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New Issue: Transsec 2 (RF) Ltd.

ZAR 962.5 Million Asset-Backed Notes (Including ZAR770 Million Rated Notes, ZAR77 Million Unrated Notes, And ZAR115.5 Million Subordinated Loan)

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Related Criteria And Research

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Ratings Detail

Class	South Africa national scale rating*	Amount (mil. ZAR)	Available credit enhancement (%)§	Interest	Legal final maturity
A4	zaAAA (sf)	125.00	48.2	Three-month JIBAR plus 1.45%	December 2025
A5	zaAAA (sf)	40.00	48.2	Three-month JIBAR plus 1.85%	December 2025
A6	zaAAA (sf)	100.00	48.2	9.69%	December 2025
B2 – interest deferrable	zaA (sf)	105.00	29.7	Three-month JIBAR plus 2.75%	December 2025
C2 – interest deferrable	zaBBB (sf)	79.00	20.0	Three-month JIBAR plus 4.20%	December 2025
D2 – interest deferrable	NR	2.00	N/A	Three-month JIBAR plus 6.80%	December 2025

*Our ratings address timely payment of interest and ultimate principal for the class A4, A5, and A6 notes and ultimate payment of interest and principal on the class B2-Dfrd, C2-Dfrd, and D2 notes. §Includes subordination only. NR--Not rated. JIBAR--Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate.

Transaction Participants

Domestic issuer	Transsec 2 (RF) Ltd.
Collections special-purpose entity	Keywood (RF) Pty. Ltd.
Servicer and administrator	SA Taxi Development Finance Proprietary Ltd.
Subordinated loan provider	SA Taxi Finance Holdings (Pty) Ltd
Originator and seller	Potpale Investments (RF) Proprietary Ltd.
Collection bank account providers	The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Nedbank Ltd., First National Bank of South Africa Ltd., and Absa Bank Ltd.
Security special-purpose entity	Transsec 2 Security SPV (RF) Proprietary Ltd.
Security trustee	TMF Corporate Services (South Africa) Proprietary Ltd.
Transaction bank account provider, calculation agent, paying agent, and potential derivative counterparty	The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.
Stand-by servicer and stand-by administrator	MBD Credit Solutions Proprietary Ltd.

Supporting Ratings

Institution/role	Ratings
The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. as transaction bank account provider and potential derivative counterparty (foreign currency rating/outlook/short-term foreign currency rating)	BBB-/Negative/A-3

Transaction Key Features

Selection date*	Aug. 4, 2016
Collateral	Installment sale agreements (ISAs)

Transaction Key Features (cont.)	
Description	ISAs originated by Potpale Investments (RF) Proprietary Ltd., a warehouse facility related to SA Taxi Development Finance Proprietary Ltd.
Country of origin	South Africa
Customer type	100% taxi operators
Cumulative single-debtor concentration (%)*	Top 1: 0.2, top 10: 1.4
Outstanding balance of the pool (mil. ZAR)*	705.5
Average outstanding principal balance (ZAR)*	336,423.2
Weighted-average original term (months)*	66.1
Weighted-average seasoning (months)*	8.3
Weighted-average remaining term (months)*	57.8
Delinquencies (30 days; %)*	6.5
Delinquencies (60 days; %)*	2.7
Delinquencies (90+ days; %)*	6.6
Weighted-average borrower nominal interest rate (%)*	25.4
Amortization type	100% fully amortizing loans by monthly installments
Vehicle type	100% minibus taxi
Largest vehicle make (%)*	Toyota (83.9%), Nissan (7.0%), Mercedes (6.1%)
Revolving period	Up to Dec. 14, 2016
Premium new vehicles (%)*	73.6
Premium pre-owned vehicles (%)*	26.4

*For the total portfolio including the additional portfolio financed by the tap issuance as of Aug. 4, 2016.

Transaction Summary

S&P Global Ratings has assigned its South African national scale credit ratings to Transsec 2 (RF) Ltd.'s class A4, A5, A6, B2 interest deferrable, and C2 interest deferrable asset-backed notes. At closing, Transsec 2 (RF) also increased the amount of the existing subordinated loans and issued unrated class D2 notes.

The transaction securitizes a pool of fully amortizing installment sale agreements (ISAs) relating to the financing of South African minibus taxis. SA Taxi Development Finance Proprietary Ltd.'s (SA Taxi) originated and funds the receivables through Potpale Investments (RF) Proprietary Ltd. (Potpale), a bankruptcy remote special-purpose entity (SPE). The SPE uses a facility provided by The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. for the sole purpose of originating and financing ISAs. The underlying obligors are predominantly South African individual taxi operators. This is SA Taxi's second securitization transaction that we have rated.

As part of the tap issuance, the issuer used the proceeds from the class A4, A5, A6, B2 interest deferrable, C2 interest deferrable, and D2 interest deferrable notes and the increase in the subordinated loan to purchase additional ISAs from Potpale. The transaction has a 12-month revolving period, during which the issuer can utilize principal proceeds and/or the issuance of notes to purchase additional assets. At the end of the revolving period, or after an early amortization event, principal is paid to the noteholders in accordance with the priority of payments. The transaction pays principal sequentially. However, subject to certain triggers and principal lock-out conditions defined under the

transaction documents, the notes may be redeemed pro rata.

This transaction's most relevant risk is the credit risk relating to the underlying loans' borrowers, in our view. As the transaction is revolving, our credit risk assessment also considered portfolio deterioration through adverse portfolio composition migration. However, certain portfolio covenants described below and the short 12-month revolving period partially offset this, in our view. Additionally, there are just five months of revolving period remaining. We consider that the ringfenced bankruptcy remoteness of the SPE collection account, and the fact that it holds the collected funds for only one business day, mitigates the transaction's exposure to commingling risk. The Standard Bank of South Africa is the collection account provider. Our analysis also took liquidity, tax, and counterparty risks into account. The transaction is not exposed to either deposit or employee set-off risk.

A combination of note subordination, overcollateralization from the subordinated loan used to purchase ISAs, and excess spread provides credit enhancement for the notes.

SA Taxi is the portfolio servicer and issuer administrator. At closing, the transaction benefitted from MBD Credit Solutions (Pty) Ltd.'s (MBD) involvement as a standby servicer. The Standard Bank of South Africa is the transaction bank account provider, and potentially its derivative counterparty.

Rating Rationale

Economic outlook

Our base-case default rate assumption for the portfolio has not been revised in spite of the reduction in our baseline forecasts for GDP in South Africa compared with the first closing date in November 2015. Our baseline economic scenario forecasts real GDP growth of 0.6% in 2016 and 1.5% in 2017, and a continued low consumer price index at about 6.5% in 2016 (see "South Africa Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Remains Negative On Weak Growth," published on June 3, 2016). Additionally, given structural deficiencies in the public transportation sector, commuter demand for minibus taxis is more resilient to economic slowdowns, in our view.

Credit risk

We have analyzed credit risk based on our global consumer finance criteria to derive our assumptions on default, recovery and prepayment rates, and portfolio yield (see "Global Methodology And Assumptions For Assessing the Credit Quality Of Securitized Consumer Receivables," published on Oct. 9, 2014). We received seven years of historical performance data of the underlying portfolio. We do not consider the transaction to have any residual value risk, as the portfolio does not have any balloon loans (loans which have a large final installment at maturity). We have adjusted our credit assumptions to represent the subportfolios' worst-case composition. This is to account for portfolio migration toward these levels during the revolving period. We do not expect the transaction to accumulate losses during the revolving period. This is because one of the early amortization event triggers tests if there is sufficient available excess spread to cure losses. We applied our current national to global scale mapping for South Africa when defining the stress multiples and recovery rate haircuts (discounts) for various national scale rating levels (see "S&P Global Ratings' National And Regional Scale Mapping Tables," published on June 1, 2016).

Operational risk

We have applied our operational risk criteria to assess the operational risk in this transaction (see "Global Framework For Assessing Operational Risk In Structured Finance Transactions," published on Oct. 9, 2014). In our view, severity risk (the effect of servicer disruption) is moderate, and portability risk (the inability to replace the servicer) and disruption risk (the likelihood of a material disruption in servicer's functions) are high. Therefore, the maximum potential rating for all classes of notes in this transaction is 'BBB', which corresponds to a 'zaAAA' national scale rating. Therefore, operational risk does not constrain the maximum potential ratings for all classes of notes.

Cash flow analysis

Our cash flow model reflects our assessment of the transaction's payment structure and our credit and cash flow assumptions (see "Global Framework For Cash Flow Analysis Of Structured Finance Securities," published on Oct. 9, 2014). Our analysis indicates that the available credit enhancement for the rated notes is sufficient to mitigate the credit and cash flow risks that we apply at our assigned ratings.

Our ratings on the class A notes address the timely payment of interest and the ultimate payment of principal. Our ratings on the class B to C interest deferrable notes address the ultimate payment of interest and principal.

Payment of interest on the class B notes might be deferred after principal payment on the class A notes. Consequently, the class B notes rely on the availability of excess spread to pay timely interest. Unpaid interest on the class B notes is deferrable but does not accrue. Accordingly, our rating on the class B notes only addresses ultimate repayment of interest and principal.

Payment of interest on the class C notes might be deferred after principal payment on the class A notes and interest and principal on the class B notes. Consequently, the class C notes rely on the availability of excess spread to pay timely interest. Unpaid interest on the class C notes is deferrable but does not accrue. Accordingly, our rating on the class C notes only addresses ultimate repayment of interest and principal.

Ratings above the sovereign

We have applied our updated criteria for rating single-jurisdiction securitizations above the sovereign foreign currency rating (RAS criteria; see "Methodology And Assumptions For Ratings Above The Sovereign--Single-Jurisdiction Structured Finance," published on May 29, 2015). We tested the transaction's ability to withstand a sovereign default stress in a global 'BBB' scenario (corresponding to the national 'zaAAA' scenario). This is one notch above our sovereign foreign currency rating on the Republic of South Africa. Our analysis shows that the class A notes can withstand this stress.

Rating stability

Under our scenario analysis, we have run two stress scenarios and an assessment of the transaction's performance. In our view, the results of our scenario analysis are commensurate with our 2010 credit stability criteria (see "Methodology: Credit Stability Criteria," published on May 3, 2010).

Counterparty risk

The transaction is exposed to the credit risk of The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (BBB-/Negative/A-3) as the transaction bank account provider. We consider that the transaction documents adequately mitigate this risk at a

'zaAAA (sf)' rating level, which is in line with our current counterparty criteria (see "Counterparty Risk Framework Methodology And Assumptions," published on June 25, 2013). The Standard Bank of South Africa is the derivative counterparty in this transaction to cover the floating- to fixed-interest rate risk for the existing class A3 and the new class A6 notes as the notes pay fixed rates, while the collateral bears floating-rate loans. The swap agreement mitigates the counterparty risk in accordance with our counterparty criteria at a 'zaAAA (sf)' rating level. Under our current counterparty criteria, we consider commingling risk to be fully structurally covered.

Legal risk

We consider the issuer to be a bankruptcy remote entity in line with our asset isolation and special-purpose entity criteria, and local regulations (see "Asset Isolation And Special-Purpose Entity Criteria--Structured Finance," published on May 7, 2013). We received legal comfort that the sale of the assets would survive Potpale Investments (RF) Proprietary Ltd.'s insolvency as the seller. We also received a legal opinion at the tap issuance with regard to the new transaction documents.

Strengths, Concerns, And Mitigating Factors

Strengths

- SA Taxi's management has more than 20 years' origination and servicing experience collectively in the South African minibus taxi finance industry.
- The portfolio is highly granular. The weight of the top 10 borrowers in the final pool cannot exceed 2.0% of its outstanding balance.
- The portfolio has standard floating-rate fully amortizing auto loans. Since it does not have any balloon loans, there is no residual risk in the transaction.
- The transaction benefits from significant excess spread, given the difference between senior expenses, plus the interest payable on the notes and the interest on the assets. The issuer can use excess spread to cure losses from receivables. Excess spread has been enough to cure losses and to flow down to pay junior items.
- There is an excess spread trapping mechanism, based on the level of nonperforming loans and the principal deficiency ledger.
- Principal lock-out conditions make the notes pay sequentially if the class A notes have not doubled their credit enhancement at closing, there is principal deficiency, or the reserve fund is not fully funded.
- The standby servicer, MBD, would replace SA Taxi if the issuer terminates its role as servicer or administrator. MBD currently services some of SA Taxi's portfolio.

Concerns and mitigating factors

- Defaults under ISA contracts might potentially be sensitive to the South African economy, which we expect to demonstrate low growth during the rest of 2016 and into 2017. We believe SA Taxi's portfolio will be more resilient to deteriorating consumer performance because the minibus taxi sector seems to be less sensitive to economic shifts, given the poor development of public transportation alternatives.
- During the revolving period, the pool's credit quality may change, and the transaction's performance may deteriorate due to the addition of new assets in the pool. However, the transaction has several structural mitigants, such as caps on some of the riskier products, and certain performance triggers, which would stop the revolving period if the transaction's performance were to deteriorate substantially.
- The transaction is exposed to commingling risk through a collection account. All collections from the assets are paid directly into a ringfenced bankruptcy remote SPE account and transferred on each business day into the transaction

account. In our opinion, this mitigates commingling risk.

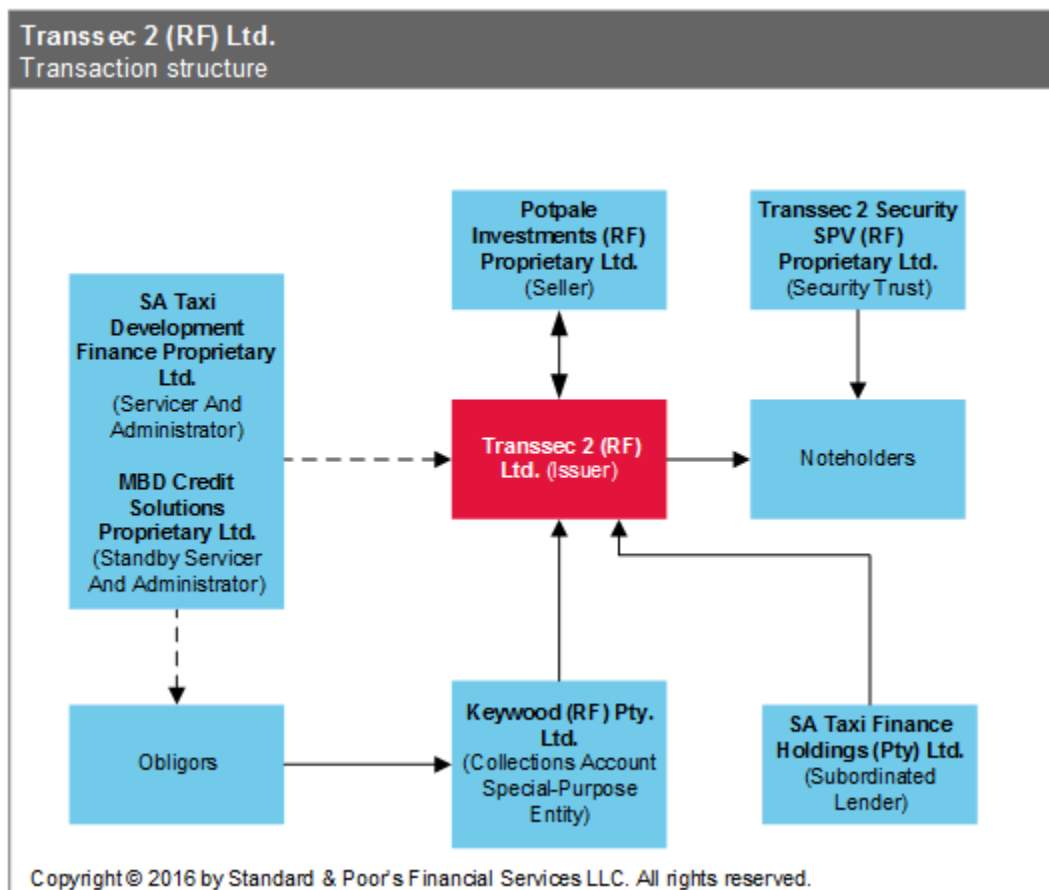
- There was no reserve funded at closing. However, the deal benefits from copious excess spread and the notes are able to withstand our liquidity and credit stresses in the cash flows at the assigned ratings. Additionally, if nonperforming loans exceeds 5% of the asset pool's aggregate outstanding principal balance of the asset pool and the collections standing to the credit of the transaction account, excess spread is trapped in the waterfall to fund the arrears reserve before interest on the class D notes.

Transaction Structure

At closing, Transsec 2 (RF), an SPE registered in South Africa, purchased eligible ISAs from Potpale. Proceeds from the notes' issuance and the subordinated loan financed the purchase. At the tap issuance date, Transsec 2 (RF) purchased additional eligible ISAs from Potpale, which were financed through the issuance of the class A4, A5, A6, B2-Dfrd, C2-Dfrd, and D2 notes, and by the increase in the subordinated loan.

Under the South African legal system, the assets are pledged to the security SPE, Transsec 2 Security SPV (RF) Proprietary Ltd., to safeguard the secured creditors' interests, including noteholders. The security special-purpose vehicle (SPV) grants a limited recourse guarantee to the secured creditors' favor. The issuer simultaneously provides an indemnity to the security SPV in respect of the claims made under the guarantee. The issuer has ceded and pledged its assets to the security SPV as security for such indemnity.

Chart 1



Originator

SA Taxi has been operating in South Africa since 1998—exclusively financing the minibus taxi sector. In 2006, Transaction Capital Ltd., a non-deposit-taking financial services group active in asset-backed lending, credit services, and payment services, acquired SA Taxi's business.

SA Taxi is a licensed regulated credit provider in South Africa. It provides insurance, financing, and other products to more than 25,000 minibus taxi operators.

SA Taxi's head office is in Johannesburg. It manages all of the entity's operations, including distribution channels, the origination and credit department, and late-stage collections, along with other customer service functions.

The originator scores a borrower's application with a mostly automated process, including data validation, system registration, and an assessment phase. The assessment phase includes operator, vehicle, and taxi route assessment analysis. The originator regularly realigns the scorecards so that it can properly assess the repayment risks.

SA Taxi manages most of its early and middle collection stages of the servicing process in order to assist the

delinquent client to become current on its payments. It only uses legal action as a last resort. MBD, the standby servicer, services a small portion of the portfolio directly. This is to adequately benchmark SA Taxi's collections performance and for business continuity.

Several factors drive the collection phases, such as the obligor's risk profile, days since the last payment, balance outstanding, among others. The servicing department arranges and prioritizes these according to risk bands. External attorneys then handle the legal process.

As part of the integral business, Taximart, an entity of SA Taxi, specializes in managed storage, repair, refurbishment, and the sale of repossessed vehicles, in order to improve SA Taxi's recoveries on repossessed vehicles.

We conducted an onsite visit and review of the originator and servicer's origination and servicing procedures. We consider SA Taxi to have adequate experience in its core business of minibuss taxi financing and servicing.

Cash Flow Mechanics

The class A to D notes pay interest quarterly (with the exception of class A3 and A6 notes, which pay semiannually). The notes pay a floating rate of interest, referenced to three-month JIBAR (Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate). The issuer entered into a floating-to-fixed swap to hedge the risk of the class A3 notes bearing a fixed rate until the step-up date in December 2020. It entered into an analogous swap for the class A6 notes at the tap issuance date. The legal final maturity date for all the notes is in December 2025.

All collections received from the assets in a collection period, plus the cash and arrears reserves amount (if required), are allocated through a combined interest and principal waterfall (see "Waterfall" below). According to the transaction documents, no principal is repaid on the notes during the 12-month revolving period ending at the payment date falling in December 2016. Principal repayment thereafter is sequential and pays pro rata if the lock-out conditions are no longer activated.

Eligibility criteria

During the revolving period, Transsec 2 (RF) can invest principal collections from the assets to purchase additional assets from the seller. In our view, the transaction's eligibility criteria and portfolio covenants adequately maintain the pool's credit quality during the revolving period. On each purchase and determination date, the portfolio must comply with the following conditions:

- The asset currency is South African rand;
- The final repayment date is no later than December 2023;
- The borrower has paid at least one scheduled monthly payment;
- The borrower is not nonperforming;
- The minimum portfolio percentage of new premium vehicles is 65%;
- The maximum portfolio percentage of pre-owned premium vehicles is 35%;
- The maximum portfolio aggregate original amount for the largest 10 obligors is 2%;
- The maximum portfolio aggregate original amount for each participating asset is 0.5%; and
- The maximum portfolio aggregate amount for fixed-rate assets that are unhedged is 2.5%.

The transaction is currently at its revolving period, which ends 12 months from closing, but ends earlier if the transaction breaches any of the following amortization triggers:

- The arrears reserve required amount is not satisfied within two consecutive interest payment dates;
- The transaction has a record of a principal deficiency and excess spread is not sufficient to cure losses on any determination date;
- A servicer notification event has occurred; and
- An event of default has occurred.

Waterfall

On each quarterly payment date, the issuer administrator allocates the available amount (collections, recoveries, and, if required, the amounts on the capital and arrears reserves) in accordance with the following priority of payments:

- Servicing fees and senior expenses (tax, security SPE, and owner trust expenses, insurance cost refund to SA Taxi, servicer-standby servicer and administrator);
- Payments under the derivative contract, if any;
- Interest on the class A notes;
- Interest on the class B notes, if not deferred;
- Interest on the class C notes, if not deferred;
- Interest on the class D notes, if not deferred;
- Subordinated servicing fee;
- During the revolving period, purchase additional assets;
- Principal on the class A notes;
- Interest on the class B notes, if deferred and principal on the class B notes;
- Interest on the class C notes, if deferred and principal on the class C notes;
- Arrears reserve;
- Interest on the class D notes, if deferred and principal on the class D notes;
- Interest and principal on the subordinated loan; and
- Payment to preference shareholders.

Principal deficiency

The administrator calculates the principal deficiency for the transaction on each determination date to ensure that the excess spread is available to mitigate losses. The principal deficiency ledger (PDL) is a record of the shortfall between the potential redemption amount on the notes and the actual cash available to repay investors (after paying senior expenses and interest on the notes).

On each determination date, the potential redemption amount is equivalent to principal collections, plus principal losses from the previous collection period (write-offs), plus the principal deficiency from the previous determination date, plus the excess amount in the capital reserve and any release excess from the arrears reserve.

If there is a principal deficiency on a determination date that falls within the revolving period, the revolving period would end and the transaction would amortize early.

Interest deferral

If the PDL exceeds the cumulative amount of the notes junior to the respective notes and 50% of the notes in question, then the issuer would defer interest on the notes. The interest deferral trigger does not apply to the class A notes.

Principal redemption and principal lock-outs

During the amortization period, classes of notes can only receive principal payments on each payment date subject to no principal lock-out being in place. The principal amount for redemption is equivalent to the redemption amount as defined above and is allocated in accordance with the priority of payments.

Where there are no principal lock-outs, the notes amortize by the potential redemption amount, allocated between the respective class of notes on a pro rata basis.

Where a lock-out applies to a class of notes, the notes are not entitled to receive any principal repayment, and the remaining senior notes continue to redeem pro rata.

A principal lock-out applies to the class B to C interest deferrable notes in the following circumstance: There is a senior class of notes outstanding and the credit enhancement ratio for the class A notes is less than double the ratio as of the most recent issue date; there is a principal deficiency; or the cash and arrears reserve aren't sufficiently funded. A principal lock-out applies to the class D notes so long as there are outstanding class C notes.

Optional redemption

The issuer can exercise optional redemption as soon as the aggregate principal balance of the notes is equal to or lower than 20% of the initial principal balance, or on any payment date after the coupon step-up date. The issuer can only exercise this option if it has sufficient available cash flows to fully redeem the notes plus accrued interest and senior fees.

Credit enhancement

A combination of excess spread, subordination, and overcollateralization provides credit enhancement for the notes.

Excess spread

Excess spread results from the difference between the interest income received from the assets and the interest paid to the noteholders of the rated notes, plus senior fees and expenses. We therefore consider that the transaction has significant excess spread.

Arrears reserve

The arrears reserve is a mechanism to trap excess spread during the transaction's life.

If the aggregate principal balance of nonperforming loans exceeds 5% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the asset pool and the collections standing to the credit of the transaction account, the issuer would be required to retain, after payments on the class C notes, an amount equivalent to the lesser of (i) 25% of the principal balance of the nonperforming assets, or (ii) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all the notes (the arrears reserve required amount). If required, this amount would be available to make payments to creditors.

According to the transaction documents, a nonperforming loan is defined as a loan for which the applicable obligor is at least three months of installments in arrears and for which fewer than three cumulative qualifying payments (a payment which is more than 50% of the applicable installment due) has been made within three months of the determination date. As of the most recent investor report, dated May 2016, the cumulative gross defaults amounted to ZAR18,729,500 representing 4.3% of the current portfolio balance.

Commingling risk

According to legal opinion we received, there is no commingling risk relating to the servicer. This is because all payments are deposited directly into the relevant collections account, which is not in the servicer's name.

The collections entity is an independent, insolvency remote, ringfenced SPE. This mitigates commingling risk relating to the collection SPE, and the risk of insolvency is therefore remote. In addition, the servicer must ensure that it transfers all obligor payments to the transaction account on each business day.

Set-off risk

There is no set-off risk in this transaction. The seller is not a deposit-taking institution. Additionally, eligibility criteria require that any member of SA Taxi does not employ any obligors.

Servicing

MBD, the back-up servicer, is a leading independent provider of credit management solutions in South Africa. Like SA Taxi, MBD Credit Solutions belongs to Transaction Capital.

MBD's core service is collecting account receivables for the entire credit cycle, using both call-center-based and legal collections processes. MBD has about 70 mandates from retail clients on collections of due amounts. MBD can take over servicing from SA Taxi due to its experience, advanced IT technologies, and ability to quickly set up a call center. MBD services part of SA Taxi's portfolio, and is familiar with its collection systems and technology. If necessary, it could replace SA Taxi in all servicing and administrative duties within four business days.

Collateral Description

The securitized pool comprises ISA receivables that Potpale granted to SA Taxi customers. The assets, which are transferred to the issuer, comprise minibus taxi vehicles.

The pool consists of premium vehicles only. In the aggregate pool, following the sale of the additional portfolio, new premium vehicles account for 73.6% of the pool balance, and their weight in the final worst-case pool remains at least 65%. The used premium vehicles comprise the rest of the pool balance.

All contracts are fully amortizing; none of the contracts provide balloon payments. All loans in the pool pay a floating rate of interest, referenced to the South Africa prime rate. According to the eligibility criteria, no more than 2.5% of the pool may comprise unhedged fixed-rate loans.

The underlying obligors are South African individual taxi operators. According to the transaction's eligibility criteria, the maximum top 10 obligor concentration is limited to 2% of the total asset balance.

The purchase price at which the issuer buys the assets from the seller is equal to the total principal amount and any accrued interest outstanding under the transaction documents.

The transaction documents permit the issuer to take additional funding at closing that exceeds the eligible pool balance at that time (prefunded amount). The issuer would only do so if there are existing assets that are not then eligible for inclusion due to the seasoning requirement to have at least one installment. The issuer would then retain

this amount in the capital reserve, which would be available for a period specified in the respective pricing supplement on the issue date. If the issuer does not fully use the prefunded amount by the end of the prefunding period, it must use the amount to redeem the notes.

This is the case of the tap issuance, since the outstanding notes (including the increased subordinated loan) amounts at ZAR960 million backed by an aggregate portfolio of ZAR705.5 million. The pre-funding period started at the tap issuance's date and ends on Dec. 14, 2016.

Chart 2

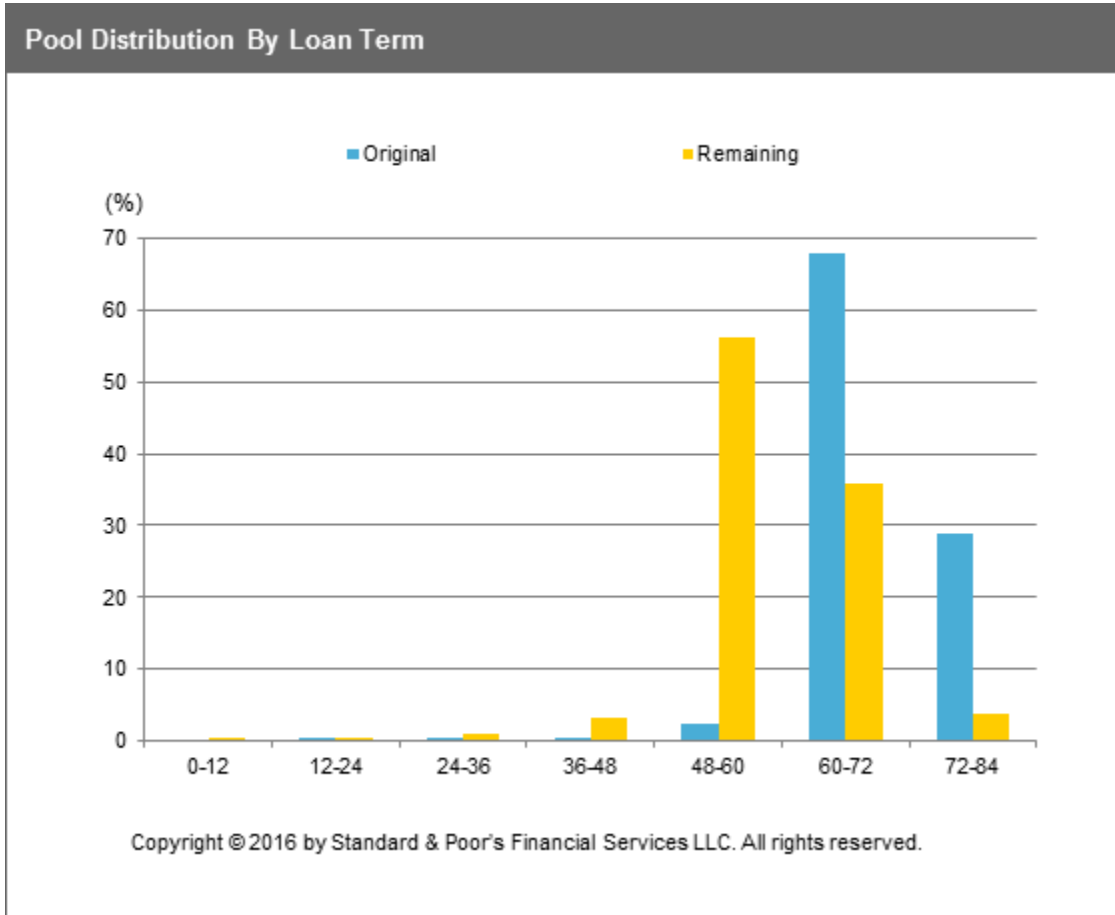


Chart 3

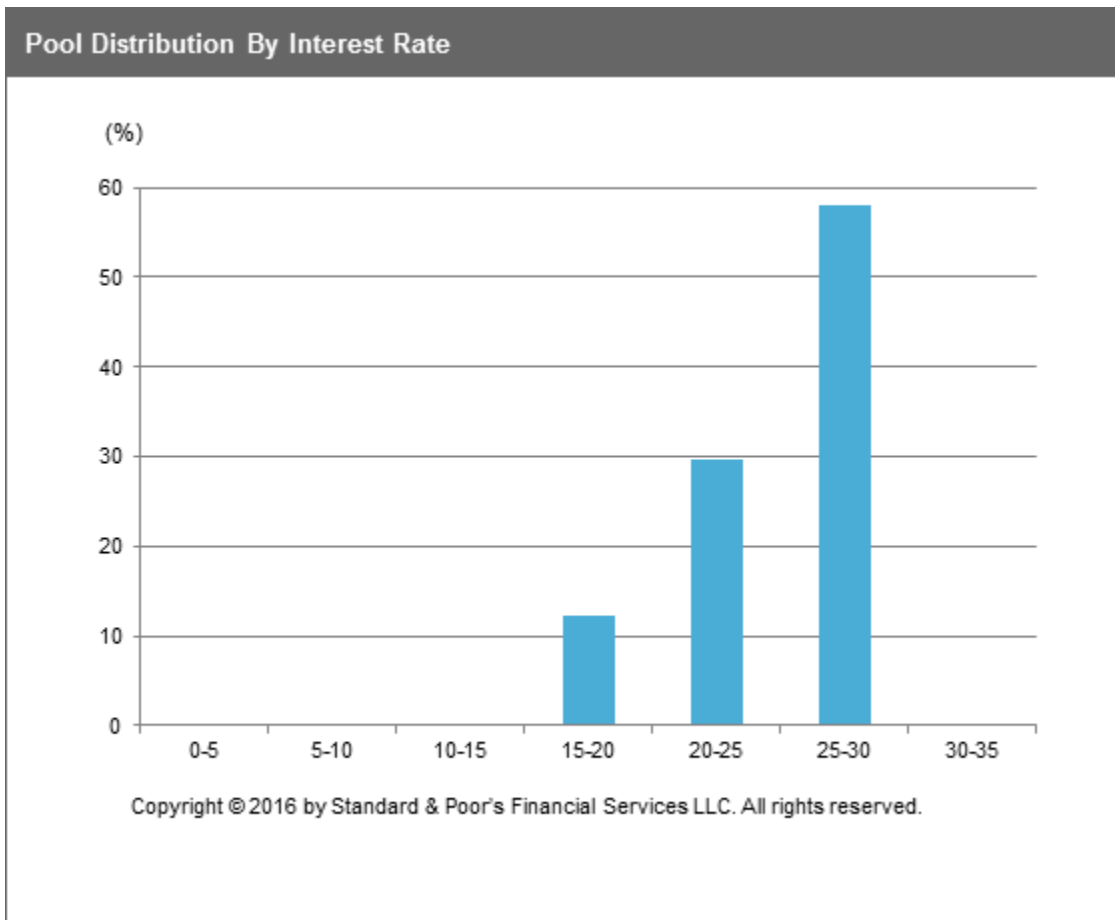
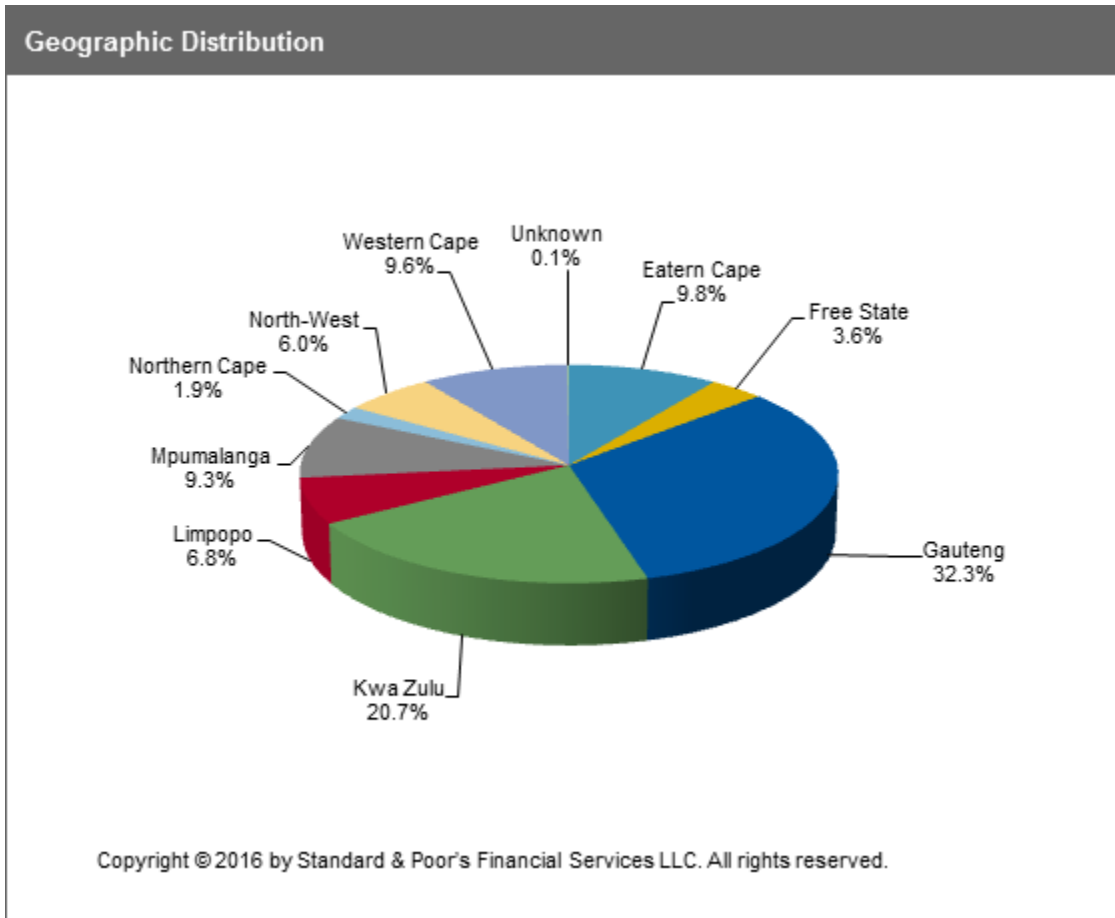


Chart 4



Credit And Cash Flow Analysis

Our analysis includes an assessment of the transaction's credit risk in various stress scenarios. We based our credit analysis for each class of the notes on our global rating methodology for analyzing consumer finance transactions (see "Global Methodology And Assumptions For Assessing The Credit Quality of Securitized Consumer Receivables," published on Oct. 9, 2014).

As part of our analysis, we took into account certain characteristics of the taxi industry. In particular, the loans business is cyclical, and it is common that one or two installment payments are missed. However, given that the financed vehicle is the borrower's income-producing asset, installment payments or partial payments usually resume within three months. This results in severe delinquencies (90+ days) and high recovery rates through either rehabilitations or repossessions. As a result, write-offs have remained historically low.

Default rate

We define defaulted loans as loans that are nonperforming as described above. The transaction documents are in line with our definition.

We received monthly static monetary gross-loss and recovery data from January 2009 until February 2016. The gross-loss data show outstanding amounts of defaulted contracts as a percentage of the total originated amount in that cohort, which aggregate voluntary terminations. Recovery data show the sum of all amounts, including vehicle remarketing proceeds, after taking account of the gross loss. We received all data for two subportfolios.

The subportfolios are premium new and premium pre-owned. For each of these, we have sized separate gross-loss and recovery-rate base-case assumptions and aggregated them into weighted-average base-case assumptions. We did this using a hypothetical worst-case portfolio composition, rather than the shares of the individual subportfolios in the pool. This allowed us to consider the potential deterioration of the portfolio's credit quality as a result of adverse replenishment during the revolving stage.

As described above, all assets are related to the minibus taxi transportation industry. We have accounted for this industry concentration by increasing the multiple for each rating class.

Chart 5

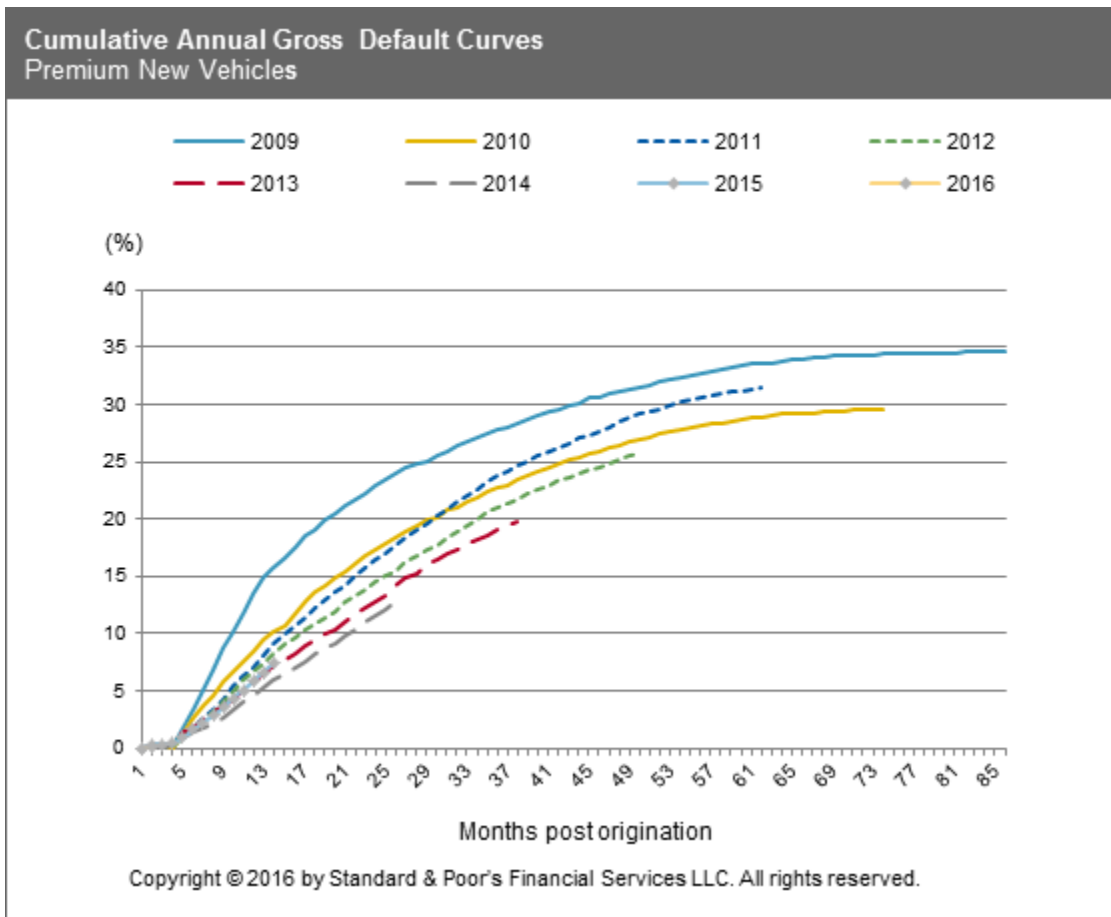
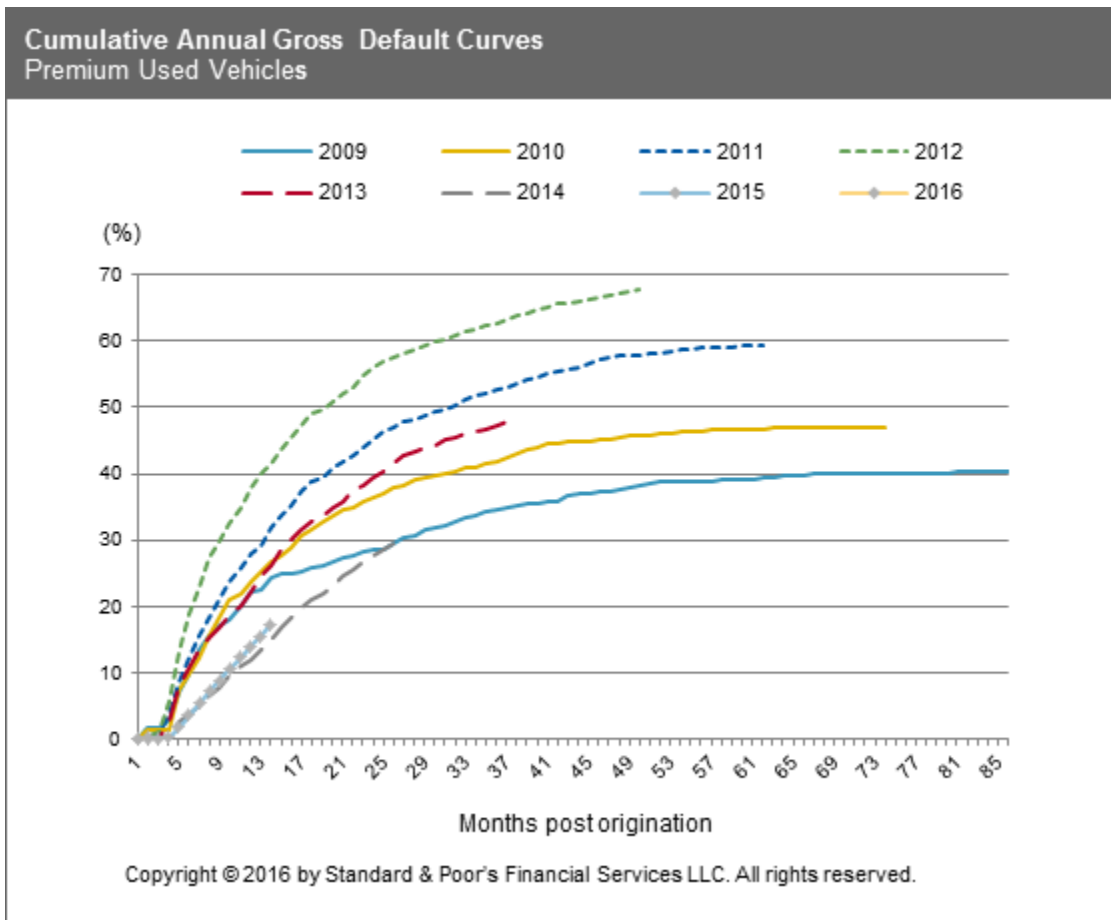


Chart 6



We set our gross-loss base-case assumptions for the individual subportfolios to reflect our 2016 to 2017 outlook for South Africa's economy. We set our stress multiples to reflect our view of the originator's experience and quality. We have further increased our multiples to account for the loans' concentration in the transportation sector.

For our cash flow analysis, we assumed a 13-month default curve starting from closing. We applied defaults in equal monthly installments over the recessionary period.

Recoveries

Chart 7

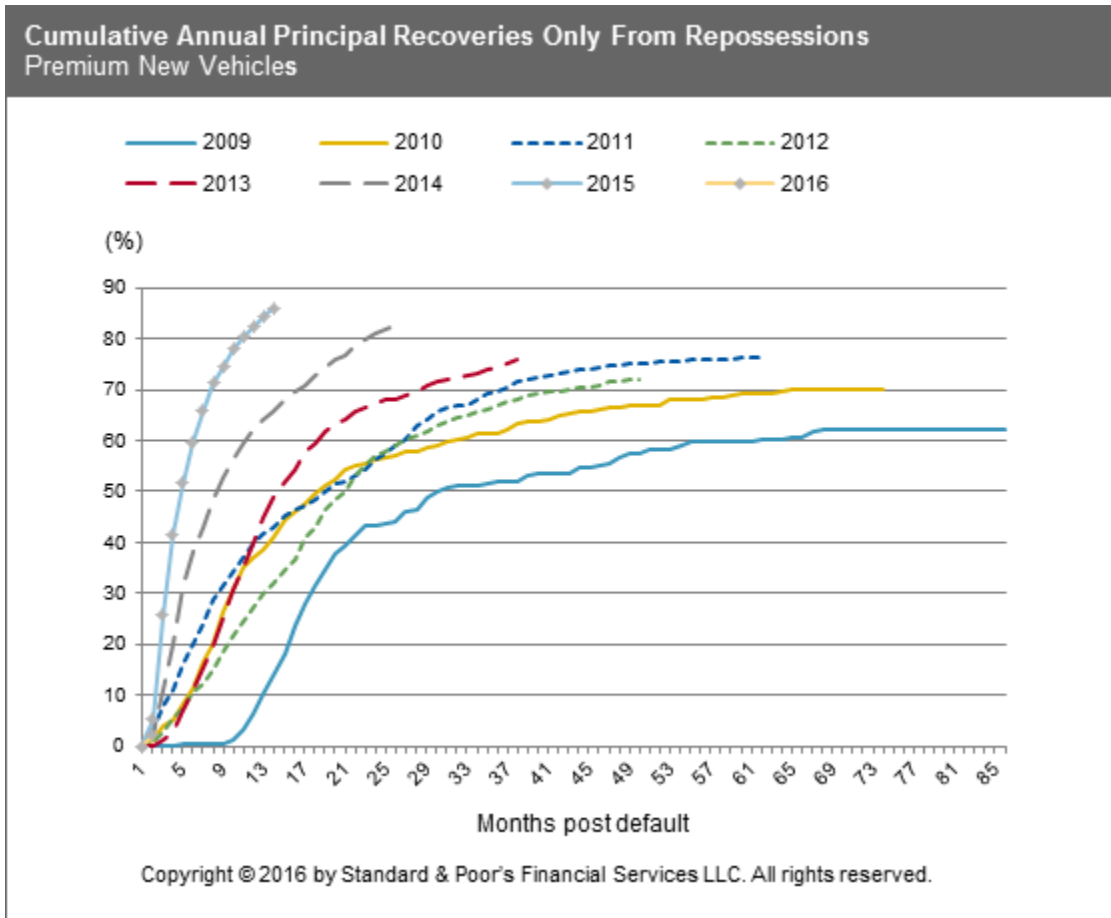
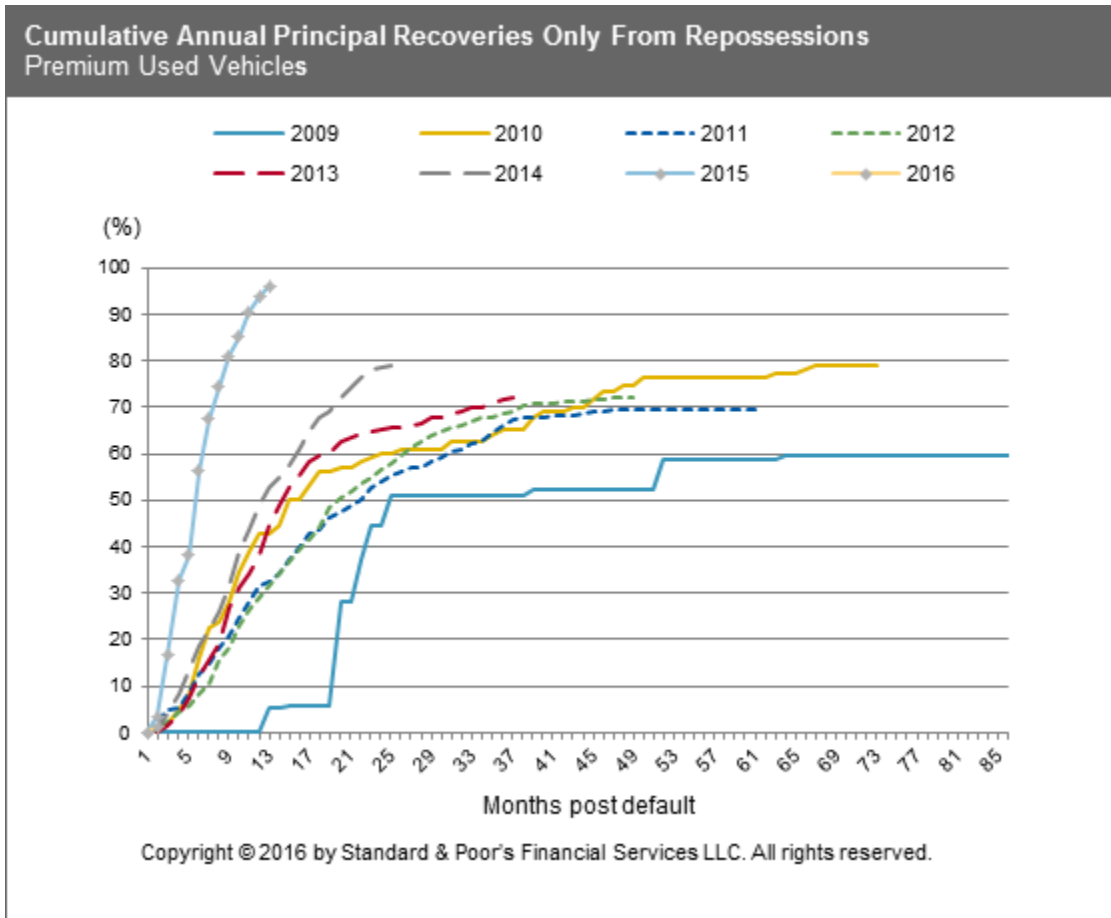


Chart 8



An intensive servicing process manages recoveries in order to avoid having the vehicle repossessed. Overall, it takes approximately 24 months for defaulted loans to either be repossessed or fully rehabilitated. Approximately between 40% and 50% of the defaulted ISAs will result in repossession.

We have set our base-case assumptions with a 24-month recovery period, and we consider both repossessions and rehabilitations. Under our assumptions, no recoveries are realized in the first seven months, 38% are recovered in month eight (first bullet recovery), 40% in month 16 (second bullet recovery), and the remaining 22% in month 24 (third bullet recovery). We applied recovery haircuts (discounts) to all cases (see table 2).

Table 1

	Gross default rate	Recovery rate
Base-case for the worst pool (%)	42.25	79.42
zaAAA stress assumption (%)	74.00	47.65
zaAA stress assumption (%)	68.15	55.59
zaA stress assumption (%)	65.23	59.57
zaBBB stress assumption (%)	54.93	63.54

Delinquency rate

Due to high gross default rate assumptions, we have not modeled an additional delinquency assumption in our cash flow model.

Prepayment rate

The historical prepayment rate is in a range of 7%-8% over the last five years. We tested the cash flow model under a low constant prepayment rate (CPR) of 0.5% and a high CPR of 20%.

Yield

For the maximum permitted fixed-rate portion of the pool (2.5%), we capped the portfolio yield by 21% under both low and high CPR scenarios. This is because it corresponds to our assumption of the potential yield that the portfolio could reach during the revolving period. For the rest of the floating-rate portion of the pool, we assume a margin equivalent to the minimum permitted according to the portfolio covenants (14%).

Senior fees

We have considered floating-rate fees and fixed-rate annual fees according to the transaction documents.

Interest rate scenarios

The only varying parameters in our model are the interest rate scenarios that account for floating-rate liabilities. We stressed the transaction using three JIBAR interest rate scenarios:

- A fixed-rate scenario, with a constant 7.3% rate;
- An up scenario, with JIBAR increasing to 15% from 7.3%; and
- A down scenario, with JIBAR decreasing to zero from 7.3%.

As indicated before, all loans in the pool reference to the prime rate. Historically, the prime rate has been over JIBAR. The prime rate moves in response to the movement in the repo rate, which is correlated to JIBAR, even in stressed periods like 2007 and 2008. We have addressed this historical difference in our cash flow analysis for the lower rating scenarios.

Cash Flow Analysis

We put our credit analysis results and additional transaction specific stresses through a cash flow model reflecting the capital structure.

Our ratings on the class A notes address the timely payment of interest and the ultimate payment of principal. Our ratings on the class B to C interest deferrable notes address the ultimate payment of interest and principal.

Payment of interest on the class B notes might be deferred after principal payment on the class A notes. Consequently, the class B notes rely on the availability of excess spread to pay timely interest. Unpaid interest on the class B notes is deferrable but does not accrue. Accordingly, our rating on the class B notes only addresses ultimate repayment of interest and principal.

Payment of interest on the class C notes might be deferred after principal payment on the class A and interest and principal on B notes. Consequently, the class C notes rely on the availability of excess spread to pay timely interest.

Unpaid interest on the class C notes is deferrable but does not accrue. Accordingly, our rating on the class C notes only addresses ultimate repayment of interest and principal.

The notes pass at their respective rating levels under all scenarios in our cash flow analysis.

Sovereign Risk Analysis

We tested the transaction's ability to withstand a sovereign default stress in a global 'BBB' scenario (corresponding to the national 'zaAAA' scenario). This is one notch above our sovereign foreign currency rating on the Republic of South Africa. Following the application of our RAS methodology, our analysis shows that the class A notes can withstand this stress.

Scenario Analysis

This scenario analysis section incorporates:

- A description of our methodology and scenario stresses; and
- Results of the effects of the stresses on ratings;

Methodology

We have developed a scenario analysis and sensitivity testing model framework for rating asset-backed securities (ABS) transactions. This demonstrates the likely effect of scenario stresses on the ratings in a transaction over a one-year outlook horizon. For this asset class, we consider scenario stresses over a one-year horizon to be appropriate given the relatively short weighted-average life of the assets backing the notes. For these types of securities there are many factors that could cause the downgrade and default of a rated note, including asset performance and structural features. However, for the purposes of this analysis we focused on the three fundamental drivers of collateral performance, namely:

- Gross-loss rate;
- Recovery rate; and
- Prepayment rate.

Given current economic conditions, the stress scenarios proposed reflect negative events for each of these variables. Increases in gross default rates could arise from a number of factors, including rises in unemployment and company insolvencies, together with a reduction in the availability of credit. In addition, these effects would most likely cause collateral recovery rates to fall as the structural imbalance between supply and demand leads to reductions in asset prices. In this environment, we also expect prepayment rates to fall as fewer refinancing options leave obligors unable to prepay finance agreements and demand for replacement vehicles falls.

In our analysis we have included two stress scenarios to demonstrate the rating transition of a bond (see below).

Table 2

Scenario Stresses		
Rating variable	Scenario 1 (relative stress to base case)	Scenario 2 (relative stress to base case)
Gross default rate (%)	10	20
Recovery rate (%)	(10)	(20)
Constant prepayment rate (%)	(10)	(20)

Our base-case assumptions for each transaction are intended to be best estimates of future performance for the asset portfolio. Our approach in determining these base-case assumptions would take account of historically observed performance and an expectation of potential changes in these variables over the life of the transaction. The sensitivity of rated classes of notes in each transaction will differ depending on these factors, in addition to structural features of the transaction—including its reliance on excess spread, payment waterfalls, and levels of credit enhancement at closing.

For each proposed scenario stress, we separate the applied methodology into three distinct stages. In the first stage, we stress our expected base-case assumptions over a one-year period to replicate deviations away from our expected performance over the stress horizon. We assume that the stresses that we apply occurred at closing, with gross losses applied based on our expectation of a cumulative default curve for the portfolio.

The second stage applies our usual rating methodology, including revising our base-case assumptions at the one-year horizon, to reflect the assumed deviations as a result of the stressed environment.

In the final stage of our analysis, we re-rate the transaction at the one-year horizon, after revising our base-case assumptions and applying our standard credit and cash flow stresses at each rating level. The output of the analysis shows the likely rating transition of the rated notes, given the applied stresses and the value and timing of any forecasted principal and interest shortfalls under the most stressful scenario.

Scenario stress and sensitivity analysis

When applying scenario stresses in the manner described above, the results of this modeling are intended to be a simulation of what could happen to the ratings on the notes for the given transaction. For the purposes of our analysis for this transaction, we applied the two scenarios described above in our cash flow modeling.

Table 3

Scenario Stresses			
Rating variable	Base case	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Weighted-average gross loss rate (%)	42.25	46.48	50.70
Recovery rate (%)	79.42	71.48	63.54
Constant prepayment rate (%)	7.00	6.30	5.60

Table 4

Scenario Stress Analysis			
Scenario stress	Class	Initial rating	Scenario stress rating
Scenario 1	A	zaAAA	zaAAA
	B	zaA	zaBBB

Table 4

Scenario Stress Analysis (cont.)			
Scenario stress	Class	Initial rating	Scenario stress rating
	C	zaBBB	zaBB
Scenario 2	A	zaAAA	zaAA
	B	zaA	zaBB
	C	zaBBB	zaB

A number of this transaction's features—including the initial subordination levels, the PDL and arrears reserve mechanism, and particularly excess spread, enhance the stability of the rating under each scenario.

Key Performance Indicators

We will regularly assess the following as part of our ongoing surveillance of this transaction:

- The underlying portfolio's performance, including defaults and delinquencies;
- The supporting ratings; and
- The servicer's operations and its ability to maintain minimum servicing standards.

Related Criteria And Research

Related criteria

- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Standard & Poor's Revises Criteria Methodology For Servicer Risk Assessment - May 28, 2009
- General Criteria: Principles For Rating Debt Issues Based On Imputed Promises - December 19, 2014
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Global Derivative Agreement Criteria - June 24, 2013
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Methodology: Criteria For Global Structured Finance Transactions Subject To A Change In Payment Priorities Or Sale Of Collateral Upon A Nonmonetary EOD - March 02, 2015
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Criteria Methodology Applied To Fees, Expenses, And Indemnifications - July 12, 2012
- General Criteria: Global Investment Criteria For Temporary Investments In Transaction Accounts - May 31, 2012
- General Criteria: Understanding Standard & Poor's Rating Definitions - June 03, 2009
- General Criteria: Methodology: Credit Stability Criteria - May 03, 2010
- Legal Criteria: Asset Isolation And Special-Purpose Entity Criteria--Structured Finance - May 07, 2013
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Counterparty Risk Framework Methodology And Assumptions - June 25, 2013
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Methodology And Assumptions For Ratings Above The Sovereign--Single-Jurisdiction Structured Finance - May 29, 2015
- General Criteria: S&P Global Ratings' National And Regional Scale Mapping Tables - June 01, 2016
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Global Framework For Assessing Operational Risk In Structured Finance Transactions - October 09, 2014
- Criteria - Structured Finance - General: Global Framework For Cash Flow Analysis Of Structured Finance Securities - October 09, 2014
- Criteria - Structured Finance - ABS: Global Methodology And Assumptions For Assessing The Credit Quality Of

Securitized Consumer Receivables - October 09, 2014

Related research

- Presale: Transsec 2 (RF) Ltd., July 11, 2016
- Preliminary Ratings Assigned To South African ABS Transaction Transsec 2 (RF)'s Tap Issuance, July 11, 2016
- South Africa Ratings Affirmed; Outlook Remains Negative On Weak Growth, June 3, 2016
- New Issue: Transsec 2 (RF) Ltd., Nov. 24, 2015
- 2015 EMEA ABS Scenario And Sensitivity Analysis, Aug. 6, 2015
- European Structured Finance Scenario And Sensitivity Analysis 2014: The Effects Of The Top Five Macroeconomic Factors, July 8, 2014
- Global Structured Finance Scenario And Sensitivity Analysis: Understanding The Effects Of Macroeconomic Factors On Credit Quality, July 2, 2014

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