

RMBS Country Addendum United Kingdom

To be read in conjunction with the RMBS Rating Methodology

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Distressed Default Rate	Source / Reference Value	Comment	Section 3.2.2
Country Distressed Default Rate	16,00% This corresponds to the default rate that could be experienced by a pool of mortgage exhibiting market characteristics.		
Benchmark Country Original LTV		75,00% This is the benchmark country original de	fault rate assumed to compute the LTV loan modifier.
Benchmark Country Floating Interest rate proportion		100,00% This is the benchmark proportion of float	ng rate loan assumed to compute the Interest Rate modifier.
Region overconcentration	30,00% Increase of the Country-distressed default rate for regional over-concentration		
Loan Modifiers	Sensitivity		
Original LTV		0,94 The loan modifier dedicated to the original	I LTV is defined as exp(Sensitivity * (Loan LTV - Country LTV))
Seasoning	Haircut of 40%	at year 10 The loan modifier dedicated to the seaso	ning is defined as a piecewise linear function of seasoning increasing to a defined level and subsequently constant.
Property Usage		80% The loan modifier for property usage which	h is increasing the default rate.
Floating interest rate		60% The loan modifier for interest rate is multi	blied by the excess proportion of floating interest rate versus the country average.

Recoveries	Reference Value	Comment	Section 3.3
Standard Approach	Statistical analysis of historical data		
Distressed Recovery Rate haircut	4	0%	
Recovery Timing			
Year 1	6	0%	
Year 2	1	The recovery timing specified here defines our standard assumption in the absence of historical p	performance
Year 3	1	5% data.	
Year 4	1	0%	

Default timing	Marginal Default Rate	Section 3.2.3
Front-loaded Default Timing assumption	Higher between Y0-Y5	Default timing is derived from the assumption of a higher monthly marginal default rate during an early period.
Constant Default Timing assumption	Constant	Default timing is derived from the assumption of a constant monthly marginal default rate.
Back-loaded Default Timing assumption	Higher between Y10-Y15	Default timing is derived from the assumption of a higher monthly marginal default rate during a late period.

Prepayment	CPR	Section 3.4
Low Prepayment assumption		3% Lower boundary for prepayments if scenario testing is explicitly deemed to be relevant.
Mid Prepayment assumption		15% Base scenario for prepayment.
High Prepayment assumption		25% Higher boundary for prepayments if scenario testing is explictly deemed to be relevant, knowing that a scenario of joint prepayment and default is assumed to be unlikely.

Structural assumptions		Section 4.1
Senior Fees assumption	0,30%	
minimum	100k	

Benchmark Regional Distribution		Section 3.2.2
North East	4,00%	
North West	11,00%	
Yorkshire and The Humber	8,00%	
East Midlands	7,00%	
West Midlands	7,50%	
East of England	9,50%	
London	10,00%	
South East	14,00%	
South West	9,00%	
Wales	4,50%	
Scotland	12,00%	
Northern Ireland	3,50%	