features in NPL transactions relevant to cash flow and structural analysis, specifically addressing sequential amortisation (section 5.3.2), mezzanine interest deferability (section 5.3.4), and performance triggers protecting senior noteholders (section 5.3.3).

- Further details on how we derive recovery expenses and transaction fees assumptions (section 5.3.8)

- Further details on the key performance metrics and drivers assessed during the monitoring activities (section 6.7).

4.1 Methodology highlights

Our framework for rating NPL transactions does not rely on sector-wide assumptions but instead combines quantitative and qualitative factors to assess each transaction individually, capturing its specific characteristics. Specifically, our approach to considers the following elements:

- **Independent portfolio analysis.** We follow a bottom-up approach to derive transaction-specific performance assumptions. This involves an analysis of loan and borrower attributes, the type of security, the security appraisal value, and applicable recovery and repossession procedures. We complement our analysis with information from the servicer's business plan, peer comparisons and market data.

- **Servicer incentives, capacity and track record.** We evaluate the servicer's quality, business plan, and incentives to extract value from the portfolio. An example is the ability of the performance fee structure to align incentives between the servicer and the noteholders.

- **Jurisdiction specifics.** Our analysis reflects local practices and patterns, particularly the specificities of European legal frameworks and real estate markets.

- **Distinct analysis for secured versus unsecured.** We have two distinct approaches depending on whether a loan is secured or unsecured. For unsecured loans, our recovery analysis accounts for loan ageing. The analysis of secured loans considers the benefits of real estate security and other sources of available security.

- **Servicer recovery strategy.** We compare our expectations against those of the servicer's business plan and might incorporate in our analysis the servicer's assumptions. This is subject to the receipt of adequate information regarding the efficiency of the servicer's recovery strategy and operational process, as explained in the context of the operational review. For example, we might integrate into our analysis specific workout plans for concentrated positions. Additionally, we might consider repayment plan projections and the seizure of a borrower's salary or pension as part of a servicer's strategy.

- **Recovery cash flow projections.** We analyse the transaction's liability structure and test the different recovery rates and timing assumptions. Our cash flow projections use deterministic rating-conditional stresses, which we may supplement with stochastic cash flow projections when permitted by data.

5. Detailed analytical framework

5.1 Asset recovery analysis

We classify non-performing loans (NPLs) as secured when they are guaranteed by a first-lien security. Loans that do not meet this criterion are typically considered unsecured. This section outlines our analytical approach to estimating both the recovery amounts and the expected timing of recoveries.

We derive the expected recovery amount and timing based on: i) our assessment of the underlying portfolio quality; ii) our forward-looking view on the economic environment and the functioning of the legal system; and iii) in the case of secured loans, collateral valuations, marketability risks and the evolution of property prices. We benchmark our expectations against those in

the servicer's business plan, and may incorporate selected elements, such as detailed workout strategies for concentrated exposures, into our analysis where appropriate.

We determine specific recovery assumptions for both secured and unsecured portfolio segments. For secured loans, recovery amounts are mainly based on the analysis of collateral values. The expected recovery timing reflects our assessment of the type of legal proceeding and the procedural stage as of the cut-off date. Recovery rate assumptions for unsecured loans are mainly based on the analysis of historical performance information.

We also assess the quality of the portfolio by benchmarking it against peer transactions. This helps identifying key performance drivers, such as the quality and adequacy of collateral, or the ageing of defaulted exposures, which may influence both the expected level and timing of recoveries.

5.1.1 Portfolio characteristics

The quality of the portfolio is mainly driven by the following loan, borrower and collateral characteristics:

- **Loan collateralisation**. Recovery rates from secured loans backed by a first-lien security are generally higher than from second-lien or unsecured loans. If data is available on first-lien loans outside the collateral pool, we may give credit to the collateral of second-lien exposures[2]. Otherwise, we consider second-lien loans as unsecured.

- **Readily marketable collateral.** We may consider whether the security is repossessed, regularised or to be sold in the open market, based on the jurisdiction and type of receivable. Our recovery timing assumptions are generally calibrated based on proprietary and market data, and if available, on the servicer's historical time-to-sell data.

- **Loan-to-value distribution.** For each loan, the benefit of the collateral is capped by the gross book value and the mortgage value. We perform a line-by-line analysis of the collateral for secured exposure in order to determine the available proceeds for each loan.

- **Debtor status.** Our analysis distinguishes between bankrupt and non-bankrupt borrowers. Foreclosures in the context of bankruptcies tend to be more complex and lengthier. Bankruptcy proceedings result in lower expected recovery rates for unsecured exposures, as these focus on liquidating assets rather than maintaining a borrower as a going concern.

- **Debtor characteristics.** Our analysis for unsecured exposures considers relevant debtors' characteristics (e.g., age, employment and retirement status, internal or external credit scorings, financial data of the debtor, employer type and legal status).

- **Ageing**. Recoveries from aged, unsecured defaulted loans are generally lower than for recently defaulted loans, as recoveries are typically concentrated in the first years after a default, particularly for corporates. If applicable, our recovery rate assumptions may be based on the date on which a specific recovery strategy was initiated rather than on the default date (e.g., when a borrower's salary is seized).

- **Syndications.** Recoveries from syndicated loans are distributed pro-rata among the syndicated creditors, making it important to know the issuer's share in the syndication to adjust the expected recovery accordingly.

- **Concentrated positions.** Portfolios with high borrower and collateral concentrations expose noteholders to idiosyncratic risk. To assess this risk, we may examine appraisal reports backing the top exposures, either on a line-by-line basis or using a sample and review the servicer's business plan[3]. Depending on the collateral's concentration and quality, we may apply rating-conditional recovery haircuts.

5.1.2 Expected recovery amounts

5.1.2.1 Secured exposures: collateral value analysis

We typically estimate the recovery rates of secured NPL portfolios on a line by line basis applying our framework for fundamental recovery analysis, described in our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology. Under this framework, we estimate the security's current value based on property appraisals and then apply deterministic (rating-conditional) security-value haircuts

---

[2] The same mechanism will apply to higher liens, if a complete data set of prior lines is available, we may incorporate that information into our analysis.
[3] In some cases, concentrated positions can be a positive feature if loan collateral is of above-average quality and the servicer is able to focus recovery efforts and resources on these positions, achieving a more efficient workout process.

('SVHs') to capture forward-looking market value and liquidity risks. SVHs are calibrated based on proprietary data, the servicer's historical repossession data and public market data.

If the data is available, we will complement this approach with a statistical analysis of either the servicer's recovery vintage data or alternative data on historical recovery rates for assets like those analysed.

SVHs on leased properties and REOs are generally lower than those applied for mortgaged properties expected to be sold at judicial auctions. Leased assets and REOs are sold in the open market, benefitting from a wider range of potential buyers and the possibility to increase the property value and marketability through capital expenditure.

We give credit to real-estate security as well as other forms such as pledges on cash accounts and real or financial assets, provided that the security's enforceability cannot be legally contested, and that market value and liquidity risks can be reasonably estimated.

The building blocks of our fundamental recovery analysis on secured mortgage loans are detailed below.

Property appraisal analysis

We assess the quality of a property appraisal by considering: i) the transparency of the appraisal process; ii) the quality of the valuation techniques applied; iii) the age of the appraisals; and iv) the appraiser's incentive to conduct unbiased valuations.

Our estimates of current property values generally rely on the latest appraisals from independent third parties. However, the reliability of property appraisals connected with secured NPL securitisations is subject to limitations related to: i) outdated valuations; ii) simplified valuation procedures (e.g., desktop or statistical valuations); iii) properties still being under construction; iv) lack of information on the appraisal methodology, which hinders our ability to assess the accuracy of the valuations; or v) valuation bias arising from an appraiser's lack of independence from transaction parties. For instance, an appraiser appointed by the originator or portfolio seller may conduct more optimistic valuations.

We capture any limitations on appraisal quality through transaction-specific haircuts (see an example in Figure 4 in Appendix I). In addition, we may update seasoned valuations through indexation techniques based on public or private real estate indices.

Market value risk

Forward-looking market value risks are captured through rating-conditional, market-value-decline (MVD) assumptions. Our fundamental approach to deriving property price assumptions for NPL ABS follows the principles outlined in our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology. Scope may apply regional-specific MVD assumptions which deviate from benchmarks when historical market data allows for a more precise calibration of the parameters.

Collateral liquidity risk

Secured portfolio's liquidity is a key driver of NPL securitisations' expected performance, as collaterals are typically subject to severe marketability constraints. This can be driven by below-average assets quality, information asymmetries or obsolescence risk of the secured portfolio and is captured in our analysis by applying transaction-specific fire-sale discount assumptions that differs across type of assets (e.g. residential, industrial, commercial).

Information asymmetries may occur because potential buyers generally lack access to reliable, granular, readily available standardised information on assets' quality and loan tapes. Obsolescence risk is high for seasoned assets left unmaintained on the seller's balance sheet and may even be exacerbated by a lengthy enforcement process. The real estate value of industrial plants or warehouses is more likely to deteriorate over time, increasing their liquidity risk.

Our fire-sale discount assumptions are benchmarked against jurisdiction-specific historical evidence of market liquidity and may capture qualitative adjustments reflecting the nature of the secured portfolios. Such assumptions will be adjusted for the secured portfolio, on a deal-by-deal basis to account for: i) servicer-specific historical evidence of appraisal values relative to sale prices; or ii) transaction-specific obsolescence risk, driven by the ageing of the collateral and the workout options available to the servicer.

5.1.2.2 Unsecured exposures: historical recovery data analysis

The main factor influencing the performance of unsecured recovery rates is loan ageing since the date of default. Typically, the higher the ageing of the loan, the lower the expected recovery. This is because other creditors are likely to have already attached available assets from the debtor. The ability to track down a debtor also decreases over time. However, if the borrower is an

individual, there are cases where additional time might have a positive impact if, for instance, it provides the opportunity to find new employment.

For unsecured loans, we typically analyse historical collections from the servicer to derive transaction-specific recovery rate assumptions. This analysis is based either on the line-by-line recovery proceeds or aggregated vintage data provided by the servicer, with recovery proceeds shown for each cohort. We consider the time since the borrowers were classified as defaulted and the portfolio's acquisition date, which sometimes reflects when the recovery strategy was initiated. Sample data should be representative of the securitised portfolio and cover a full credit cycle. We have a positive view of vintage data that is highly disaggregated, for instance, by borrower type (e.g. corporate or individual), the type of guarantee other than mortgages (e.g. pledges by third parties), and the type of legal proceeding (e.g. bankruptcy or foreclosure).

We apply a deterministic approach to derive recovery rate assumptions. When information is sufficient, we may supplement this analysis using a distribution of recoveries, fitted to reflect the historical recovery patterns of the underlying portfolio segments, e.g. we may also use other types of stochastic analysis to predict cash flows (e.g. regression analysis).

If historical performance data provided is enough disaggregated, we may calibrate recovery rate assumptions not only by borrower and legal proceeding type but also by recovery strategy. The most common recovery strategies are:

- **Judicial strategy**. This strategy usually has binary outcomes, resulting in either no recovery or full recovery. Therefore, it leads to relatively fat-tailed portfolio recovery rate distributions. Smaller loans typically have higher recoveries. Recoveries are usually received as a lump sum. See Appendix II for an example of a stochastic approach to analysing unsecured recoveries.

- **Discounted payoff.** It consists in an extra-judicial agreement with the borrower. The position is closed after the repayment of an amount that is typically lower than the total outstanding debt.

- **Voluntary repayment plans**. They are extra-judicial strategies, under which a borrower agrees a debt repayment schedule. Promissory notes may be used to guarantee the payments.

- **Seizure of a debtor's salary or pension.** Following a court order, a portion of the salary or pension is deducted from the borrower's payslip or pension and paid to the creditor. This ensures regular cash flows unless certain events occur (e.g. unemployment or life events). Depending on the debt amount and the borrower's income or pension level, the time to recovery may be longer than under other judicial or discounted payoff strategies.

5.1.2.3 Residual claims after security enforcement

In certain jurisdictions, a secured creditor may initiate enforcement actions against a debtor after the closure of an enforcement action concerning the security. Secured creditors generally rank equally with unsecured creditors for amounts that have not been satisfied with the enforcement of the security. The creditor's right to recover its claim, whether secured or unsecured, arises with an enforceable title (e.g., a judgment, or an agreement signed before a public notary).

We may give credit to potential further recoveries on residual claims after the security is enforced. This is particularly the case for individual borrowers (as opposed to corporates) because, as mentioned above, the elapsed time after a default might have a positive impact.

5.1.3 Recovery timing assumptions

The recovery timing of each loan depends largely on the stage of legal proceedings, the repossession status (in case of REOs or leased properties), the servicer's skills in managing the portfolio and the legal enforcement framework.

Lengthy, volatile or unpredictable enforcement frameworks erode the present value of expected recovery proceeds. This is due to the interplay of various factors: i) the time value of money; ii) the build-up of procedural and legal expenses; and iii) an increase in investors' required rate of return.

Lengthy enforcement procedures also increase collateral obsolescence risk, particularly for secured portfolios backed by highly illiquid assets such as industrial plants or warehouses. Such assets generally deteriorate and lose value during a long enforcement procedure due to a loss of the location's strategic value, the technological obsolescence of facilities or the deterioration of a property due to poor maintenance.

5.1.3.1 Secured loans

We apply a line-by-line approach to derive recovery timing assumptions for each secured exposure. For each loan, we estimate the remaining time to recovery based on the stage of the recovery procedure in the context of the relevant enforcement framework, which determines the procedure's expected total duration. We capture potential volatility through rating-conditional stresses. In the absence of line-by-line data, we may apply generic recovery timing assumptions.

We analyse the expected timing of recovery procedures by considering the official/market statistics of corresponding jurisdictions, the servicer's documented experience, and recent or prospective legal developments. An example is an initiative to reduce the timing and costs of enforcement and improve court capacity and legal certainty. When relevant, we may also differentiate by region, court and type of legal proceeding (e.g. bankruptcy or insolvency).

This analysis may be complemented with the servicer's experience data and out-of-court workout plans. We also analyse workout timing assumptions from the servicer's business plan and determine whether to deviate from average assumptions, which is especially relevant for large exposures with detailed information on positions and recovery strategy.

5.1.3.2 Real estate-owned assets (REOs) and leased properties

For leasing receivables or REOs, we estimate the remaining time to recovery based on several factors. These include i) the repossession stage of the asset and marketability of such an asset; ii) the servicer's ability to set the asset-specific strategy to preserve its value through adequate property management practices to then remarket and sell the asset; iii) the open market liquidity on the geographical area where the asset is located; iv) the asset type (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial); and v) the type of legal proceeding and court (if applicable) in relation to the repossession process.

5.1.3.3 Unsecured exposures

For granular unsecured portfolios, we generally base our timing assumptions on the analysis of historical cohorts, which show recovery amounts in each period since the date of default. We conduct a scenario analysis to test the sensitivity of the ratings to a lag in recovery timing. We may also apply specific stresses to extend the weighted average life of expected collections if this is relevant for the analysis, for example, for portfolios heavily exposed to unsecured recoveries.

5.1.3.4 Unlikely-to-pay exposures

Unlike defaulted loans, unlikely-to-pay exposures may be performing or will return to performing after restructuring. Consequently, we may assume higher or faster recoveries for these loans than for those classified as defaulted. On the other hand, if these loans eventually default, the overall recovery timing is likely to be longer as the recovery process can only start once loans are declared defaulted. Transition matrices might be used to estimate the loans' migration into a default or re-performing status.

5.1.3.5 Re-performing exposures

Re-performing loans are exposures that have been in arrears or default and that are currently paying regularly. Re-performing loans may have been restructured. For re-performing exposures, we generally base our timing assumptions on historical data, considering information on payment and restructuring plan schedules to derive rating conditional recovery vectors as for NPLs. However, we also consider specific factors that can materially influence timing expectations. These include the regularity and seasoning of resumed payments, as a longer track record of consistent performance tends to support more favourable assumptions. Where available, we assess the borrower's ability to maintain payments based on income verification, employment status (e.g., temporary or permanent), and, where relevant, the borrower's expected retirement age. These factors contribute to evaluating the long-term affordability of the payment plan.

We also review the nature of the re-performing exposure, distinguishing between voluntary agreements and court-mandated mechanisms like salary or pension seizures. Recovery assumptions may be more stable where such enforcement is already in place, while pending proceedings introduce greater timing uncertainty.

5.2 Portfolio servicing

The servicer's ability to extract value by managing enforcement proceedings or out-of-court negotiations is crucial for NPL securitisations, because impaired and defaulted loans need active management to extract cash flow. This part of the analysis complements the portfolio analysis and may lead us to qualitatively adjust our assumptions for recovery amounts and timing.

NPL portfolio servicing can be conducted in-house by the loan originator and/or seller or outsourced to specialised servicers. A critical part of our analysis involves an assessment of the servicer's capabilities, its alignment of interests with noteholders, and the viability of its portfolio workout plan.

Securitised NPL portfolios are typically managed by specialised servicers, as this is often more efficient than setting up specialised in-house departments and infrastructure. A deep and well-functioning market of special servicers may also improve recovery prospects because it contributes to market liquidity and procedural efficiency.

5.2.1 Servicer's capabilities

We evaluate the servicer's local expertise, management team and staff, systems and track record.

Analysts assess the servicer's capacity to extract value from an asset, which is highly dependent on local expertise. For instance, servicers may play a critical role in enhancing property values by: i) using local agency networks; ii) proposing value-enhancing strategies such as amending a property's original use; or iii) finding potential purchasers or local entrepreneurs.

The servicer's experience and ability to efficiently manage legal proceedings, actively monitor each phase, and close out-of-court settlements, when appropriate, directly impact the performance of an NPL transaction.

Along with management experience and tenure, we assess the adequacy of staff by considering the volume of distressed assets that needs to be handled. We analyse staff incentives to manage the securitised portfolio, staff scalability, and compensation policies.

Another key element of this analysis concerns portfolio management systems and software solutions. Ideally, all aspects of the servicing performed on each loan are electronically recorded and regularly monitored by senior management. We also evaluate the servicer's ability to transfer portfolio information into a new IT system, e.g. in the case of a servicer substitution.

Finally, we assess the servicer's track record. Portfolio assumptions are benchmarked against the servicer's historical performance and may be adjusted. For instance, historical evidence regarding the accuracy of servicer valuations compared to realised property sale prices is critical to determining our valuation assumptions and liquidity haircuts (fire-sale discounts).

5.2.2 Alignment of interests

We assess whether the servicing fee structure is aligned with portfolio performance in a way that mitigates potential conflicts of interest between the servicer and noteholders. An appropriately designed fee structure should incentivise the servicer to maximise recoveries and adhere to the initial business plan. We pay attention to fee structures that may prioritise short-term recoveries over long-term value maximisation or encourage strategies that overly favour speed of resolution at the expense of return. If we identify material misalignments, we apply qualitative adjustments to our assumptions. These adjustments are implemented through a haircut to the expected recoveries. Specifically, this may involve increasing the SVHs for secured exposures and/or a lowering recovery rate assumptions for unsecured exposures. The involvement of an independent third party, such as a master servicer or monitoring agent, can further mitigates operational risk and moral hazard, helping to safeguard noteholders' interests.

5.3 Cash flow and structure analysis

5.3.1 Cash-flow analysis

We model the transaction's asset and liability structure using Scope's Cash Flow Model, described under our General Structured Finance Methodology. Our analysis includes the transaction's main structural features, such as the notes' priorities of payments, note size, note coupons, hedging, senior costs, liquidity as well as fixed and collections-based servicing fees. Below we describe some common features in NPL transactions relevant to our cash flow and structure analysis.

5.3.2 Sequential amortisation

NPL securitisations typically feature a sequential amortisation structure, where principal payments are applied first to the most senior tranche. This approach enhances credit protection by delaying payments to mezzanine and junior tranches until senior notes are fully repaid, thereby reducing exposure to recovery timing volatility and cash flow uncertainty.

Collections—typically pooled into a single account—are distributed according to a predefined payment waterfall, prioritising senior obligations. Subordinated tranches receive principal only after all senior claims have been satisfied.

5.3.3 Performance triggers

Performance triggers are key structural mechanisms used in NPL securitisations to manage the allocation of cash flows based on how the transaction is performing relative to expectations. These triggers are typically linked to specific metrics that compare actual results to the servicer's original business plan. Common examples include the cumulative collection ratio, which compares actual cumulative collections to initial projections (on either a gross basis or net of recovery costs), and profitability ratios that assess the profit realised from resolved loans—i.e., loans that have been fully recovered, settled, or written off—relative to the

profit originally expected at closing. These profitability metrics may be based on either discounted or undiscounted cash flows and serve as indicators of the servicer's execution quality and the transaction's overall health.

A trigger breach may activate structural protections such as mezzanine interest deferability or stop equity leakage provisions, ensuring that available cash flows are redirected to senior noteholders during periods of underperformance. These triggers may be useful to preserving credit stability and protecting senior noteholders, especially when recoveries fall short of expectations or are delayed. We test the efficiency of such triggers in our cash flow analysis by capturing the different paths of both the collections and profitability.

5.3.4 Mezzanine interest deferability

Mezzanine interest deferability is a feature designed to enhance credit protection for senior noteholders. Under this mechanism, the payment of interest on mezzanine tranches may be deferred if certain performance triggers are breached. Deferred interest typically accrues and ranks subordinate in the priority of payments until conditions improve, and triggers are cured. This allows available cash flows to be redirected toward senior noteholder during periods of underperformance.

5.3.5 Equity leakage

Equity leakage refers to the permitted distribution of excess cash flows to equity holders under defined conditions, such as prior to a specified date or unless certain performance triggers are breached. These structural features are embedded in the transaction documentation and may allow equity distributions while the transaction is performing within acceptable parameters. We assess the potential impact of such provisions on the credit profile of rated notes, particularly focusing on whether the leakage could materially reduce available cash flows or compromise the ability to meet debt obligations under stress scenarios. We also assess the servicer's payment incentives and the alignment of interests with noteholders. For instance, if the front-loaded disposal of the best-quality and most profitable assets resulted in equity leakage in the transaction's early stages, we would analyse the special servicer's independence, or incentives to steer its business plan to the benefit of the equity holders.

5.3.6 Liquidity coverage

Liquidity risk is a primary driver of NPL transactions because of the assets' irregular cash flows and the difficulties involved in replacing a servicer. For example, a servicer replacement requires on-boarding time as the new servicer would have to assess the recovery stage and strategy for each loan before continuing the portfolio's collection activities. We analyse liquidity available to pay senior fees and interest on non-deferrable classes (e.g. cash reserves or liquidity lines) and to cover temporary shortfalls if collections are delayed. These structural protection mechanisms are key for high-rated tranches given their sensitivity to uncertainties in recovery timing. Our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology provides further detail on our assessment on the liquidity coverage.

5.3.7 Exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the interest rate payable on the notes differs from the interest rate on the securitised assets. NPL portfolios do not contain interest-bearing receivables. Therefore, if transaction liabilities are floating rate and only partially hedged, a rise in interest rates will increase payment obligations. To mitigate interest rate risks, some transactions benefit from an interest rate cap on a certain notional amount, partially mitigating this risk. Fixed-interest-paying notes are more effective at mitigating asset-liability mismatches than floating-rate notes, as the liabilities are not exposed to interest rate movements.

We assess the contractual terms of the hedging agreement to determine how effectively the risk is mitigated. For instance, a swap with a notional amount that differs from the notes' balance may not provide a perfect hedge. Unless fully covered structurally or hedged, we analyse the sensitivity of the transaction to material changes (upward or downward) in interest rates throughout the transaction's life (see our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology for further details).

Foreign currency risk typically occurs when the securitised asset portfolio is (partly or fully) denominated in a currency other than that of the rated instrument. Our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology provides further detail on our assessment of exposure to foreign currency risk.

5.3.8 Recovery expenses and transaction fees

Recovery expenses, such as legal fees, court costs, asset management charges, and other enforcement-related costs (including property maintenance expenses and costs associated with the sale of collateral), as well as fees payable to senior transaction parties (e.g., trustee, account bank, corporate servicer, cash manager and servicer) are generally paid senior in the priority of payments. We assess the payment seniority based on the transaction's contractual documentation.

Recovery expenses assumption is calibrated based on a combination of historical data, the assumptions outlined in the servicer's business plan, and discussions with the servicer regarding their expected recovery strategy. These expenses are typically

defined as a percentage of expected gross collections. Depending on the nature of the portfolio and the expected workout strategy, we apply different approaches to allocating recovery expenses in our modelling. For portfolios with mixed recovery strategies and a relatively stable expense profile, we allocate recovery costs proportionally over the projected collection period. In contrast, for portfolios where the workout strategy involves intensive early-stage servicing—such as those with a significant share of exposures subject to legal actions (e.g., salary or pension seizure) or a high concentration of REOs requiring initial capital expenditures and property management—we apply a front-loaded expense allocation to reflect higher anticipated costs in the early phases of the recovery process. Recovery expense assumptions may be revised during monitoring if actual expenses significantly deviate from initial expectations. Such revisions are informed by servicer reports, updated servicers' business plan, and changes in the workout strategies. For example, a shift from out-of-court settlements to judicial enforcement, a higher-than-anticipated volume of REOs requiring refurbishment, prolonged holding periods that increase property management costs, or evidence of inefficiencies or cost overruns in the servicer's operations may trigger an upward adjustment in assumed recovery expenses.

Servicer fees are typically structured as a combination of base fees, calculated as a percentage of the outstanding portfolio balance, and performance fees, calculated as a percentage of collections. Performance fees are generally linked to portfolio outcomes and are designed to align the servicer's incentives with the interests of noteholders. A portion of the servicer fees may be deferred based on certain performance triggers. We assess the effectiveness of these deferral mechanisms in protecting senior noteholders and reflect their impact into our cash flow analysis.

In contrast to performing loan securitisations - where the servicer is often the same entity as the originator and fees may be partially subsidised - NPL transactions often involve third-party servicers operating at market rates. As a result, we model servicer fees at their full contractual levels.

Other senior transaction fees are defined based on the terms set out in the transaction documentation. These fees are usually modelled as fixed expenses in the cash flow analysis; however, we may apply conservative buffers to account for potential fluctuations.

5.4 Counterparty analysis

We evaluate how risks are linked between the rated instruments and the various parties to the transaction. We assess the materiality of a counterparty exposure as excessive, material or immaterial. We distinguish financial risk from operational risk and assess the transaction's ability to mitigate or reduce counterparty risk. For more information refer to our Counterparty Risk Methodology.

5.4.1 Servicing disruption risk

A jump to default of a transaction's servicer would result in either a loss for investors or a temporary interruption of payments on the notes. Compared with performing portfolios, NPL portfolios are more complex to service and may have smaller markets for suitable servicers depending on the specific jurisdiction.

The length of a servicer replacement process depends, among other factors, on the depth of servicer markets, the ease with which a new servicer can access information on receivables and obligors and the operational complexity of migrating all relevant data to a new platform. Adequate back-up servicer arrangements, such as the appointment at closing of a 'warm'/'hot' back-up servicer or back-up servicer facilitator, can make the servicer transition process smoother and mitigate the risk of missed payments on the notes.

5.4.2 Servicer commingling risk

Some NPL transactions almost eliminate commingling risk by instructing debtors to pay directly into the issuer's account. However, collections could still be received directly by the servicer or originator, depending on the legal process or out-of-court arrangement.

If commingling risk cannot be fully delinked from the servicer and the originator, our analysis may incorporate any uncovered exposure by considering the entity's likelihood of default and the amount of collections at risk. For more detail, refer to our Counterparty Risk Methodology.

5.5 Legal analysis

Legal risks arise from three main sources: i) the assets and their transfer to the special purpose vehicle (e.g. true sale); ii) the special purpose vehicle issuing the rated debt and its legal structure (e.g. bankruptcy remoteness); and iii) the transaction parties (e.g. enforceability of contractual obligations by the transaction parties). We review legal opinions to gain comfort on our assumptions regarding relevant legal issues.

For NPL transactions specifically, we focus also on: i) the validity of claims against defaulted debtors and the quality of receivables documentation; ii) the validity of rights assigned to the issuer over originators' liquidation proceeds; iii) potential liabilities for the issuer arising from counter-claims initiated by debtors; and iv) the robustness of representations and warranties given by the relevant provider[4].

Further details can be found in our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology.

6. Complementary analysis: data quality and monitoring

6.1 Integration of ESG factor into our analysis

If environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations are relevant to certain areas affecting credit risk, those are reflected in our structured finance ratings, as described in our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology,.

6.2 Data adequacy

The availability of representative and reliable data is a critical input to our analytical framework for deriving expected recovery amounts and recovery timing. As part of our analysis, we assess the adequacy and completeness of the information received. Where data limitations are identified, we may highlight these constraints in our analysis and request additional information if the available data is insufficient to form a robust view of the transaction's risk profile.

6.3 Historical performance and portfolio information

We rely on historical information that represents the assets to be securitised. Segment-specific information is relevant when: i) the segments' weights differ to those in the entire historical sample; ii) these weights have materially changed over time; and iii) the characteristics of contract types in the portfolio differ significantly. We also ensure performance references are sufficiently granular to derive statistically significant estimates. Data on the servicer's experience regarding recovery rates and recovery timing is also important, given the servicer's crucial role in an NPL portfolio's performance.

6.4 No portfolio data template

We do not use a proprietary template for NPL portfolios and welcome different templates if the information contained is relevant for analysing the assets' risks. Section 7.3 provides a guideline on the typical line-by-line portfolio information most relevant for NPL securitisations.

6.5 Data checks

We assess the plausibility of the information received from originators and other sources. Additional information or clarifications may be requested from an issuer or its agents if available information conflicts with our understanding.

NPL pool data is particularly complex as it contains details on each position, sometimes even from different sources. We scrutinise the data and discuss any relevant inconsistencies with the relevant transaction parties. Significant data quality limitations could lead to a qualitative adjustment of assumptions.

Agreed-upon procedures performed by reputable, independent auditors highlight differences between the data provided by the originator/seller that we use for our rating and the original documents or computer files containing such data.

We will review the reliability of information by examining the alignment of interests between originators and noteholders, and/or the independence and experience of the parties' providing information for the rating analysis.

Conference calls and operational review visits also provide us with more detail on information received. We may request additional information to better understand the processes presented during the operational review visit or to gain more clarity on the assets being securitised.

6.6 Rating sensitivity

Our analytical framework for structured finance transactions is designed to result in rating stability for high investment-grade ratings.

---

[4] In case the set of representations and warranties is weak and/or it covers only a certain share of the portfolio, we might apply a tailor-made haircut to the expected recoveries.

Through the publication of sensitivity tests, our rating action releases illustrate the sensitivity of the ratings to shifts in the expected recovery rate and timing, but they are not indicative of expected or likely scenarios. This information provides investors with another perspective on the resilience of the rated tranches.

We typically conduct the following sensitivity tests:

- A decrease in secured and unsecured recovery rates by 10%.

- An increase in the recovery lag by one year.

6.7 Monitoring

The ratings are monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed at least once a year. Scope monitors NPL transactions based on broad information sources, including performance reports produced by the servicer, servicers´ business plans, and a proprietary database of NPL asset sales. Outstanding credit ratings rely on the same methodological principles as new credit ratings. However, the scope of the analysis and the methods applied for transactions' monitoring differ from those applied to new rating assignments. Ongoing monitoring is performed through the evaluation of key performance metrics and the reassessment of underlying assumptions over time. This includes benchmarking against peer transactions and reviewing performance in relation to the rating change drivers identified in prior periodic reviews. The analysis is undertaken within the context of Scope's forward-looking outlook for the relevant asset class, incorporating any material updates to the special servicer's business plan, as well as macroeconomic conditions, sector-specific trends, and broader market risks, including interest rate volatility.

The monitoring process also considers potential rating implications arising from updates to the transaction's liability structure, key counterparty exposures, and liquidity provisions. If any observed changes are considered immaterial, we do not require to re-run or update the tools and models supporting the ratings. Some examples can be found in our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology.

We assess a broad range of performance drivers and risk factors that may materially affect transaction performance. These include the timing of cash flows, portfolio composition, borrower affordability and profitability, recovery cost assumptions, collateral valuation, unsecured recovery expectations, the effectiveness of hedging arrangements, updates to the servicer's strategy, liquidity coverage, and counterparty risk. This assessment allows us to evaluate the resilience of the transaction under the B case and the rating-conditional stressed scenarios. In addition, it allows us to identify potential vulnerabilities, and assess whether current assumptions related to recoveries, timing, and expenses remain appropriate. If our assessment indicates material deterioration or improvement in these factors, we update key assumptions — such as SVHs, unsecured recovery rate, and recovery timing — and, where appropriate, re-run tools and models to reflect the revised inputs.

Timing of collections. The expected timing of recoveries is a key driver of projected cash flows and structural performance metrics. We compare actual collections against our expectations and those set out in the servicer's business plan. Delays or reductions in cash flows may negatively affect transaction liquidity, the timely payment of obligations, and the potential activation of structural triggers.

Changes in portfolio characteristics. Variations in the composition or characteristics of the securitised portfolio can materially affect transaction risk. We monitor the evolution of asset stratification over time, including changes in claim type (secured vs. unsecured), borrower concentration, and the stage of legal procedures. Material deviations from the original pool profile may impact recovery expectations and reduce the relevance of prior assumptions.

Profitability of resolved borrowers. We monitor the realised profitability of resolved borrowers - defined as those whose exposures have been fully recovered, settled, or written off - against the expected profitability at transaction inception. This is measured through metrics such as profitability ratios (discounted or undiscounted). Persistent underperformance relative to expectations may indicate outdated business plan assumptions or shifts in resolution dynamics, which could result in adjustments to forward-looking expectations.

Rating-conditional SVHs. Our rating-conditional SVHs are designed to capture forward-looking market value and liquidity risks associated with the underlying collateral (see section 5.1.2.1). These haircuts are calibrated using a combination of proprietary data, servicer-provided information, and relevant market benchmarks. As part of the monitoring process, we assess whether the applied SVHs remain appropriate in light of actual asset sales outcomes and evolving real estate market conditions. Adjustments to SVHs may be warranted if transaction-specific developments or market-wide trends indicate a material deviation from initial expectations.

Recovery expenses. Recovery costs directly impact the net cash flows available to noteholders. We assess whether incurred expenses remain in line with initial assumptions and monitor emerging trends that may indicate rising costs pressures. Persistent

expense overruns may indicate inefficiencies in the servicing process or structural challenges within the recovery framework, potentially prompting a reassessment of net recovery expectations.

Unsecured recoveries. We monitor actual recoveries on unsecured exposures and compare them against initial assumptions. Material deviations may trigger a reassessment of expected recovery levels, particularly in the context of changes in macroeconomic conditions, the legal and enforcement framework, or observed trends in servicer performance. Recovery expectations for unsecured exposures are typically segmented by procedure and borrower type to reflect the differences in recovery dynamics.

Hedge Adequacy. We assess the effectiveness of interest rate hedging arrangements in mitigating risks associated with floating-rate liabilities. Our analysis considers whether the hedge structure adequately offsets interest rate volatility under both base case and stress scenarios. Material deviations from assumed interest rate paths, or structural limitations within the hedging framework, may reduce available excess spread and weaken the transaction's ability to withstand adverse market conditions.

Servicer's updated business plan analysis. We review updates to the servicer's business plan, with particular attention to revisions in projected cash flows, legal costs, or recovery timelines that reflect observed transaction performance. In parallel, we assess whether the updated projections are sufficient to cover the payment obligations under the rated notes. We benchmark these revised projections against our rating-conditional recovery vectors to evaluate their credibility and consistency with our expectations. Where the servicer presents strong evidence that the updated business plan offers a reliable forward-looking view, we incorporate the revised business plan projections into our analytical assumptions.

Recovery strategies. We assess the recovery strategies adopted by the servicer to determine their alignment with the objective of maximising value for noteholders. Strategies that appear to prioritise short-term cash flows over long-term recovery potential may indicate a misalignment of interests between the servicer and noteholders. For example, a preference for low-yield out-of-court settlements, limited use of legal enforcement mechanisms, or rapid asset disposals at material discounts may reflect servicer incentives that are not fully aligned with the transaction's recovery objectives. Where such potential misalignments are identified, we may apply qualitative adjustments to our recovery assumptions to account for the associated downside risk to transaction performance.

Liquidity. We assess if available liquidity sources, such as cash reserves or liquidity lines, are sufficient to cover senior fees and interest payments on non-deferrable classes during temporary collection shortfalls or in the event of a servicer disruption.

Counterparty risk analysis. We review counterparty risk and monitor any associated triggers, which may result in required actions, such as collateral posting, or counterparties' substitution.

7. Appendix

7.1 Rating process: worked example

This section provides an illustrative example of the steps applied to analyse an Italian secured and unsecured NPL portfolio. The assumptions in this example are not prescriptive. They are merely provided to illustrate our deterministic approach[5], under which rating-conditional stresses are applied to B case assumptions (i.e. higher stresses as the instrument's target rating increases). Our bottom-up analytical approach allows transaction-specific differentiation for several factors, such as the quality and type of collateral, the soundness of property appraisals, exposure to specific regions, and the servicer's capabilities.

7.1.1 Analysis of secured portfolio segment

Recovery rate assumptions

We typically give credit to property appraisals conducted by independent third parties; these form the starting point of our analysis. We apply a series of adjustments and rating-conditional stresses to these appraisal values, to estimate realisable collateral disposal proceeds on a line-by-line basis, which we then aggregate on a portfolio basis.

Realisable collateral disposal proceeds =

initial appraisal value

x (1 + house price index change between appraisal value date and current date[6])

Figure 1: Example of house price index
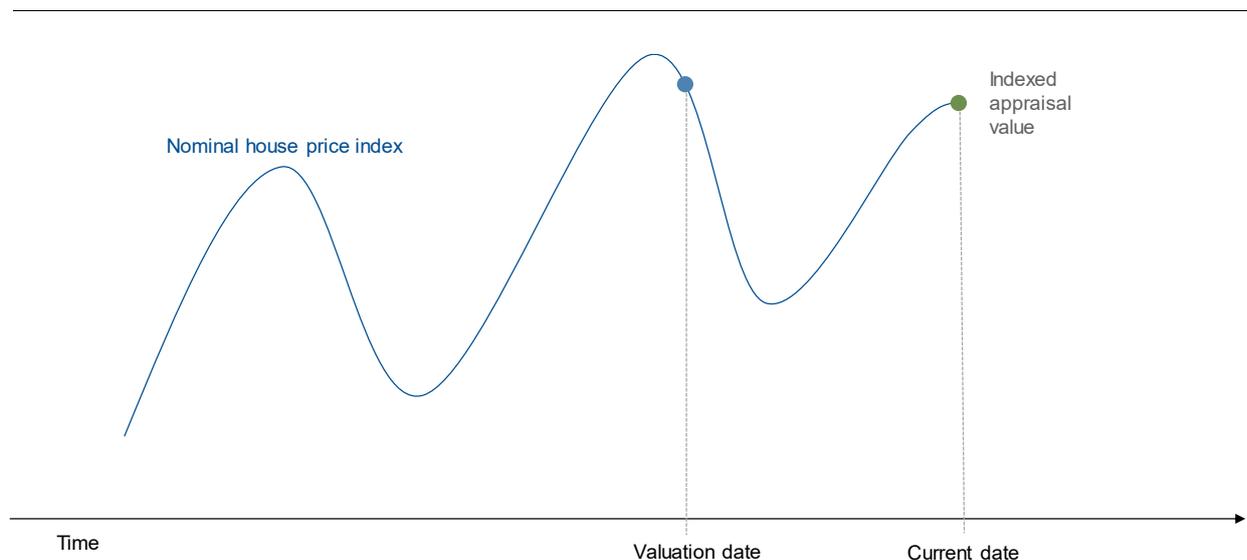
Source: Scope Ratings

---

x (1 – rating-conditional valuation type haircuts[7])

Figure 2: Example of rating-conditional valuation type haircuts

Level	Full or drive-by	Desktop	Other [8]
B	0%	4.0%	8.0%
BB	0%	4.5%	9.0%
BBB	0%	5.0%	10.0%
A	0%	5.5%	11.0%

Source: Scope Ratings

x (1 - forward-looking, rating-conditional property price change[6])

Figure 3: Example of rating-conditional assumptions on property price changes

Level / Region	Inland – metropolitan cities									Inland – rest of provinces			Islands	
	Milan (north-west)	Turin (north-west)	Genoa (north-west)	Bologna (north-east)	Venice (north-east)	Rome (centre)	Florence (centre)	Naples (south)	Bari (south)	North	Centre	South	Metropolitan cities	Rest of provinces
B	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
BB	5.00	6.40	7.20	4.00	5.00	9.40	7.60	8.20	6.60	5.80	8.40	9.20	8.20	9.20
BBB	10.00	9.80	10.40	8.00	10.00	15.80	13.20	12.40	11.20	10.60	13.80	14.40	12.40	14.40
A	15.00	13.20	13.60	12.00	15.00	22.20	18.80	16.60	15.80	15.40	19.20	19.60	16.60	19.60

Source: Scope Ratings

The market-value decline for the B rating level in this example is based on our outlook on the Italian property market and reflects the impact on prices from the Covid-19 crisis.

x (1 – rating-conditional fire-sale discounts[6])

---

[8] For instance, Italian court valuations (CTU).

Figure 4: Example of rating-conditional assumptions on fire-sale discounts

Level	Residential	Non-residential
B	34.0%	40.0%
BB	38.0%	45.0%
BBB	42.5%	50.0%
A	47.0%	55.0%

Source: Scope Ratings

x (1 +/- additional adjustments)

We also typically apply additional adjustments to factor in other transaction-specific features, such as borrower concentrations, security value reductions for loans secured by second-lien collateral or syndicated loans, qualitative adjustments reflecting our assessment of the servicer's capabilities and the soundness of its business plan, or the quality and independence of the appraisal process (lower haircuts are applicable, for instance, if property appraisals already capture liquidity risk).

The last step in the analysis is to cap final disposal proceeds at the lower of realisable disposal proceeds, loan gross book value, and the mortgage value:

Final disposal proceeds =
Min (realisable disposal proceeds, loan gross book value, mortgage value)

The process is conducted on a line-by-line basis and then aggregated at portfolio level. The chart below illustrates the outcome of such an analysis for a theoretical transaction, under a B case scenario, which is the most likely of the scenarios, and under a BBB rating-conditional stress scenario. Lower recovery rate assumptions under the BBB stress result from our rating-conditional assumptions (e.g. market-value-decline, fire-sale and valuation haircuts). Conversely, recovery caps regarding the gross book value and mortgage amount generally have an impact at lower rating stresses. Note that in this example, we assume the portfolio benefits from a nominal property price recovery under the B case scenario.

Figure 5: Example of recovery rate assumptions
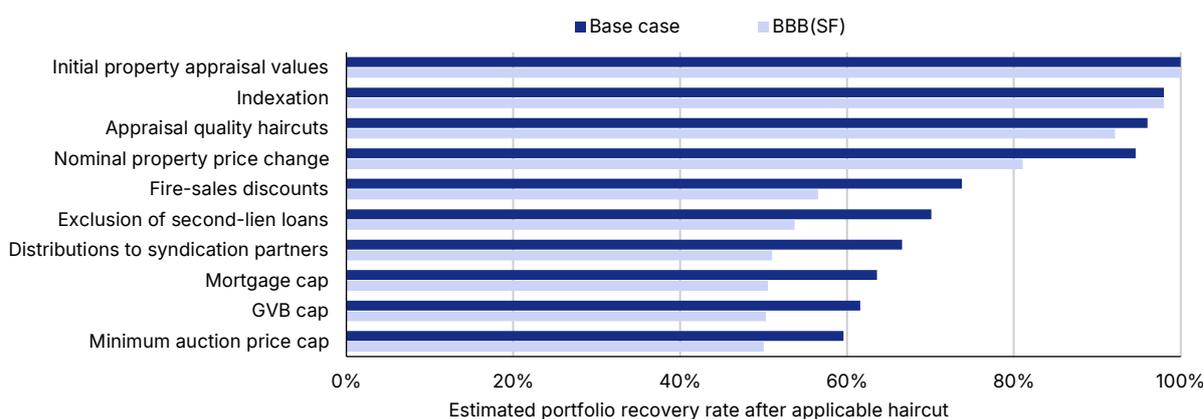
Source: Scope Ratings

Recovery timing assumptions

The next step is to estimate recovery timing. This analysis is also conducted on a line-by-line basis. We assume secured recoveries are received only once.

The total length of a recovery process is mainly determined by the efficiency of the assigned court and the type of legal proceeding. In the following table, Italian courts are grouped into seven categories ranging from the most efficient (group 1) to the least efficient (group 7) in terms of average court timing. Our classification is based on an analysis of official statistics. Most courts are concentrated within groups 2 to 4, which are reasonably distributed across all Italian regions. On average, northern regions tend to have more efficient tribunals.

Figure 6: Example of assumptions on the length of Italian legal proceedings (in years)[9]

Court group	Efficiency	Bankruptcy proceedings	Non-bankruptcy proceedings	Percentage of courts
1	Most efficient	4.0	2.0	5%
2	Above average	6.0	3.0	32%
3	Upper average	8.0	4.0	26%
4	Lower average	10.0	5.0	23%
5	Below average	12.0	6.0	7%
6	Well below average	14.0	7.0	4%
7	Least efficient	18.0	9.0	4%

Source: Scope Ratings' calculations based on Italian Ministry of Justice data

Our recovery timing expectations are typically specific to the transaction, based, among other factors, on the stage of proceedings at closing, the servicer's capabilities, and the eventual applicability of out-of-court workout plans. We also regularly update our statistical analysis on the average market length of recovery proceedings.

Rating-conditionality is captured through stresses (as shown below in years) that are added to the expected recovery timing represented above. For example, a BBB scenario assumption for bankruptcy proceedings in court group 4 would be 12 years, calculated as 10 years (court group 4, bankruptcy proceeding) plus two years (BBB rating-conditional stress, bankruptcy proceeding).

Figure 7: Example of rating-conditional stresses by type of legal proceeding (in years)

Level	Bankruptcy proceedings	Non-bankruptcy proceedings
B	0.00	0.00
BB	1.00	0.50
BBB	2.00	1.00
A	3.00	1.50

Source: Scope Ratings

The analysis of the amount and timing of recoveries results in rating-conditional gross recovery vectors. Procedural costs and servicer fees are examples of further layers of stress that we typically incorporate into the transaction's cash flow allocation features to estimate net recoveries. The chart below shows the estimated gross recovery timing vectors for a hypothetical transaction, under a B case and under a BBB stress. The longer recovery timing under the BBB stress mainly results from the added stresses as detailed above. It may also result from transaction-specific adjustments such as the mapping of missing information on proceedings, or from rating-conditional sensitivities to the assumed quality of the assigned courts.

---

[9] This table is based on cash-in-court distribution timing. Recovery amounts are usually held by the relevant court for a period of time before being distributed to the creditors.

Figure 8: Example of rating-conditional gross recovery vectors
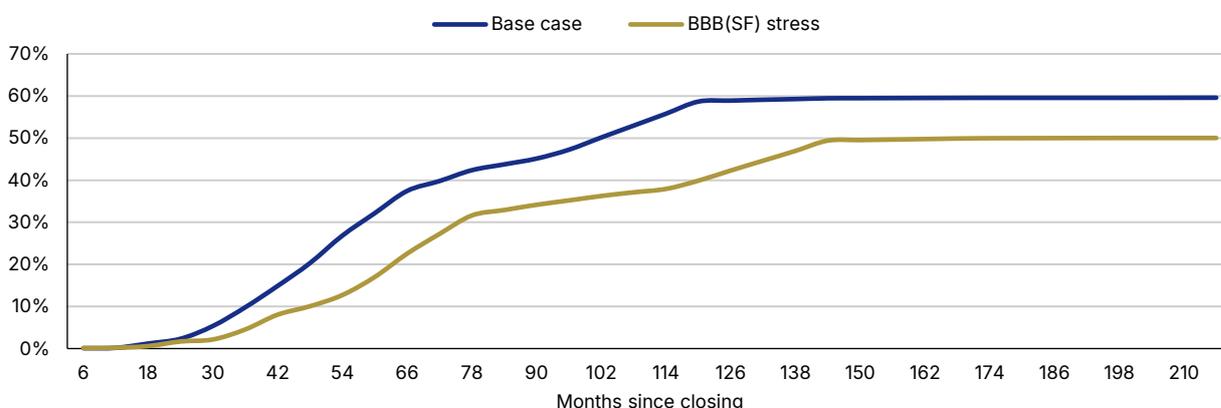
Source: Scope Ratings

7.1.2 Analysis of the unsecured portfolio segment

The starting point is the analysis of originator- or servicer-specific historical recovery vintage data, which we use to derive expected lifetime recovery rates and timing assumptions. If transaction-specific data is not available, we rely on market-wide data, adjusted to reflect our view on the servicer's capabilities and quality as well as any features specific to the securitised portfolio. We may also adjust our recovery assumptions based on the soundness of the servicer's business plan. If relevant, we split the portfolio into segments (such as small, medium and large loans), or exposures into either bankruptcy or non-bankruptcy proceedings. Portfolio segmentation is relevant if the weights of portfolio segments materially differ to those embedded in the historical vintage data, or if the portfolio is materially exposed to a specific portfolio segment.

Second, we apply rating-conditional haircuts to expected lifetime recovery rates. Haircuts are tiered to capture higher stresses as the target rating becomes higher. The size of the haircuts is based mainly on the granularity of the underlying data and the stability of recovery rates over time. Intermediate rating-level haircuts are derived though an interpolation between the B haircut (0%) and AAA haircut.

Figure 9: Example of rating-conditional recovery rate haircuts

Rating stress	Haircut
B	0%
BB	8%
BBB	16%
A	24%

Source: Scope Ratings

We also test the sensitivity of the ratings to a lag in recovery timing and, if material, may apply deterministic stresses to extend the weighted average timing of expected collections.

The third step in the analysis consists of deriving loan-by-loan rating-conditional recovery rates over the remaining life, considering the ageing of each position at the time of its transfer to the securitisation vehicle. The higher the ageing of the loan, the lower the expected recovery rate, as marginal recovery rates typically decrease over time. For instance, the chart below shows marginal recovery rates for three different loans under a B case scenario. Loan A recently defaulted at the point of its

transfer to the securitisation vehicle, resulting in an expected remaining-life recovery rate of 30% in accordance with the B case lifetime recovery expectation depicted in step 1 above. Loan B defaulted two years before its transfer to the securitisation vehicle, resulting in a lower remaining-life recovery expectation of 22.52%. Finally, loan C defaulted six years before its transfer, resulting in a remaining-life recovery expectation of only 8.25%.

Figure 10: Marginal recovery rates (B case)
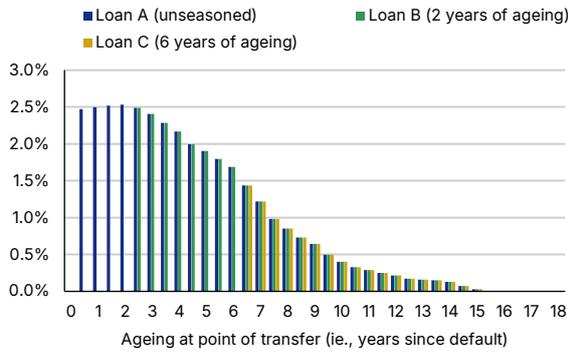
Source: Scope Ratings

Figure 11: Cumulative remaining life recoveries (B case)
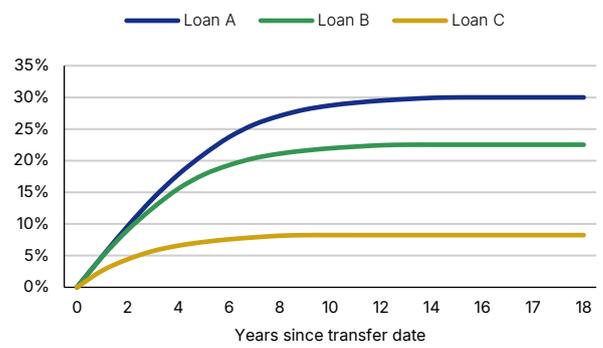
Source: Scope Ratings

The final analytical step is to aggregate line-by-line recovery assumptions into portfolio-level rating-conditional recovery vectors which account for the weighted average ageing of the unsecured portfolio.

Figure 12: Seasoned portfolio recovery assumptions
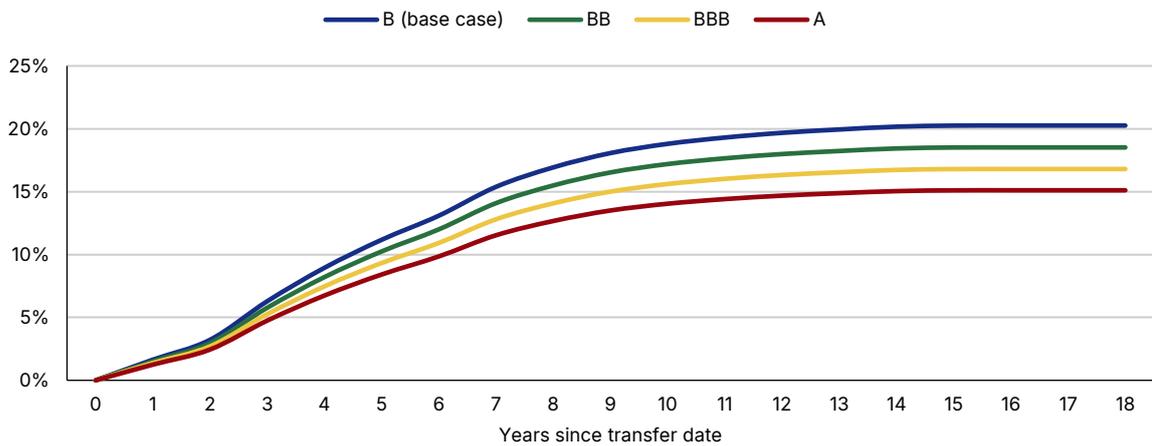
Source: Scope Ratings

7.2   Illustrative example: stochastic modelling of unsecured loans

Recoveries for unsecured loans might, by nature, be clustered around either full recovery or no recovery with only few intermediate observations. This pattern is confirmed by market data from the Bank of Italy [10]. Figure 13 below provides an example of the distribution of unsecured recovery rates for a representative sample of more than 100,000 unsecured positions observed on the Italian market.

Figure 13: Distribution of unsecured recovery rates
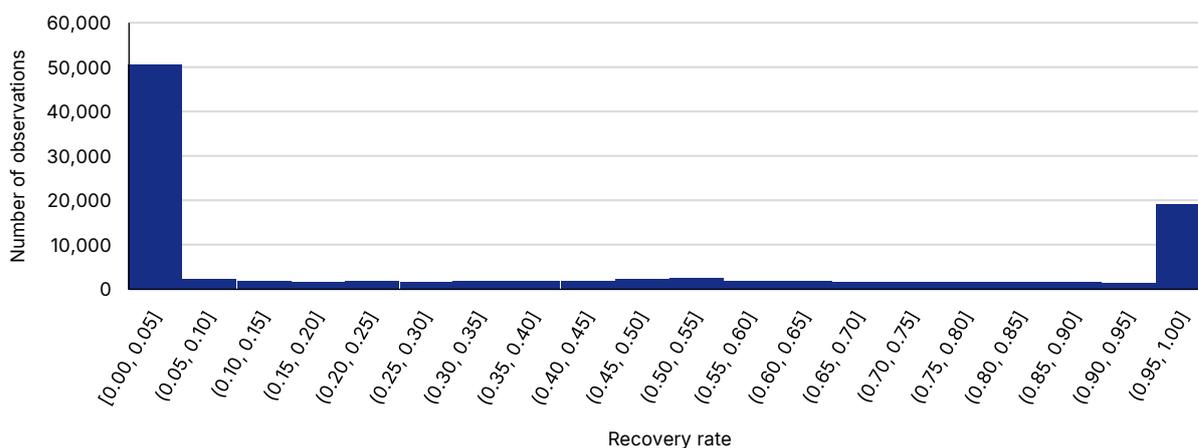
Source: Recovery rates for unsecured loans gathered by Scope Ratings

As the average recovery rate is largely driven by fully recovered loans, we simplify the modelling by assuming a loan has either full recovery (100% with a probability of p), or no recovery (0% with a probability of 1-p), with the two outcomes being mutually exclusive. We then use vintage data to construct a distribution for the probability of observing a full recovery of the loans in the pool.

$$Probability\ of\ full\ recovery = p \qquad\qquad (1)$$

$$Probability\ of\ no\ recovery = 1 - p \qquad\qquad (2)$$

For a portfolio with k number of loans, the expected average recovery rate is as follows:

$$E(r) = \frac{(100\% * p * k + 0\% * (1-p) * k)}{k} = p \qquad\qquad (3)$$

For full recoveries, we focus on estimating the distribution of the probability rather than one value of the probability, given that the latter may be unknown.

Before a transaction closes there is usually no data on the pool-specific recovery rate. We normally estimate the average lifetime recovery rate for the pool's unsecured loans (by cluster, if relevant) based on historical data analysis for similar unsecured loans (as described above in section 5.1.2.2). By using equation (3) the average lifetime expected recovery rate can be set equal to the probability of a full recovery (*p),* assuming either full recovery or no recovery for each single loan.

Under a stochastic approach, we consider the different possible values of the portfolio average lifetime recovery rate multiplied by their probabilities of occurrence, as given by the distribution.

The distribution of lifetime unsecured recovery rates does not factor in the seasoning of the loans (i.e., the fact that unsecured loans which are sold to the issuer are often already declared as defaulted for some time before being sold). As described in section 5.1.2.2 above, future recoveries for loans with a higher seasoning are usually lower than for loans recently declared as defaulted. The final step is to obtain future recoveries by applying a timing vector (see also section 5.1.3.3) for which the recovery rate for each loan is adjusted based on its seasoning.

During the monitoring phase, actual recoveries on unsecured loans will be available together with the updated seasoning for open positions. Consequently, we may update the distribution to incorporate actual performance data. In this way, we can use the new information to update both the mean and volatility of the distribution.

―――――
[10] See for example Modelling Downturn Loss Given Default, 2012 Raffaella Calabrese.

7.3   Indicative data templates

This appendix contains a general template of a data tape and of servicer or originator historical data with the information we may use in our NPL portfolio analysis.

Please note that the information contained in the template is not exhaustive or required but is intended to serve as an illustration for reference purposes. Other types of information may be more relevant for a given pool. Originators and arrangers are therefore encouraged to contact us if alternative information is available for the rating analysis or if there are any questions regarding the template.

Limited or poor-quality data could affect our ability to rate a transaction.

Link to download the template in Excel.

Contacts

Antonio Casado
Managing Director
+49-30-27891-228
a.casado@scoperatings.com

Paula Lichtensztein
Senior Representative
+49-30-27-891-224
p.lichtensztein@scoperatings.com

Davide Nesa
Senior Director
+39-02-94-758-558
d.nesa@scoperatings.com

Leonardo Scavo
Associate Director
+39-02-3054-4992
l.scavo@scoperatings.com

Scope Ratings GmbH

Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin

Phone: +49 30 27891-0

Fax: +49 30 27891-100

info@scoperatings.com

Scope Ratings UK Limited

52 Grosvenor Gardens

London SW1W 0AU

Phone: +44 20 7824 5180

info@scoperatings.com

in

Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

Scope contacts

scoperatings.com

Disclaimer