LCR ASSESSMENT SAECURE 19 B.V.



PRIME COLLATERALISED SECURITIES (PCS) EU SAS

28 May 2020



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It is important that the reader of this checklist reviews and understands the disclaimer referred to on the following page.

28 May 2020



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Prime Collateralised Securities (PCS) LCR Assessment

Individual(s) undertaking the assessment	Fazel Ahmed
Date of Assessment /Version	28 May 2020
The transaction to be assessed (the "Transaction")	SAECURE 19 B.V.
	LOAFOURE 40 B.V.
Issuer	SAECURE 19 B.V.
Original Lender/Seller (Seller as Article 2 originator)	Aegon Hypotheken B.V (Original Lender) / Aegon Bank N.V. (Article 2 Originator)
Arranger	ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Transaction Legal Counsel	Allen & Overy LLP
Rating Agencies	Fitch and S&P
Stock Exchange	Euronext Amsterdam
Closing Date	28 May 2020



Legislative text ¹	LCR questions	Identifying document and checking page reference	Checking comments	Criteria fulfilled Yes / No
1. Exposures in the form of asset-backed securities as referred to in Article 12(1)(a) shall qualify as level 2B securitisations where the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the designation 'STS' or 'simple, transparent and standardised', or a designation that refers directly or indirectly to those terms, is permitted to be used for the securitisation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and of the		1 (a) PCS is advised that the transaction SAECURE 19 B.V. is designated STS.		Yes ⊠ No⊡
Council (*) and is being so used; (b) the criteria laid down in paragraph 2 and paragraphs 10 to 13 of this Article are met. (*) Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 laying down a general framework for securitisation and creating a specific framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation, and amending Directives 2009/65/EC, 2009/138/EC and 2011/61/EU and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 347, 28.12.2017, p. 35).		1 (b) PCS has ticked the questions below as "yes". See the disclaimer above for a fuller analysis of the limitations of PCS's LCR assessment.		Yes ⊠ No□

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¹ Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for Credit Institutions ("LCR"), as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1620 of 13 July 2018. Article 13 Level 2B securitisations



2. The securitisation position and the exposures underlying the position shall meet all the following requirements:			
(a) the position has been assigned a credit assessment of credit quality step 1 by a nominated ECAI[²] in accordance with Article 264 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or the equivalent credit quality step in the event of a short-term credit assessment;	2 (a) PCS confirms that the senior notes are expected to be rated AAA sf and AAA (sf) by Fitch and S&P	"Expected Ratings" and 1.4 Notes - Ratings	
(b) the position is in the most senior tranche or tranches of the securitisation and possesses the highest level of seniority at all times during the ongoing life of the transaction. For these purposes, a tranche shall be deemed to be the most senior where after the delivery of an enforcement notice and where applicable an acceleration notice, the tranche is not subordinated to other tranches of the same securitisation transaction or scheme in respect of receiving principal and interest payments, without taking into account amounts due under interest rate or currency derivative contracts, fees or other similar payments in accordance with Article 242(6) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;	2 (b) PCS confirms that the Class A Notes meet the required attributes based on the final prospectus.	Refer to Prospectus, Section 5.2 (Priorities of Payments)	Yes ⊠ No⊡

² Credit Quality Step 1 means reaching the following rating levels: Fitch: AAA to AA-; Moody's: Aaa to Aa3; S&P: AAA to AA-; DBRS: AAA to AAL; or an equivalent rating, as set out in the table available at the following link: www.eba.europa.eu.documents.ecai_recognition.xls



(g) the securitisation position is backed by a pool of underlying exposures and those underlying exposures either all belong to only one of the following subcategories or else they consist of a combination of residential loans referred to in point (i) and residential loans referred to in point (ii):		
(i) residential loans secured with a first-ranking mortgage granted to individuals for the acquisition of their main residence, provided that one of the two following conditions is met: — the loans in the pool meet on average the loan-to-value requirement laid down in point (i) of Article 129(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 [³]; — the national law of the Member State where the loans were originated provides for a loan-to-income limit on the amount that an obligor may borrow in a residential	(g) (i) only applies. See section 7.3 (b), (c) and (g). See section 6.1. Weighted average LTMV (indexed) 70.65%. See also Tables 13 and 13B See Table 21 – All Mortgage Loans are to owner occupied properties.	Yes ⊠ No⊡

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³ Article 129(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 refers to <<(d) loans secured by:

⁽i) residential property up to the lesser of the principal amount of the liens that are combined with any prior liens and 80 % of the value of the pledged properties; or (ii) senior units issued by French Fonds Communs de Titrisation or equivalent securitisation entities governed by the laws of a Member State securitising residential property exposures. In the event of such senior units being used as collateral, the special public supervision to protect bond holders as provided for in Article 52(4) of Directive 2009/65/EC shall ensure that the assets underlying such units shall, at any time while they are included in the cover pool be at least 90 % composed of residential mortgages that are combined with any prior liens up to the lesser of the principal amounts due under the units, the principal mounts of the liens, and 80 % of the value of the pledged properties, that the units qualify for the credit quality step 1 as set out in this Chapter and that such units do not exceed 10 % of the nominal amount of the outstanding issue.>>



loan, and that Member State has	1		
notified this law to the Commission	1		
and EBA. The loan-to-income limit	1		
is calculated on the gross annual	1		
income of the obligor, taking into	1		
account the tax obligations and	1		
other commitments of the obligor	1		
and the risk of changes in the	!		
interest rates over the term of the	!		
loan. For each residential loan in	!		
the pool, the percentage of the	!		
obligor's gross income that may be	!		
spent to service the loan, including	1		
interest, principal and fee	!		
payments, does not exceed 45 %;	!		
payments, does not exceed 45 %,	1		
(ii) fully guaranteed residential	!		
loans referred to in Article 129(1)(e)	!		
of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013,	1		
provided that the loans meet the	!		
collateralisation requirements laid	!		
down in that paragraph and the	!		
average loan-to-value requirement	1		
laid down in point (i) of Article	!		
129(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No	!		
575/2013	!		
373/2013	1		
(iii) commercial loans, leases and	!		
credit facilities to undertakings	!		
established in a Member State to	!		
finance capital expenditures or	!		
business operations other than the	!		
acquisition or development of			
commercial real estate, provided			
that at least 80 % of the borrowers	,		
in the pool in terms of portfolio			
balance are small and medium-			
sized enterprises at the time of	1		
issuance of the securitisation, and			
none of the borrowers is an	,		
institution as defined in Article			
montation as defined in Afficie			



4(1)(3) of Regulation (EU) No		
575/2013;[4]		
0.0/20.0/[]		
(iv) auto loans and leases to		
borrowers or lessees established or		
resident in a Member State. For		
these purposes, auto loans and		
leases shall include loans or leases		
for the financing of motor vehicles		
or trailers as defined in points (11)		
and (12) of Article 3 of Directive		
2007/46/EC of the European		
Parliament and of the Council (*),		
agricultural or forestry tractors as		
referred to in Regulation (EU) No		
167/2013 of the European		
Parliament and of the Council (**),		
two-wheel motorcycles or powered		
tricycles as referred to in Regulation		
(EU) No 168/2013 of the European		
Parliament and of the Council (***)		
or tracked vehicles as referred to in		
point (c) of Article 2(2) of Directive		
2007/46/EC. Such loans or leases		
may include ancillary insurance and		
service products or additional		
vehicle parts, and in the case of		
leases, the residual value of leased		
vehicles. All loans and leases in the		
pool shall be secured with a first-		
ranking charge or security over the		
vehicle or an appropriate guarantee		
romoto or an appropriate guarantee		l

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⁴ In particular: "**institution**" means a credit institution or an investment firm; '**credit institution**' means an undertaking the business of which is to take deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account; and '**investment firm**' means a person as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2004/39/EC, which is subject to the requirements imposed by that Directive, excluding the following: (a) credit institutions; (b) local firms; (c) firms which are not authorised to provide the ancillary service referred to in point (1) of Section B of Annex I to Directive 2004/39/EC, which provide only one or more of the investment services and activities listed in points 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Section A of Annex I to that Directive, and which are not permitted to hold money or securities belonging to their clients and which for that reason may not at any time place themselves in debt with those clients;



in favour of the SSPE, such as a retention of title provision;		
(*) Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) (OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1).		
(**) Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles (OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 1).		
(***) Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles (OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 52).';		
(v) loans and credit facilities to individuals resident in a Member State for personal, family or household consumption purposes.		



10. The underlying exposures shall not have been originated by the credit institution holding the securitisation position in its liquidity buffer, its subsidiary, its parent undertaking, a subsidiary of its parent undertaking or any other undertaking closely linked with that credit institution.	The investor should confirm that it is not a group entity of AEGON to meet this point. We have ticked this point positive but ultimately it is the investors responsibility to confirm	Yes ⊠ No⊡
11. The issue size of the tranche shall be at least EUR 100 million (or the equivalent amount in domestic currency).	The final Prospectus confirms that the issue size of the Class A Notes is EUR 1,540,000,000	Yes ⊠ No⊡
12. The remaining weighted average life of the tranche shall be 5 years or less, which shall be calculated using the lower of either the transaction's pricing prepayment assumption or a 20 % constant prepayment rate, for which the credit institution shall assume that the call is exercised on the first permitted call date.	The weighted average life of the Class A Notes is less than 5 years based on the transaction's pricing assumptions of 6 percent The Prospectus confirms the details. See table in section 4.8 of prospectus. Assuming Issuer call on the First Optional Redemption Date.	Yes ⊠ No⊡
13. The originator of the exposures underlying the securitisation shall be an institution as defined in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or an undertaking whose principal activity is to pursue one or more of the activities listed in points	Point 2 of Annex 1 to Directive 2013/36/EU is applicable for the Originator (original lender). See Section 3.4 Seller and Originator	Yes ⊠ No⊡



Article 37 Transitional provision for securifisations backed by residential loans 1. By derogation from Article 13, securitisations issued before 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2), shall qualify as Level 2B assets if they meet all the requirements set out in Article 13 other than the loan-to-value or loan-to-income requirements set out in that point (g)(i) of Article 13(2). 2. By derogation from Article 13, securifications issued after 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2) that do not meet the average loan-to-value or loan-to-income requirements set out in that point, shall qualify as Level 2B assets until 1 October 2025, provided that the underlying exposures include residential loans that were not subject to a national law regulating loan-to-income reminist at the time they were granted and	2 to 12 and point 15 of Annex I to Directive 2013/36/EU.			
securitisations issued before 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2), shall qualify as Level 2B assets if they meet all the requirements set out in Article 13 other than the loan-to-value or loan-to-income requirements set out in that point (g)(i) of Article 13(2). 2. By derogation from Article 13, securitisations issued after 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2) that do not meet the average loan-to-value or the loan-to-income requirements set out in that point, shall qualify as Level 2B assets until 1 October 2025, provided that the underlying exposures include residential loans that were not subject to a national law regulating loan-to-income limits at the time they were granted and	securitisations backed by	Points 1 and 2 are not applicable		
2. By derogation from Article 13, securitisations issued after 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2) that do not meet the average loan-to-value or the loan-to-income requirements set out in that point, shall qualify as Level 2B assets until 1 October 2025, provided that the underlying exposures include residential loans that were not subject to a national law regulating loan-to-income limits at the time they were granted and	securitisations issued before 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2), shall qualify as Level 2B assets if they meet all the requirements set out in Article 13 other than the loan-to- value or loan-to-income requirements set out in that point			Yes ⊠
auch regidential legae were granted	securitisations issued after 1 October 2015, where the underlying exposures are residential loans as referred to in point (g)(i) of Article 13(2) that do not meet the average loan-to-value or the loan-to-income requirements set out in that point, shall qualify as Level 2B assets until 1 October 2025, provided that the underlying exposures include residential loans that were not subject to a national law regulating loan-to-income limits			No