

## Structured Finance Rating Asset-Backed Securities (Preliminary Report)

■New □Update

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### Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka Beşinci Varlık Finansmanı Fonu

Fibabanka Beşinci Varlık Finansmanı Fonu						
Type of Asset-Backed Securities	PTCs-Pay Through Certificates					
Founder	Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi					
Originator (Parent)	Fibabanka A.Ş.					
Servicer	Fibabanka A.Ş.					
Special Purpose Vehicle	Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka (5) No'lu Varlık Finansmanı Fonu					
Transaction Administrator	Fibabanka A.Ş.					
Issuer	Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka (5) No'lu Varlık Finansmanı Fonu					
Registration	Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.					
Transferor	Fibabanka A.Ş.					
Purchasing Programme	Fibabanka A.Ş.; (5% of the Issue Amount from Class B)					
Overcollateralization	None					
Specific Applicable Law	The CMB Communiqué Serial: III, No: 58.1 named "Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities"					
Insurance Agencies for Investors and Obligors	None					
Issue Nom. Size/Aggregate Issuance	Up to Class A TRY 316mn (Aggregated) (in 2 Separate Tranches) & Up to Class B TRY 44.3mn (in a single tranche)					
Interest Rate %	Senior Tranche: between 58.00%-61.00% Junior Tranche: TBD					
Coupon %	A: No coupon B: TBD at A's maturity					
Coupon Type	A: No coupon B: TBD at A's maturity					
Estimated Issue Date	19.04.2024					
Weighted Average Life (Class A & B)	147.53 Days					

(\*) TBD: to be decided

# **RATINGS**

			A (Senior Tranche)			B (Junior Tranche)	
ABSs to be issued by "Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka Beşinci Varlık Finansmanı Fonu"		Long Term	Short Term		Long Term	Short Term	
International Local Currency		ВВ	-		ВВ	-	
National Note		AAA (tr)	J1+ (tr)		AA+ (tr)	J1+ (tr)	
Sovereign*	FC		BB	-		BB	-
	LC		ВВ	-		ВВ	-
	Outlook	FC	Negative	-		Negative	-
	Outlook	LC	Negative	-		Negative	-
Accianad by ICB	4	2022					

\* Assigned by JCR on August 18, 2022

#### Overview

"Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka Beşinci Varlık Finansmanı Fonu" (hereinafter referred to as 'Asset Finance Fund', 'the Fund' or 'SPV') was established for an infinite term by Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi (TMKŞ) to issue asset-backed securities.

Approved asset amount of the Fund is up to TRY 5bn and its originator is Fibabanka A.Ş., realizing asset-backed securities based on a receivable pool consisting of receivables from cheque collateralised discounted loans and installment commercial loans that Fibabanka has extended to its commercial customers. Having entered as a player to Turkish finance industry as a subsidiary of Fiba Group on December 27, 2010; Fibabanka A.Ş. (hereinafter referred to as "Fibabanka" or "the Bank") offers products, services and applications in the domains of its core operations, including corporate, commercial, SME, agricultural, retail and private banking. The Bank had total asset sizes of TRY 103,558mn and TRY 74,002mn in FYE2023 and FYE2022, respectively.

Planned to be issued in 3 separate maturity tranches by a pay-through mechanism, ABSs (asset-backed securities) will be sold on the nominal values to local qualified investors by invitation without any public offering. The similar financial profile of the borrowers who use discount loans, which is constituting the majority of the receivable pool to be transferred, by providing cheques for a part of the receivables pool as collateral, the low portfolio risk and expected losses of these assets, the ease of liquidity provided by the collection of the relevant amount from the borrowers in case the cheques are not collected, and thus the increased capacity to repay the obligations arising from the issuance of these ABSs are the main factors that increase investor confidence. The receivable portfolio indicates low portfolio risk considering the pool of receivables with a maximum of 6 months to maturity, a commercial credit rating above 380, at least one instalment paid and no delay. The receivable pool is constituted of cheque collateralised discounted loans with a weight of 56% and instalment commercial loans with a weight of 44% within 17 cities in Türkiye.

JCR Eurasia Rating maintains its opinion that space created for "Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi Fibabanka (5) No'lu Varlık Finansmanı Fonu" and its technical equipment, as well as risk management and internal control system procedures, the constitution of a system for the safeguarding of accounting, records, and documentation and the possession of a statistical data base will function efficiently.

## Strengths Constraints

- Numerous defined asset eligibility requirements strengthening the appropriateness level of assets in the receivable pool,
- Well track record and redemption performance of the receivable pool,
- Appropriateness level of assets in the receivable pool in terms of their low level of default probability and the ability of recovery of uncollected receivables from the credit accounts of the borrowers,
- Regulatory requirement of a 5% risk retention mechanism as an additional support component for the ABS investors.
- Current local regulations in Türkiye affording asset isolation and remoteness of bankruptcy,
- A liquid portfolio structure guaranteed by matching terms for receivables.
- Multitudinous profile of obligors in the receivable pool despite sectoral and geographical concentration risk to a climbing extent and more concentrated pool compared to previous issues.

- Absence of established insurance mechanism,
- Receivable pool remaining slightly below the nominal amount of ABS and absence of cheque collateral for a substantial part of the receivable pool.
- Similar risk profiles across the tranches despite the presence of a waterfall structure for the senior tranche.
- Possible exposure to interest rate mismatch due to the structure of ABS issues,
- Detailed risk assessments of the submitted documentation outside the scope of our analyses,
- Detailed risk assessments of the originator outside the scope of our analyses,
- Leading economic indicators signal global economic slowdown whereas quantitative tightening actions aim to restrict consumption growth and achieve a soft-landing in the domestic side.