

Emma SPV S.r.l.

SME ABS – Italy

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Rating

Note class	Rating	Notional (EURm)	Notional (%)	Credit enhancement (%)	Coupon (p.a.)	Legal final maturity
Class A (IT0005328577)	AAA _{SF}	438.3	71.9%	27.7%	3mE + 0.6%	26 October 2055
Class B (IT0005328585)	NR	58.5	9.6%	18.0%	3mE + 3.0%	26 October 2055
Class J (IT0005328593)	NR	112.9	18.5%	-0.6%	Variable	26 October 2055

Scope's analysis is based on the portfolio dated 1 August 2025 and information provided by the issuer and its related third parties up to 28 August 2025. Scope's Structured Finance Ratings constitute an opinion about relative credit risks and reflect the expected loss associated with the payments contractually promised by an instrument on a particular payment date or by its legal maturity. See Scope's website for the [Scope Ratings Rating Definitions](#).

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Related methodologies

[SME ABS Rating Methodology, May 2025](#)

[General Structured Finance Rating Methodology, February 2025](#)

[Counterparty Risk Methodology, June 2025](#)

Transaction details	
Purpose	Liquidity / Funding
Issuer	Emma SPV S.r.l.
Originator, seller, servicer and interim account bank	Banca Credifarma S.p.A. ('Credifarma')
Issuer account bank, paying agent and cash manager	BNP Paribas ('BNPP')
Back-up servicer, corporate servicer and representative of the noteholders	Banca Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. ('BFI')
Arranger and calculation agent	Banca Ifis S.p.A. ('Banca Ifis')
Closing date	28 August 2025
Payment frequency	Quarterly (26 th of January, April, July, October)
First payment date	27 October 2025
The transaction is a true-sale securitisation of an up to 27-month revolving portfolio of loans granted to small and medium enterprises ('SME') operating pharmacies in Italy and originated by Banca Credifarma S.p.A. The underlying portfolio amounts to EUR 606.4m as of 1 August 2025 (cut-off date) and consists of 1,847 loans granted to 1,446 borrowers. The transaction represents the second restructuring of the securitisation which was originally executed in 2018.	

Rating rationale (summary)

The rating reflects: i) the legal and financial structure of the transaction; ii) the quality of the underlying collateral in the context of the Italian macroeconomic environment; iii) the ability of Banca Credifarma S.p.A., the originator and servicer; and iv) the counterparty credit risk exposure to the transaction counterparties.

The class A notes benefit at closing date from 27.7% credit enhancement. Eligibility and portfolio criteria partially restrict the risk of adverse portfolio migration during the revolving period. Following the revolving period, class A notes benefit from the sequential principal amortisation.

The rating accounts for the credit quality of the underlying portfolio and the risk of adverse portfolio migration during the revolving period. We have incorporated the credit performance and servicing track record of the originator with respect to Italian pharmacy SME loans and considered the Italian macroeconomic environment.

Rating drivers and mitigants

Positive rating drivers	Negative rating drivers and mitigants
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granular portfolio. The underlying portfolio is granular. Portfolio covenants and eligibility criteria ensure that no material obligor concentration can build up during the revolving period.• Experienced originator. Credifarma is a major player on the Italian SME pharmacy financing market with decades of experience. Its business benefits from a robust client base, adequate governance and experienced staff.• Borrowers' stable historical performance. Borrowers in the Italian pharmacy sector have presented lower historical default rates than the average Italian SME borrowers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low liquidity coverage. The liquidity coverage available to class A notes is low at about 2 months. The presence of a back-up servicer mitigates the servicing discontinuity risk.• Revolving period. The transaction features an up to 27-month revolving period, during which the portfolio's credit quality could deteriorate. Asset and portfolio eligibility criteria, together with early amortisation triggers, mitigate adverse portfolio migration. However, these criteria do not include an upper bound limit on individual and weighted-average borrower's annual probability of default based on Credifarma's internal rating metrics.

Rating change drivers
<p>A change to the levels or parameters of the transaction's key analytical assumptions based on observed performance or new data sources, significant changes to the transaction's collateral and structural features, and a change in Scope's credit views regarding the transaction's key rating drivers could impact the rating.</p> <p>The sensitivity analysis described in section 7 provides an indication of the resilience of the credit rating against deviations in key analytical assumptions.</p>

1. Transaction summary

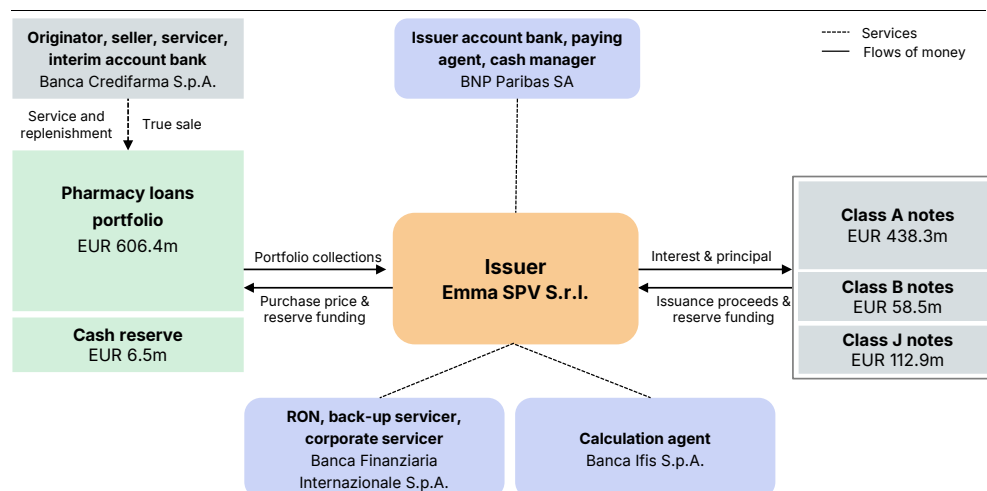
The transaction is a granular, 27-month revolving securitisation of loan receivables originated by Credifarma to small and medium companies operating pharmacies located in Italy. As of the cut-off date of 1 August 2025, the underlying portfolio consists of 1,847 monthly-paying, French-amortising SME loan receivables contracts granted to 1,446 borrowers located mainly in the South and North regions of Italy. Unsecured loans represent the majority of the portfolio (78.4%), while the rest is secured by mortgages (21.6%). The portfolio's weighted-average seasoning and remaining time to maturity are 3.1 years and 12.1 years, respectively.

The main structural features are: i) an initial level of credit enhancement of 27.7% for the class A notes; ii) an excess spread of 1.1%, measured as the difference between the portfolio's assumed yield and the assumed senior costs and the weighted-average cost of the notes; iii) a combined priority of payments for interest and principal collections; iv) an early amortisation mechanism that protects the class A notes in case of high defaults or low debt-to-service coverage ratio; and v) a liquidity reserve funded at closing date.

The noteholders are exposed to the following key counterparties: i) Credifarma as originator, seller, servicer and interim account bank; ii) BNPP as issuer account bank, paying agent and cash manager; iii) Banca Ifis as calculation agent; and iv) BFI as representative of noteholders, back-up servicer and corporate servicer.

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Figure 1: Simplified transaction diagram



Source: Scope Ratings, transaction documents

2. Macroeconomic environment

2.1 Sovereign outlook

The Italian economy grew by 0.5% last year, broadly driven by consumption, investment, and public spending, with similar moderate growth expected through 2030.

However, structural weaknesses—such as high public debt (135% of GDP), low productivity, adverse demographics, and elevated funding needs—remain significant challenges. Fiscal improvements, including a primary surplus and reduced deficit, are projected, but rising interest payments will limit headline balance improvements. Scope expects debt to stabilise around 138% from 2026 to 2028. The Stable Outlook for Italy reflects balanced risks, with potential upgrades if debt declines or reforms boost growth, and risks of downgrade if EU support weakens, fiscal consolidation stalls, or growth underperforms.

Moderate growth expected through 2030

Table 1: Historical and forecasted main indicators for Italy

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025F	2026F
Real GDP growth, AVG	5.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
Headline CPI (HICP) inflation, AVG	8.7%	5.9%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%
Unemployment rate, AVG	8.1%	7.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.2%
ECB deposit rate, EOP	2.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%

Source: Scope Ratings, Eurostat, Italian National Institute of Statistics, ECB

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

2.2 Key macroeconomic risk

Italy's EUR 2trn economy is the third largest of the European Union and benefits from sound diversification across sectors and export products – supporting resilience during external crises. We foresee output growth of 0.5% for this year before this accelerates to 0.8% in 2026, the latter near the economy's medium-run potential rate of 0.9% a year. The economic-growth trajectory assumes optimistically the absence of an additional deep crisis over the forthcoming years, ECB rate cuts having reached a conclusion and an acceleration in the execution of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) programme following the approval of the Council of the European Union of a modified plan this May.

Italy economy is the third largest of the European Union

Average annual HICP inflation eased to 1.1% last year from 5.9% in 2023. Harmonised inflation has been around 2% year-over-year recently. We see HICP inflation averaging 1.9% this year before 1.6% next year.

3. Originator, seller and servicer overview

We conducted an on-site operational review of Credifarma in April 2025. We consider Credifarma's origination and servicing practices to be consistent with those observed among other Italian main lenders and servicers, and based on sound foundations, benefiting from seasoned processes, experienced staff and a robust distribution network. However, we judged the infrastructure slightly below comparable entities in terms of systems' accuracy and up-to-date standards.

Credifarma has about 40 years of experience as leader in specialised financial services to pharmacies in Italy

Banca Credifarma S.p.A., part of the Banca Ifis Group, was established on 11 April 2022 through the merger by incorporation of Credifarma S.p.A. into Farbanca S.p.A., both already members of the Banca Ifis Group. With approximately 40 years of experience, the bank has become a leading provider of specialised financial services to pharmacies in Italy, holding a market share of 17%. Its activities are dedicated exclusively to the pharmacy sector—excluding para-pharmacies—covering financing, liquidity management, and investment support. While Italy remains its domestic and strategic market, Credifarma offers its products nationwide through a network of nine regional offices and direct client visits by sales managers. The bank's product range includes medium-to-long-term loans, DCR advances¹, and new offerings such as investment and insurance products in partnership with third-party providers.

Credifarma is both the originator and servicer of the transaction.

3.1 Origination and underwriting

Credifarma's underwriting standards are aligned with market practices and supported by comprehensive credit controls. We assess Credifarma's origination and underwriting processes as robust, benefiting from its highly specialised focus, experienced staff, established procedures, and consistent loan performance history in the pharmacy segment.

Underwriting and origination standards aligned with market practices, technological aspects slightly below market average

Loans are sourced primarily through Credifarma's network of regional offices, with sales managers conducting direct visits to pharmacies. The origination process begins with the Customer Relationship Management ('CRM') function identifying prospective opportunities and collecting the necessary documentation, including AML checks, KYC data, and verifications through internal and external databases (e.g., Cerved, Centrale Risch). Pre-contractual documentation is reviewed by the Lending department, which ensures completeness and accuracy before assessing the borrower's financial sustainability. The process follows a multi-tiered credit authority framework, with approval thresholds ranging from EUR 250,000 for senior credit analysts to unlimited powers for the Board of Directors, subject to supervisory limits. For smaller exposures or mitigated risk products, approvals may be expedited, but all proposals undergo both business and risk function review to ensure compliance with credit policies.

Credifarma monitors the creditworthiness of its clients through an internal rating system, implemented in September 2024. The system assigns a rating based on internal performance, external performance, and socio-demographic data, complementing traditional financial analysis. The internal performance component evaluates all relationships a client has with Credifarma over a defined period to detect changes in creditworthiness and estimated default probability. The external performance component draws on Centrale Risch data to track the evolution of the client's financial relationships with other banks. The socio-demographic component uses demographic and registry information to profile the client and understand the nature of their business activity. Ratings are assigned within three macro-categories: Small Business (SB), Corporate Small (CS), and Corporate Medium/Large (CML) and range from class 1 to class 10 (low risk to high risk).

Credifarma maintains a moderate-low risk appetite supported by the sector's stability and the public sector backing of DCR advances. While systems are functional and capable of supporting

¹ Anticipazione finanziaria delle Distinte Contabili Riepilogative. In the pharmaceutical sector, particularly in Italy, pharmacies often deal with delayed payments from the National Health Service (SSN) for prescriptions. Financial institutions like Credifarma offer "Anticipi DCR", which are advances granted to the pharmacies on these receivables. These advances provide pharmacies with immediate liquidity, helping them manage cash flow effectively while awaiting payments from the SSN.

origination and monitoring, they remain slightly below market average in terms of technological modernity, with certain legacy elements still being integrated.

3.2 Servicing and recovery

We deem Credifarma's servicing and recovery framework adequate and consistent with strong European banking sector practices, particularly for its specialised focus on the pharmacy segment.

Continuous portfolio surveillance is in place, with early-warning alerts and proactive engagement by sales managers in case of missed instalments. The servicer adopts a proactive approach, initiating follow-up immediately after a missed instalment—via automated alerts after one missed payment and manual intervention after two—and, where needed, escalating cases based on early-warning indicators from both internal and external sources.

Primary servicing, including borrower contact and ongoing relationship management, is handled by the CRM structure, supported by regional sales managers. If a borrower's credit profile shows signs of deterioration, dedicated staff within the Monitoring, Workout, Restructuring and Recovery unit take over the file, aiming to preserve the customer relationship through amicable agreements, extrajudicial settlements, or goodwill transfers of the pharmacy business.

Recovery activities are generally managed in-house by a team of specialists but can be outsourced to a network of external lawyers when legal enforcement is required. The servicer's strategy prioritises negotiated solutions over liquidation, with the pharmacy's goodwill value often providing an effective recovery tool. Only a small number of positions of the servicer's book are classified as deteriorated, reflecting the sector's resilience and the bank's strong underwriting practices.

Servicing and early recovery processes oriented towards preserving the relationship with the customer

4. Portfolio characteristics

4.1 Key portfolio characteristics

The securitised portfolio is granular and, at cut-off date, consists of 1,446 borrowers for an outstanding balance of EUR 606.4m. The borrowers are mainly located in South and North of Italy (45%, 32%). All loans pay a variable rate with predominantly monthly instalments (99.9%).

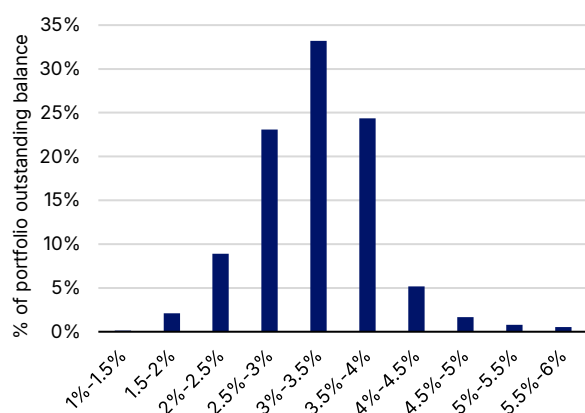
We summarise below the portfolio's main characteristics and stratifications as of the 1 August 2025 cut-off date.

The portfolio comprises mainly unsecured variable-rate SME pharmacy loans

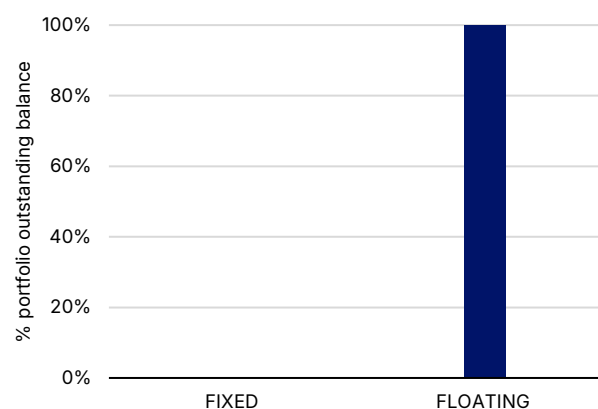
Table 2: Portfolio overview as of cut-off date

Portfolio characteristics	Value
Outstanding balance (EURm)	606.4
# loans	1,847
# borrowers	1,446
Average balance per borrower (EUR)	419,392
Weighted-average original term (years)	15.7
Weighted-average remaining term (years)	12.1
Weighted-average seasoning (years)	3.6
Interest rate type (fixed/floating)	0% / 100%
Weighted-average spread, floating rate loans	3.34%
Payment frequency (1m/3m)	99.9%/0.1%
Borrower geographical area (Top 1/5/10)	15%/62%/87%
Borrower economic activity (Top 1/5/10)	95%/99%/100%

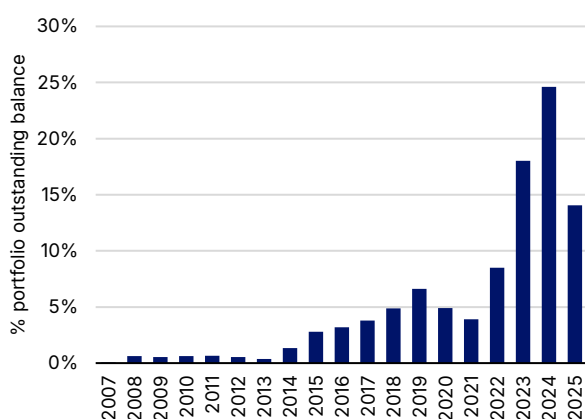
Source: Transaction's data tape

Figure 2: Interest spread distribution

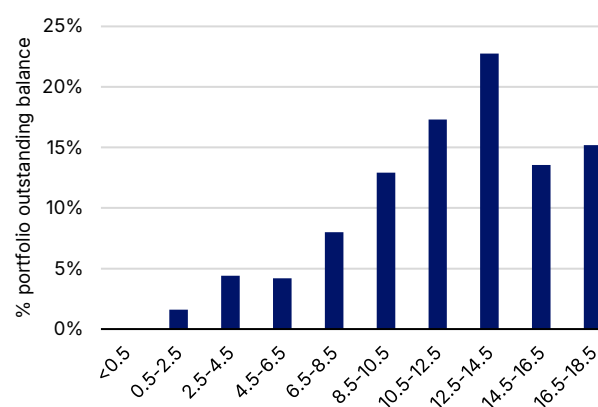
Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 3: Interest type distribution

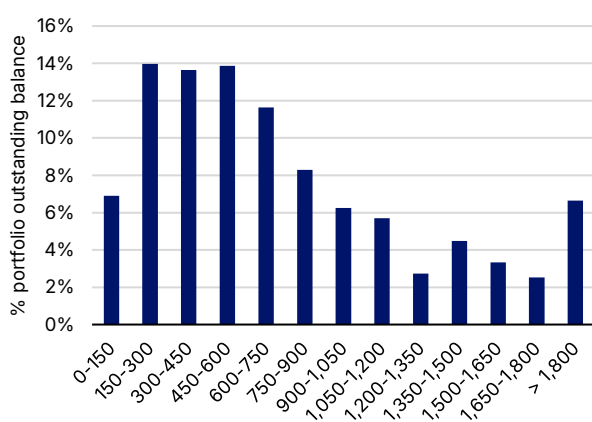
Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 4: Origination period distribution

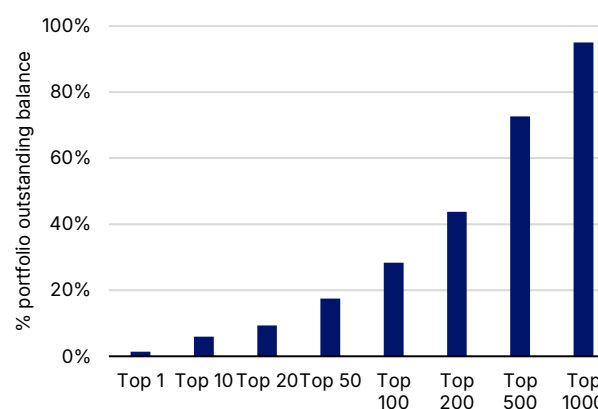
Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 5: Remaining term distribution (in years)

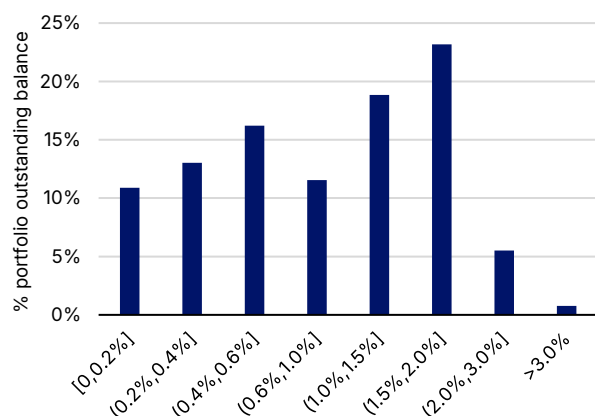
Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 6: Obligor balance distribution (EURk)

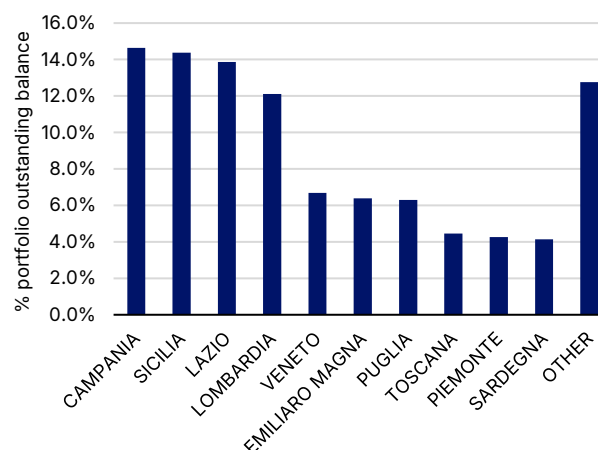
Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 7: Obligor concentration

Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 8: 1-year probability of default distribution (Credifarma's metrics)

Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

Figure 9: Geographic distribution

Source: Scope Ratings' data aggregation, transaction's data tape

4.2 Eligibility criteria

The initial portfolio complied with the below eligibility criteria. During the revolving period, any further purchased loan has to comply with the same eligibility criteria as of the relevant purchase date.

Table 3: Eligibility criteria (simplified)

#	Eligibility criteria
1	Loans in the form of mutuo fondiario, mutuo chirografario, mutuo ipotecario
2	Loans integrally disbursed and denominated in Euro
3	Loans with interest rate above 0
4	Loans classified as performing as per Bank of Italy regulation
5	Loans governed by Italian law
6	Loans that have at least one instalment (principal or interest) already integrally disbursed
7	Loan agreements which provide for the payment by direct debit on the current account opened with Farbanca S.p.A. or through "Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) Direct Debit"
8	Loans which have not been granted to public entities
9	Loans which have not been granted to ecclesiastic entities
10	Loans which have not been granted in pool
11	Loans that, at the valuation date, were not benefiting from any payment suspension following agreements ("accordi di moratoria") fostered by Farbanca S.p.A., or agreements ("Accordo per il Credito alle piccolo e medie imprese") by Associazione Bancaria Italiana from 2018
12	Loans with a residual debt higher than EUR 10
13	Loans with a minimum spread of 2%

Source: Transaction documents

4.3 Portfolio criteria

The initial portfolio complied with the following portfolio criteria. During the revolving period, any further loan purchase is conditional to the portfolio criteria being and remaining satisfied on or following the addition.

Table 4: Portfolio criteria (simplified)

#	Portfolio criteria
1	Top region exposure shall not exceed 20% of the total principal outstanding balance
2	Top 5 regions exposure shall not exceed 70% of the total principal outstanding balance
3	Top 1 borrower exposure shall not exceed 1.5% of the total principal outstanding balance
4	Top 10 borrowers exposure shall not exceed 8% of the total principal outstanding balance
5	The average loans exposure shall not exceed EUR 450k
6	The maximum concentration of loans per RAE ² sector (except for the 643 RAE code) shall not exceed 8% of the total principal outstanding balance
7	The maximum concentration of loans for the SAE ³ 600 sector shall not exceed 2% of the total principal outstanding balance

Source: Transaction documents

We note the absence of asset eligibility or portfolio criteria related to a minimum credit quality metric (e.g. linked to internal scoring).

5. Portfolio modelling assumptions

Table 5: Portfolio modelling inputs for the expected portfolio post revolving period

Assumptions	Portfolio
Mean lifetime default rate	3.5%
Coefficient of variation	65%
Base case recovery rate	35%
AAA rating-conditional recovery rate	21%
Time to recoveries on defaulted assets	10% year 1 46% years 2-5 21% years 6-7 23% years 8-10
Base case constant prepayment rate	5%
Portfolio weighted average original spread	3.34%
Portfolio weighted average stressed spread	2.44%
Senior fees and expenses	0.5% of non-defaulted pool balance and floored at EUR 200k p.a.

Source: Scope Ratings

5.1 Post-revolving period portfolio characteristics

The initial portfolio's amortisation profile allows for the portfolio's characteristics to change over the revolving period. This is nevertheless partially mitigated by [eligibility criteria](#) and [concentration limits](#) as detailed in the previous section. We do not expect significant regional, borrower or industry concentrations beyond these observed in the initial portfolio.

² RAE stands for Ramo Attivita' Economica. An Economic Activity Branch (RAE) refers to a specific sector of the economy characterised by a homogeneous set of activities, products, or services. RAE 643 corresponds to pharmacy activity.

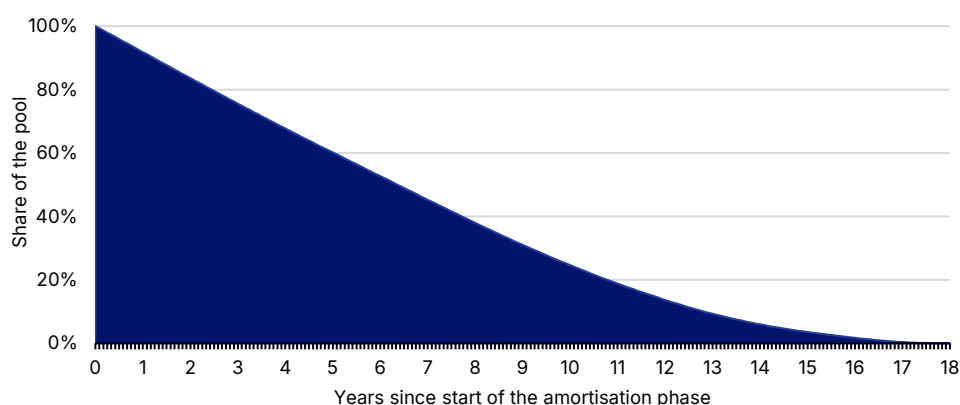
³ SAE stands for Settore Attivita' Economica. The Economic Activity Sector (SAE) is a classification that groups enterprises or activities according to the type of economic operations they carry out. SAE 600 corresponds to consumer households.

The revolving period will last 27 months, assuming no early amortisation or purchase termination events occurred. For the detailed definition of both events see section 6.6.

We analysed the transaction, accounting for possible changes to portfolio characteristics during the revolving period, modelling a deterioration of the portfolio weighted-average spread as the loans criteria require a minimum spread of 2% compared to the current weighted-average portfolio spread of 3.3%.

The below figure shows our assumed target portfolio amortisation.

Figure 10: Target portfolio's amortisation profile after the revolving period



Source: Scope Ratings, transaction's data tape

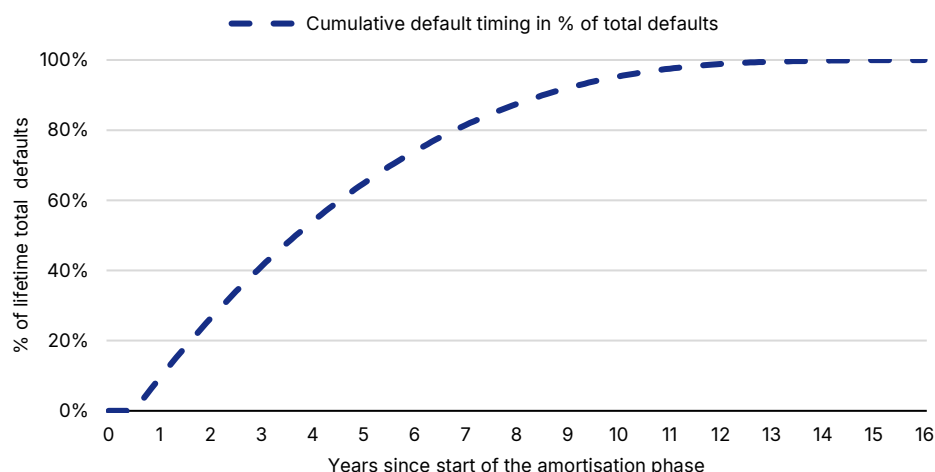
5.2 Portfolio default rate analysis

We assumed that the portfolio's lifetime default rate follows an inverse gaussian distribution with a mean default rate of 3.5% and a coefficient of variation of 65%. To derive lifetime mean default rate and coefficient of variation, we used different sources of information: i) line-by-line data for the asset portfolio that includes Credifarma's internal ratings and probability of default metrics; ii) Credifarma's vintage default frequency data covering the period of 2018-2025, iii) peer analysis with other Italian SME ABS securitisations.

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

We expect a mean lifetime default rate of 3.5%

Figure 11: Normalised default timing



Source: Scope Ratings

5.3 Recovery rates

Our analysis mainly relies on two sources of information: i) borrower's granular loss given default ('LGD') metric that we received for the underlying portfolio on a line-by-line basis; and ii) historical defaults from Credifarma's securitised book (subject of the original 2018 transaction) as of 28 February 2025.

The LGD metric was produced by Credifarma based on its internal methodology that has been calibrated under a 15 year-time horizon (2007-2022) for defaulted positions considering the merger by incorporation of Credifarma into Farbanca S.p.A. The historical defaults from Credifarma's securitised book showed a limited number of defaulted positions with an aggregated recovery rate of 29%.

We have analysed both sources for recovery data and derived recovery rate assumptions for the portfolio, applying rating-conditional haircuts.

Table 6: Rating-conditional recovery haircuts and portfolio recovery rates

Rating category	B	BBB	AAA
Recovery haircut	0%	16%	40%
Rating-conditional recovery rate	35%	29.4%	21%

Source: Scope Ratings

We derived our recovery timing assumptions based on: i) proprietary data on recovery timing of defaulted SME exposures; and ii) our assessment of the servicer's capabilities. The table below summarises our assumptions.

Table 7: Recovery timing assumption

Year	1	2-5	6-7	8-10
Timing of recoveries	10%	46%	21%	23%

Source: Scope Ratings

5.4 Constant prepayment rate (CPR)

Prepayments are mostly driven by loan refinancings. We assumed a base case constant prepayment rate of 5%. We derived it from the analysis of national SME average prepayment data for the period 2006 to 2021, complemented with a peer analysis (including the original transaction). We also tested the structure under two further CPR assumptions: 0% for the low prepayment scenario, and 10% for the high prepayment scenario.

We assumed a CPR of 5% based on the original transaction's investor reports, on national SMEs data, and peer analysis

5.5 Portfolio yield

Transaction's criteria require loans to have a minimum spread of 2%. However, since the weighted-average spread of the portfolio is 3.3%, replenishments during the revolving period could lead to a decrease in the weighted-average spread of the portfolio. Our modelling of the transaction considers the weighted-average initial portfolio's asset spread reduced by 65bps to account for a deterioration of portfolio's yield during the revolving period. We also considered a gradual yield compression of 25bps to capture prepayment or default of the highest yielding receivables after the end of the revolving period.

6. Key structural features

6.1 Capital structure

The transaction features the rated class A notes, class B and class J notes.

Proceeds from the notes were used to purchase the receivables and fund the cash reserve. On a quarterly basis, class A notes pay a variable rate of Euribor 3M plus 0.6%, class B notes pay Euribor 3M plus 3.0% and the class J notes offer a variable return.

The notes will start to amortise when the revolving period ends. The principal amortisation is strictly sequential: the class B notes will not amortise until the class A notes are fully redeemed. An early amortisation mechanism protects the class A notes in case of, among other, high defaults, low debt service coverage or low outstanding collateral portfolio.

6.2 Priority of payments

The structure features a combined interest and principal priority of payments.

Table 8: Simplified available funds and priority of payments

	During revolving period and the normal redemption period	During the accelerated redemption period
	Available funds: collections from the portfolio, liquidity reserve, eligible investment profits	Available funds: interest and principal proceeds including funds from liquidation of assets and liquidity reserve
1	Senior expenses (taxes, fees, agents and corporate costs) and replenishment of the expenses account	Senior expenses (taxes, fees, agents and corporate costs) and replenishment of the expenses account
2	Class A notes' interest amounts	Class A notes' interest amounts
3	Cash reserve account up to its target amount	Class A notes' principal payment until its full repayment
4	If early amortisation event: class A notes' principal payment until full redemption, otherwise: class B notes' interest amounts	Class B notes' interest amounts
5	If early amortisation event: class B notes' interest amounts	Class B notes' principal payment until its full repayment
6	During the revolving period, principal collections may be used to pay the originator the purchase price for any additional portfolio acquisitions	Upon repayment in full of class A and B notes, class J notes' principal payment
7	After the revolving period and if no early amortisation event: class A notes' principal payment	Class J notes' variable return
8	Class B notes' principal payment after full redemption of class A notes	
9	Upon repayment in full of class A and B notes, class J notes' principal payment	
10	Class J notes' variable return	

Source: Transaction documents

6.3 Liquidity reserve

The issuer liquidity reserve has been fully funded at closing date. The initial reserve amount is EUR 6.5m corresponding to 1.3% of class A and class B notes' combined initial principal balances. During and after the revolving period, the liquidity reserve target amount shall be 1.3% of the sum of class A and class B notes' outstanding principal balances.

The reserve provides liquidity for the timely payment of senior expenses and class A notes' interest. Upon a servicer disruption event, we deem the reserve to provide adequate liquidity support for the class A notes at the current rating level.

The liquidity reserve also provides credit enhancement to the notes, as during the accelerated redemption period, its balance is transferred to the available funds to be allocated pursuant to the accelerated redemption priority of payments.

A dedicated reserve provides adequate liquidity support for the rated notes.

6.4 Interest rate risk

The transaction is not exposed to fixed-floating interest rate risk at closing: the SME loan receivables and notes pay a variable interest rate indexed to Euribor 3M, except for one loan indexed to Euribor 6M. Additionally, during the revolving period, loans' eligibility criteria allow only for variable paying loans, thus eliminating any additional source of fixed-floating interest rate risk.

However, the transaction is exposed to reset date mismatch risk as the underlying assets and the rated notes have different reset dates. Additionally, there is potential basis risk in case the issuer purchases loans indexed to different reference rates during the replenishment period. We factored both sources of risk into our yield compression assumption.

The transaction is not exposed to fixed-floating interest rate risk, but is exposed to reset date mismatch risk and potentially to base risk during the revolving period

Available cash may be invested in: i) euro-denominated debt securities that are issued or guaranteed by institutions meeting certain rating requirements (excluding credit-linked notes and money market funds); or ii) accounts or deposits. The eligible investments should have a maturity less or equal to one month.

6.5 Default and delinquent definitions

The transaction establishes relatively prudent definitions of default and delinquency. The definitions match the originator's practices and allow the timely management of asset credit events.

Prudent receivable default and delinquency definitions

The transaction defines defaults as contracts that are terminated, because the delinquent period exceeds 180 days, or earlier in case the borrower has become subject to any judgement (bankruptcies or liquidation, amongst other). Delinquent assets are non-defaulted assets for which an amount of at least one instalment is overdue for more than 30 calendar days.

6.6 Revolving and amortisation periods

The transaction features an initial revolving period that could last up to 27 months. During the revolving period, no principal is distributed to the noteholders. Instead, available principal funds are used to acquire new assets compensating for the amortising ones, up to the target replenishment amount.

Table 9 summarises the main events that can stop the revolving period (early amortisation event or purchase termination event) or trigger a partial redemption of the notes.

Performance and structural triggers can stop the revolving period

Table 9: Simplified redemption events

Event	Condition
Early amortisation event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cumulative net default rate is greater than 10.0% of the aggregated portfolio balance; or b) The debt service coverage ratio is lower than 105.0%; or c) The outstanding portfolio balance is lower than 25% of the initial portfolio balance; or d) A seller event of default has occurred due to a breach by the seller of its obligations, and the loss of its banking license amongst others; or e) A servicer termination event has occurred due to a breach of the servicer of its obligation and the loss of its licence as per Bank of Italy law amongst other
Purchase amortisation event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Breach of obligations by the originator; or b) Breach of representations and warranties by the originator; or c) Originator's insolvency or liquidation; or d) Servicer's revocation; or e) Early amortisation event
Accelerated redemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Non-timely payment of class A notes' interest; or g) Insolvency of the issuer; or h) Breach of representations and warranties by the issuer; or i) Breach of other issuer's obligations
Optional partial redemption	The ratio of the adjusted outstanding principal SME loans and the collateral outstanding principal is equal or less than 20% or due to relevant taxation, legal, regulatory reasons
Mandatory partial or full redemption	No acceleration notice has been served and availability of issuer available funds

Source: Transaction documents

6.7 Issuer accounts

The issuer holds all its accounts with BNP Paribas. The issuer accounts include: i) the issuer collection account, ii) the expenses account, iii) the paying account, iv) the liquidity reserve account. The interim account bank account is opened with Credifarma.

7. Rating sensitivity

We have tested for deviations in the main input parameters: i) the mean lifetime default rate; and ii) the base case recovery rate. This analysis has the sole purpose of illustrating the sensitivity of the rating to input assumptions and is not indicative of expected or likely scenarios. For the class A notes, the following shows how the results change compared to the assigned credit rating in the event of:

- 50% increase in the mean lifetime default rate: zero notches; and
- 50% decrease in the base case recovery rate: zero notches.

The rated notes show no sensitivity to changes in the default and recovery assumptions

8. Sovereign risk

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

Sovereign risk does not limit class A notes' rating

For more insight into our fundamental analysis of Italian economy, see our press release dated 23 May 2025 (['Scope has completed a monitoring review for the Republic of Italy'](#)).

9. Counterparty risk

The transaction's counterparty risk does not constrain the class A notes' rating. The counterparty roles performed by the servicer and interim account bank are considered material after assessing the available mitigant that consists of the presence of a back-up servicer. We therefore factored commingling risk into our cash flow analysis.

Counterparty risk does not constrain class A notes' rating.

The counterparty risk stemming from the account bank is considered immaterial after assessing the available mitigant in the form of rating replacement triggers. BNP Paribas is currently rated AA- by Scope, see our press release dated 13 December 2024 ([Scope affirms and publishes BNP Paribas' AA- issuer rating with Stable outlook](#)).

9.1 Commingling risk

Collections will be credited from the interim account bank account into the issuer's account within two business days from their reconciliation. The transaction benefits from the following mitigants to commingling risk: i) the servicer's parent company's credit quality; ii) 2-day sweeps from the interim account into the issuer's account. We sized commingling risk at 0.61% of the asset portfolio balance.

As soon as possible and upon a servicer termination event, the back-up servicer, which is already active since 2018, or any substitute that will have to be appointed, and the borrowers shall be notified of the assignment, sale, and transfer of the receivables within 30 business days from date of the approval of the substitute servicer. Such notification also includes the instruction to transfer payments directly to the issuer's general account.

9.2 Set-off risk from originator

Borrowers may have multiple exposures to Credifarma beyond the SME loan receivables which are subject of the securitisation, including deposits. Therefore, in case of Credifarma's default, debtors could be released from honouring the creditor's claim up to the amount of the crossclaim. As a mitigant to the set-off risk, the maximum set-off exposure for the newly acquired portfolios during the revolving period cannot exceed 5% of their outstanding principal balance. We sized set-off risk at 0.45% of the asset portfolio balance.

10. Legal and tax analysis

10.1 Legal framework

The transaction represents a true sale of Italian SME loan receivables to a special purpose vehicle, Emma SPV S.r.l., incorporated in Italy.

The issuer is a bankruptcy-remote entity

Emma SPV S.r.l. is a bankruptcy-remote vehicle without legal personality, represented by its directors and is essentially governed by the terms in the documentation.

The transaction is governed by a single Italian law regime. Receivables are originated and transferred to the issuer under Italian law.

10.2 Use of legal and tax opinions

We reviewed the Italian legal opinion produced by a reputable law firm with experience in Italian securitisations. This provides comfort on the issuer's legal structure and supports our general legal analytical assumptions.

Issuer ongoing tax costs are considered immaterial and covered under our senior costs assumptions

The issuer has the authority to enter into transaction documents, exercise and perform its obligations, and to issue notes. The issuer's obligations under an Italian court would be recognised as legal, valid and binding in accordance with the transaction documents. Transaction documents governed by the Italian law would be recognised by the Italian courts.

We consider the effect of taxes in the transaction immaterial and captured within our modelling assumption for senior fees and expenses.

11. Monitoring

We will monitor this transaction based on performance and investor reports, as well as other available information. The rating will be monitored continuously and reviewed at least once a year, or earlier if warranted by events.

Scope analysts are available to discuss all the details surrounding the rating analysis

Scope analysts are available to discuss all the details regarding the rating analysis, the risks to which this transaction is exposed and the ongoing monitoring of the transaction.

12. Applied methodology and data adequacy

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

Our analysis relied on several sources of information

Our analysis relied on various information among which: vintage data provided by the originator, internal borrowers' internal ratings, PD and LGD data for the portfolio as of 1 August 2025 cut-off data, peer analysis with other SME securitisations, Scope's proprietary performance data. We deem the data received as adequate.

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Applied methodologies

[SME ABS Rating Methodology, May 2025](#)

[General Structured Finance Rating Methodology, February 2025](#)

[Counterparty Risk Methodology, June 2025](#)

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