

Private Driver España 2026-1 Fondo de Titulización

New Issuance Rating Report

Ratings

Debt / other	Rating	Notional (EUR m)	Notional (% assets ¹)	CE (% assets) ²	Coupon p.a.	Legal final maturity
Notes	AAA _{SF}	1,475.00	95.75	4.25	1m-EURIBOR + 0.75%	May 2039
Subordinated loan	Not rated	11.55	0.75	3.50	1m-EURIBOR + 3.46%	May 2039
Overcollateralisation	n/a	53.92 ³	3.50	n/a	n/a	n/a

1. Pool discounted principal balance.

2. From subordination, overcollateralisation and excluding the initial cash reserve.

3. Corresponds to the difference between the pool discounted principal balance and the sum of the notes' initial principal balance and the initial subordinated loan balance.

Scope's analysis is based on the portfolio dated 30 April 2026 and information provided by the issuer or its related third parties. 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 the [Scope Ratings Rating Definitions](#).

The rating on the notes reflects the timely payment of interest and the ultimate repayment of principal on or before the notes legal final maturity date. Scope has not assigned ratings to the subordinated loan.

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Related methodologies

[General Structured Finance Rating Methodology, May 2026](#)

[Consumer and Auto ABS Rating Methodology, May 2026](#)

[Counterparty Risk Methodology, June 2025](#)

Transaction details

Purpose	Liquidity / funding
Issuer	Private Driver España 2026-1 Fondo de Titulización
Originator, seller and servicer	Volkswagen Bank GmbH, Sucursal En España (VW Bank Spanish Branch)
Fund account bank	Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal
Servicer account bank and subordinated lender	Volkswagen Bank GmbH
Interest rate hedge provider	Royal Bank of Canada
Management company	Titulización de Activos S.G.F.T., S.A.
Closing date	26 May 2026
Payment frequency	Monthly (on 21 st of each calendar month)
The transaction is a securitisation of a portfolio of auto loan receivables originated by VW Bank Spanish Branch. These loans finance the acquisition of new vehicles and used vehicles, related to amortising loans and balloon loans provided to private individuals, small business and individual enterprise borrowers (freelancers) in Spain.	

Rating rationale (summary)

The rating reflects: i) the legal and financial structure of the transaction; ii) the quality of the underlying collateral in the context of the stable Spanish macroeconomic environment; iii) the ability of the originator and servicer ultimately owned by Volkswagen AG; and iv) the counterparty credit risk exposure to VW Bank Spanish Branch as originator, seller and servicer, to Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal as the fund account bank, and to Royal Bank of Canada as the interest rate swap provider.

The rated notes benefit at closing date from credit enhancement in the form of subordination, overcollateralisation, a cash reserve and excess spread. Assets eligibility criteria, portfolio concentration limits and revolving termination events restrict the risk of adverse portfolio credit quality migration during the initial three-year revolving period. Excess spread available to the notes arises because the issuer purchases assets from the seller –both at closing and during the revolving period– at a fixed discount rate below the portfolio's weighted average contractual nominal rate, after provisioning for senior costs, the swap fixed rate and the subordinated loan interest costs payable by the fund to the related third parties. Excess spread is available to provision for defaults during the revolving period and it will accelerate the notes' amortisation thereafter.

The rating accounts for the credit quality of the underlying portfolio and the risk of adverse portfolio migration during the revolving period. We have incorporated the credit performance and servicing track record of the originator with respect to auto loan receivables and considered the stability of the Spanish macroeconomic environment. Counterparty risk does not constrain the maximum achievable rating on the rated notes.

Rating drivers and mitigants

Positive rating drivers

- **Experienced originator with long track record.** VW Bank Spanish Branch is a well-established experienced originator of auto loans in the Spanish market, with more than 25 years of presence (ESG factor).
- **Granular portfolio.** The rated notes are secured by a granular portfolio of auto loan receivables provided mostly to private individuals domiciled in Spain. There are no material concentrations in terms of loans, borrowers or borrower regions.
- **Liquidity protection.** A cash reserve fully funded at closing date adequately mitigates liquidity risk for the rated notes in the event of servicer disruption and cover losses at the notes' legal final maturity date. Additionally, the transaction benefits from a combined principal and interest waterfall during the pre-enforcement phase, which allows the use of portfolio principal collections to cover any shortfalls related to senior costs and rated notes' interest.

Negative rating drivers and mitigants

- **Revolving period.** The transaction features an initial three-year revolving period, during which the portfolio's credit quality could deteriorate. However, such potential adverse portfolio composition change is limited thanks to the asset eligibility criteria, the portfolio concentration limits and the revolving termination events.
- **Potential loss upon prepayment.** Upon loan prepayment, the issuer may be exposed to loss as the prepayment proceeds may be lower than the corresponding outstanding discounted balance. This risk is mitigated by the seller's obligation to compensate the issuer for any missed interest funds.
- **Unrated servicer.** VW Bank Spanish Branch is not rated. However, servicer risk is mitigated by: i) the servicer termination events, ii) the fund cash reserve which covers 3.6 monthly payment periods of assumed senior costs and notes' interest, and iii) the availability of other reputable auto loan servicers in the Spanish market, which could replace the initial servicer.

Rating-change drivers

A change to the levels or parameters of the transaction's key analytical assumptions based on observed performance or new data sources, significant changes to the transaction's collateral and structural features, and a change in Scope's credit views regarding the transaction's key rating drivers could impact the rating. The sensitivity analysis described in section 6 provides an indication of the resilience of the credit rating against deviations in key analytical assumptions.

Table of content

1. Transaction summary
 2. Macroeconomic environment and sovereign risk
 3. Originator and servicer
 4. Portfolio characteristics
 5. Financial structure
 6. Rating sensitivity
 7. Counterparty risk
 8. Legal structure
 9. Monitoring
 10. Applied methodology and data adequacy
- Appendix 1. Summary of portfolio characteristics
- Appendix 2. Assets eligibility criteria
- Appendix 3. Vintage data provided by the originator

1. Transaction summary

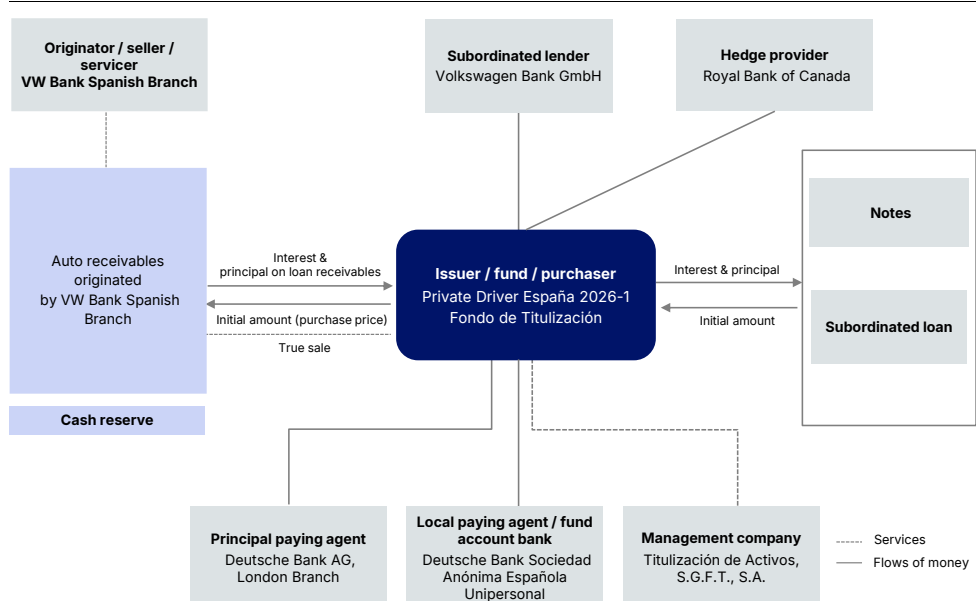
The transaction is a granular, three-year revolving securitisation of auto loan receivables originated by Volkswagen Bank GmbH, Sucursal En España to private individuals, small business and individual enterprise (freelancer) borrowers in Spain. As of the cut-off date of 30 April 2026, the underlying portfolio consists of 173,897 monthly-paying auto loan receivables which finance the purchase of new vehicles (76.6%) and used vehicles (23.4%), related to balloon loans (54.0%) and amortising loans (46.0%).

The portfolio’s weighted average original term, remaining term and seasoning are 5.1y, 3.5y and 1.6y, respectively. The issuer is not exposed to residual value risk, nor to payment shock risk, as the balloon payments from the balloon loans were not sold to the issuer.

The main structural features are: i) an initial level of credit enhancement from subordination and overcollateralisation of 4.25% for the rated notes; ii) a portfolio cumulative gross loss ratio trigger, which upon breach will end the revolving period; iii) once the revolving period ends, available excess spread which will be used to build up rated notes’ additional credit enhancement in order to meet the related 100% target overcollateralisation; iv) a combined waterfall during the pre-enforcement period throughout which principal funds can be used to cover senior costs and rated notes’ interest shortfalls; v) an amortising cash reserve fully funded at closing date, mainly for liquidity purpose, but also to cover losses at the notes’ legal final maturity date, covering 1% of the discounted outstanding portfolio balance and floored at EUR 6m, as long as the rated notes are still outstanding; and vi) a seller cash collection advance mechanism from the servicer account to the fund account which mitigates cash commingling risk.

The noteholders are exposed to the following key counterparties: i) Volkswagen Bank GmbH, Sucursal En España as originator, seller, and servicer; ii) Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal as fund account bank and local paying agent; iii) Royal Bank of Canada as interest rate swap provider; iv) Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as principal paying agent; v) Volkswagen Bank GmbH as subordinated lender; and vi) Titulización de Activos, S.G.F.T., S.A. as management company of the fund.

Figure 1. Simplified transaction diagram



Source: Transaction documentation

2. Macroeconomic environment and sovereign risk

The borrowers benefit from a stable macroeconomic environment in Spain. Unemployment, inflation, interest rate movements and GDP growth are the main macroeconomic variables which

could affect the collateral performance associated with the private individuals, small business and individual enterprise borrowers backing the notes.

2.1 Macroeconomic indicators

Spanish unemployment rate has been decreasing since peaking at 15.5% in 2020, as a consequence of the pandemic crisis. We forecast unemployment to further decrease from 11.4% in 2024 and to be at 11.3%, 9.9% and 9.8% in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively. Spanish GDP growth was at 3.5% in 2024 and we expect a real GDP growth of 2.8%, 2.1% and 1.8% for 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively.

Spanish macroeconomic environment is supportive for private households and small business

High inflation can negatively affect borrowers on their ability to pay their vehicles' financing. Like in other euro area countries, Spain saw high inflation peaking at 8.3% in 2022 followed by a decrease to 2.9% in 2024. We expect inflation in Spain to slightly decrease from the level in 2024 and to be at 2.7%, 3.5% and 2.8% in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively. The reduction in inflation from the high level seen in 2022 has removed some negative pressure on borrowers' budgets which will be further supported by stable low interest rates in the Euro area, which we expect to be at 2.0% for 2025, 2.25% for 2026 and 2027.

2.2 Sovereign risk

Sovereign risk does not limit the instrument rating. The risks of an institutional framework meltdown or legal insecurity are immaterial for the rating.

No constraint from sovereign risk

For more insight into our fundamental analysis of the Kingdom of Spain's economy, see our [latest publication](#).

3. Originator and servicer

VW Bank Spanish Branch is a well-established consumer finance credit provider in Spain and an experienced originator and servicer, 100% owned by Volkswagen Bank GmbH, which in turn is 100% owned by Volkswagen Financial Services AG and is ultimately owned by Volkswagen AG.

Experienced originator with strong backing from Volkswagen group

As part of the Volkswagen group (Volkswagen AG and its affiliates), the originator is a well-established provider of auto financing in the Spanish market, with more than 25 years of presence. The originator is specialised in automotive financial services, including car loans, leasing and basic bank accounts.

The branch benefits from its experienced staff, sound automatised processing and a granular dealership network forming part of the official network of Volkswagen brands with several points of sale across Spain.

3.1 Business positioning

VW Bank Spanish Branch is a specialised provider of automotive financial products and direct banking services for individuals and commercial businesses. As of 2025, the bank's market share for passenger cars and commercial cars in Spain was at 22.3% and 12.2%, respectively. The originator is a captive auto loan lender for Volkswagen group's well-known brands in Spain such as Volkswagen, Seat, Skoda, Audi, Cupra, Ducati and Porsche. VW Bank Spanish Branch offers retail auto financing products such as auto credit (balloon loans), classic credit (amortising loans), renting and leasing to its customer in Spain.

3.2 Sanctioning and underwriting

The sanctioning and underwriting process reflects the originator's affiliation to the Volkswagen group. The originator offers auto financing through its car dealership network, which forms part of the official network of Volkswagen brands. The bank uses a substantially automated review and credit assessment process to ensure consistent underwriting. The process produces a credit recommendation which automatically incorporates the rules of internal policies, credit risk scoring, considers bank-internal customer data, credit bureau information from the Bank of Spain and results from fraud checks.

All credit applications are assessed with the originator's internal credit scoring models and before a final decision is granted, they are assessed by an expert employee of the credit risk department. As part of the decision process, the bank also checks all provided data and documents, where approvals will ultimately only be granted in case of no adverse findings and a complete set of information was delivered.

The final decision is provided to the respective dealer, who then informs the final client. In case of bank's approval and client's acceptance, the documentation is arranged and payout to the dealer is processed. The loan agreement is signed between the originator and the final client.

The internal credit scoring system is ECB-supervised, validated and reviewed annually. The originator also benefits from its affiliation to the Volkswagen group as its underwriting, credit policies, systems and processes are very much aligned with those of its parent company. Only some specific corrections and changes were implemented into Volkswagen Bank GmbH group's general risk policy, to accommodate the originator's own local market requirements.

3.3 Servicing and recovery

VW Bank Spanish Branch's servicing and recovery processes are adequate in the context of the bank's business model. The procedures are highly automatised, and recovery processes aim at finding an amicable solution with the client and avoiding a judicial process.

Collections are generally performed through direct debits, which reduce the operational risk around identifying and assigning payments and help to quickly detect late payments.

The recovery management is divided into three stages: i) the call management stage, ii) the pre-litigation stage and iii) the court proceedings stage. The call management stage (from 1 to 47 days in arrears or the early recovery stage) is performed internally using a call centre system. The pre-litigation stage (from 47 to 137 days in arrears or the door knocking stage) in a first phase is outsourced to three agencies specialised in recovery and in a second phase (from 138 to 150 days in arrears) is conducted internally by managers distributed throughout Spain. The court proceeding stage (after 151 days in arrears) is conducted internally by the litigation manager, through a team of in-house lawyers and conducted externally by seven external law firms, supervised internally by in-house legal counsel.

Pro-active client approaching solves most distressed cases

Arrears cases either return to performing status or are transferred to the recovery and vehicle repossession department, which is supported by external agents. The originator seeks amicable solutions, including voluntary vehicle surrender, with the aim of avoiding legal proceedings. Most arrears cases are resolved before the start of the actual recovery process, under the pre-litigation stage.

4. Portfolio characteristics

4.1 Securitised portfolio

The portfolio is granular with 173,897 loans. There are no material borrower concentrations: the five, ten and twenty largest borrowers represent 0.05%, 0.08% and 0.13% of the portfolio's discounted balance, respectively. The portfolio is also well diversified across Spanish regions, broadly reflecting the country's economic centres and population distribution.

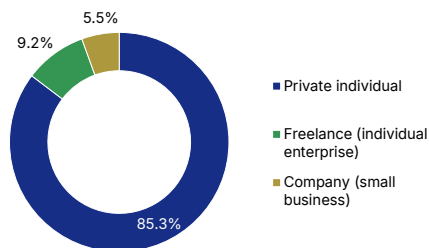
No significant portfolio concentrations

The current portfolio consists mainly of recent originations with 95.5% of loans originated in 2023 or later. It has a seasoning of 1.6 years and has a remaining term to maturity of 3.5 years.

The portfolio comprises balloon loans (auto credit, 54.0%) and amortising loans (classic credit, 46.0%). Auto credit loans are amortising loans with equal instalments over their term, except for larger final balloon payment. Classic credit loans are fully amortising with equal instalments throughout. All loans are repaid monthly and carry a fixed interest rate. The balloon payments associated with auto credit loans are not included in the securitised portfolio and cannot be securitised during the life of the transaction. Therefore, the fund is not exposed to balloon payment shock risk or residual value risk.

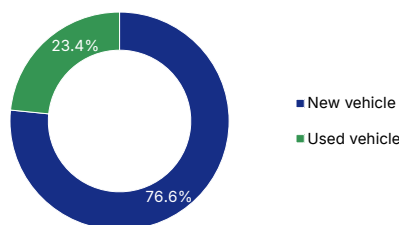
The below figures provide further details on the portfolio as of 30 April 2026. See Appendix 1 for additional information.

Figure 2. Distribution by type of borrower



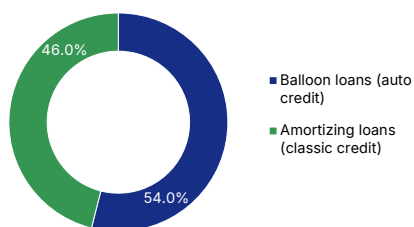
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 3. Distribution by type of vehicle



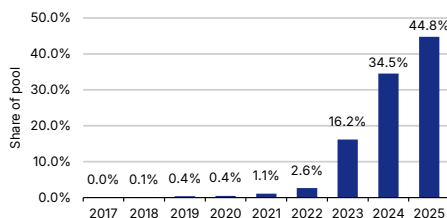
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 4. Distribution by type of loan



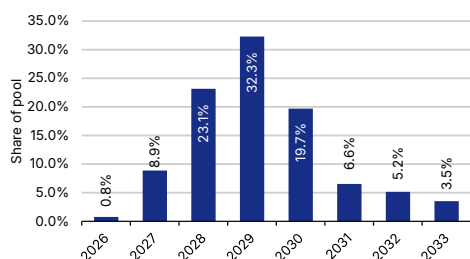
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 5. Distribution by origination year



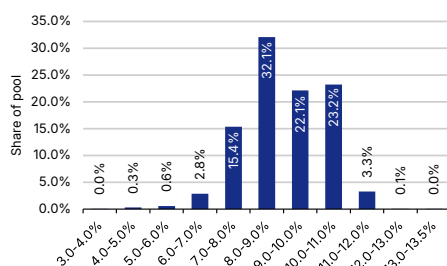
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 6. Distribution by maturity year



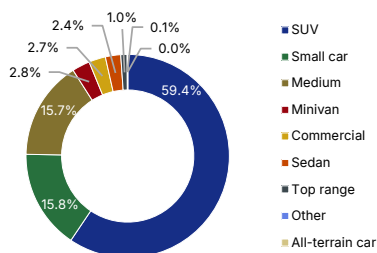
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 7. Distribution by contractual interest rate



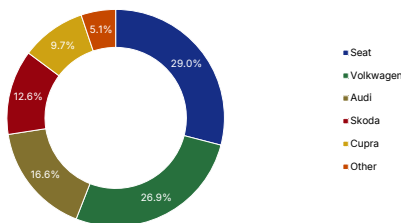
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 8. Distribution by class of vehicle



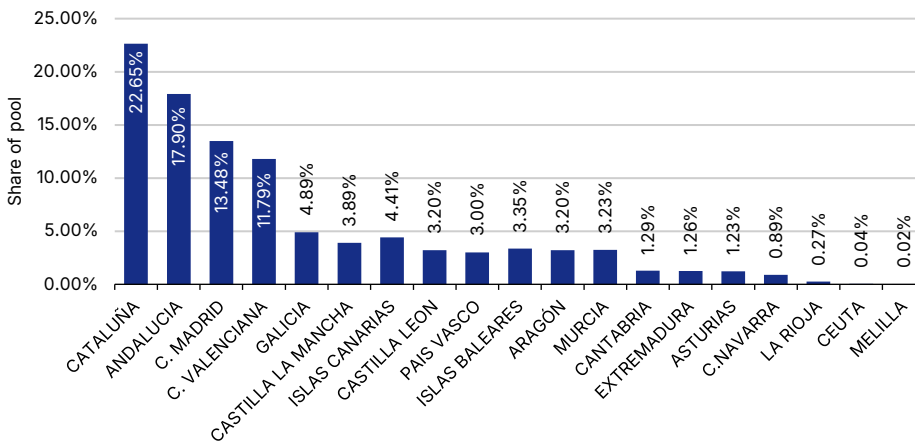
Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 9. Distribution by vehicle brands



Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Figure 10. Distribution by Spanish autonomous regions



Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

4.2 Post-replenishment portfolio

The portfolio will evolve over an initial three-year revolving period, during which we expect a full (100%) turnover. We assumed that the portfolio would migrate towards higher-risk segments, based on the originator’s historical data, and that its weighted average life would increase.

We assumed that the portfolio by the end of the revolving period would migrate to the following segment assumptions: i) classic credit new cars 0.0%, ii) classic credit used cars 5.0%, iii) auto credit new cars 70.0% and iv) auto credit used cars 25.0%, based on the aggregated concentration limits.

Table 1: Current and expected pool distribution by type of loan and vehicle

Portfolio composition	Current portfolio share ¹	Assumed portfolio share post-revolving period ²	Comments
Classic credit new cars	33.0%	0.0%	Segment with the lowest expected loss rate
Classic credit used cars	13.1%	5.0%	Portfolio concentration limit, item 1 (Table 3), only allows a maximum of 30% for used vehicle loans; segment with the second highest expected loss rate
Auto credit new cars	43.6%	70.0%	Segment with the second lowest expected loss rate
Auto credit used cars	10.3%	25.0%	Portfolio concentration limit, item 2 (Table 3), only allows a maximum of 25% for balloon used vehicle loans; segment with the highest expected loss rate

Portfolio covenants protect the transaction from substantial adverse migration

1. As of cut-off date 30 April 2026

2. Dictated by portfolio concentration limits, taking into consideration the initial three-year revolving phase and a portfolio migration towards higher-risk segments

Source: Transaction data tape, documentation and Scope Ratings assumptions

4.2.1 Revolving termination events

Revolving termination events effectively protect the transaction from significant adverse portfolio performance during the revolving period.

Table 2: Revolving termination events (non-curable)

Event	Description
1	A fund early liquidation event occurs;
2	A seller insolvency event occurs;
3	A servicer replacement event occurs;
4	A credit enhancement increase condition is in effect*;
5	After May 2026 on two consecutive payment dates the notes overcollateralisation percentage (i.e. notes' credit support from subordination of the subordinated loan and overcollateralisation) is below 3.95%; or
6	The seller ceases to be an affiliate of Volkswagen AG or any of its successor.

*A credit enhancement increase condition will be in effect, if the portfolio cumulative gross loss ratio is greater than: i) 1% from closing date to payment date May 2027 (inclusive); ii) 2.5% from payment date May 2027 (excluded) to May 2028 (inclusive); or iii) 5% from payment date from May 2028 (excluded) onwards.

Source: Transaction documents

4.2.2 Portfolio- and asset-level covenants

Together with the originator's strategy focus, the portfolio level covenants prevent an excessive level of adverse portfolio migration.

The following table provides a description of the portfolio criteria applied to the closing portfolio and following the purchase of new eligible assets during the revolving period.

Table 3: Portfolio concentration limits – applicable for entire portfolio at closing and during revolving period

Risk factor	Restriction	Current portfolio	Expected portfolio at start of amortisation phase
1. Type of vehicle	Used cars shall not exceed 30%	23.4%	30.0%
2. Type of loan	Auto credit used loans shall not exceed 25%	10.3%	25.0%
3. Borrower concentration	Top borrower shall not exceed 0.5%	0.01%	n/a
4. Type of borrower	Loans provided to companies (excluding freelancers or individual enterprise borrowers) shall not exceed 10%	5.5%	n/a
5. Asset maturity profile	Loans with a remaining term to maturity greater than 60 months shall not exceed 50%	13.5%	n/a
6. Asset credit risk profile	Loans provided to self-employed (freelancer or individual enterprise) borrowers shall not exceed 20%	9.2%	n/a

Source: Transaction documents and Scope Ratings assumptions

Table 4: Conditions precedent to the acquisition of new auto receivables

Condition	Description
1	The purchase of new eligible receivables is within the revolving period and no revolving termination event as occurred or will occur after such purchase;
2	The seller has made a valid offer of new eligible receivables to the management company;
3	The purchased receivables comply with the eligibility criteria;
4	Representations, warranties and undertakings of the seller remain true and accurate in all material aspects during the acquisition date; and
5	The seller has not breached its obligations contemplated under the documentation for substitution of the securitised assets.

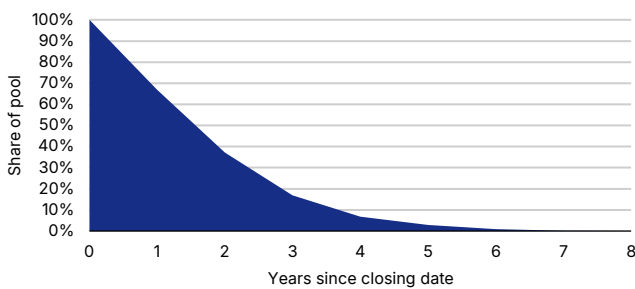
Source: Transaction documents

4.3 Amortisation profile

We have considered the amortisation profile as per the portfolio contractual run-out schedule. The considered amortisation profile is reflective of the amortisation schedule of the loans and the portfolio's high level of granularity.

The amortisation profile reflects the highly granular amortising portfolio

Figure 11. Amortisation profile of the portfolio (zero defaults and zero prepayments)



Source: Originator's data and Scope Ratings data aggregation

4.4 Portfolio modelling assumptions

Table 5: Portfolio modelling inputs for the expected portfolio at the end of the revolving period

	Portfolio
Mean lifetime default rate	1.9%
Coefficient of variation	45.0%
Base case recovery rate	48.0%
Distressed recovery rate	36.0%
Recovery timing on defaulted assets	80% at month 24 and remaining 20% at month 36
Base case constant prepayment rate	7.0%
Portfolio yield (same as portfolio discount rate)	6.54% p.a.
Senior fees and expenses	Minimum between 1.03% of non-defaulted pool discounted principal balance outstanding and EUR 200k p.a.

Source: Scope Ratings

4.4.1 Default rate analysis on portfolio

We assumed that the portfolio's lifetime '245 days past due' default rate follows an inverse gaussian distribution with a mean rate of 1.9% and a coefficient of variation of 45.0% (Table 5). This default rate considers the expected concentrations and individual default distributions of the four segments in the post-replenishment portfolio (see Table 1). The potentially longer life of the post-replenishment portfolio is also captured in our default rate assumption which reflects a risk horizon of 7.7 years and no seasoning.

Scope expects defaults for an expected portfolio at the start of the amortisation phase

We have defined as the base case a default timing scenario with a constant marginal default rate applied to the outstanding balance at each period, hence following the portfolio's scheduled amortisation.

4.4.2 Recovery rate

The originator has presented net loss vintage data, which captures recovery collections from the repossession and sale of vehicles, as well as collections obtained through recovery actions against the defaulted borrowers. As of the closing date, most of the portfolio (62.1%) relates to financed vehicles with registered title for the benefit of the seller, which may enhance the issuer's recovery prospects in the event of an originator default.

We have analysed the provided gross loss and net loss vintage data for each segment (auto credit new, auto credit used, classic credit new and classic credit used) and from it we have derived our

portfolio base case recovery rate assumption taking into consideration: i) the base case recovery rate considered for each segment and ii) the expected portfolio shares at the start of the amortisation phase. We then considered a portfolio with a stochastic recovery rate distribution, with a base case recovery rate of 48%, a recovery rate haircut of 25% and distressed recovery rate of 36%.

Table 6: Base case recovery rate, recovery rate haircut, distress recovery rate and recovery lag

Base case recovery rate	Recovery rate haircut	Distressed recovery rate	Recovery Lag (month)
48.0%	25.0%	36.0%	80% and 20% at months 24 and 36, respectively

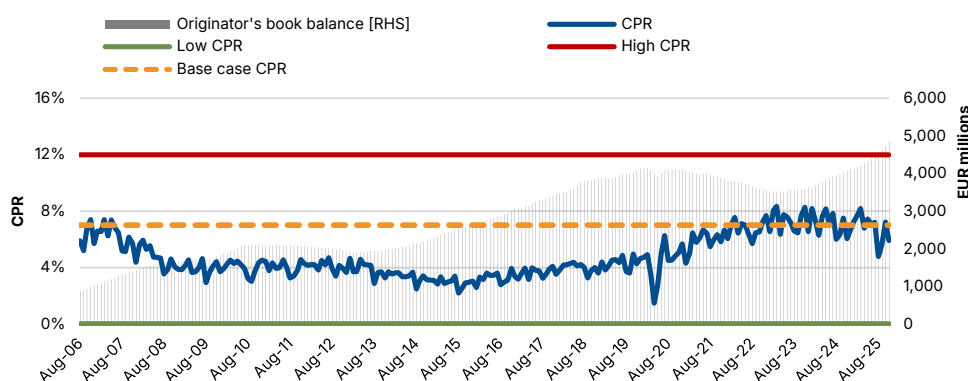
Source: Scope Ratings

4.4.3 Constant prepayment rate (CPR)

We determined a base case constant prepayment rate (CPR) of 7%, in line with the average constant prepayment rate observed in the originator’s historical performance data in recent years. We also tested the structure under two additional CPR scenarios: 0% for the low prepayment scenario and 12% for the high prepayment scenario. The high prepayment scenario corresponds to our base case assumption plus a five percentage point stress, above the maximum historical CPR observed in the originator’s book, and more in line with levels seen in peer Spanish transactions (see below Figure 12).

Expected base case prepayment rate is high at 7%, among other reasons due to the significant share of private individuals

Figure 12. Historical prepayment rates



Source: Originators’ dynamic prepayment data and Scope Ratings data aggregation

5. Financial structure

5.1 Capital structure

The capital structure comprises a class of notes, a subordinated loan, and overcollateralisation. At closing, the proceeds from the notes and the subordinated loan, net of initial transaction expenses, were applied to acquire the auto loan receivables portfolio.

The purchase price was derived using a discount rate of 6.54%, below the portfolio’s weighted average nominal interest rate of 9.1%. In a scenario where borrowers prepay their loans, the fund may be exposed to potential losses arising not only from missed future interest funds, but also from potential shortfall of principal funds. This risk is mitigated by the obligation over the seller to compensate the fund with an indemnity amount equal to the missed interest amounts, resulting from the difference between the discount rate and the related loan contractual nominal interest rate, from the related prepayment date until its scheduled maturity date.

The subordinated loan was funded by Volkswagen Bank GmbH in its role as subordinated loan provider. The notes and the subordinated loan will pay a floating rate referenced to one-month EURIBOR plus a margin, floored at 0% p.a.

VW Spanish Branch will retain on an ongoing basis at least 5% of the capital structure to comply with the related securitisation regulation

During the initial three-year revolving period the notes' target credit enhancement from subordination and overcollateralisation will be at 4.25%, in line with the initial level.

During the revolving and normal redemption phases, the issuer will make payments to the secured parties through the pre-fund liquidation combined interest and principal priority of payments. Once there is a fund liquidation event, the accelerated redemption phase will start and the fund payments to the secured parties will be made through the post-fund liquidation priority of payments.

5.2 Liquidity reserve

The main purpose of the fund's cash reserve is to provide liquidity to ensure the timely payment of senior expenses (including swap costs) and interest on the notes. Upon a servicer disruption event, the reserve is sufficient to cover approximately 3.6 monthly payment periods of assumed senior costs and notes' interest. The cash reserve also provides credit enhancement to the rated notes, as it can pay principal shortfalls when the transaction is liquidated, or at the notes' legal final maturity.

Liquidity reserve provides liquidity and loss protection

Cash reserve fund is the main protection against a servicer disruption event

At closing, the seller funded the cash reserve to its target level of 1% of the initial pool discounted balance. The reserve is required to be fully funded at its target balance until the occurrence of a fund enforcement event.

After the end of revolving period, before an early liquidation of the fund, event and if the notes are still outstanding, the cash reserve's target balance is the higher between: a) 1% of the discounted pool outstanding balance; and b) the lowest between EUR 6m and the notes' outstanding principal balance. Once the notes' principal balance is fully repaid or at the notes' legal final maturity date, the target level will be zero.

5.3 Excess spread

The rated notes benefit from excess spread available in the transaction, created through the discount rate mechanism. At closing date, we estimate the rated notes' available excess spread to be approximately 2.4% p.a., measured as the difference between a) the portfolio's discount rate and b) the cost of the rated notes with the swap fixed rate payable to the hedge provider plus the assumed senior costs.

Excess spread is available to replenish the liquidity reserve up to its target level. Any excess amounts, after meeting the notes' target amortisation amount, will be paid to Volkswagen Bank GmbH, as the subordinated loan lender, in the form of subordinated loan interest and principal payments or it will be paid to VW Bank Spanish Branch as financial intermediation margin.

5.4 Priority of payments

Before a fund liquidation event, all fund available collections will be applied into the combined interest and principal priority of payments monthly. Principal losses will be first allocated into the subordinated loan and then, after fully exhausting the subordinated loan to the rated notes. During the revolving phase, any excess spread, after maintaining the target notes overcollateralisation amount, will be paid to the subordinated lender in the form of interest payments and principal repayments or it will be paid to VW Bank Spanish Branch as financial intermediation margin. Once the revolving phase ends and before a fund early liquidation event, any available excess spread available after the top up of the fund cash reserve to its target level, will be used to repay the notes until they are fully repaid (i.e. the target notes overcollateralisation becomes 100%).

Priority of payments allow the use of both interest and principal funds to keep current on the most senior items

Table 7: Simplified available funds and pre-and post-enforcement issuer priority of payments

	Fund priority of payments
Revenue and principal available funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections from the portfolio (principal, interest, late interest fees, prepayment fees, insurance proceeds, recoveries, etc.); • Any withdrawals from the fund cash reserve; • Monies sitting on the accumulation account; and • Net swap amounts received from the swap counterparty.

	Fund priority of payments
Pre-fund liquidation priority of payments	<p>Before the fund liquidation, all fund available distribution amount will be applied as per the following combined interest and principal priority of payments.</p> <p>Monthly payment of all fund's revenue and principal available funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Taxes, senior fees and expenses; 2) Net swap amounts to the hedge provider; 3) Notes interest; 4) Top up the fund cash reserve to its target level; 5) Notes principal balance repayment to its target repayment amount or purchase of additional receivables (only if during revolving period); 6) Subordinated loan interest; 7) Subordinated loan principal balance until fully repaid; and 8) Remaining funds paid to VW Bank Spanish Branch.
Post-fund liquidation event priority of payments	<p>The fund will be liquidated on the notes legal final maturity date or following the occurrence of a fund early liquidation event. A fund early liquidation event will occur due to non-payment of timely interest on the notes, after a grace period of 5 business days.</p> <p>Upon such event, the following simplified combined interest and principal priority of payments will be applied. Under such waterfall interest payments and principal repayments across the notes and the subordinated loan will become fully sequential.</p> <p>Monthly application of all fund's revenue and principal available funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Taxes, senior fees and expenses; 2) Net swap amounts to the hedge provider; 3) Notes interest; 4) Notes principal balance until fully repaid; 5) Subordinated loan interest; 6) Subordinated loan principal balance until fully repaid; and 7) Remaining funds paid to VW Bank Spanish Branch.

Source: Transaction documents and Scope Ratings

5.5 Amortisation and provisioning mechanism

During the initial three-year revolving period any principal collections from the assets may be reinvested into additional eligible assets, provided all conditions precedent to the acquisition of new asset are satisfied (see Table 4).

Throughout the revolving period, provided that no credit enhancement increase condition is in effect and the servicer is solvent, any releases from the amortising fund cash reserve above its target level will be used to repay the subordinated loan. Additionally, during the revolving phase, if during two consecutive payment dates the amount sitting on the fund accumulation account exceeds 10% of the discounted pool balance outstanding, such excess amount will be used to pay down the notes' balance. This last feature is designed to mitigate negative carry during the revolving phase.

Notes' partial amortisation during revolving period mitigates negative carry

Once the revolving phase ends, any available excess spread after topping up the cash reserve fund to its target level, will be used to increase the notes' credit support to meet its target overcollateralisation of 100% (see Table 8).

Table 8: Notes overcollateralisation

Debt instrument	OC* – at closing date (in %**)	Minimum OC – after May 2026 (in %**)	Target OC – during revolving phase (in %**)	Target OC – after revolving phase (in %**)
Notes	4.25	3.95	4.25	100

* Notes' overcollateralisation (OC), defined as notes' credit support from subordination of the subordinated loan and available discounted portfolio overcollateralisation

**Portfolio discounted principal balance

Source: Transaction documents

5.6 Provisioning for defaulted receivables

The transaction has no explicit principal deficiency ledger (PDL) feature. Through its notes' target amortisation amount, as defined in the transaction documentation, it maintains a minimum level of notes overcollateralisation after provisioning for defaulted receivables.

5.7 Default and delinquent definitions

The structure establishes definitions of default and delinquency, which allow the efficient use of available excess spread. The definitions match the originator's practices and allow the timely management of asset credit events during servicing and monitoring.

Transaction's asset eligibility criteria prevent the inclusion of delinquent assets (see Table 10, item 6), defined as non-defaulted assets for which a loan instalment is overdue.

The transaction defines a defaulted asset (known as terminated loans) when the related underlying loan: i) is in default for at least 245 days and it is early terminated by the seller, or ii) is early terminated by the seller provided that it has been in default for at least 2 instalments.

5.8 Interest rate risk

All the loans are fixed-rate, while the notes pay floating-rate referenced to one-month EURIBOR, leading to fixed-floating interest rate risk. This risk is mitigated through an interest rate swap agreement.

The interest rate swap agreement between the fund and Royal Bank of Canada, as the swap counterparty, matures on the earlier date between the notes' full repayment and the notes' legal final maturity date. The fund will pay monthly a fixed amount equal to the fixed-rate of 3.49% per annum and will receive in return monthly a floating amount equal to the applicable one-month EURIBOR plus a spread equal to the notes' margin, both based on a hedged notional balance. The swap's hedged notional balance corresponds to the notes' outstanding principal balance. The sum of the one-month EURIBOR plus the spread payable by the swap counterparty to the fund, will be floored at 0%.

5.9 Issuer accounts

The fund holds all its accounts with Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal. The fund's accounts include: i) the distribution account, ii) the accumulation account, iii) the cash collateral account and iv) the counterparty downgrade collateral account.

The fund accounts are all subject to downgrade and replacement language upon loss of a minimum long-term rating or short-term rating or alternatively such counterparty shall meet certain requirements. The following requirements in respect to Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal shall be satisfied: i) its controlling company, Deutsche Bank AG has the minimum long-term or short-term required ratings, ii) at least 90% of its voting issued share capital continues to be owned by Deutsche Bank AG; iii) the words "Deutsche Bank" are contained on its legal name; and iv) there is documented commitment from Deutsche Bank AG to support Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal.

Counterparty fund account bank replacement upon loss of the minimum required rating, will occur within 30 calendar days.

5.10 Optional clean-up call

At the request of the seller, the management company, on any payment date after the end of the revolving period, is permitted at its own discretion, to early liquidate the fund and to early repay all the notes outstanding once the discounted pool outstanding balance is less than 10% of the maximum historic discounted pool balance. This discretionary seller clean-up call option can only be exercised, if the repurchase price to be paid to the fund by the seller is sufficient to cover, the repayment of all notes outstanding, the payment of notes due and unpaid interest and the payment of all senior costs due. Such fund early liquidation payments shall be done to the relevant parties under the post-fund liquidation priority of payments.

In our analysis we give no credit to the discretionary call option

6. Rating sensitivity

We have tested for deviations in the main input parameters: i) the mean default rate; and ii) the base case 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.

Table 9: Sensitivity analysis results

Debt instrument	50% increase of mean lifetime default rate	50% decrease of recovery rates
Notes	Three notches	One notch

Source: Scope Ratings

7. Counterparty risk

The transaction's counterparty risk supports the rated debt instrument rating, and we do not consider any counterparty exposures to be excessive.

We consider the counterparty roles performed by the servicer (Volkswagen Bank GmbH, Sucursal En España), the fund account bank (Deutsche Bank S.A.E. or Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anónima Española Unipersonal) and the interest rate swap provider (Royal Bank of Canada) as material, before considering the available mitigants. The transaction's downgrade and replacement provisions covering the fund account bank and the interest rate swap provider, together with Volkswagen Bank GmbH, Sucursal En España's implied credit quality, are effective at mitigating counterparty risk for this transaction, with the remaining risk being considered immaterial. The servicer is not rated, but it is a member of the Volkswagen group and benefits from the financial strength of its ultimate parent (Volkswagen AG). Additionally, if we were to consider a servicer disruption event, the transaction cash reserve would cover several months of due senior, hedge and notes' interest costs.

Counterparty risk does not constrain the rating on the notes

We deem the account bank's counterparty risk immaterial as result of the replacement provisions alongside our own assessment of the fund account bank's credit quality and the related link between such entity and its parent Deutsche Bank AG.

7.1 Commingling risk from servicer

Before a fund early liquidation event, borrowers will pay by direct debit into the servicer's collection account banks held by Volkswagen Bank GmbH and such monies can be commingled with other monies of the seller during such monthly period. Portfolio collections will then be swept monthly from the servicer collection account banks into the fund account bank.

We consider cash-commingling risk to be immaterial, after considering the available mitigants

If the rating on the servicer's parent (Volkswagen Bank GmbH) becomes lower than a minimum rating of BBB if rated by Scope or Baa2 by Moody's, the servicer will advance 14 days before the related collection period, one month worth of expected pool principal collections (scheduled and non-scheduled) into the fund's account bank. Additionally, in case the minimum rating of BBB by Scope or Baa2 by Moody's would be lost before the payment date of the month on which the breach occurred, the seller would have to advance two months, rather than one month, worth of expected pool principal collections.

If the servicer had advanced expected portfolio collections higher than the actual collections occurred during the related collection period, the fund would have to release such excess of collections back to the servicer. This would occur outside of the priority of payments on the relevant payment date. Reciprocally, if the servicer had advanced an expected portfolio collection amount into the fund account, which turns out to be lower than the actual collections received by the servicer for the related collection period, then the servicer would have to pay such missing amount into the fund account on the relevant payment date.

In a scenario on which Volkswagen Bank GmbH, no longer has the minimum rating of BBB by Scope or Baa2 by Moody's, and the seller collection advances to the fund account are not executed as previously described, then the servicer must start sweeping its portfolio collections

from the servicer collection accounts into the fund account bank within 3 business days, rather than monthly.

7.2 Set-off risk from originators

VW Bank Spanish Branch is a deposit-taking financial institution. Asset eligibility criteria prevents borrowers from having deposit accounts with VW Bank Spanish Branch or from being employees of the originator or affiliates of the Volkswagen AG (see Table 10, items 10 and 11). However, during the life of the loans there is a risk that the originator could offer deposit products to its customers, including the borrowers in the securitised pool. This risk is further mitigated through the presence of a deposit set-off reserve, which will be funded by the seller once its parent Volkswagen Bank GmbH no longer has a minimum rating of BBB by Scope or Baa1 by Moody's.

Set-off risk considered immaterial

The originator, the car insurance providers and the car maintenance services providers are different legal entities. Therefore, under the Spanish law, borrowers will not be able to set-off their car insurance claims or their maintenance services against the monies owed to an insolvent originator under the loan agreements purchased by the fund.

8. Legal structure

8.1 Legal framework

The notes were issued by Private Driver España 2026-1 Fondo de Titulización, a limited-liability special-purpose vehicle incorporated under the laws of Spain, the sole purpose of which is to acquire auto receivables from VW Bank Spanish Branch as collateral for the issuance of monthly-paying notes. The credit rights sold to the issuer consist mostly of interest and principal instalments due by the borrowers under the auto loans, together with any recoveries and ancillary rights.

The issuer is considered as a bankruptcy-remote special purpose vehicle

The issuer, the underlying pool of assets backing the notes and most of the transaction documents are ruled under the Spanish law. Only the swap documents are ruled under English law. From the analysis of the Spanish legal opinion, we can conclude that this transaction represents a true sale of assets to a bankruptcy-remote vehicle.

The management company, Titulización de Activos S.G.F.T., S.A., which is supervised by the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores, is responsible for cash reconciliation and priority of payments calculations and their reporting, including the monitoring of applicable triggers. It is also responsible for taking any action in the interest of noteholders, such as the replacement of the servicer or account bank counterparties.

8.2 Use of legal and tax opinions

We reviewed the transaction Spanish legal opinion, covering also tax matters for the issuer, produced by a reputable law firm with significant experience in Spanish securitisation matters.

Issuer's ongoing tax costs are considered immaterial and well covered under our senior costs assumption

The oversight of the issuer by the Spanish regulator (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores) provides further comfort on the issuer's legal structure. We conclude that the transaction conforms to securitisation standards in Spain, effective since 28 April 2015, and its arrangement supports our general legal analytical assumptions.

Only immaterial tax amounts remain a cost to the transaction, i.e. i) a small corporate tax amount, and ii) value-added tax in the context of the issuer-contracted legal and tax advisory services. We consider the effect of taxes in the transaction immaterial and captured within our assumption for senior fees and expenses.

As expected, changes in the relevant tax law could lead to potential taxes payable by the issuer and could reduce future cash flows needed to repay noteholders. To mitigate this risk, the transaction features an option for the management company to early redeem the outstanding notes at par value in case such tax negative event occurs.

9. Monitoring

We will monitor this transaction based on the transaction's performance reports, as well as other available information. The rating 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

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

We analysed this transaction using our Consumer and Auto ABS Rating Methodology dated May 2026, our General Structured Finance Rating Methodology dated May 2026, and our Counterparty Risk Methodology dated June 2025. All are available on our website, www.scoperatings.com.

We considered the information and data provided to us complete, sufficient, and satisfactory

VW Bank Spanish Branch provided us with delinquent, gross loss, net loss and prepayment data. The gross loss and net loss static vintage data covered the period from January 2005 to November 2025, was segmented across type of loan (auto credit and classic credit) and type of car (new car and used car), related to monthly or quarterly origination vintage periods and referring to a '245 days past due' terminated loan definition. The dynamic delinquent data was segmented across different delinquent stages and covering the period from January 2008 to November 2025. The dynamic prepayment data was from August 2006 to November 2025. We also received portfolio stratification tables with cut-off date 30 April 2026.

Appendix 1. Summary of portfolio characteristics

The table below shows the closing portfolio characteristics as of the cut-off date of 30 April 2026.

Key features	Portfolio
Portfolio current discounted principal balance (EUR m)	1,540.5
Number of loans	173,897
Average original discounted balance (EUR)	23,139
Average outstanding discounted balance (EUR)	8,589
Largest outstanding discounted balance (EUR)	96,289
Auto credit new exposure*	43.6%
Auto credit used exposure*	10.3%
Classic credit new exposure*	33.0%
Classic credit used exposure*	13.1%
Top 1 borrower*	0.1%
Top 10 borrowers*	0.08%
Top 20 borrowers*	0.13%
Top 3 geographical concentrations by debtor's autonomous region of residence (%)*	Catalonia (22.7%) Andalusia (17.9%) Madrid (13.5%)
Weighted average interest rate**	9.1%
Weighted average remaining term (months)**	42
Weighted average seasoning (months)**	19
Weighted average life (months)**	22

*As a percentage of the current outstanding discounted principal balance

**Weighted by the current outstanding discounted principal balance

Source: Transaction data tape and Scope Ratings data aggregation

Appendix 2. Assets eligibility criteria

The following table provides a simplified description of the main auto receivables eligibility criteria, applied to the securitised portfolio at closing and to the additional assets to be purchased by the fund from the seller during the revolving period on each purchase date.

Table 10: Receivables eligibility criteria

Risk factor	Restriction
1. Enforceability	The loans constitute legally valid, binding and enforceable agreements;
2. Applicable law	The borrowers are corporate entities with a registered office in Spain or, if they are individuals, have their place of residence in Spain;
3. Credit profile	The loans were granted according to the regular market practice for the acquisition of motor vehicles, and have been serviced by the seller since origination;
4. Foreign exchange / applicable law / payment frequency	The loans are denominated in euros, governed by Spanish law, payable in monthly instalments of interest and principal, and the applicable interest rate is fixed;
5. Residual value, market value decline or payment shock	No balloon instalments are assigned to the fund;
6. Overdue status	The loans are up to date in payments (i.e., there are no overdue amounts), and none of the loans have been terminated or written off;
7. Fraud	At least two instalments have been paid on the loans;
8. Maturity profile	The loans have the maximum original term of 94 months and at least three monthly instalments remaining until its maturity;
9. Set off	The loans are not impaired by set off rights or due to warranty claim or any other rights of the borrowers;
10. Deposit set off	None of the borrowers maintains deposits on accounts with Volkswagen Bank Spanish Branch; and
11. Employee set off	None of the borrowers is an employee of the seller, or an affiliate of Volkswagen AG.

No FX risk as all issuer assets and liabilities are denominated in euro

Having at least two instalments already been paid by the borrower reduces fraud risk

Source: Transaction documentation

Table 11: Purchase contract eligibility criteria

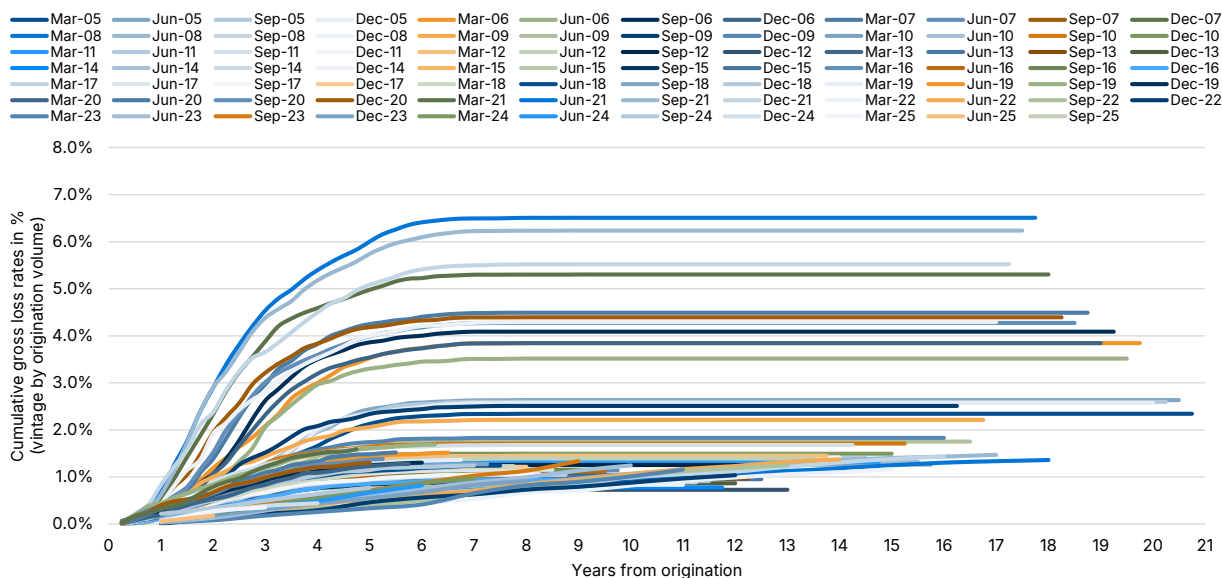
Risk factor	Restriction
1. Origination	The contract and pre-contract information is in accordance with seller's standard credit policy and in compliance with applicable German law and regulations;
2. Origination	The contract has not been revoked, terminated or rescinded;
3. Origination	The contract is governed by German law;
4. Asset transfer	The contract relates to receivables which can be freely transferred and clear of any third-party rights over it;
5. Warranty set-off	No warranty claims have been raised by the related customer against the seller;
6. Origination	There are no claims or actions pending which could affect the contract's enforceability and collections;
7. Origination	The place of residence of the customer is in Germany, and the customer is a natural person;
8. Asset transfer/ tax	The contract does not need to be filed, recorded or enrolled with any court; no stamp, registration duty or tax is required to be paid;
9. Origination	The contract does not allow the customer to terminate it unless termination is due to serious cause; and
10. Origination	The customer is not in material breach, default or violation of any of its contractual obligations. The customer has accepted in full the contract following completion of delivery and installation of the solar or heat pump system.

Source: Transaction documentation

Appendix 3. Vintage data provided by the originator

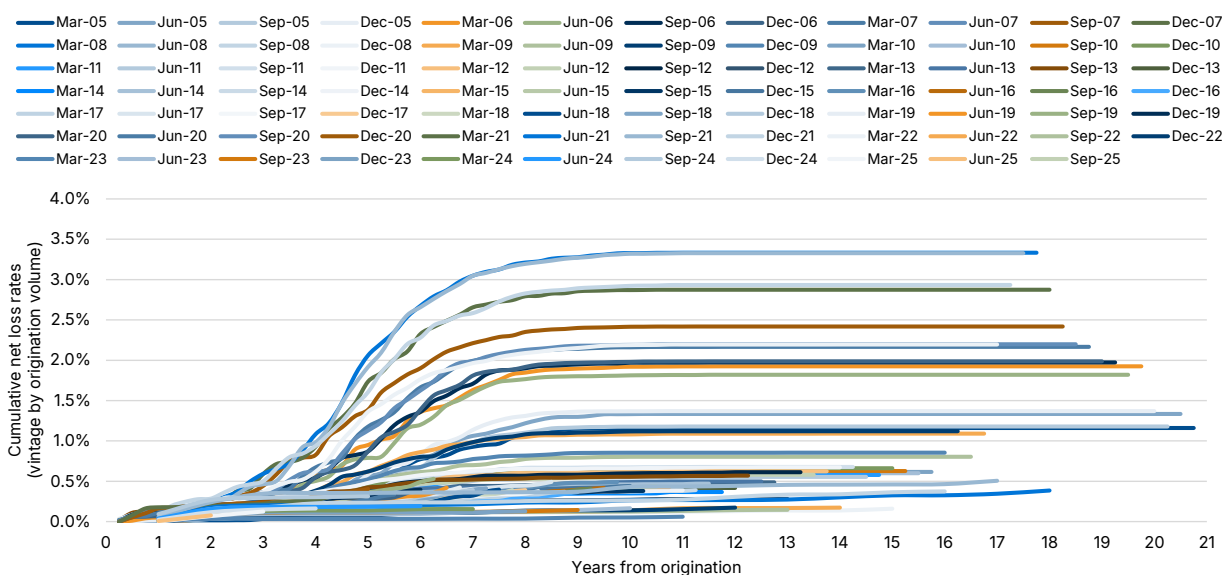
VW Bank Spanish Branch provided 245 days past due (d.p.d.) gross loss and net loss data performance data for the four segments in the portfolio and for the aggregated eligible book securitised. We considered the information in our analysis as the foundation for the calibration of the portfolio's mean default rate and coefficient of variation, which define the inverse Gaussian lifetime default rate distribution, as well as the base case recovery rate. We consider the data quality of as satisfactory.

Figure 13. Aggregated originator's book – 245 d.p.d. gross loss vintage data presented by VW Bank Spanish Branch



Source: Originators' vintage data

Figure 14. Aggregated originator's book – 245 d.p.d. net loss vintage data presented by VW Bank Spanish Branch



Source: Originators' vintage data

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Applied methodologies

[Consumer and Auto ABS Rating Methodology](#), May 2026
[General Structured Finance Rating Methodology](#), May 2026
[Counterparty Risk Methodology](#), June 2025

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