

# Alba 11 SPV S.r.l.

## Italian Lease ABS



Scope  
Ratings

### Ratings

Class	Rating	Notional (EUR m)	% of the notes	CE (% assets)	Coupon	Final maturity
Class A1	AAA <sub>SF</sub>	498.7	39.6%	60.0%	3mE + 0.70%	September 2040
Class A2	AA <sub>SF</sub>	300.0	23.8%	36.0%	3mE + 0.85%	September 2040
Class B	A <sub>SF</sub>	143.6	11.4%	24.5%	3mE + 1.35%	September 2040
Class C	BB+ <sub>SF</sub>	131.1	10.4%	14.0%	3mE + 1.85%	September 2040
Class J <sup>1</sup>	NR	187.0	14.8%		3mE + 2.00%	September 2040

Our quantitative analysis is based on the portfolio dated 10 May 2020, provided by the arranger. Scope's Structured Finance Ratings constitute an opinion about relative credit risks and reflect the expected loss associated with the payments contractually promised by an instrument on a particular payment date or by its legal maturity. See Scope's website for its [SF Rating Definitions](#).

### Transaction details

Purpose	Liquidity / funding
Issuer	Alba 11 SPV S.r.l.
Originator/servicer	Alba Leasing S.p.A.
Account bank	Citibank N.A., Milan Branch
Asset class	Lease receivables
Assets	EUR 1,247.8m
Issue date	25 June 2020
Legal final maturity	27 September 2040
Payment frequency	Quarterly
Payment dates	27 March, June, September and December

The transaction is a static true-sale cash securitisation of Italian lease receivables originated by Alba Leasing S.p.A. (Alba). The portfolio comprises leases mainly granted to Italian SMEs (77.3%), and smaller amounts to larger corporate borrowers (14.9%) and individual entrepreneurs (7.8%) used to finance transportation assets (20.2%), equipment (56.6%), real estate properties (22.3%) and air, naval & rail assets (1.0%). This transaction is not exposed to residual value risk because the assets' residual value is not securitised.

### Rating rationale (summary)

The ratings reflect the notes' protection against portfolio losses, provided by the quality of the underlying collateral and by the transactions legal and financial structure. The ratings are mainly driven by the securitised portfolio's characteristics and its expected performance as well as the servicer's abilities and incentives. Scope accounted for the current macro-economic scenario, taking a forward-looking view on the macro-economic developments.

Class A1 and A2 notes are protected by their senior position and benefit, respectively, from 60.0% and 36.0% of credit enhancement from subordination. Class B and class C notes benefit, respectively, from 24.5% and 14.0% of credit enhancement. Furthermore, a debt service reserve provides liquidity support to all rated notes.

<sup>1</sup> Class J funds a portion of the portfolio (EUR 174.5m) as of the closing date, but also the debt service reserve amount (EUR 12.5m), which is included in this figure.

### Analytical Team

Leonardo Scavo  
+39 02 9475 9859  
[l.scavo@scoperatings.com](mailto:l.scavo@scoperatings.com)

Martin Hartmann  
+49 30 27891 304  
[m.hartmann@scoperatings.com](mailto:m.hartmann@scoperatings.com)

### Team Leader

David Bergman  
+39 02 3031 5838  
[d.bergman@scoperatings.com](mailto:d.bergman@scoperatings.com)

### Related Research

[Covid-19 – Structured Finance research highlights \(May 2020\)](#)

[Household financial resilience put to the test \(May 2020\)](#)

[Covid-19 and SME ABS: liquidity crunch or fundamental decline? \(April 2020\)](#)

[Covid-19: no immediate Italian NPL wave but defaults set to rise from 2021 \(April 2020\)](#)

### Scope Ratings GmbH

Lennéstraße 5  
10785 Berlin  
Tel. +49 30 27891 0  
Fax +49 30 27891 100  
[info@scoperatings.com](mailto:info@scoperatings.com)  
[www.scoperatings.com](http://www.scoperatings.com)

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The ratings also reflect: i) the subordination of class C interest payments to class B principal if cumulative portfolio defaults exceed 12.5% of the portfolio's initial notional, and ii) the subordination of class B interest payments to class A principal if cumulative portfolio defaults exceed 35.0%. All rated notes benefit from a mechanism linked to cumulative portfolio defaults, which traps excess spread to ensure sufficient collateralisation.

The ratings address exposures to the key transaction counterparties. In order to assess the issuer's exposure to credit counterparty risks Scope considered counterparty substitution provisions in the transaction, counterparty ratings from Scope, when available, or public ratings.

## Rating drivers and mitigants

### Positive rating drivers

**Static portfolio.** The portfolio will start to amortise immediately after closing, reducing the risk of performance volatility compared to revolving transactions.

**Back-up servicer.** The transaction benefits from back-up servicer Securitisation Services S.p.A., which can take over within 30 business days if needed. Securitisation Services S.p.A. cooperates with two other back-up servicers, Agenzia Italia S.p.A. and Trebi Generalconsult S.r.l.

**No residual value risk.** Investors are not exposed to the risk that obligors do not exercise the residual option, or to the possible loss of residual value upon the originator's liquidation. The issuer benefits from interest paid on the residual value during the life of each lease contract, which gradually increases the excess spread available to cover defaults and losses.

**Short lifetime exposure.** The portfolio of lease receivables has a short remaining weighted average life of 3.2 years.

**No set-off risk.** No borrowers have any deposits or derivative contracts with Alba.

### Upside rating-change drivers

**Faster-than-expected portfolio amortisation.** Better-than-expected performance of the assets, as well as faster-than-expected portfolio amortisation if credit enhancement builds up before credit losses crystallise, may positively impact the ratings.

### Negative rating drivers and mitigants

**Unsecured recoveries.** We have relied on unsecured recoveries from obligors and guarantors because there is no guarantee that Alba's bankruptcy estate will include asset sale proceeds from defaulted lessees.

**Liquidity reserve.** The debt service reserve provides limited liquidity to support Class A coupon payments. Under the stressed assumptions of 1% servicer costs and a three-month Euribor at 2.5%, the reserve will only cover around four months of interest for Class A notes. However, Scope does not anticipate a rapid rise in interest rates over the expected life of Class A. The combined waterfall gives additional support to interest payments on the notes and senior costs because principal collections can be used to pay such items in the waterfall.

**Claw-back risk.** Claw-back risk related to repurchased receivables is high compared to peer transaction rated by Scope as the originator is entitled to buy back up to 17% of the portfolio on cumulative basis and 2% on quarterly basis.

### Downside rating-change drivers

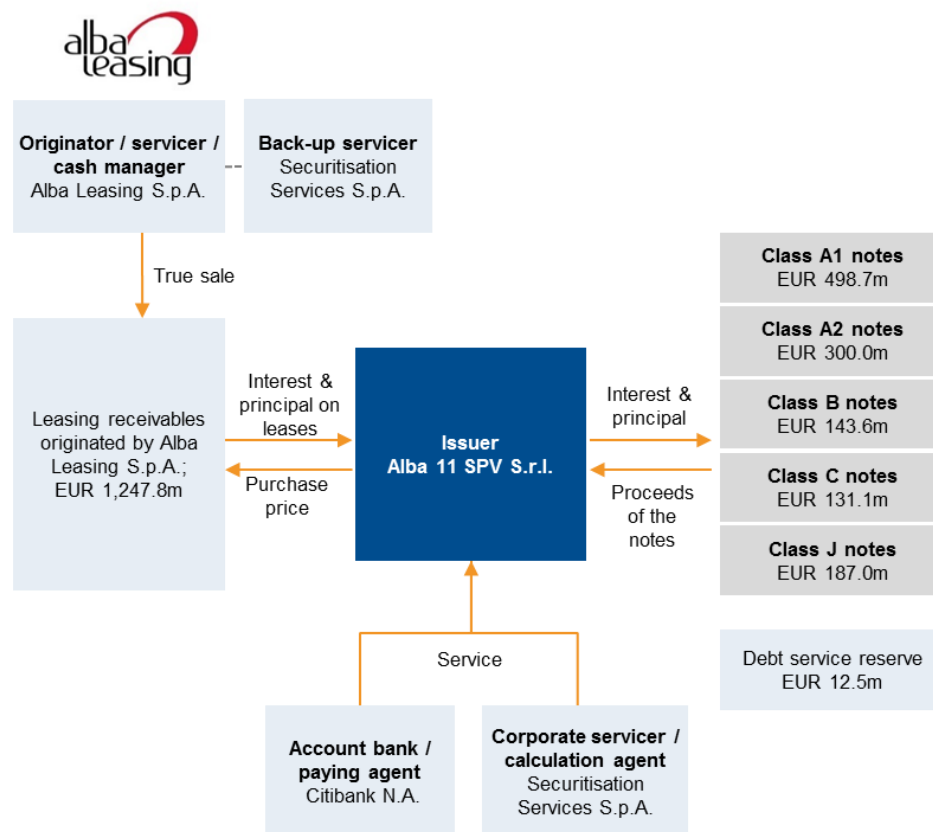
**Worse-than-expected asset performance.** Worse-than-expected performance of the assets as well as a deterioration of the Italian macroeconomic environment could negatively impact the ratings.

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## 1. Transaction summary

**Figure 1: Transaction diagram**



Source: Transaction documents and Scope

Alba 11 SPV S.r.l. is Alba's eleventh securitisation backed by performing leasing receivables. The transaction is backed by a EUR 1,247.8m portfolio of fully amortising lease receivables with no residual value risk. The lease receivables were granted to Italian borrowers (mainly SMEs) to finance the acquisition of transportation assets, equipment, real estate properties and air, naval and rail assets.

## 2. Asset analysis

### 2.1. Securitised assets

The portfolio comprises lease receivables used to finance transportation assets, equipment, real estate properties and air, naval and rail assets. Compared with Alba's total lease book, the portfolio will benefit from a positive selection as eligibility criteria exclude, among other things, exposures that are more than 30 days in arrears at closing.

The lease portfolio as of May 2020 has approximately 1.3 years of seasoning, a weighted average remaining term to maturity of 5.7 years, and a weighted average remaining life of 3.2 years. The lease receivables were originated between 2010 and 2020; 93.9% of these from 2018 onwards. Eligibility criteria stipulate that all lease receivables transferred to the portfolio have at least one regularly paid instalment.

Most leases in the portfolio are paid monthly (98.8%) at a floating rate (94.7%). Around 94.4% of the pool pays a floating interest rate referenced to three-month Euribor; 5.3% pay a fixed rate; 0.3% pay a floating rate referenced to one-month Euribor.

**The assets' residual value is not securitised**

There is no residual value risk since the residual value is not securitised. On the other hand, the special purpose vehicle benefits from interest paid on the residual value, which increases excess spread over time. The standard amortisation scheme is French.

The leases were mainly granted to Italian SMEs (77.3%), with smaller amounts to larger corporate borrowers (14.9%) and individual entrepreneurs (7.8%).

The asset analysis was performed over three portfolio segments (see Figure 2). The original pool included four portfolio segments: Transport, Equipment, Real Estate and Air, Naval & Rail. In our analysis we grouped together the Transport segment with the Air, Naval & Rail segment, due to the latter's very small size.

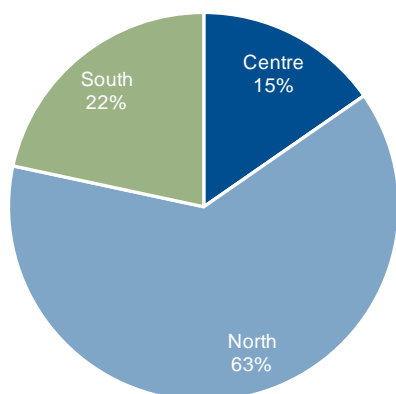
**Figure 2: Portfolio segments split by asset type**

Segment	Description	Share
<b>Transport and Air, Naval &amp; Rail<sup>2</sup></b>	Transport: vehicles, motor vehicles, cars, light lorries, commercial vehicles, industrial vehicles and other motorised vehicles excluding aircraft Air, Naval & Rail: ships, vessels, aeroplanes and trains	21.1%
<b>Equipment</b>	Instrumental assets (e.g. machinery, equipment and/or plants)	56.6%
<b>Real estate</b>	Instrumental commercial real estate properties (including industrial facilities, shops, warehouses, supermarkets and artisan workshops)	22.3%

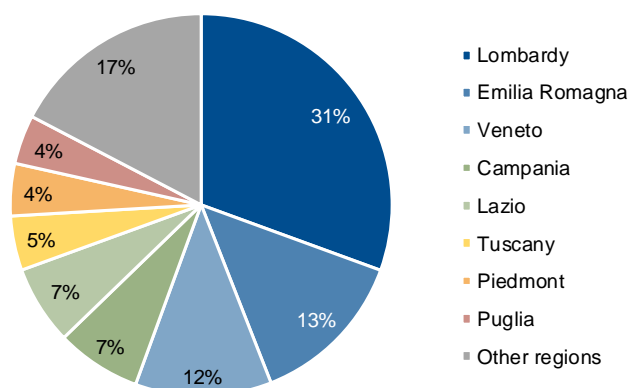
**2.1.1 Granular portfolio with no relevant concentrations**

The portfolio is granular and well diversified across sectors. It is more concentrated in northern Italy, which is the centre of the country's economic activity. The largest obligor group represents only 0.58% of the portfolio and the top 10 obligors account for 4.64% of the pool's outstanding balance.

**Figure 3: Regional distribution, % of remaining principal balance**



**Figure 4: Regions by % of remaining principal balance**



Source: Alba, Scope

**The rated notes benefit from 2.6% gross excess spread**

**2.1.2 Excess spread**

The rated notes benefit from the transaction's excess spread – around 2.6% of gross asset yield – which can be used to cure undercollateralisation arising from periodic defaults. In addition, excess spread will be trapped under certain trigger conditions (see Figure 8). We incorporated margin and interest rate stresses in our modelling process to

<sup>2</sup> The Air, Naval & Rail segment accounts for 1.0% of the total pool.

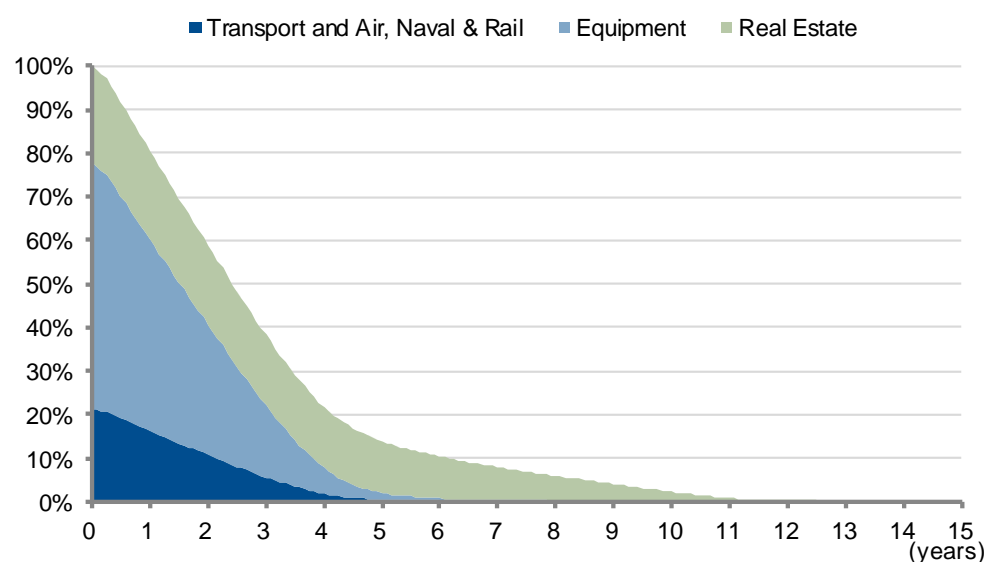
Around 45% of the pool requested a payment suspension introduced by the 'Cura Italia' decree

address: i) lower excess spread via prepayments, amortisation and defaults; ii) flexibility available to the servicer to modify the lease; and iii) interest rate mismatches between assets and liabilities.

## 2.2. Amortisation profile

The amortisation profile reflects the amortisation scheme for the three portfolio segments considered in our analysis (Figure 5). The projected amortisation profile incorporates the payment suspension granted to a portion of the pool and introduced by the 'Cura Italia' decree<sup>3</sup> following the Covid-19 outbreak in Italy. As of cut-off date, around 45% of the pool requested a payment suspension and it will be limited to the instalments due up to 30 September 2020. The suspended instalments were moved to the end of the original amortisation plan.

**Figure 5: Projected portfolio amortisation profile (0% prepayment, 0% defaults)**



Source: Alba, Scope

## 2.3. Analytical portfolio assumptions

**Figure 6: Portfolio assumptions**

	Pool	Transport and Air, Naval & Rail	Equipment	Real estate
<b>Share of portfolio</b>	100.0%	21.1%	56.6%	22.3%
<b>Mean default rate</b>	5.7%	4.0%	5.0%	9.0%
<b>Coefficient of variation</b>	77.8%	75.0%	70.0%	90.0%
<b>Base case recovery rate<sup>4</sup></b>	22.8%	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%
<b>CPR low</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>CPR high</b>	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

<sup>3</sup> Law Decree of 17 March 2020, as converted with modifications by Law No. 27 of 24 April 2020

<sup>4</sup> The average recovery assumptions for the whole pool were calculated based on each sub-pool's: i) recovery rate assumption (base case or AAA recovery rate); ii) relative size; and iii) mean default rate.

Alba vintages cover periods of severe recession in Italy

We assumed a front-loaded default term structure

### 2.3.1. Default rate analysis for portfolio

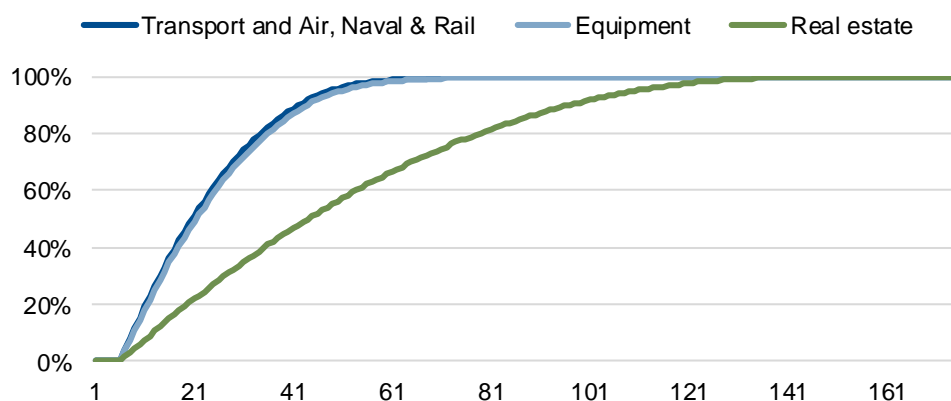
We calibrated our assumptions on mean default rates and coefficients of variation using 2010-2019 vintage data for each portfolio segment. This data reflects the performance of the lease book originated by Alba.

We considered the 2010-2019 vintage data period to be sufficiently long to cover more than one full economic cycle, as it includes the severe recessions which Italy suffered during 2012-2014. However, we adjusted the coefficients of variation upwards in order to capture our forward-looking view in relation to the Covid-19 outbreak in Italy<sup>5</sup>.

We adjusted the vintage data in order to reflect the adjusted composition of the pool by grouping together the vintage data available for the Transport segment with the data available for the Air, Naval & Rail segment. The most relevant data used for the analysis is shown in Appendix II - Vintage data.

Figure 7 shows the cumulative default-timing assumptions for the three portfolio segments. In our analysis, we assumed a front-loaded default term structure, with leases starting to default after 6 months.

**Figure 7: Cumulative default-timing assumptions for each portfolio segment**



Source: Scope

### 2.3.2. Recovery rate

When deriving the base case recovery rates from vintage data, we considered accumulated recoveries of up to 2.5 years after a default.

All recovery collections on defaulted assets must be passed on to the issuer. Recovery proceeds may result from either the sale or re-lease of repossessed assets, or voluntary payments from the borrowers.

If Alba, the originator and seller, becomes insolvent, the issuer's claims to sale/re-lease proceeds may no longer be effective and enforceable against Alba's insolvency receiver. If Alba becomes bankrupt, recovery proceeds from the sale or re-lease of repossessed assets may be trapped in Alba's bankruptcy estate. We considered this risk by including only unsecured recoveries from the lessees and guarantors in our assumptions.

The portfolio average recovery lag derived from the corresponding recovery vintage data was estimated to be around 21 months.

We consider only unsecured recoveries

<sup>5</sup> Scope revises the Outlook on Italy's BBB+ long-term ratings to Negative (15 May 2020)

We used fixed assumptions for the portfolio's recovery rates (derived from vintage data), which were then stressed with haircuts based on the target ratings of the rated notes (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Rating-conditional recovery rate assumptions**

B	BB	BBB	A	AA	AAA
22.8%	21.0%	19.1%	17.3%	15.5%	13.7%

Source: Scope

### 2.3.3 Constant prepayment rate (CPR)

Scope tested the rated notes with both 0% and 5% prepayment rates. Alba provided product-specific prepayment information showing an historical average CPR of only 0.78%.

## 3. Financial structure

### 3.1. Capital structure

The capital structure features two senior tranches (class A1 and class A2), two mezzanine tranches (class B and class C) and one junior tranche. Under the pre-enforcement priority of payments, interest amounts on class A1 and class A2 rank pari passu and pro rata, while the principal amounts on the class A1 notes have priority over class A2 notes. Under the post-enforcement priority of payments also principal payments will be pari passu and pro rata. All the rated notes are supported by the available credit enhancement from subordination, the debt service reserve and available excess spread.

Proceeds from the notes were used to purchase the portfolio of receivables. Class J funds a portion of the assets, as well as the debt service reserve at closing.

The notes pay quarterly interest, referenced to three-month Euribor, plus a margin. The sum of three-month Euribor and the relevant margin is floored at zero.

### 3.2. Debt service reserve

The debt service reserve (DSR) primarily provides liquidity support to the rated notes and only works as a credit enhancement at the final legal maturity. However, when the debt service reserve amortises, the amounts released will also constitute credit enhancement as these will flow through the waterfall. The DSR is funded with over-issuance of the class J notes.

The reserve amount on the issue date is EUR 12.5m, or the equivalent of 1.16% of the initial balance of the rated notes. Thereafter, on other payment dates, the amount is replenished by up to 1.16% of the principal outstanding on the rated notes, or, if higher, 0.50% of the initial principal outstanding on the rated notes.

The debt service reserve can pay the 1% stressed senior note fees and interest for up to a eight-month period at a three-month Euribor rate of zero or below. The debt service reserve can pay 1% of stressed senior note fees and interest on the class A notes for up to a four-month period at a stressed three-month Euribor of 2.5%.

We consider the debt service reserve to be relatively low with regard to possible payment interruptions due to a servicer termination event but take comfort from the current low interest rate environment and the short weighted average life of the two most senior classes.

### 3.3. Priority of payments

The structure features a combined priority of payments, which protects against the interruption of interest payments, as principal collections from assets can be used to pay interest on the notes.

The transaction features a fast-pay and a slow-pay senior tranche

Combined priority of payments protects against payment interruption

If cumulative portfolio defaults exceeds 12.5% of the initial outstanding balance, the interest amounts due on the class C notes would be subordinated to the payment of principal on class B notes, while if defaults exceeds 35.0%, the interest amounts due on the class B notes would be subordinated to the payment of principal on the senior notes.

**Figure 9: Simplified priority of payments and available funds**

Pre-enforcement priority of payments	
<b>Available funds</b>	
Collections from assets, proceeds from interest and treasury accounts, debt service reserve, and trapped excess spread	
1)	Taxes and expenses
2)	<b>Class A interest</b>
3)	Prior to occurrence of Class B interest subordination event, <b>Class B interest</b>
4)	Prior to occurrence of Class C interest subordination event, <b>Class C interest</b>
5)	Replenish DSR to the required balance.
6)	<b>Principal for Class A1</b>
7)	<b>Principal for Class A2</b>
8)	On or after occurrence of Class B interest subordination event, Class B interest
9)	<b>Principal for Class B</b>
10)	On or after occurrence of Class C interest subordination event, Class C interest
11)	<b>Principal for Class C</b>
12)	Cash Trapping
13)	<b>Class J interest</b>
14)	<b>Principal for Class J</b>

Source: Transaction documents, Scope

#### Cash trapping mechanisms support all rated notes

For each payment date, a level of cumulative portfolio gross defaults has been defined (Figure 10), which, when exceeded, traps the remaining funds at item 12 in the simplified pre-enforcement waterfall above. Those funds are then made available in the next payment period to cover any shortfall in items 1-11.

**Figure 10: Payment dates and their respective total portfolio default trigger levels**

Payment date	Total defaults (% of initial balance)
September 2020	3.25%
December 2020	3.25%
March 2021	3.75%
June 2021	4.50%
September 2021	5.00%
December 2021	6.00%
March 2022	6.50%
June 2022	6.50%
September 2022	7.50%
Thereafter	7.50%

Source: Transaction documents, Scope

### 3.4. Amortisation and provisioning

A lease receivable is classified as defaulted when at least one instalment is delinquent by over 180 days or when it has six monthly instalments that are delinquent. A delinquent instalment is defined as being more than 30 days in arrears. In addition, a lease receivable could also be declared as defaulted using more qualitative criteria, e.g. as 'sofferenza' or unlikely to pay.



**Triggers on mezzanine notes would accelerate senior notes amortisation**

The strict sequential amortisation effectively protects senior noteholders in times of stress. The amortisation of classes A1 and A2 will be accelerated during stressed periods, due to the triggering of the class B and class C interest subordination events and the cash-trapping mechanism.

The notes' amortisation levels during pre-enforcement is set by a target amount which also includes the amounts allocated to the implied principal-deficiency ledger. This is because the defaulted loans are deducted from the asset-and-liability test, which defines targeted amortisation, allowing the continuous use of excess spread to cover defaults.

We believe that the cash-trapping mechanism (item 12 in the simplified pre-enforcement waterfall above) provides only limited support in high-default scenarios, as excess cash will already have been used up by higher-ranking items in the priority of payments.

**3.5. Matched interest rates**

We believe that interest rate risk is limited due to the partial natural hedge provided by the floating rates of most assets and all liabilities. 94.4% of the assets are referenced to three-month Euribor, the same reference as for the notes. 0.3% are referenced to one-month Euribor, and the remaining 5.3% pay fixed interest.

The main sources of mismatch are i) a change in the fixed rate paid by the leases and ii) reset timing for floating-rate leases indexed to three-month Euribor. We considered these mismatches in our modelling of cash flow by reducing the interest generated from the pool by around 75 bps over the life of the transaction.

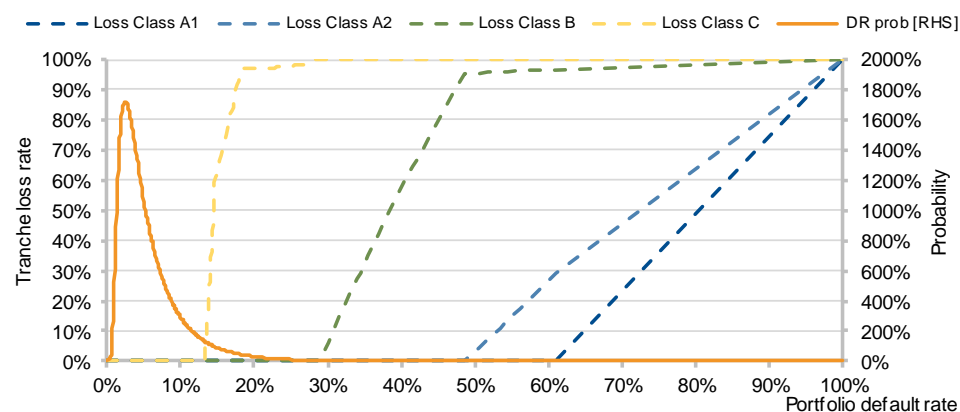
**4. Quantitative analysis**

Our cash flow analysis considered the portfolio's characteristics and the transaction's main structural features. We applied our large homogenous portfolio approximation approach when analysing the granular collateral pool and projecting cash flows over its amortisation period. The cash flow analysis considers an inverse Gaussian default distribution to calculate the expected loss and the expected weighted average life of each rated tranche.

**We assumed a front-loaded default term structure**

Figure 11 illustrates the losses of the rated notes at all portfolio default rates. The chart shows how credit enhancement, excess spread and recovery proceeds protect the rated classes in the event of default. The results in Figure 11 factor in an unconditional 2.4% reduction of the portfolio balance, which accounts for potential commingling (0.4% reduction) and claw-back (2% reduction) losses.

**Figure 11: Cash flow analysis results for base case mean default rate, coefficient of variation and rating case recovery rate**



Source: Scope  
Note: The probabilities displayed on the right-hand axis must be considered in the context of the calculation of the probability density.

## 5. Rating stability

We tested the resilience of the rating against deviations of the main input parameters: the portfolio's mean default rate and the portfolio recovery rate. This analysis has the sole purpose of illustrating the sensitivity of the rating to input assumptions and is not indicative of expected or likely scenarios.

The following shows how the quantitative results changes when the portfolio's expected default rate is increased by 50% and the portfolio's expected recovery rate is reduced by 50%, respectively:

- Class A1: sensitivity to default rate, zero notches; sensitivity to recovery rate, zero notches;
- Class A2: sensitivity to default rate, minus two notches; sensitivity to recovery rate, zero notches;
- Class B: sensitivity to default rate, minus four notches; sensitivity to recovery rate, minus one notch;
- Class C: sensitivity to default rate, minus two notches; sensitivity to recovery rate, zero notches.

## 6. Originator and seller

We believe Alba's business is based on sound foundations, benefiting from experienced staff as well as a developed origination network via the bank channel.

Alba has operated in the Italian leasing market for ten years with a clear focus on the equipment segment. During this period, Alba's market share has increased significantly, growing above market average. As of end-2019, Alba has the fifth-largest lease portfolio in Italy and ranks fourth in terms of new production, with a market share of around 7.4%.

Alba's main competitive advantages are its granular sales network, with around 5,000 points of sale (including the branches of the shareholder and partner banks), and its position as a universal leasing company, which allows it to originate leases for assets of any brand as well as in other segments (cross-selling). Alba mainly grants leases via bank distribution channels, either through its shareholder banks (70.6% in 2019) or partner banks (9.7% in 2019). It also cooperates with vendors and manufacturers (19.6% in 2019) to provide the financing service to sell a vehicle or equipment.

Alba's credit policy is conservative, and its margins are in line with those of the Italian market. The gross non-performing loan rate for Alba's new production was approximately 2.9% in 2019. Its overall net non-performing loan rate was approximately 13.2% in 2019, consistently below the Italian average for leasing companies (20.8%).

### 6.1. Sanctioning and underwriting

The origination process is defined by shareholder banks and partner banks interconnection with Alba.

Shareholder banks benefit from a single bank portfolio as well as stronger commercial and marketing relationships. There is a dedicated account manager for each shareholder banking group and a regional client manager for each region. The partner banks' origination model provides a single structure under which all partner banks are managed, with responsibilities assigned based on region. Partner banks have non-dedicated account managers and client managers supervising all banks within a respective area.

The leasing portfolio's credit quality hinges on Alba's ability to control concentration risk throughout the origination process. Alba avoids large individual concentrations by

Alba benefits from its very experienced staff

Alba focusses to control concentration risk

Presto Leasing includes 10%-70% guarantee in favour of Alba

Alba's processes are highly automated

favouring small and medium-sized contracts, i.e. average ticket of around EUR 100,000.

Shareholder and partner banks have some autonomy in the underwriting process. Underwriting requires dual sign-off from the network and account manager. All applications above this threshold are directly approved by Alba.

Alba's credit process uses internal and external information. Internal ratings are assigned to obligors, and these ratings are continuously monitored. Processes, credit limits and product features also vary depending on the origination channel.

Shareholder banks offer the 'Presto Leasing' product, which includes a partial guarantee in favour of Alba. If the lessee fails to pay and the contract is terminated, the relevant bank must indemnify Alba for a portion of the final loss payable following the recovery process. The amount of the guarantee can range from 10%-70% of the final loss, according to the rating level of the borrower. The credit risk assessment and approval phases are run by the shareholder banks, with final approval subject to both Alba and evaluations by its credit experts.

The 'Specialist Loan' product is used by partner banks and includes insurance and Alba's full in-house credit evaluation. Alba's scoring system Sprint is used for leases worth up to EUR 150,000. Lease applications rejected by the scoring system are always declined and rarely re-opened, mainly due to technical issues in the application process. The process for larger lease applications is more in-depth and manual. If exposure exceeds EUR 150,000, Alba not only reviews the individual client, but also its group, including affiliated companies and holdings.

## 6.2. Servicing and recovery

Alba's servicing and management of non-performing leases is adequate in our view, involving a reasonably proactive and diligent approach. Actions are initiated shortly after a payment is missed through contact with the obligor. The contract is terminated if the lease has not cured before the 90-105 dpd (days past due) threshold is passed.

Alba's servicing activities are highly automated. Collections are performed via direct debits on the lessees' accounts, and a daily report with a list of delinquent borrowers is produced.

When a lease becomes delinquent, the obligor is first contacted via mail and phone to assess the case. A reminder is sent at around 30 dpd, then external collectors are engaged for a period of 30 days (extensible by another 15 days). Once a contract is 60 dpd, it is transferred to a client manager who assesses the risks and decides on the appropriate action. After 90 dpd, a pre-termination letter is sent. The contract is terminated within the following 15 days unless the obligor presents a reasonable recovery solution. For larger contracts, recovery may also be enforced legally.

The termination of the contract initiates the recovery process, including the repossession of assets. Alba's process concentrates on the obligor and the asset and makes use of internal and external collectors.

## 7. Counterparty risk

The counterparty risk of the transaction supports the highest ratings. We do not consider any of the counterparty exposures to be excessive, i.e. if counterparty risk crystallises, a downgrade is still limited to a maximum of six notches.

### 7.1. Operational risk from servicer

Operational risk from the servicer, Alba, is well mitigated in the transaction. In the unlikely event of a servicer termination event, Securitisation Services S.p.A., the back-up servicer in this transaction, will step in.



**All debtors pay by direct debit**

**7.2. Commingling risk from servicer**

All debtors pay by direct debit into a dedicated servicer account held at Intesa Sanpaolo. Collections are transferred daily into the issuer collection account held at Citibank N.A. Other amounts are swept monthly, or if they exceed EUR 300,000, e.g. late payments or residual instalments.

Within 15 business days of a servicer termination event, all borrowers will be instructed – either by the originator or the back-up servicer – to redirect their payments directly to the account of the issuer. In order to treat a potential exposure for commingling risk, we analysed the loss of the equivalent of one month's collections, weighted by the likelihood of the servicer's default.

**Daily sweep of the collections from the servicer to the issuer's account**

**7.3. Commingling risk from account bank**

The issuer has a treasury account held by Citibank N.A. which holds collections from the assets as well as the debt service reserve. The servicer transfers the portfolio collections by the next business day. The transaction is exposed to Citibank N.A. as the account bank, but we take comfort from the bank's public ratings and replacement trigger. Potential negative carry introduced by this account is covered by excess spread and credit enhancement.

**Set-off risk is not material**

**7.4. Set-off risk from originator**

We do not believe that set-off risk from the originator is material for this transaction. Alba is not a deposit-taking financial institution and lessees generally do not have claims against the lessor which they could set off.

**8. Legal structure**

**8.1. Legal framework**

This securitisation is governed by Italian law and represents the true sale of the assets to a bankruptcy-remote vehicle, which is essentially governed by the terms in the documentation.

**8.2. Claw-back**

The originator has provided: i) a 'good standing' certificate from the Chamber of Commerce and ii) a solvency certificate signed by a representative duly authorised confirming that the originator is not subject to any insolvency or similar proceedings.

This mitigates claw-back risk, as the issuer can prove it was unaware of the issuer's insolvency as of the transfer date.

Assignments of receivables made under the Italian Securitisation Law are subject to claw-back in the following events:

i) pursuant to article 67, paragraph 1, of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, if the bankruptcy declaration of the relevant originator is made within six months from the purchase of the relevant portfolio of receivables, provided the receivables' sale price exceeds their value by more than 25% and the issuer cannot demonstrate it was unaware of the originator's insolvency, or

ii) pursuant to article 67, paragraph 2, of the Italian Bankruptcy Law, if the adjudication of bankruptcy of the relevant originator is made within three months from the purchase of the relevant portfolio of receivables, provided the receivables' sale price does not exceed their value by more than 25% and the originator's insolvency receiver can demonstrate that the issuer was aware of the originator's insolvency.

**Relative high claw-back risk related to repurchased leases**

Claw-back risk related to repurchased lease receivables is limited to a maximum amount of 2% of the portfolio on a quarterly basis, and 17% of the portfolio on a cumulative basis.

**The restructuring of lease receivables is limited**

As a mitigant, any repurchases will be paid in cash, as an indication of the company's solvency, and for payments exceeding EUR 500,000, the originator must prove its solvency by presenting solvency certificates. In order to treat a potential exposure for claw-back risk, we unconditional applied a 2% reduction on the portfolio balance.

### **8.3. Restructurings**

The documentation allows the servicer to renegotiate some of the terms of the lease contracts in the portfolio. The servicer may reduce the interest payable on the leases as well as reschedule the lease repayment plan for up to 5% of the total portfolio.

If the servicer reduces the interest rate payable on the leases, the servicer must indemnify the issuer for the resulting loss.

The servicer may extend the lease repayment plan provided the last instalment payment date falls at the latest two years prior to the deal maturity date.

However, the servicer can exceed the 5% limit in case of renegotiations required by the applicable law, regulations or agreements with trade association.

### **8.4. Use of legal opinion**

We reviewed the legal opinion produced for the issuer. The legal opinion provide comfort on the issuer's legal structure and support our general legal analytical assumptions.

## **9. Monitoring**

We will monitor this transaction on the basis of the performance reports from the management company as well as other available information. The ratings will be monitored continuously and reviewed at least once a year, or earlier if warranted by events.

Scope analysts are available to discuss all the details surrounding the rating analysis, the risks to which this transaction is exposed and the ongoing monitoring of the transaction.

## **10. Applied methodology and data adequacy**

For the analysis of this transaction we applied Scope's SME ABS Rating Methodology, the Consumer and Auto ABS Rating Methodology and the Methodology for Counterparty Risk in Structured Finance, all available on our website [www.scoperatings.com](http://www.scoperatings.com).



# Alba 11 SPV S.r.l.

## Lease ABS

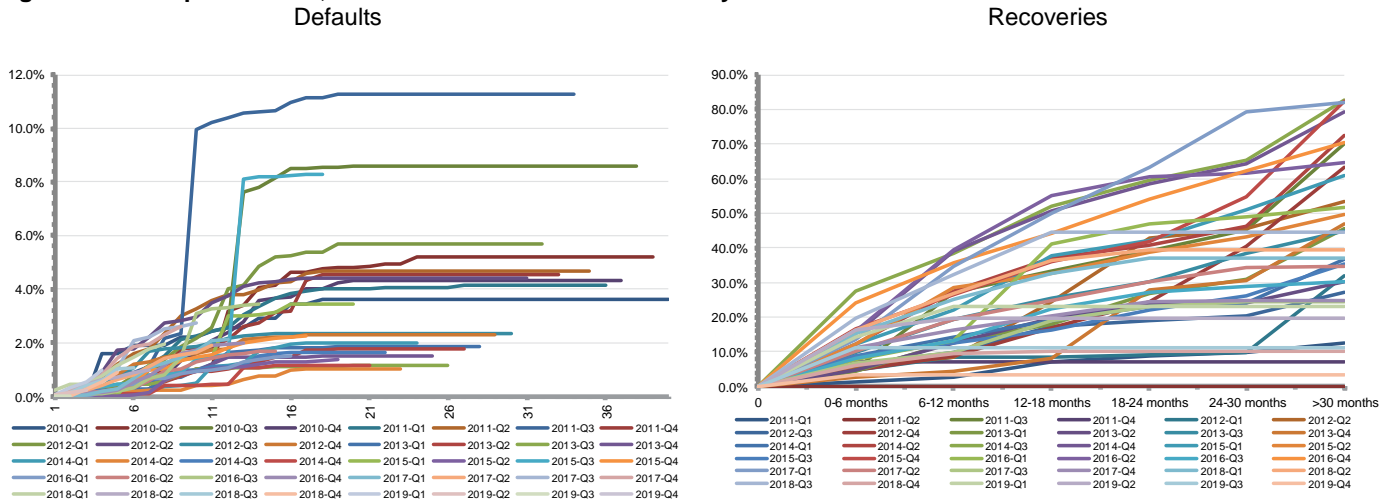
### I. Deal comparison

Transaction	Alba 11 SPV	Alba 10 SPV	Alba 9 SPV
Country	Italy	Italy	Italy
Closing date (dd/mm/yyyy)	25/06/2020	29/11/2018	30/10/2017
Originator	Alba Leasing SpA	Alba Leasing SpA	Alba Leasing SpA
Servicer	Alba Leasing SpA	Alba Leasing SpA	Alba Leasing SpA
Back-up servicer	Securitisation Services SpA	Securitisation Services SpA	Securitisation Services SpA
Back-up servicer facilitator	-	-	-
<b>Portfolio characteristics</b>			
Number of contracts	14,680	11,518	16,075
Number of leases	9,830	7,852	10,736
Original portfolio balance (EUR)	1,615,711,439.73	1,123,767,789	1,407,414,919
Outstanding portfolio balance (EUR)	1,247,827,248.10	950,696,913	1,113,066,279
Average original contract balance (EUR)	110,062	97,566	87,553
Average outstanding contract balance (EUR)	85,002	82,540	69,242
<b>Length of contracts</b>			
WA original term (years)	7.00	6.50	6.64
WA seasoning (years)	1.3	0.66	0.97
WA remaining term (years)	5.7	5.84	5.67
<b>Segment type</b>			
Transport (%)	20.2	21.89	25.84
Equipment (%)	56.6	57.37	54.50
Real Estate (%)	22.3	19.20	18.20
Air, Naval & Rail (%)	1.0	1.54	1.46
<b>Portfolio yield</b>			
Fixed portfolio (%)	5.3	5.3	2.9
WA fixed interest (%)	2.26	2.12	2.32
Floating portfolio (%)	94.7	94.7	97.1
WA floating margin (%)	2.6	2.48	2.73
<b>Type of lessee</b>			
Large corporate (%)	14.9	11.8	10.0
Corporate/SME (%)	77.3	79.2	73.3
Individual (%)	7.8	9.0	16.7
<b>Lessee concentration</b>			
Top 1 (%)	0.58	0.86	0.78
Top 10 (%)	4.64	6.04	5.24
<b>Lessee regional concentration</b>			
North (%)	63.1	64.0	62.6
Centre (%)	15.3	16.1	15.9
South (%)	21.6	19.9	21.5
Top region	Lombardy - 30.6%	Lombardy - 30.3%	Lombardy - 29.4%
<b>Assumptions summary</b>			
Default definition	6 months	6 months	6 months
Mean default	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%
CoV	77.8%	70.4%	71.3%
Base case recovery rate	22.8%	17.2%	17.1%
AAA scenario recovery rate	13.7%	10.3%	10.3%
Recovery timing (months)	21	21	21
Prepayment rate	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
<b>Structural features</b>			
<b>Tranching</b>			
Class A1	AAA	AAA	AAA
CE Class A1	60.0%	57.0%	57.0%
Class A2	AA	AAA	AAA
CE Class A2	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%
Class B	A	A+	A+
CE Class B	24.5%	22.3%	22.9%
Class C	BB+	BBB-	BBB-
CE Class C	14.0%	14.4%	13.9%
Class J	NR	NR	NR
CE Class J	0%	0%	0%
Cash reserve (% of rated notes)	1.16%	1.0%	1.0%
Revolving period (years)	0	0	0
Commingling risk (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Commingling risk mitigants	Daily sweeps	Daily sweeps	Daily sweeps
Set-off risk (yes/no)	No	No	No
Type of swap	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swap co. rating trigger	N/A	N/A	N/A

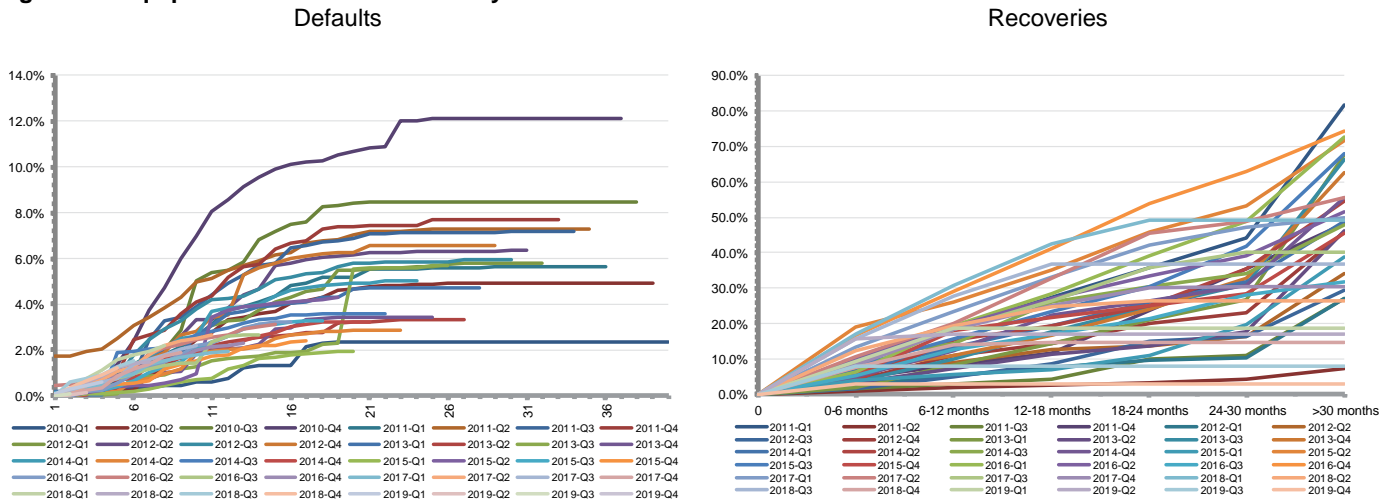
## II. Vintage data

We used this information in our analysis to calibrate mean default rates, coefficients of variation and base case recovery rates.

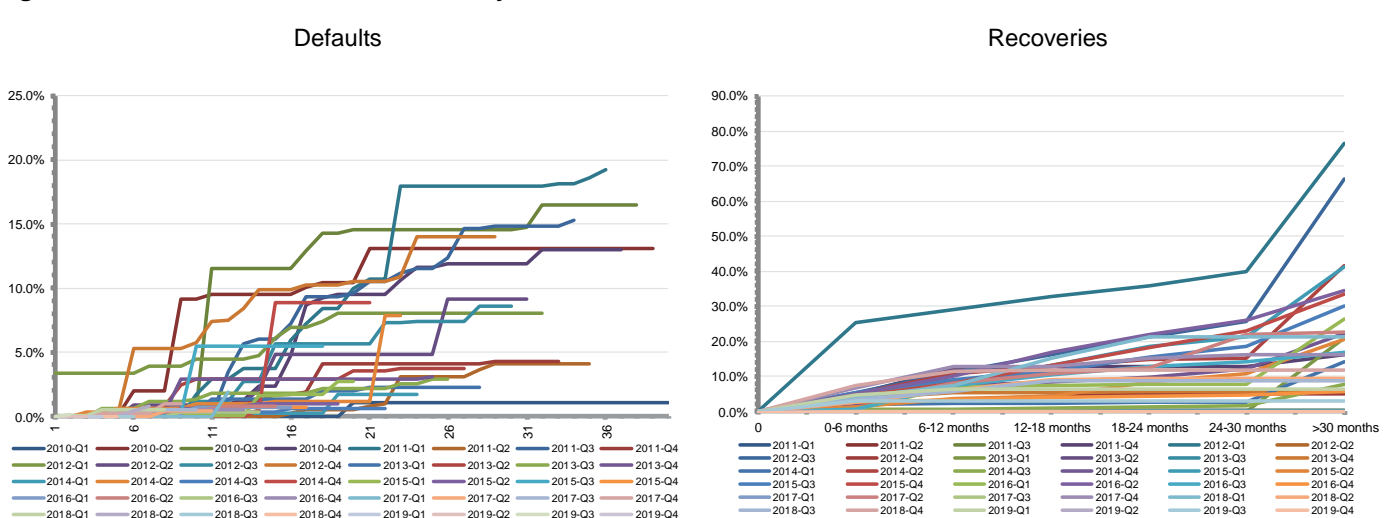
**Figure 12: Transport and Air, Naval & Rail – default and recovery data**



**Figure 13: Equipment – default and recovery data**



**Figure 14: Real Estate – default and recovery data**





## Scope Ratings GmbH

### Headquarters Berlin

Lennéstraße 5  
D-10785 Berlin

Phone +49 30 27891 0

### London

3rd Floor  
111 Buckingham Palace Road  
London SW1W 0SR

Phone +44 203-457 0 4444

### Oslo

Haakon VII's gate 6  
N-0161 Oslo

Phone +47 21 62 31 42

[info@scoperatings.com](mailto:info@scoperatings.com)  
[www.scoperatings.com](http://www.scoperatings.com)

### Frankfurt am Main

Neue Mainzer Straße 66-68  
D-60311 Frankfurt am Main

Phone +49 69 66 77 389-0

### Madrid

Paseo de la Castellana 95  
Edificio Torre Europa  
E-28046 Madrid

Phone +34 914 186 973

### Paris

1 Cour du Havre  
75008 Paris

Phone +33 1 82885557

### Milan

Via Paleocapa 7  
IT-20121 Milan

Phone +39 02 30315 814

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Scope Ratings GmbH, Lennéstraße 5, 10785 Berlin, District Court for Berlin (Charlottenburg) HRB 192993 B, Managing Director: Guillaume Jolivet.