MORNINGSTAR | DBRS

Rating Report

Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK twelve

Morningstar DBRS
26 October 2026

Contents

1 Credit Ratings, Issuer's Assets, and Liabilities
1 Notable Features
4 Transaction Structure
5 Management of Funds
10 Origination and Servicing
14 Collateral Analysis
22 Cash Flow Analysis
25 Appendix 1—Methodologies
26 Appendix 2—Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Checklist and Considerations
28 Appendix 3—Scope and Meaning of Financial Obligations

Miklos Halasz
Vice President
European ABS Ratings, Auto
+44 20 7855 6685
miklos.halasz@morningstar.com

Pedro Monteiro
Assistant Vice President
European ABS Ratings, Consumer
+44 20 3194 1457
pedro.monteiro@morningstar.com

Guglielmo Panizza
Senior Vice President, Sector Lead
European ABS Ratings
+(49) 69 8088 3685
guglielmo.panizza@morningstar.com

Paolo Conti
Associate Managing Director
European Consumer & Corporate Securitisation Ratings
+34 917 933 397
paolo.conti@morningstar.com

Credit Ratings, Issuer's Assets, and Liabilities

Debt	Par Amount (GBP)[1]	Size/CE (%)[1,2]	Coupon (%)[1,3]	Credit Rating	Credit Rating Action	Credit Rating Action Date
Class A Notes XS3464425225	377,500,000	75.5/24.5	Compounded Daily SONIA + 0.70	AAA (sf)	Provisional Rating - Finalised	26 October 2026
Class B Notes XS3464425571	40,000,000	8.0/16.5	Compounded Daily SONIA + 1.15	AA (low) (sf)	Provisional Rating - Finalised	26 October 2026
Subordinated Loan	52,504,730	10.5/6.0	7.7336	NR	N/A	N/A
Overcollateralisation (OC)	30,000,302	6.0/0.0	N/A	NR	N/A	N/A

Notes:
1. As of the issue date.
2. Size and credit enhancement (CE) are calculated as a percentage of collateral portfolio and do not consider the cash collateral account.
3. The floating-rate coupons of the Class A Notes and Class B Notes (together, the Notes) are floored at zero.

NR = not rated, n/a = not applicable.

The principal methodology, the other relevant methodologies and some additional information, including the meaning and scope of the financial obligations identified in these credit ratings, are discussed in Appendix 1 to Appendix 3 and the press release associated with these credit rating actions.

Issuer's Assets	Amount (GBP)
Collateral Portfolio[1]	500,005,032
Cash Collateral Account	6,053,750

1. As of 30 September 2026.

Notable Features

Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK twelve (the Issuer) is a public limited liability company incorporated in the Duchy of Luxembourg.

The transaction is a securitisation of a portfolio of fixed-rate receivables related to auto loans granted by Volkswagen Financial Services (UK) Limited (VWFSUK or the Seller) to borrowers residing or incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK). VWFSUK will also act as the initial servicer for the transaction (the Servicer).

DBRS Ratings Limited (Morningstar DBRS) identified the following notable features in this transaction:

- The transaction represents the securitisation of automotive loan contracts comprising amortising loans, balloon loan receivables with and without a mandatory, final balloon payment. The initial pool of receivables comprises personal contract purchase (PCP; 90.8%), hire purchase (HP; 8.6%), and lease purchase (LP; 0.6%). Most of the loans were granted to retail customers (91.6%), with the

remainder (8.4%) granted to corporate customers. Approximately half of the receivables are represented by new vehicles (53.1%).

- The transaction includes a six-month revolving period wherein the Issuer may purchase additional receivables subject to eligibility criteria and portfolio concentration limits.
- The discount rate of 8.192% is applied to the gross receivables balance of the portfolio, which includes all future interest and principal, to calculate the purchase price. The discount rate considers the transaction's senior liability costs and servicing and administrative expenses plus an interest compensation rate of 1.5%.
- The interest compensation rate is available to indemnify the Issuer for interest shortfalls suffered because of early settlements. The compensation is calculated as the difference between the discounted receivables balance of loans subject to early settlement and the net present value of the future payments of these contracts using the relevant internal rate of return.
- The transaction has a mixed sequential/pro rata amortisation structure. Initially, all collections arising from the receivables will pay down the Class A Notes (in accordance with the relevant priority of payments). Once the Class A targeted overcollateralisation (OC) percentage reaches its targets, the Class B Notes also begin to amortise on a pro-rata basis. Once the Class B targeted OC percentage reaches its targets, the available distribution amounts are allocated on a pro rata basis to the Notes and the subordinated loan until and unless the specified credit enhancement increase condition (CEIC) triggers are breached.
- The transaction benefits from a liquidity reserve that is fully funded on the closing date. Amounts standing to the credit of the liquidity reserve are available to cover senior fees and expenses, the senior swap payments, and interest payments on the Notes and are available in full to the priority of payments on earlier of (1) the final maturity date or (2) the day on which the aggregate discounted receivables balance reduces to zero. The liquidity reserve is initially sized at 1.45% of the Notes, and thereafter the higher of (1) 1.45% of the Notes' outstanding balance as at each monthly period and (2) the lower of (A) 1.0% of the initial nominal amount of the Notes and (B) the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding as at the end of the monthly period. Morningstar DBRS estimates that this provides at least three months of coverage to pay interest in the absence of collections and after considering stressed senior fee and interest payment assumptions.
- All underlying contracts are fixed rate while the Notes are floating rate.
- Approximately 16.2% of the outstanding discounted balance consists of electric vehicles and approximately 7.9% consists of hybrid vehicles.
- On 30 March 2026, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) confirmed the details of the redress scheme to compensate borrowers adversely affected by historical discretionary commission arrangements, high commission arrangements, and contractual ties that gave lenders exclusivity or right of first refusal. The redress scheme covers contracts entered into between 6 April 2007 and 1 November 2024. Morningstar DBRS considers it unlikely that the transaction will be affected by the redress scheme.
- There is a notable increase in the corporate borrower segment when compared with prior transactions rated by Morningstar DBRS. It is understood that this is driven by a correction of a technical filter applied to the portfolio extraction by VWFSUK.

Strengths

- VWFSUK is a well-established captive finance lender in the United Kingdom, and Morningstar DBRS considers it an experienced servicer. The transaction represents further European issuances of Notes backed by auto loan agreements through European subsidiaries of Volkswagen Financial Services AG (VWFS or the Group).
- Prior transactions originated by VWFSUK have performed within Morningstar DBRS' expectations.
- Morningstar DBRS considers the portfolio to be granular. The maximum concentration of individual borrowers does not exceed 0.1% of the initial portfolio. The top 10 debtor exposure of the initial pool is 0.56%.

Challenges and Mitigating Factors

- Because of the transaction's mixed sequential/pro rata structure, there may be circumstances when the Class B Notes and the subordinated loan both amortise, while the Class A Notes are still outstanding.
  Mitigant: Morningstar DBRS has considered the transaction structure within its cash flow analysis. The Class A Notes also benefit from elevated target OC levels after the revolving period ends.
- Since the Issuer is expected to purchase additional receivables during the six-month revolving period, the pool composition at the end of the revolving period may differ from that at the issuance date.
  Mitigant: Additional receivables added to the portfolio during the revolving period must adhere to the specific global portfolio limits outlined in the transaction documents. Morningstar DBRS adjusted its cash flow analysis to accommodate a deterioration in the pool.
- Most of the loans relate to PCP contracts where the obligor repays less than the entire principal balance of the loan during its term, resulting in lower monthly payments and an optional, final balloon payment. The customer may elect to return the vehicle in lieu of the final balloon payment. The optionality to return the vehicle introduces the transaction to residual value (RV) risk. The LP loans allow for the obligor to repay less than the entire principal balance of the loan during its term, resulting in lower monthly payments followed by a mandatory, final balloon payment, resulting in more concentrated collections when the balloon payments fall due. This payment can be affected by the underlying performance and liquidity of the used car market or the availability of refinancing opportunities, as the final balloon payment is typically funded through vehicle sales proceeds or is refinanced through another funding arrangement. The inclusion of the LP loans introduces concentrated cash payments and thus incremental risk to the transaction.
  Mitigant: To mitigate the risk arising from balloon loans, Morningstar DBRS considered incremental balloon exposure as part of its credit rating-specific asset stresses. When assessing the sufficiency of credit enhancement afforded to the Notes, Morningstar DBRS increased its core default multiples to include incremental balloon stresses.
- Some of the underlying loans were granted to individuals and are regulated by the UK Consumer Credit Act (CCA). The CCA grants additional rights to borrowers, such as the right to voluntarily terminate (VT) a finance contract. Upon exercising this right, the customer must pay or have paid at least 50% of the total amount due under the finance contract plus any outstanding arrears. The borrower is expected to take reasonable care of the goods, and the creditor is also entitled to recompense if that is not the case. The sale of a vehicle returned after the obligor exercises its right to VT may result in recoveries that amount to less than the amount outstanding under the financing contract; this feature directly exposes the Issuer to VT risk.

Mitigant: Morningstar DBRS received static vintage data that outlined where customers have exercised VT and considered the portfolio's historic performance in arriving at its assumptions.

- Although the purchased receivables are transferred at a discount rate of 8.192%, any excess is returned to the Seller as described in the transaction waterfall.
  Mitigant: Once the CEIC trigger is breached, the buffer release rate and interest compensation rate becomes part of the available distribution amount. The breach of the CEIC trigger is linked to the portfolio's performance (dynamic net loss, cumulative net loss, or late delinquencies).
- The transaction documents allow for obligors who may be employees of VWFSUK. Such borrowers may have the right to set-off unpaid wages or other cash benefits against their purchased receivables.
  Mitigant: Morningstar DBRS understands that although employees are not explicitly excluded from the transaction, employees are generally eligible for the company car scheme with more favourable terms.
- The revolving period terminates on the occurrence of an early amortisation event, one of which is the balance of the cash collateral account being below its required level for two consecutive payment dates.
  Mitigant: Morningstar DBRS considers the revolving period termination events comparatively loose and considered this feature in its cash flow modelling assumptions.

Transaction Structure

Relevant Dates

Issue Date	26 October 2026
Initial Cut-Off Date	30 September 2026
First Payment Date	25 November 2026
Payment Date	The 25th day of each calendar month.
Revolving Period Scheduled End Date	25 April 2027
(Scheduled Revolving Period Length)	(6 months)
Final Maturity Date	Payment date falling in November 2033

Key Transaction Parties

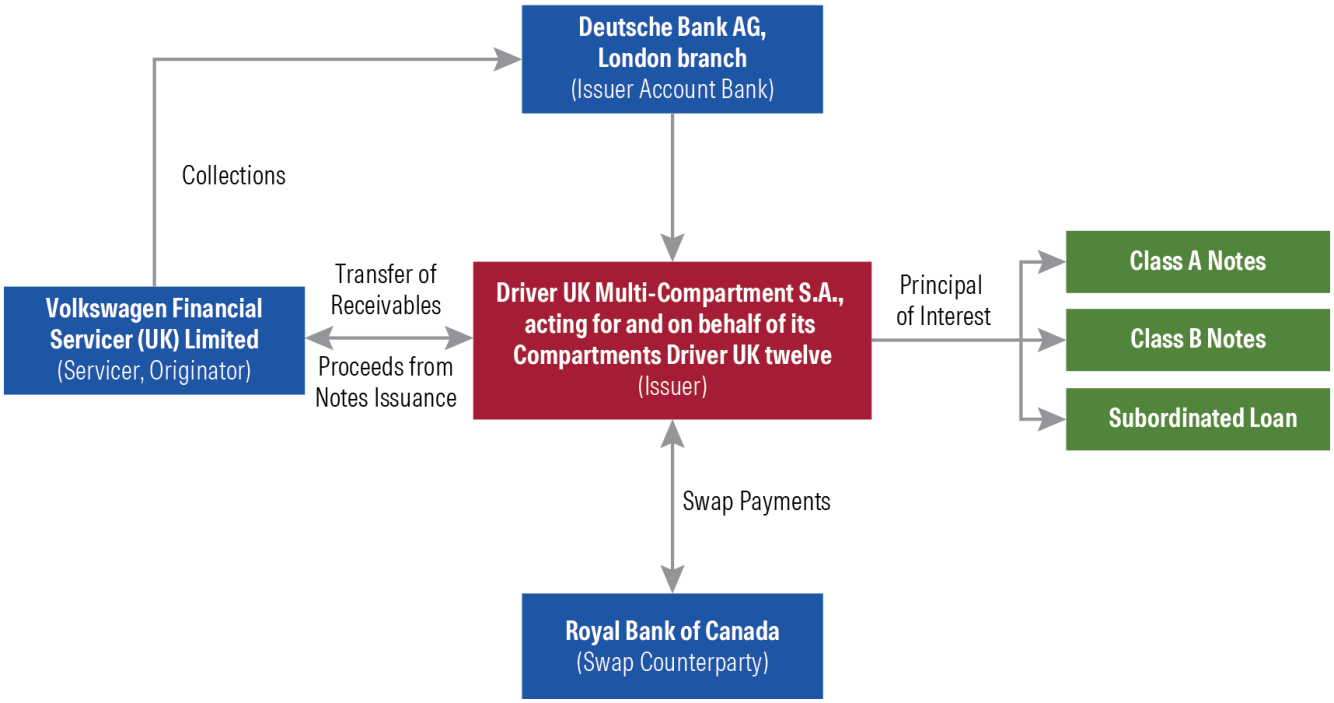
Roles	Counterparty	Morningstar DBRS Credit Rating[1]
Issuer	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK twelve	Not Rated
Seller/Servicer/Subordinated Lender	Volkswagen Financial Services (UK) Limited	Not Rated
Issuer Account Bank	Deutsche Bank AG, London branch	Private Rating
Swap Counterparty	Royal Bank of Canada	AA (high)
Joint Lead Managers	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	Private Rating
	MUFG Securities Europe plc	Private Rating
Arranger/Joint Lead Manager	BNP Paribas	Private Rating

1. Long-Term Issuer Rating unless otherwise specified.

Transaction Summary

Currency	Issuer's assets and liabilities are denominated in British pound sterling (GBP).	
Relevant Jurisdictions	Loan contracts are governed by English law. The English transaction documents are governed by English law; the German transaction documents are governed by German law. The Notes are governed by German law. The swap agreement is governed by English law. The Issuer is incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	
Interest Rate Hedging	An interest rate swap is in place at closing. **Issuer pays**: 5.356% (annualised) in respect of the Class A Notes swap and 5.829% (annualised) in respect of the Class B Notes swap. **Issuer receives**: Compounded daily Sonia plus the Class A and Class B interest margins (as applicable) without a floor). **Notional**: The applicable Class A Notes or Class B Notes principal amount outstanding.	
Cash Reserve	Funded at closing from the proceeds of the subordinated loan.	
	Initial amount at closing:	GBP 6,053,750
	Required amount:	The higher of (1) 1.45% of the aggregate amount of the Notes outstanding and the lower of (2)(A) 1.0% of the initial nominal amount of the Notes and (B) aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding.
	Amortising:	Yes.

Transaction Diagram



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, transaction documents.

Management of Funds

The Issuer's available funds comprise the interest available funds and the principal available funds which are disbursed as described below:

The Issuer's available funds comprise the available distribution amount, which is disbursed, prior to the occurrence of an enforcement event, as described below:

Available Distribution Amount (Simplified)

- Interest earned on cash held at bank on the distribution and accumulation accounts;
- Interest and principal collections, including inter alia collections arising from the ancillary rights,
- Vehicle sales, and other recovery proceeds and VAT adjustments due from His Majesty's Revenue and Customs;
- Payments from the cash collateral account;
- Net swap receipts;
- The cash balance of the accumulation account;
- The interest compensation shortfall redemption amount;
- The buffer release amount, to the extent a credit enhancement condition is in effect; and
- The interest compensation ledger allocable amount as long as no CEIC is in effect, and the credit balance of the interest compensation ledger, to the extent a CEIC is in effect.

Priority of Payments (Simplified)

Prior to the occurrence of an enforcement event, the available distribution amounts are disbursed as follows:

1. Issuer's taxes;
2. Security trustee fees;
3. Servicing fees;
4. Fees due to transaction parties;
5. Senior net swap payments;
6. Interest on the Class A Notes, including interest shortfalls brought forward;
7. Interest on the Class B Notes, including interest shortfalls brought forward;
8. Replenishment of the cash collateral account to its required level;
9. Principal on the Class A Notes (or, during the revolving period, toward the purchase of new receivables);
10. Principal on the Class B Notes (or, during the revolving period, toward the purchase of new receivables);
11. Junior swap payments;
12. Interest on the subordinated loan;
13. Principal on the subordinated loan; and
14. All remaining excess to VWFS.

Relevant Definitions and Events

The **Class A principal payment amount** is calculated as the amount required to reduce the Class A Notes' outstanding balance to the applicable targeted Class A Notes balance, determined by using the then applicable targeted OC percentages.

The **Class B principal payment amount** is calculated as the amount required to reduce the Class B Notes' outstanding balance to the applicable targeted Class B Notes balance, determined by using the then applicable targeted OC percentages.

The **Class A** and **Class B targeted OC percentages** are laid out in the table below.

Target OC (%)	During the revolving period and no credit enhancement increase condition in place	After the revolving period and no credit enhancement increase condition in place	Following the occurrence of a credit enhancement increase condition
Class A Notes	30.10	32.10	100.0%
Class B Notes	19.30	21.30	100.0%

The CEIC is in effect at the earlier of:

- The dynamic net loss ratio, for three consecutive payment dates, exceeding (1) 0.3% if the portfolio's weighted-average (WA) seasoning is less than or equal to 12 months (inclusive), or (2) 0.75% if the portfolio's WA seasoning is between 12 months (exclusive) and 22 months (inclusive), or (3) 2.0% if the portfolio's WA seasoning is between 22 months (exclusive) and 34 months (inclusive). If the portfolio's WA seasoning exceeds 34 months, the dynamic net loss ratio does not apply.
- The cumulative net loss ratio exceeding (1) 0.8% during the first five months (inclusive) following the closing date, (2) exceeding 1.8% between six and 11 months (both inclusive) following the closing date, or (3) exceeding 4.0% after the 11th month (exclusive) following the closing date; or,
- The late delinquency ratio exceeding 1.3% on any payment date on or before October 2027.

The **dynamic net loss ratio** considers the ratio of the aggregate charged off amounts in the monthly period less any recoveries collected during the month in relation to previously charged off receivables, which includes receivables not received on time, receivables yet to be paid in the future, and PCP handbacks and VT handbacks that became charged off, divided by the discounted receivables balance as at the beginning of the monthly period.

The **cumulative net loss ratio** considers the ratio of the aggregate charged off amount of all purchased receivables (including receivables not received on time or remaining to be paid, and any PCP handbacks and VT handbacks that became charged off receivables after being repurchased by VWFSUK) less any recoveries made in relation to charged off receivables since the cut-off date, divided by the aggregate discounted receivables balance.

The **late delinquency ratio** considers the quotient of the aggregate discounted principal balance of all late delinquent receivables (i.e., those that are not terminated or defaulted but remain unpaid for more than 180 days) divided by the aggregate discounted receivables balance as at the beginning of the monthly period.

The revolving period ends on the earlier of the payment date falling in April 2027 or the occurrence of an **early amortisation event**. The occurrence of each of the following constitutes as an early amortisation event:

- The Servicer is replaced;
- The accumulation balance, on two consecutive payment dates, exceeds 15.0% of the discounted receivables balance.

- On any payment date falling after three consecutive payment dates following the closing date, the Class A actual OC amount is below 24.25%;
- VWFSUK ceases to remain an affiliate of Volkswagen AG (VW);
- The Seller fails to repurchase redelivery receivables on two consecutive payment dates;
- The swap counterparty is not replaced within 30 calendar days following the termination of the swap agreement;
- A CEIC is in effect;
- VWFSUK becomes insolvent;
- A foreclosure event occurs; and
- The balance of the cash collateral account is below its required level on two consecutive payment dates.

Post-Acceleration Priority of Payments (Simplified)

The occurrence of any of the below constitutes a foreclosure event, resulting in an enforcement event where the security trustee serves an enforcement notice to the Issuer:

- With respect to the Issuer, an insolvency event occurs; or
- The Issuer defaults in the payment of any interest on the most senior class of notes when the same becomes due and payable, and such default continues for a period of five business days; or
- The Issuer defaults in the payment of principal of any of the Class A Notes or Class B Notes on the legal maturity date.

Following the occurrence of an enforcement event, the available distribution amounts are disbursed as follows:

1. Issuer's taxes;
2. Security trustee fees;
3. Servicing fees;
4. Fees due to transaction parties;
5. Senior swap payments;
6. Interest on the Class A Notes;
7. Principal on the Class A Notes;
8. Interest on the Class B Notes;
9. Principal on the Class B Notes;
10. Junior swap payments;
11. Interest on the subordinated loan;
12. Principal on the subordinated loan; and
13. All remaining excess to VWFS.

As the accelerated priority of payments is applicable in case of the Issuer's insolvency, it is not usually relevant in any credit rating scenario.

Optional Redemption

Prior to the legal maturity date and aside from the expected cash flows of the transaction, the Notes may only be redeemed entirely following the Seller exercising the cleanup call option. The cleanup call option is available to the Seller when the aggregate discounted receivables balance of all

outstanding purchased receivables falls to below 10.0% of the aggregate discounted receivables balance as of the initial cut-off date.

Collections and Commingling Risk

The Servicer will manage and collect payments from borrowers in the securitised portfolio and other proceeds related to the receivables.

The Servicer is permitted to commingle collections with its own funds and is required to transfer these monies to the Issuer's account on each payment date, subject to the satisfaction of the monthly remittance condition. The monthly remittance condition is no longer satisfied if the long-term unsecured debt ratings of Volkswagen Financial Service AG falls below BBB. Upon breach of the trigger, VWFSUK will be initially required, within 30 calendar days of the breach, to transfer to the Issuer the monthly collateral, comprising the expected following monthly payments, including prepayments estimated to be 20.0% falling due and payable. For subsequent payment dates on which the breach continues, VWFSUK is required to transfer the monthly collateral on each subsequent payment date.

Morningstar DBRS considered a commingling loss commensurate with the credit ratings assigned to the Class A Notes and Class B Notes, the triggers linked to the monthly remittance condition, the expected distribution of monthly collections, and the portfolio's amortisation profile. Morningstar DBRS considers that the current credit ratings are commensurate with the resulting commingling risk exposure, taking into account that VWFSUK as the Servicer is allowed to commingle up to nearly two months of collections, and considering the credit strength of VWFS.

Seller Related Risks

Set-Off Risk

The Servicer does not take customer deposits, and the Seller represents and warrants that none of the purchased receivables are impaired by set-off rights. Although some of the obligors may be employees, Morningstar DBRS understands that these loan contracts would have been granted at an arm's length transaction and are not part of an employee car scheme. Although VWFSUK offers a range of maintenance services, any payments related to such services and value-added tax thereon form part of the excluded collections and are not capitalised in the transaction.

Issuer Account Bank

Deutsche Bank AG, London branch (DBLB) has been appointed as the Issuer's account bank for the transaction. Morningstar DBRS privately rates DBLB and concludes that it meets the minimum criteria to act in this capacity. The transaction documents contain downgrade provisions relating to the account bank consistent with Morningstar DBRS' legal criteria. The Issuer's accounts include the distribution account, the cash collateral account, the counterparty downgrade collateral account, and the accumulation account.

Hedging Counterparty

The Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) has been appointed as the swap counterparty for the transaction. Morningstar DBRS publicly rated RBC as follows:

Debt Rated	Long-Term Rating	Long-Term Rating Trend	Short-Term Rating	Short-Term Rating Trend
Issuer Rating	AA (high)	Stable	R-1 (high)	Stable
Senior Debt	AA (high)	Stable	--	--
Deposits	AA (high)	Stable	--	--

Morningstar DBRS concluded that RBC meets its minimum criteria to act in such capacity. The hedging documents contain downgrade provisions consistent with Morningstar DBRS criteria.

Origination and Servicing

Morningstar DBRS conducted an operational review of VWFSUK's auto finance operations in July 2026. Morningstar DBRS considers VWFSUK's origination and servicing practices to be consistent with those observed among other auto finance companies. VWFSUK is part of Volkswagen Group Mobility, a business division of the Volkswagen AG, which provides dealer and customer financing, leasing, bank and insurance activities, fleet management, and mobility services. Volkswagen Group Mobility operates in 41 markets and had total assets of EUR 286.9 billion with 27.8 million contracts at year-end (YE) 2025.

VWFSUK was established in 1994 and provides financing for the purchase and lease of VW brands throughout the UK. As at YE2025 VWFS had total earning assets with a value of GBP 21.6 billion up from GBP 20.2 billion at YE2024. Its retail portfolio comprised 934,000 contracts, up slightly from 915,000 at in 2024. It is led by a highly experienced senior management team with an average of over 25 years industry experience and over 20 years with the company.

Morningstar DBRS does not rate VWFS, although a public rating has been assigned to Volkswagen AG. For more information, please refer to dbrs.morningstar.com.

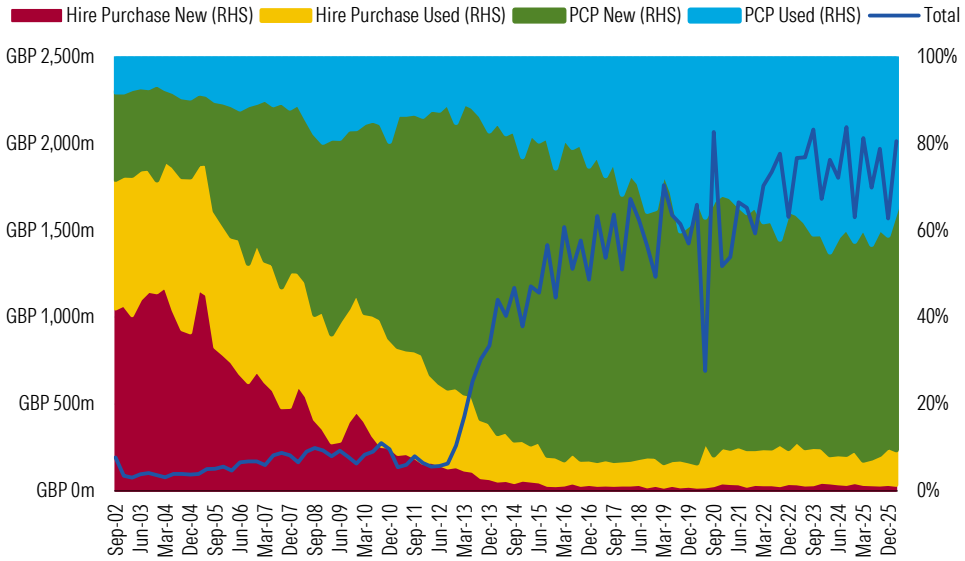
Origination and Sourcing

VWFSUK provides various retail financing products, such as standard HP agreements that feature substantially equal monthly payments that amortise the principal balance over the term of the loan. Following the payment of the option to purchase fee the ownership of the vehicle is transferred to the customer. HP contract terms are typically between 12 and 60 months.

A second type of agreement is called the Solutions Personal Contact Purchase, which is similar to an HP agreement but features a final, optional ballon payment. The customer is presented with three options: (1) pay the final balloon payment and acquire ownership to the vehicle, (2) return the vehicle to VWFSUK in lieu of the final balloon payment, or (3) refinance the vehicle. The latter option is subject to mileage and vehicle condition restrictions. PCP contract terms are between 12 and 49 months. The final financing option is a LP, which are similar to PCP agreements with one exception: the final balloon payments are mandatory, and customers do not have the right to return the vehicle to VWFSUK. LP contract terms are between 12 and 49 months. For each of the products, asset ownership remains with VWFSUK until the payment of all outstanding monies at contract maturity and the payment of the option to purchase fee.

The company signed over 406,000 contracts in 2025, including Hire Purchase (10%), PCP (68%), and Leasing contracts (22%), compared with 406,000 in 2024 and 413,000 in 2023.

Exhibit 1 Origination Mix



Source: Morningstar DBRS.

The changing customer sentiments observable in the wider UK market from ownership to usage in the form of PCP contracts is also reflected in VWFSUK's origination mix. The share of HP origination volumes has been in steady decline since 2009, and it has largely disappeared in relation to new vehicle financing. Morningstar DBRS also notes the increase of used PCP contracts in the origination mix since 2015.

Underwriting

In the UK, VWFSUK's business model and risk management practices closely follow the policies and procedures in place for retail originations in Germany offering different kinds of products for financing new and used cars. As VWFSUK is the financing arm of the Volkswagen Group in UK, it is the chief provider of auto financing for Volkswagen and its affiliate brands.

All underwriting activities at VWFSUK are appropriately segregated from marketing and sales. The identity of every applicant is verified at point of application. Approximately 90% are authenticated electronically using credit reference agency (CRA) data and the remaining 10% are verified using proof of address and photo identification. A creditworthiness and affordability assessment is conducted for all applicants using external CRA information combined with VWFSUK's risk strategy. In July 2025, VWFSUK upgraded its affordability assessment to incorporate Experian's Affordability IQ product. This tool incorporates various components, the key element being the use of Current Account Turnover (CATO) data, which is used to assess whether the applicant's discretionary income is sufficient to support the loan requested.

Credit applications are processed through a bespoke scorecard, which assigns a credit score and risk band. Dual bureau data is primarily used for high-risk bands. Approval is only given automatically if all rules are satisfied, including a check that the result of the scoring is above a prescribed level. This strategy automates or simplifies the system response for most credit

applications. This includes both consumer and corporate customers, with automation rates higher for consumer customers. Manual referrals are assigned to the relevant underwriter queue based on the level of complexity and manual effort required. VWFSUK's risk department monitors the portfolio distribution and overall volume of approvals to ensure they are in line with its decision strategy. Manual approvals are monitored against risk targets to ensure underwriter decisioning is compliant with score. Underwriting rules are analysed, including the volume of rules hit and subsequent underwriter action. Performance of rules and bad rates is also monitored closely. If the application is approved the retailer and VWFSUK arranges for the customer to collect the vehicle, VWFSUK retains title to the vehicle until all amounts due under the contract have been repaid.

Servicing

Servicing of performing contracts is largely automated with payments being collected by direct debit. Borrowers are also able to self-serve through VWFSUK's online customer portal. Since launch at the end of 2019, over 1.4 million customers have signed up; in 2025 there were more than a million online actions and interactions within the year. Customers can request settlement quotes, download documents, make payments, or change their personal or financial details.

The arrears management process starts pre-delinquency with VWFSUK using credit bureau data to identify customers in potential financial difficulty. It has a range of proactive communications to try and engage early with customers and offer forbearance options to support recovery. When payments are missed, VWFSUK aims to provide its customers with support throughout any period of financial difficulty, ensuring the right outcome for their individual circumstances. It prioritises customer contact attempts based on the contract risk profile. It makes clear what options are available to the customer and, if it has difficulty contacting the customer, field agents are used where required. When contact can be established, it tries to make arrangements to cure the arrears through sustainable and affordable repayments.

When there is no resolution in place default notices are issued post 60 days in arrears. VWFSUK begins discussions regarding the recovery of the vehicle after the default notice has been issued. It uses specialist third parties to recover vehicles that are then centrally de-fleeted and tactically refurbished. Its vehicles are mostly sold to trade buyers online and it uses multiple online and auction suppliers that can handle a diverse product mix and fluctuating volumes. It aims to sell 90% of its stock line to reduce vehicle movements with the associated costs and environmental impact. In 2025, it achieved 91% of sales online with the remainder being sold at auction or to drivers and staff. If any liability remains outstanding following the sale of the vehicle, the customer is advised of the outstanding amount by letter and, if unable to clear the liability in full, an attempt is made to establish a payment plan. In cases where the customer is unable or unwilling to pay, an evaluation is made to determine whether legal action or full and final write off is the appropriate course of action.

VWFSUK makes good use of technology throughout its operations and takes a thorough approach to cyber security. The data centres it uses are subject to industry standard physical and logical access control and access to its systems requires multifactor authentication. It holds ISO27001 certification for "Aspects specific to the provision of corporate and public sector fleet management, finance, leasing and insurance services".

Residual Value Policy

The VWFSUK RV setting process utilises a core method based on real trade data, combined with multiple methods of verification. The process is analytical and data driven using remarketing performance data from both VWFSUK and the wider group to set its starting point values for a key model. Historical data is then used to build from the key model across the range, using an experience-based opinion where no data is available. The RV Setting Forum then discusses the data, using analysis from Asst Risk Management to verify the decision. The RV Setting Forum consists of stakeholders from across the business. It sits monthly to ratify a rotating cycle of RV reviews and discuss the current state of the market. The forum includes brand involvement from key Audi, Bentley, Lamborghini, Porsche, CUPRA, SEAT, Skoda, and VW personnel.

Summary Strengths

- Global brands with a good reputation and strong position within UK market.
- Well-established use of models to assess applications and automate decisions where possible.
- Centralised and independent credit and risk management functions with good oversight of underwriting.
- Experienced senior management with more than 25 years industry experience.
- Good use of technology throughout operations with appropriate focus on cyber security.
- Proactive arrears management process with the use of early warning indicators and risk.
- Active early arrears management practices which benefit from automated workflows and behavioural scoring that segregates arrears cases based on risk and loan size.

Summary Weaknesses

- The portfolio contains a high proportion of PCP contracts, which pose a higher level of residual value risk versus lease purchase.
  Mitigant(s): PCP contracts have consistently comprised around 70% of new originations since 2014 without VWFSUK experiencing negative financial consequences. Remarketing disposals have seen marginal year-on-year growth since 2022, but average values have remained steady. This demonstrates its RV calculation and setting processes are sound.

Opinion on Backup Servicer:

There is no backup servicer appointed at closing, but contractual provisions allow for the replacement of the Servicer. Morningstar DBRS believes that the Group's current financial condition mitigates the risk of a possible disruption in servicing following a potential servicer event of default, including insolvency.

Collateral Analysis

Eligibility Criteria (Summarised)

VWFSUK represents and warrants that the loan contracts meet the eligibility criteria as summarised below:

- The exposure to used vehicles may not exceed 60% of the discounted receivables balance;
- The exposure to used vehicles financed through PCP contracts may not exceed 55% of the discounted receivables balance;
- The exposure to vehicles not manufactured by the Volkswagen Group may not exceed 10% of the discounted receivables balance;
- None of the obligors are an affiliate of the Seller; although, they may be employees of the Seller;
- The registered offices of corporate borrowers and individual borrowers are in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales;
- There is no pending bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings initiated against the obligor;
- The purchase receivables are denominated in British pound sterling;
- No purchased receivable is overdue;
- Each financing agreement is governed by English, Scots, or Northern Irish law;
- Each agreement constitutes a valid, binding, and enforceable agreement with full recourse to the obligor;
- The status and enforceability of the purchased receivables is not impaired due to warranty claims or any other right of the obligor;
- No obligor maintains deposits on accounts with the Seller;
- The Seller is the legal and beneficial owner of the purchased receivables and they are free from any security interest created;
- Each receivable is at least one month seasoned and has an original term no longer than 72 months, and has a remaining term between six and 71 months; and
- No obligor has an exposure more than 0.5% of the aggregate discounted receivables balance.

The main characteristics of the portfolio and selected comparable transactions in the same jurisdiction are summarised below.

Portfolio Characteristics	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK twelve	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK ten	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK seven	Cardiff Auto Receivables Securitisation 2022-1 plc	Silver Arrow S.A., acting in respect of its Compartment Silver Arrow UK 2021-2
Original Principal Balance	525,067,239	508,469,161	538,753,446	741,275,255	654,237,892
Current Principal Balance	500,005,032	500,002,867	500,008,545	609,999,517	529,799,981
Number of Contracts	20,476	21,514	23,400	23,186	24,963
Average Original Principal Balance	25,643	23,634	23,024	31,971	26,208
Average Current Principal Balance	24,419	23,241	21,368	26,309	21,223
WA Original Term (Months)	47.1	47.3	47.7	46.4	46.5
WA Remaining Term (Months)	41.3	40.9	40.0	28.1	31.0
WA Seasoning (Months)	5.9	6.5	7.7	18.3	14.5
WA Interest Rate (%)	9.1	9.5	7.8	5.9	6.4
RV Exposure (% Current Principal Balance)	55.0	55.0	56.3	66.5	56.0
Balloon Exposure (% Current Principal Balance)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
New Vehicles (% Current Principal Balance)	53.1	51.1	52.2	69.1	66.1

Portfolio Characteristics	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK twelve	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK ten	Driver UK Multi-Compartment S.A., acting for and on behalf of its Compartment Driver UK seven	Cardiff Auto Receivables Securitisation 2022-1 plc	Silver Arrow S.A., acting in respect of its Compartment Silver Arrow UK 2021-2
Used Vehicles (% Current Principal Balance)	46.9	48.9	47.8	30.9	33.9
Private Borrower (% Current Principal Balance)	91.6	99.3	99.2	100	91.9
Commercial Borrower (% Current Principal Balance)	8.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	8.1
Top 20 Obligor (% Current Principal Balance)	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5

Exhibit 2 Current Aggregate Discounted Receivables Balance (GBP)

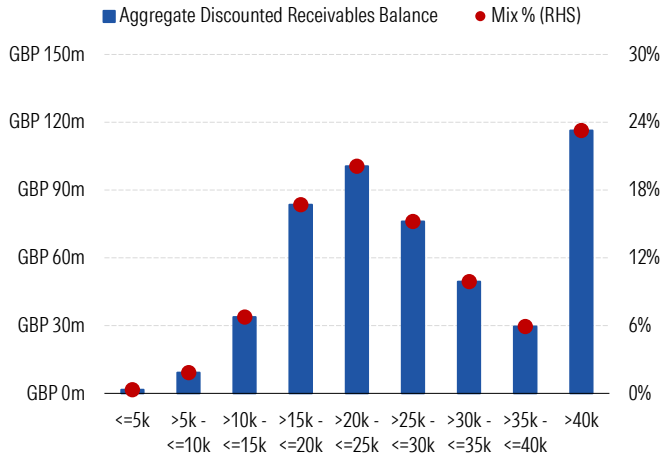
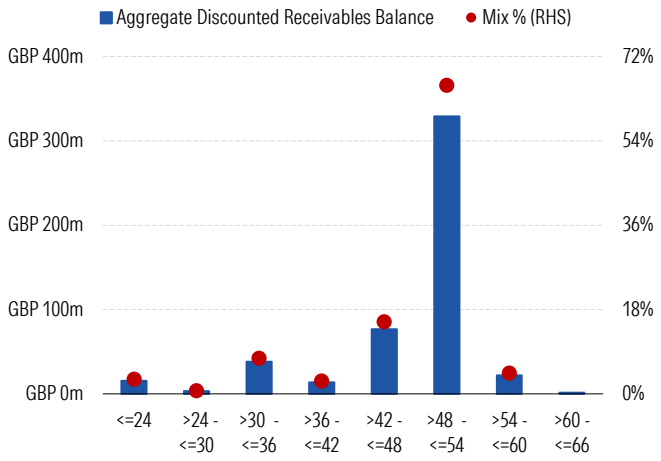


Exhibit 3 Original Term (Months)



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Exhibit 4 Remaining Term (Months)

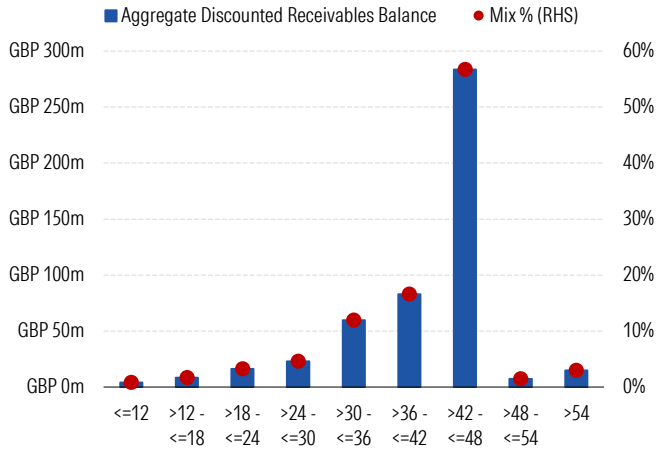
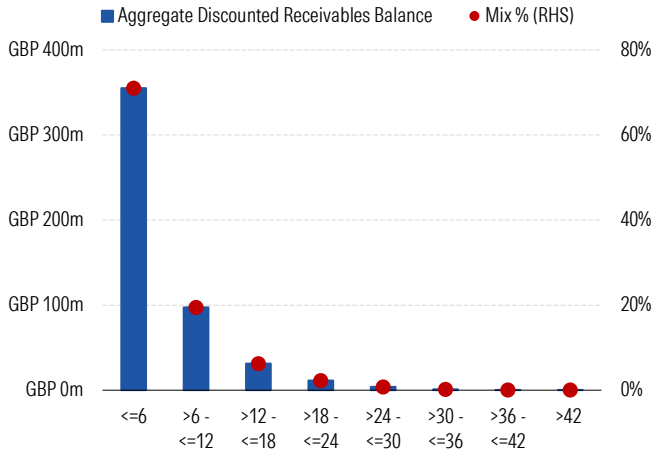


Exhibit 5 Seasoning (Months)



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Exhibit 6 Origination Year

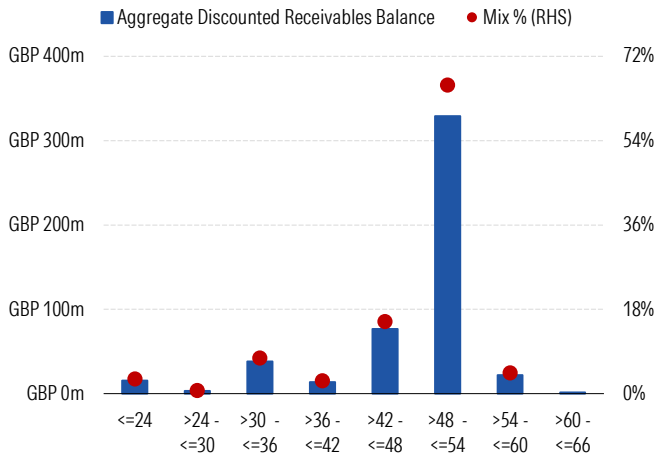
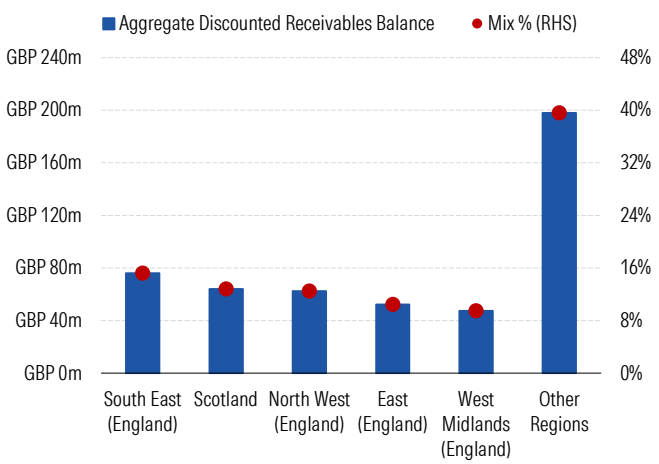


Exhibit 7 Top Regions



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Exhibit 8 Marque

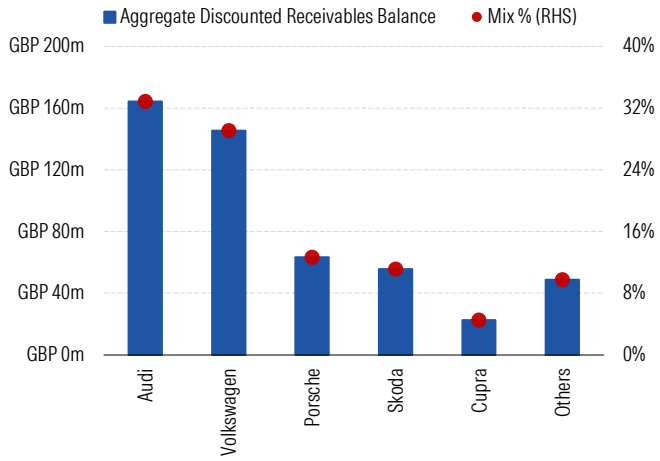
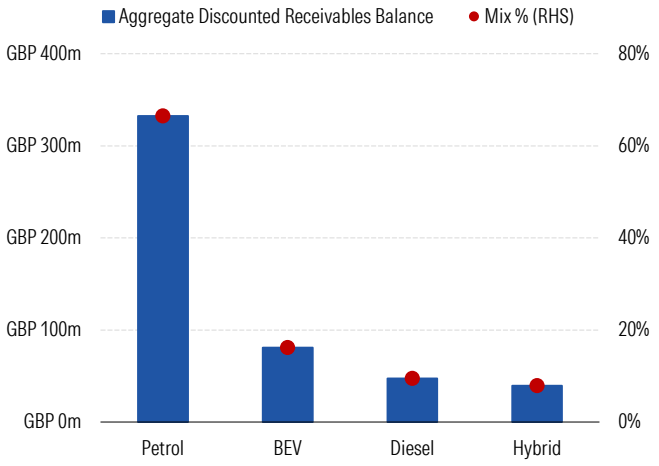


Exhibit 9 Fuel Type



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Morningstar DBRS notes the following portfolio features:

- Most of the receivables relate to PCP contract. Auto ABS transactions sponsored by prime UK lenders normally feature a large share of PCP contracts, reflective of the wider UK auto market.
- The portfolio is relatively new, with the WA seasoning standing at approximately 5.9 months.
- The majority of the portfolio relates to vehicles manufactured by brands of the Volkswagen Group. The largest manufacturer exposure is to Audi (32.9%), followed by Volkswagen (29.1%) and Porsche (12.7%).
- The majority of the portfolio (66.5%) relates to vehicles equipped with a petrol powertrain. The rest of the portfolio is split between electric vehicles (16.2%), diesel (9.5%), and hybrid vehicles (7.9%).
- The portfolio is geographically disbursed. The largest exposure is to the South East of England (15.2%), followed by Scotland (12.8%) and North West of England (12.5%).

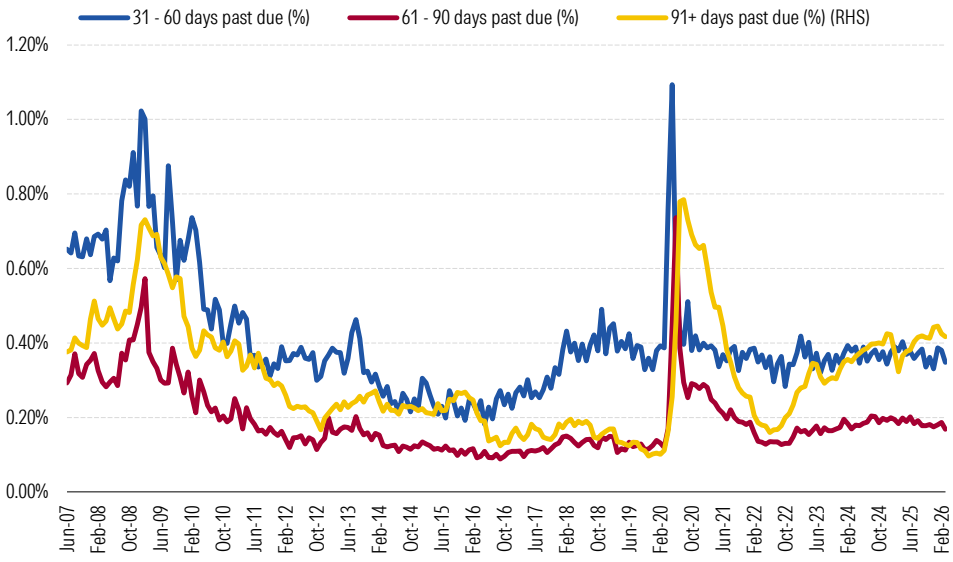
Portfolio Performance Data

Morningstar DBRS was provided with historical information as follows:

- Quarterly cumulative static gross and net hostile and voluntary termination data from Q3 2002 to Q1 2026. The data is split into HP/PCP/LP and new/used and HT/VT subsets.
- Quarterly amount financed report data from Q3 2002 to Q1 2026. The data is split into HP/PCP/LP and new/used subsets.
- Monthly recovery performance data detailing cash and vehicle sale recoveries up to 18 months and over 18 months split into credit and VT recoveries, product, and new/used subsets.
- Monthly VT return report from July 2002 to March 2026. The data is split into HP/PCP/LP and new/used subsets.
- Monthly dynamic delinquencies from June 2006 to March 2026. The data is split into LP, HP, and PCP (and further split into new and used).
- Monthly dynamic prepayment data from June 2008 to March 2026. The data is split into full and partial prepayments.
- Monthly PCP handback report from September 2004 to March 2026.
- Monthly PCP return ratio report from January 2016 to March 2026.
- Portfolio as of 30 September 2026 (loan-by-loan and stratification tables) and its related amortisation schedule.

Delinquencies

Exhibit 10 Delinquencies (%)



Source: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK.

The delinquency levels of VWFSUK have been consistent and low over the past 10 years, with the exception of the coronavirus-related lockdowns. The recent increase in the 91+ delinquency bucket is attributed to VWFSUK's new forbearance approach, where the lender proactively works with customers in actual or anticipated financial difficulties.

Cumulative Gross Credit Defaults and Gross Voluntary Terminations

Exhibit 11 Cumulative Credit Defaults – Total Portfolio

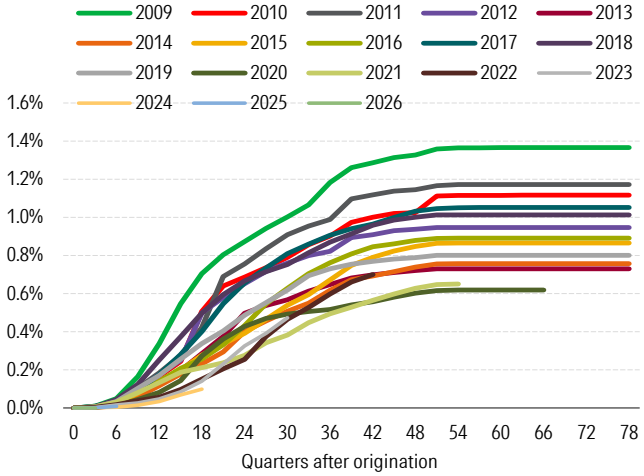
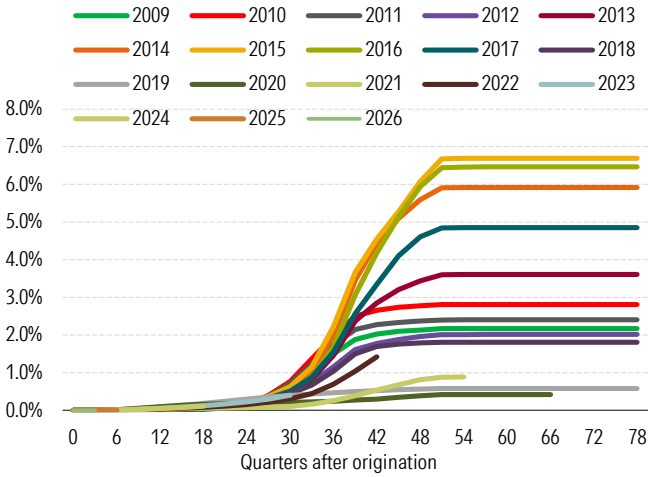


Exhibit 12 Cumulative Gross VTs—Total Portfolio



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Morningstar DBRS understands that the credit default definition is the same definition outlined in the transaction documents, whereby:

- A purchased receivable has been written off as without value in accordance with the Servicer's customary operating practices;
- A purchased receivable that has been hostile terminated in accordance with the Servicer's customary operating practices; or
- A PCP contract where the obligor has elected to handback the vehicle and such receivable has not been realised by the Servicer within 91 days from the return date.

Credit defaults are tracking in line with other Morningstar DBRS-rated UK auto ABS transactions sponsored by captive lenders. Recent origination vintages are showing improved credit default performance. The primary driver of credit risk is the LP product, although the portfolio's exposure to LP is limited. Morningstar DBRS observes a comparably worse credit default performance in the used subsets.

Morningstar DBRS notes the largely flattening of the gross VT curves of more recent originations vintages - with the 2022 vintage post-COVID showing elevated VT levels. Morningstar DBRS considers the main drivers of VT performance to be (1) contract tenor, (2) customer deposit levels, (3) the strength of the new and used car markets, and (4) wider macroeconomic factors affecting borrowers' ability to meet their monthly loan repayments. The combination of these variables determines whether it is advantageous to VT and the length of time that a customer has available to make this decision prior to contract maturity.

Morningstar DBRS set its blended expected credit default rate at 0.8% and 3.0% for gross voluntary terminations.

Recoveries & Cumulative Net Loss

Exhibit 13 Credit Recoveries—Total Portfolio

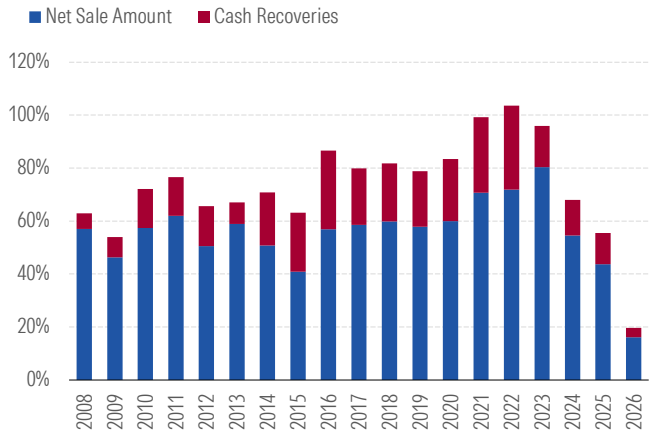
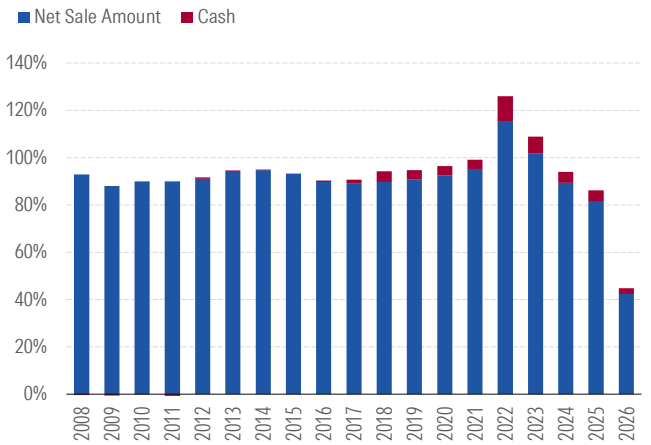


Exhibit 14 VT Recoveries—Total Portfolio



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Exhibit 15 Cumulative Credit Net Losses—Total Portfolio

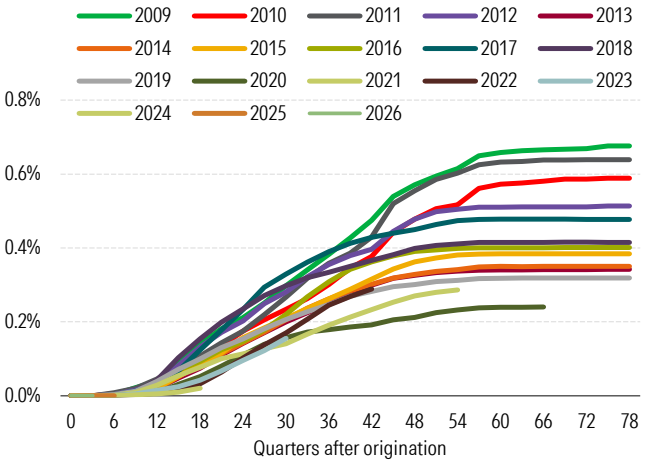
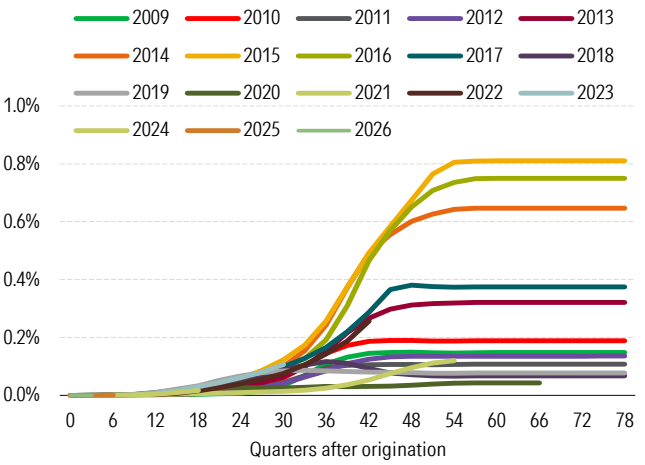


Exhibit 16 Cumulative VT Net Loss—Total Portfolio



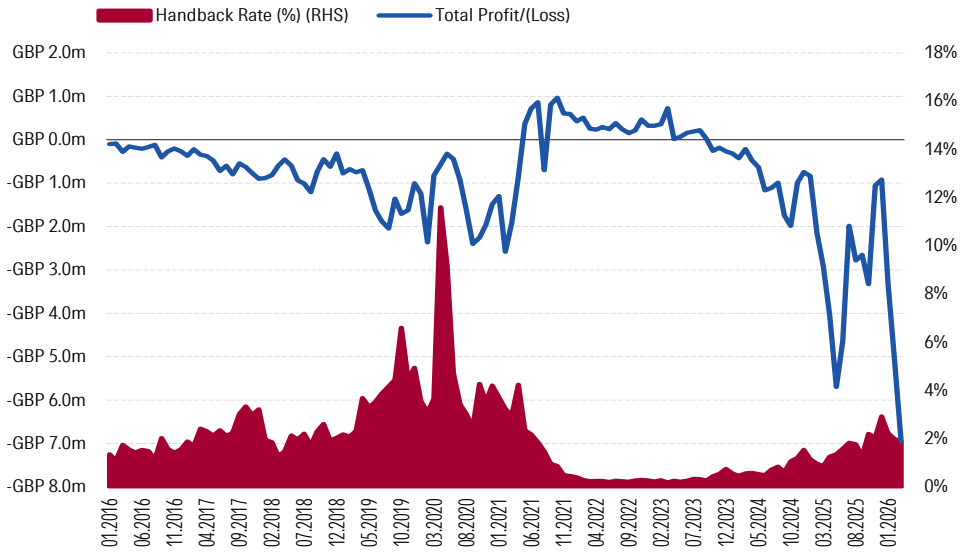
Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK.

Morningstar DBRS has been provided with monthly recoveries split into asset sale and cash recoveries, further split into up to 18 months after default and over 18 months after default. The above graphs show annual recoveries up to 18 months following default and include Regulation 38 claims (Reg 38) that enables VWFSUK to reclaim part of the value-added tax (VAT) that has been paid already. It is further understood that Reg 38 claims primarily benefit VTs, but also positively affected recoveries on credit defaults. The arising VAT adjustments are assigned to the Issuer and form part of the collections. As is typical, recoveries on credit defaults are normally lower than on voluntary terminations. Morningstar DBRS has set its blended credit default and voluntary termination expected recovery rate at 75.7%.

RV Realisation Data

Under a PCP agreement, the customer has the option to return the vehicle to the Seller when the balloon payment becomes due. Typically, this situation is avoided because of the conservative nature and consistency of VWFSUK's RVs; the customer has no financial incentive to hand the vehicle back. However, this RV risk can be transferred from the customer to VWFSUK and there have been instances where vehicles are returned, especially during suppressed used car markets.

Exhibit 17 Total Profit/(Loss) and PCP Handback Rate



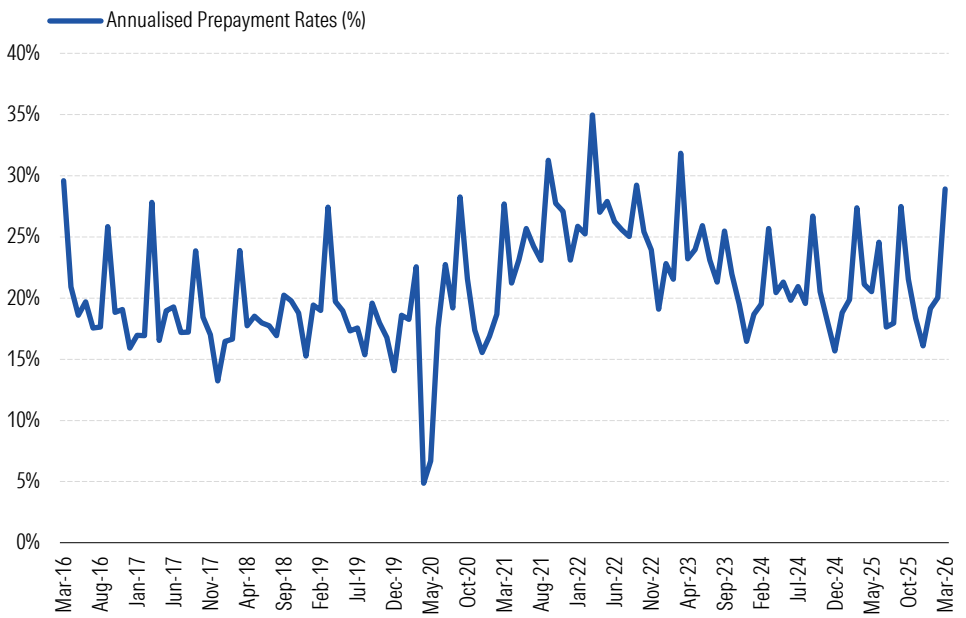
Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Morningstar DBRS considered VWFSUK's relative prudent RV setting approach in deriving its embedded loss assumption (0.0%). Morningstar DBRS understands the recent losses on the PCP handbacks are driven by premium Audi and Porsche battery-electric SUVs.

Prepayments

Morningstar DBRS received monthly dynamic prepayment data for the total portfolio. Annualised prepayment rates have been, on average, consistent in the region of 15% and 25%. The peaks and troughs in the data represent the biannual release dates of the new, updated registration plates (March and September). Morningstar DBRS has tested prepayments between 2.1% and 25.0%, with lower minimum prepayment levels applied in lower credit rating scenarios.

Exhibit 18 Prepayments (%)



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

Cash Flow Analysis

Morningstar DBRS' cash flow assumptions focused on the amount and timing of defaults and recoveries, prepayments, and upward and downward interest rate stresses.

Stressed Default and Recovery Assumptions

Morningstar DBRS applied credit rating-level specific multiples to the expected default and credit rating-level specific expected recovery in its cash flow analysis as shown in the table below:

	AAA (sf)	AA (low) (sf)
Effective Default Multiple (times x)	5.0	3.2
Recovery Rate Haircut (%)	37.5	32.5

Morningstar DBRS applied mid-range core multiples to the expected default rate and then adjusted it to consider the incremental risk associated to the balloon component of LP loans at each credit rating level.

RV Stresses

RV losses are a function of the handback frequency/turn-in rate and the RV haircut (RVHC) applied. The handback frequency is typically affected by the health of the secondary car markets whereas the RVHC is derived from the embedded RV risk, market volatility and the portfolio's remaining term.

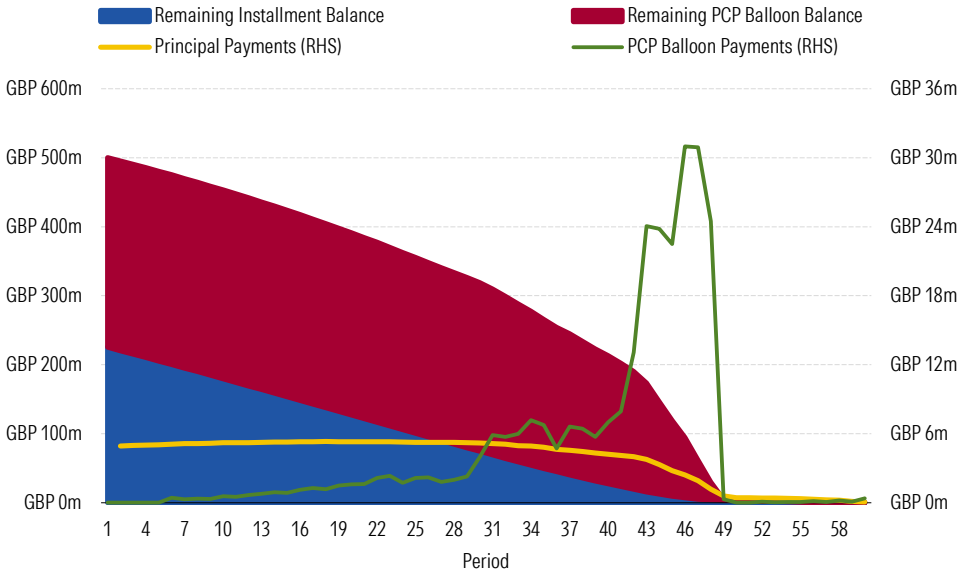
The combination of the various RV loss components allowed Morningstar DBRS to determine the expected RV loss in the relevant credit rating scenarios as follows:

	AAA (sf)	AA (low) (sf)
RV Haircut (%)	35.9	28.6
Turn-In Rate (%)	100.0	93.3
RV Loss (%)	37.4	26.7

Morningstar DBRS considered a RV exposure of 58.9% within its cash flow analysis, considering the RV exposure of the pool cut as at the cut-off date, 55.0%, the six-month revolving period, and the transaction's replenishment criteria.

Portfolio Amortisation and Portfolio Interest Rate

Exhibit 19 Portfolio Amortisation Schedule at Cut-Off Date



Sources: Morningstar DBRS, VWFSUK

As the portfolio includes the optional and mandatory balloon payments arising from the LP and PCP contracts, the payment profile shows volatility around concentrated cash flows.

The receivables purchase price is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis. This may lead to cash flow strains if the underlying borrowers prepay, default or VT, as such cash flows are on the nominal value and not the discounted value of the loans. If a contract is acquired at a contractual rate in excess of the discount rate, such actions result in a loss for the Issuer. As a mitigant, the portion of the discount rate related to the interest compensation and the interest compensation ledger funded to GBP 4,000,000 at closing may be used to compensate the Issuer.

Prepayment Stress

Morningstar DBRS considered an expected prepayment rate of 20.5% and scenarios ranging from 2.1% to 25.0% in its cash flow analysis.

Timing of Defaults and Recoveries

Morningstar DBRS estimated the default timing patterns and created front-loaded, middle, and back-loaded default curves over 30 months, as shown below.

Months	Front Loaded (%)	Middle (%)	Back Loaded (%)
1 - 10	50	25	20
11 - 20	30	50	30
21 - 30	20	25	50

Morningstar DBRS also assumed a recovery lag of six months.

Sensitivity Analysis

The tables below illustrate the sensitivity of the credit ratings to various changes in the expected PD, LGD, and the RV loss assumptions used by Morningstar DBRS in assigning the credit ratings:

Class A Notes

		Increase in PD and LGD (%)		
		0	25	50
Increase in RV Loss (%)	0	AAA	AA (high)	AA
	25	AA (high)	AA	AA (low)
	50	AA	AA	A (high)

Class B Notes

		Increase in PD and LGD (%)		
		0	25	50
Increase in RV Loss (%)	0	AA (low)	AA (low)	A (high)
	25	A (high)	A (high)	A
	50	A	A (low)	A (low)

Appendix 1: Methodologies

Methodologies Applied

The credit rating methodologies and criteria used in the analysis of this transaction can be found at https://dbrs.morningstar.com/about/methodologies. Alternatively, please contact info-DBRS@morningstar.com.

Surveillance Methodology

Morningstar DBRS monitors this transaction in accordance with its *Master European Structured Finance Surveillance Methodology*, which is available at https://dbrs.morningstar.com/about/methodologies. Alternatively, please contact info-DBRS@morningstar.com.

Appendix 2: Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Checklist and Considerations

ESG Factor		ESG Credit Consideration Applicable to the Credit Analysis: Y/N		Extent of the Effect on the ESG Factor on the Credit Analysis: Relevant (R) or Significant (S)*
Environmental		**Overall:**	**N**	**N**
	Emissions, Effluents, and Waste	Do the costs or risks result in a higher default risk or lower recoveries for the securitized assets?	**N**	**N**
	Carbon and GHG Costs	Do the costs or risks related to GHG emissions, and related regulations and/or ordinances result in higher default risk or lower recoveries of the securitized assets?	**N**	**N**
		Are there potential benefits of GHG efficient assets on affordability, financeability, regulatory compliance, or future values (recoveries)?	**N**	**N**
		Carbon and GHG Costs:	**N**	**N**
	Climate and Weather Risks	Are the securitized assets in regions exposed to climate change and adverse weather events affecting expected default rates, future valuations, and/or recoveries, considering key IPCC climate scenarios?	**N**	**N**
	Passed-through Environmental credit considerations	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by environmental factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	**N**	**N**
Social		**Overall:**	**N**	**N**
	Social Impact of Products and Services	Do the securitized assets have an extraordinarily positive or negative social impact on the borrowers and/or society, and do these characteristics of these assets result in different default rates and/or recovery expectations?	**N**	**N**
		Does the business model or the underlying borrower(s) have an extraordinarily positive or negative effect on their stakeholders and/or society, and does this result in different default rates and/or recovery expectations?	**N**	**N**
		Considering changes in consumer behaviour or secular social trends: Does this affect the default and/or loss expectations for the securitized assets?	**N**	**N**
		Social Impact of Products and Services:	**N**	**N**
	Human Capital and Human Rights	Are the originator, servicer, or underlying borrower(s) exposed to staffing risks and could this have a financial or operational effect on the structured finance issuer?	**N**	**N**
		Is there unmitigated compliance risk due to mis-selling, lending practices, or work-out procedures that could result in higher default risk and/or lower recovery expectations for the securitized assets?	**N**	**N**
		Human Capital and Human Rights:	**N**	**N**
	Product Governance	Does the originator's, servicer's, or underlying borrower(s)' failure to deliver quality products and services cause damage that may result in higher default risk and/or lower recovery expectations for the securitized assets?	**N**	**N**
	Data Privacy and Security	Does the originator's, servicer's, or underlying borrower(s)' misuse or negligence in maintaining private client or stakeholder data result in financial penalties or losses to the issuer?	**N**	**N**
	Passed-through Social credit considerations	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by social factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	**N**	**N**
Governance		**Overall:**	**N**	**N**
	Corporate / Transaction Governance	Does the transaction structure affect the assessment of the credit risk posed to investors due to a lack of appropriate independence of the issuer from the originator and/or other transaction parties?	**N**	**N**
		Considering the alignment of interest between the transaction parties and noteholders: Does this affect the assessment of credit risk posed to investors because the alignment of interest is inferior or superior to comparable transactions in the sector?	**N**	**N**
		Does the lack of appropriately defined mechanisms in the structure on how to deal with future events affect the assessment of credit risk posed to investors?	**N**	**N**
		Considering how the transaction structure provides for timely and appropriate performance and asset reporting: Does this affect the assessment of credit risk posed to investors because it is inferior or superior to comparable transactions in the sector?	**N**	**N**
		Corporate / Transaction Governance:	**N**	**N**
	Passed-through Governance credit considerations	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by governance factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	**N**	**N**
		Consolidated ESG Criteria Output:	**N**	**N**

* A Relevant Effect means that the impact of the applicable ESG Factors has not changed the rating or rating trend on the issuer.
A Significant Effect means that the impact of the applicable ESG Factors has changed the rating or trend on the issuer.

ESG Considerations

Environmental

There were no Environmental factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. For more details about which Environmental factors could have an effect on the credit analysis, please refer to the checklist above.

Social

There were no Social factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. For more details about which Social factors could have an effect on the credit, please refer to the checklist above.

Governance

There were no Governance factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. For more details about which Governance factors could have an effect on the credit analysis, please refer to the checklist above.

The above ESG discussion relates to factors that could impact the financial profile and therefore the credit rating of the Issuer. They are separate from ESG sustainability factors, which are generally outside the scope of this analysis. A description of how Morningstar DBRS considers ESG factors within the Morningstar DBRS analytical framework can be found in the *Morningstar DBRS Criteria: Approach to Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors* in Credit Ratings at https://dbrs.morningstar.com/research/485522.

Appendix 3: Scope and Meaning of Financial Obligations

Morningstar DBRS' credit ratings on the Notes address the credit risk associated with the identified financial obligations in accordance with the relevant transaction documents. For information on the associated financial obligations, please refer to the corresponding press release published for these credit rating actions.

Morningstar DBRS' credit ratings do not address nonpayment risk associated with contractual payment obligations contemplated in the applicable transaction documents that are not financial obligations.

Morningstar DBRS' long-term credit ratings provide opinions on risk of default. Morningstar DBRS considers risk of default to be the risk that an Issuer will fail to satisfy the financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which a long-term obligation has been issued.

About Morningstar DBRS

Morningstar DBRS is a leading provider of independent credit rating services and opinions for corporate and sovereign entities, financial institutions, and project and structured finance instruments globally. Rating more than 4,500 issuers and 68,000 securities, we are one of the top four credit rating agencies in the world and a market leader in Canada, the U.S., and Europe in multiple asset classes.

For 50 years, Morningstar DBRS has been committed to bringing greater transparency and a much-needed diversity of opinion in the credit rating industry. Our nimble approach combined with Morningstar's global scale and resources enable us to respond to customers' needs in their local markets while also empowering investor success worldwide. Learn more at dbrs.morningstar.com.



The Morningstar DBRS group of companies consists of DBRS, Inc. (Delaware, U.S.)(NRSRO, DRO affiliate); DBRS Limited (Ontario, Canada)(DRO, NRSRO affiliate); DBRS Ratings GmbH (Frankfurt, Germany)(EU CRA, NRSRO affiliate, DRO affiliate); DBRS Ratings Limited (England and Wales)(UK CRA, NRSRO affiliate, DRO affiliate); and DBRS Ratings Pty Limited (Australia)(AFSL No. 569400). DBRS Ratings Pty Limited holds an Australian financial services license under the Australian Corporations Act 2001 to only provide credit ratings to "wholesale clients" within the meaning of section 761G of the Act. For more information on regulatory registrations, recognitions, and approvals of the Morningstar DBRS group of companies, please see: https://dbrs.morningstar.com/research/225752/highlights.pdf.

For persons in Australia: By continuing to access Morningstar DBRS credit ratings and other types of credit opinions and related research (collectively, Relevant Documents), you represent to Morningstar DBRS that you are, or are accessing the Relevant Documents as a representative of, a "wholesale client" and that neither you nor any entity you represent will directly or indirectly disseminate the Relevant Documents or their contents to “retail clients” within the meaning of section 761G of the Australian Corporations Act 2001. Morningstar DBRS does not authorize distribution of the Relevant Documents to any person in Australia other than a “wholesale client” and accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever for the actions of third parties in this respect.

The Morningstar DBRS group of companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of Morningstar, Inc.

© 2026 Morningstar DBRS. All Rights Reserved. The information upon which Morningstar DBRS credit ratings and other types of credit opinions and reports are based is obtained by Morningstar DBRS from sources Morningstar DBRS believes to be reliable. Morningstar DBRS does not audit the information it receives in connection with the analytical process, and it does not and cannot independently verify that information in every instance. The extent of any factual investigation or independent verification depends on facts and circumstances. Morningstar DBRS credit ratings, other types of credit opinions, reports, and any other information provided by Morningstar DBRS are provided “as is” and without representation or warranty of any kind and Morningstar DBRS assumes no obligation to update any such credit ratings, opinions, reports, or other information. Morningstar DBRS hereby disclaims any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, timeliness, completeness, merchantability, fitness for any particular purpose, or non-infringement of any of such information. In no event shall Morningstar DBRS or its directors, officers, employees, independent contractors, agents, affiliates, and representatives (collectively, Morningstar DBRS Representatives) be liable for (1) any inaccuracy, delay, loss of data, interruption in service, error, or omission or for any damages resulting therefrom; or (2) any direct, indirect, incidental, special, compensatory, or consequential damages arising from any use of credit ratings, other types of credit opinions, and reports or arising from any error (negligent or otherwise) or other circumstance or contingency within or outside the control of Morningstar DBRS or any Morningstar DBRS Representative in connection with or related to obtaining, collecting, compiling, analyzing, interpreting, communicating, publishing, or delivering any such information. IN ANY EVENT, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE AGGREGATE LIABILITY OF MORNINGSTAR DBRS AND MORNINGSTAR DBRS REPRESENTATIVES FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER SHALL NOT EXCEED THE GREATER OF (A) THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY THE USER FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORNINGSTAR DBRS DURING THE TWELVE (12) MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE EVENT GIVING RISE TO LIABILITY, AND (B) USD 100. Morningstar DBRS does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor. Morningstar DBRS does not provide investment, financial, or other advice. Credit ratings, other types of credit opinions, and other analysis and research issued by Morningstar DBRS (a) are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact as to creditworthiness, investment, financial, or other advice or recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold any securities; (b) do not take into account your personal objectives, financial situations, or needs and do not comment on the suitability of any investment, loan, or security; (c) should be weighed, if at all, solely as one factor in any investment or credit decision; (d) are not intended for use by retail investors; and (e) address only credit risk and do not address other investment risks, such as liquidity risk or market volatility risk. Accordingly, credit ratings, other types of credit opinions, and other analysis and research issued by Morningstar DBRS are not a substitute for due care and the study and evaluation of each investment decision, security, or credit that one may consider making, purchasing, holding, selling, or providing, as applicable. A report with respect to a Morningstar DBRS credit rating or other credit opinion is neither a prospectus nor a substitute for the information assembled, verified, and presented to investors by the issuer and its agents in connection with the sale of the securities. Users should obtain appropriate advice from a financial or other professional advisor prior to making any financial decisions. Users should also consider the definitions, limitations, policies, criteria, and methodology used by Morningstar DBRS to arrive at the credit ratings, opinions, research, or other analysis provided by Morningstar DBRS. Morningstar DBRS may receive compensation for its credit ratings and other credit opinions from, among others, issuers, insurers, guarantors, and/or underwriters of debt securities. This publication may not be reproduced, retransmitted, or distributed in any form without the prior written consent of Morningstar DBRS. ALL MORNINGSTAR DBRS CREDIT RATINGS AND OTHER TYPES OF CREDIT OPINIONS ARE SUBJECT TO DEFINITIONS, LIMITATIONS, POLICIES, AND METHODOLOGIES THAT ARE AVAILABLE ON https://dbrs.morningstar.com. Morningstar DBRS may use artificial intelligence (“AI”) tools to assist with certain research, drafting, and internal processes. Any content supported by AI is subject to human review and approval. Users may, through hypertext or other computer links, gain access to or from websites operated by persons other than Morningstar DBRS. Such hyperlinks or other computer links are provided for convenience only. Morningstar DBRS does not endorse the content, the operator, or operations of third-party websites. Morningstar DBRS is not responsible for the content or operation of such third-party websites and Morningstar DBRS shall have no liability to you or any other person or entity for the use of third-party websites.