

BASE PROSPECTUS
PERMANENT MASTER ISSUER PLC

(incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability, registered number 5922774)

Mortgage Backed Note Programme

Under the mortgage backed note programme (the **programme**), Permanent Master Issuer plc (the **issuing entity**) may from time to time issue class A notes, class B notes, class M notes, class C notes and class D notes in one or more series (together, the **notes**). Each series will consist of one or more classes of notes. One or more series and class of notes may be issued at any one time.

This base prospectus has been approved by the Financial Services Authority (the **UK Listing Authority**) in its capacity as competent authority under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) as a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5 of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the **Prospectus Directive**) and relevant implementing legislation in the United Kingdom. This base prospectus is not a prospectus for purposes of Section 12(a)(2) or any other provision of or rule under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**).

Application will be made to the UK Listing Authority for each series and class of notes issued under the programme (other than any which are to be unlisted or listed on any other exchange) during the period of 12 months after the date of this base prospectus to be admitted to the official list of the UK Listing Authority (the **Official List**) and application will be made to the London Stock Exchange plc (the **London Stock Exchange**) for such notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market (being a regulated market for purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC)). Such notes are collectively referred to as the **listed notes**. General information on the notes is provided in this base prospectus of the issuing entity comprising a wrap from this page to page W-107 (the **UK wrap**), the prospectus dated 24 September 2009 following page W-107 of this document (the **US prospectus**) and the appendices following the US prospectus (together with the UK wrap and the US prospectus, the **base prospectus**). The final terms of the series and classes of notes listed on a closing date (including any classes of the notes of such series, the aggregate nominal amounts of each such series and class of notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of each such series and class of notes, the issue price of each such series and class of notes and any other terms and conditions of each such series and class of notes not described in this base prospectus and certain financial and other information about the issuing entity's assets) will be determined by the issuing entity in accordance with the prevailing market conditions at the time of the issue of the relevant series and class of notes and will be set out in a separate document (the **Final Terms**). The Final Terms for listed notes will be filed with the UK Listing Authority and made available to the public in accordance with the prospectus rules made pursuant to the FSMA (the **Prospectus Rules**).

This base prospectus supersedes any previous prospectus describing the programme. Any notes issued under the programme on or after the date of this base prospectus are issued subject to the provisions described herein.

The programme provides that all or any of the notes may also be registered under the Securities Act. Such notes are collectively referred to herein as the **US notes**. General information on the US notes is provided in the US prospectus.

Notes which are not US notes are collectively referred to herein as **Reg S notes**.

The programme also provides that, in addition to listed Reg S notes and listed US notes, notes may be listed on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed between the issuing entity, the note trustee and the relevant dealers and/or managers. The issuing entity may also issue unlisted notes.

The issuing entity may agree with any dealer and/or manager and the note trustee that notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the terms and conditions of the notes herein in which event (in the case of notes admitted to the Official List only) a supplementary prospectus or a further base prospectus will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such series and class of notes.

References to **base prospectus** in this UK wrap mean the US prospectus supplemented by this UK wrap.

Please consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page W-18 of this document and on 38 of the US prospectus.

Arranger for the programme

 Lloyds TSB | Corporate Markets

Dealer for the programme

 Lloyds TSB | Corporate Markets

Base prospectus dated 24 September 2009

THE REG S NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS, AND UNLESS SO REGISTERED MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, US PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. ACCORDINGLY, THE REG S NOTES ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD ONLY TO PERSONS (OTHER THAN US PERSONS) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON REALES OR TRANSFERS, SEE “**SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE**” BELOW.

THE REG S NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE QUALIFIED UNDER ANY APPLICABLE CANADIAN SECURITIES LAWS. NEITHER THE REG S NOTES NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION THEREIN MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, ASSIGNED, TRANSFERRED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF TO PURCHASERS IN CANADA UNLESS THEY ARE (A) SOLD IN COMPLIANCE WITH OR PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM APPLICABLE DEALER REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF ANY APPLICABLE CANADIAN SECURITIES LAWS AND (B) SOLD OR TRANSFERRED TO AN “ACCREDITED INVESTOR” (AS DEFINED IN CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 45-106 PROSPECTUS AND REGISTRATION EXEMPTIONS).

THE NOTES WILL BE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUING ENTITY ONLY. THE NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE ISSUING ENTITY. IN PARTICULAR, THE NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY OF BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC (**BANK OF SCOTLAND**), THE MANAGERS, THE DEALERS, THE NOTE TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 2 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE ISSUING ENTITY SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE PREVIOUS ISSUING ENTITIES, FUNDING 1, FUNDING 2, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE, THE SUBORDINATED LOAN PROVIDER, THE START-UP LOAN PROVIDER, THE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE ISSUING ENTITY CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 2 SWAP PROVIDER, THE ISSUING ENTITY SWAP PROVIDERS OR THEIR GUARANTORS, AS APPLICABLE, THE PAYING AGENTS, THE REGISTRAR, THE TRANSFER AGENT, THE AGENT BANK OR ANY COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP OF COMPANIES AS BANK OF SCOTLAND OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS (BUT WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE OBLIGATIONS OF FUNDING 2 TO THE ISSUING ENTITY UNDER THE MASTER INTERCOMPANY LOAN AGREEMENT). NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER IN RESPECT OF ANY FAILURE BY THE ISSUING ENTITY TO PAY ANY AMOUNT DUE UNDER THE NOTES SHALL BE ACCEPTED BY ANY OF BANK OF SCOTLAND, THE MANAGERS, THE DEALERS, THE NOTE TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 2 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE ISSUING ENTITY SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE PREVIOUS ISSUING ENTITIES, FUNDING 1, FUNDING 2, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE, THE SUBORDINATED LOAN PROVIDER, THE START-UP LOAN PROVIDER, THE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE ISSUING ENTITY CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 2 SWAP PROVIDER, THE ISSUING ENTITY SWAP PROVIDERS OR THEIR GUARANTORS, AS APPLICABLE, THE PAYING AGENTS, THE REGISTRAR, THE TRANSFER AGENT, THE AGENT BANK OR ANY COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP OF COMPANIES AS BANK OF SCOTLAND OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS ONLY

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED (**RSA 421-B**) WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY

PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

The issuing entity accepts responsibility for the information contained in this base prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the issuing entity (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this base prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The issuing entity accepts responsibility accordingly.

A copy of this base prospectus and each of the Final Terms relating to listed notes will be available for inspection at the registered office of the issuing entity and at the specified office of the paying agents or, when implemented, will be available for inspection on the website of the London Stock Exchange in accordance with the Prospectus Rules. A copy of Final Terms relating to unlisted notes will be made available at the specified office of each paying agent. The US prospectus forms part of this base prospectus.

No person is or has been authorised in connection with the issue and sale of the notes to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this base prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by or on behalf of the issuing entity, the directors of the issuing entity, the previous issuing entities, Funding 1, Funding 2, the mortgages trustee, Bank of Scotland, the managers, the dealers, the note trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the subordinated loan provider, the start-up loan provider, the corporate services provider, the Funding 2 swap provider, the issuing entity corporate services provider, the issuing entity swap providers or their guarantors, as applicable, the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent, the agent bank or any company in the same group of companies as Bank of Scotland or any other party to the transaction documents (but without prejudice to the obligations of Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement).

Neither the delivery of this base prospectus nor any sale or allotment made in connection with the offering of any of the notes shall under any circumstances constitute a representation or create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the issuing entity, the previous issuing entities, Funding 1, Funding 2, the mortgages trustee, Bank of Scotland, the managers, the dealers, the note trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the corporate services provider, the issuing entity corporate services provider, the Funding 2 swap provider, the issuing entity swap providers or their guarantors, as applicable, the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent the agent bank or any company in the same group of companies as Bank of Scotland or any other party to the transaction documents or in the information contained herein since the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that there has been no change in any other information supplied in connection with the programme as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same or that such information is correct at any time subsequent to the date thereof.

Other than the approval of this base prospectus as a base prospectus by the UK Listing Authority, the filing of this base prospectus with the UK Listing Authority and making the base prospectus available to the public in accordance with the Prospectus Rules, no action has been or will be taken to permit a public offering of any Reg S notes or the distribution of this base prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The distribution of this base prospectus and the offering of Reg S notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this base prospectus (or any part hereof) comes are required by the issuing entity, the dealers and/or the managers to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. For a further description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Reg S notes and distribution of this base prospectus, see "**Subscription and sale**" below. Neither this base prospectus nor any part hereof constitutes an offer of, or an invitation by, or on behalf of, the issuing entity or any of the managers and/or the dealers to subscribe for or purchase any of the Reg S notes and neither this base prospectus, nor any part hereof, may be used for or in connection with an offer to, or solicitation by, any person in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Accordingly, the Reg S notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this base prospectus nor any part hereof nor any other offering document, prospectus, form of application, advertisement, other offering material or other information may be issued, distributed or published in any country or jurisdiction

(including the United Kingdom), except in circumstances that will result in compliance with all applicable laws, orders, rules and regulations.

In connection with the issue of any series and class of notes, the dealer(s) and/or the managers (as defined in the US prospectus) (if any) named as stabilising manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilising manager) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot such notes (provided that, in the case of any series and class of notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market or any other regulated market (within the meaning of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC)) in the European Economic Area, the aggregate principal amount of such notes allotted does not exceed 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the relevant series and class) or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of that series and class of notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the stabilising manager(s) (or any persons acting on behalf of a stabilising manager) will undertake such action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant series and class of notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant series and class of notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant series and class of notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant stabilising manager (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilising manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

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Defined terms

Certain defined terms used in this base prospectus have the meaning set out in the US prospectus unless they are defined elsewhere in this base prospectus.

Important notice about information presented in this base prospectus and the accompanying Final Terms

The US prospectus (which forms part of this base prospectus) includes statements to the effect that information about the notes is provided in two separate documents that progressively provide more detail: (a) the US prospectus itself, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to a particular series and class of notes and (b) each accompanying US prospectus supplement, which will describe the specific terms of a series of notes.

The accompanying **prospectus supplements** referred to in the US prospectus do not form part of this base prospectus. For the purpose of construing this base prospectus, in relation to the notes, any reference in the US prospectus to **prospectus** or **this document** should be construed as being a reference to this base prospectus (including the US prospectus) and any reference in the US prospectus to a **prospectus supplement** should be construed as being a reference to the corresponding Final Terms (as defined in this document).

Documents incorporated by reference

The audited annual accounts of the issuing entity and Funding 2 for the years ended 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2008 and the auditors reports thereon which have previously been published and have been filed with the FSA shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this base prospectus save that any statement contained herein or any of the documents incorporated by reference in, and forming part of, this base prospectus shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this base prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in any document subsequently incorporated by reference modifies or supersedes such statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise), provided that such modifying or superseding statement is made by way of a supplement to this base prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this base prospectus.

The issuing entity will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this base prospectus has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents deemed to be incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above. Written requests for such documents should be directed to the issuing entity at its registered office as set out at the end of the US prospectus.

Remarketing arrangements

Noteholders holding certain notes may have the benefit of remarketing arrangements under which a remarketing agent and a conditional note purchaser (the **Remarketing Agent** and the **Conditional Note Purchaser** respectively) enter into agreements under which the Remarketing Agent agrees to seek purchasers of the relevant notes on specified dates throughout the term of such notes (each such date a **Mandatory Transfer Date**) and the Conditional Note Purchaser agrees to purchase any such notes on the related Mandatory Transfer Date if purchasers for such notes have not been found, provided that certain events have not then occurred.

The Mandatory Transfer Dates for any affected class or series of notes will be specified in the relevant Final Terms but are likely to be on every anniversary of issue of the relevant notes.

The circumstances in which a Conditional Note Purchaser is not obliged to purchase any affected notes on a Mandatory Transfer Date in circumstances where purchasers for such notes have not been found will likewise be specified in the Final Terms relating to the particular notes but will include the occurrence of an event of default and may also include the occurrence of certain triggers related to the ratings of the notes (such events **Conditional Note Purchaser Obligation Termination Events**).

If prior to any Mandatory Transfer Date purchasers for any notes of the relevant class or series have not been found, unless a Conditional Note Purchaser Obligation Termination Event has occurred, the Remarketing Agent will serve a notice on the Conditional Note Purchaser to purchase the notes which remain unremarketed on the Transfer Date for a price per note specified in such notice.

The rate of interest under the relevant notes will be re-set on each Mandatory Transfer Date, either at a rate determined by the Remarketing Agent or, if any notes are to be acquired by the Conditional Note Purchaser, at a specified rate subject to a maximum re-set margin as specified in such Final Terms.

If the Conditional Note Purchaser has purchased all of the notes as of any Mandatory Transfer Date, the Remarketing Agent shall cease to be under any obligation to find purchasers of such notes on any Mandatory Transfer Date following such purchase.

The issuing entity may also have the benefit of a 2a-7 swap provider arrangement under which a swap provider (the **2a-7 Swap Provider**) will be required to make a principal payment under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement to the issuing entity to enable the issuing entity to redeem a series and class of notes in full on their bullet repayment date notwithstanding that the 2a-7 Swap Provider has not received the corresponding principal payment required to be made by the issuing entity under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement.

The appointment of the Remarketing Agent may be terminated by the issuing entity if the Remarketing Agent becomes insolvent, no longer has the requisite authority or ability to act in accordance with the terms of the relevant documentation documenting the arrangements or a material breach of warranty or covenant by the Remarketing Agent occurs and is outstanding under the relevant documentation.

The Remarketing Agent will have the right to terminate its remarketing obligations under the relevant documentation if a note event of default occurs and is continuing, there occurs an event beyond the control of the Remarketing Agent or the issuing entity such that the Remarketing Agent is unable to perform its obligations under the relevant documentation or which in the reasonable opinion of the Remarketing Agent represents a material market change affecting the notes to be re-marketed, the issuing entity is in material breach of any representations and warranties given by it in the conditional purchase agreement as at the closing date of the relevant notes, the requirements of Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act for purchase of the relevant notes by money market funds have changed since the closing date for the relevant notes or if the Conditional Note Purchaser purchases all relevant notes pursuant to its obligations under the relevant documentation.

No Remarketing Agent or Conditional Note Purchaser shall have any recourse to the issuing entity in respect of such arrangements.

No assurance can be given that any Remarketing Bank or any Conditional Note Purchaser will comply with and perform their respective obligations under the remarketing documentation. Each Remarketing Agent will be required to make the representations required of underwriters as described in “**Underwriting**” in the US prospectus (which forms part of this base prospectus).

Description of the Maturity Purchase Notes

The issuing entity may issue maturity purchase notes (the **Maturity Purchase Notes**) which are subject to the purchase arrangements referred to in Condition 5.8, the conditional note purchase deed entered into by the issuing entity with the maturity purchaser specified in the applicable Final Terms (the **Maturity Purchaser**) (the **Conditional Note Purchase Deed**) and the note trust deed.

Maturity Purchase Notes will be bullet redemption notes and a Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes will be redeemable in full on and from the bullet redemption date specified in the applicable Final Terms (the **Expected Maturity Date**).

If the issuing entity fails to redeem any Maturity Purchase Notes in full on the Expected Maturity Date (or within 3 Business Days thereof) then, under the purchase arrangements referred to in Condition 5.8 and the Conditional Note Purchase Deed, the Maturity Purchaser agrees to purchase on the Transfer Date (defined below), at the Maturity Purchase Price all, but not some only, of the outstanding Maturity Purchase Notes in respect of which a valid Transfer Instruction (defined below) has been delivered to the relevant clearing system (the **Relevant Maturity Purchase Notes**), provided that no Note Event of Default has occurred which is continuing on the Transfer Date (the **Maturity Purchase Commitment**).

Maturity Purchase Price will be the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Maturity Purchase Notes on the Expected Maturity Date (plus any interest accrued from and including the Expected Maturity Date to but excluding the Transfer Date at the Rate of Interest applicable on such Notes on the basis that such Rate of Interest shall not be subject to any downward adjustment (including any reduction to the margin scheduled to apply on any step-up date) on or following the Expected Maturity Date until (and including) the Transfer Date) after taking into account any principal repayments made by the issuing entity on or after the Expected Maturity Date to (and including) the Transfer Date minus the Principal Deficiency Losses.

Principal Deficiency Losses will be the outstanding balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger attributable to the Maturity Purchase Notes on the date specified in the applicable Final Terms as the loss calculation date (the **Loss Calculation Date**).

The **Transfer Date** will be the later of (i) the date specified in the applicable Final Terms as the scheduled transfer date (the **Scheduled Transfer Date**) and (ii) the Deferred Transfer Date (defined below).

Upon payment of the Maturity Purchase Price all rights in respect of such Maturity Purchase Notes will be transferred to or for the account of the Maturity Purchaser or as designated by the Maturity Purchaser.

On the Business Day following the Loss Calculation Date in relation to any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes the issuing entity will (i) give notice (which notices shall be irrevocable) to the holder(s) of any Maturity Purchase Note via Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg of the Maturity Purchaser's intention to purchase the Maturity Purchase Notes on the Transfer Date for cash at a price equal to the Maturity Purchase Price (the **Notice to Purchase**) and (ii) make a corresponding announcement via the London Stock Exchange plc and Bloomberg.

A Holder of any Maturity Purchase Notes has the right (but not the obligation) to elect to have its Maturity Purchase Notes purchased by the Maturity Purchaser on the Transfer Date. A Holder of Maturity Purchase Notes may exercise its right to have its Maturity Purchase Notes purchased by the Maturity Purchaser on the Transfer Date by giving an electronic transfer and blocking instruction (which notice shall be irrevocable) in accordance with the usual procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) (a **Transfer Instruction**) no later than 4:00 p.m. (London time) on the Business Day that is 5 Business Days prior to (but excluding) the Transfer Date (or such earlier deadline set by any relevant intermediary or clearing system).

Where any Maturity Purchase Notes in definitive form are issued in accordance with the Trust Deed or if Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg cease to offer the relevant mechanisms to enable the purchase and settlement of the Maturity Purchase Notes as contemplated in the Conditional Note Purchase Deed, then the parties to the Conditional Note Purchase Deed will make reasonable efforts to enter into alternative arrangements to give effect to the arrangements contemplated by the Conditional Note Purchase Deed and the Maturity Purchaser will purchase the Relevant Maturity Purchase Notes on the later of (i) the relevant

Scheduled Transfer Date and (ii) the date (the **Deferred Transfer Date**) which is the earlier of (A) the date that is 5 Business Days after the date on which the parties to the Conditional Note Purchase Deed agree a procedure by which the purchase can occur and (B) 60 days after the Scheduled Transfer Date.

The Maturity Purchase Commitment relating to a Series of Maturity Purchase Notes shall terminate upon the earlier of (i) the redemption in full of all of the Relevant Maturity Purchase Notes (ii) the purchase by the Maturity Purchaser of the Relevant Maturity Purchase Notes and (iii) in the case of the insolvency of the Maturity Purchaser, the payment of a Liquidated Damages Amount in respect of all of the Relevant Maturity Purchase Notes.

If, on or prior to the Transfer Date, insolvency proceedings have been commenced against the Maturity Purchaser, then the Maturity Purchaser will procure the payment to the holders of the Maturity Purchase Notes of the amount (in the currency in which the relevant Maturity Purchase Notes are denominated) as liquidated damages, equal to the amount that a third party would be required to be paid as an upfront amount (in the currency in which the relevant Maturity Purchase Notes are denominated) in order to assume the Maturity Purchaser's obligations in respect of the full amount of the Maturity Purchase Notes outstanding (the **Liquidated Damages Amount**). Such amount will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Conditional Note Purchase Deed.

Regardless of whether the Maturity Purchaser purchases any or all of the Maturity Purchase Notes on the relevant Transfer Date, the Maturity Purchase Notes will remain outstanding until such time as they are redeemed in full or until their Final Maturity Date. Therefore, if the Maturity Purchaser fails to purchase any or all of the Maturity Purchase Notes, the relevant Noteholders will remain Noteholders with all related rights and their priority, standing and relationship with the issuing entity (as set out in the base prospectus and the relevant Final Terms) will not be affected.

Please consider carefully the section entitled "Risk factors" in the base prospectus. In addition certain additional risks relating specifically to repayment of Maturity Purchase Notes are described under "**Additional Risk Factors in relation to the Maturity Purchase Notes**" below.

Additional Risk Factors in relation to the Maturity Purchase Notes

*The principal risks associated with an investment in the notes (including the Maturity Purchase Notes) are set out in the “**Risk factors**” section of the base prospectus. These risks are material to an investment in the notes (including the Maturity Purchase Notes). This section sets out certain additional risk factors associated with an investment in the Maturity Purchase Notes. If you are considering purchasing the Maturity Purchase Notes, you should carefully read and think about all the information contained in this base prospectus (including the additional risk factors set out below) prior to making any investment decision.*

Risks related to the Maturity Purchase Notes

The purchase arrangements for the Maturity Purchase Notes provide that in respect of the relevant Transfer Date, any of the outstanding Series of Maturity Purchase Notes may be purchased by the Maturity Purchaser at the Maturity Purchase Price in accordance with Condition 5.8 and the relevant Conditional Note Purchase Deed.

The Maturity Purchaser is not obliged to purchase Maturity Purchase Notes if a Note Event of Default has occurred which is continuing on the Transfer Date..

Investors should consider carefully the risk posed if (a) a Note Event of Default has occurred which is continuing on the Transfer Date or (b) the Maturity Purchaser defaults in its obligations to pay the Maturity Purchase Price for the Maturity Purchase Notes on the relevant Transfer Date. In such situations a Noteholder may be unable to sell its Maturity Purchase Notes on the relevant Transfer Date or at any other time. In addition, Maturity Purchase Notes may be subject on any Step-up Date relating to such Maturity Purchase Notes (which may occur on or after the Expected Maturity Date) to a decrease in the margin which would have an adverse effect on the yield of such Maturity Purchase Notes.

Investors should note that they will be reliant on the financial condition of the Maturity Purchaser as of the relevant Transfer Date to the extent the Maturity Purchaser is obliged to purchase the Maturity Purchase Notes. Investors therefore will need to satisfy themselves independently of the ability of the Maturity Purchaser to comply with its obligations under the purchase arrangements described above.

The purchase arrangements relating to the Maturity Purchase Notes depend on the facilities of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. If Definitive Notes are issued in any circumstances described in this base prospectus, or if Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg cease to offer the relevant mechanisms to enable the purchase of the relevant Maturity Purchase Notes by the Maturity Purchaser as contemplated in Condition 5.8 and the relevant Conditional Note Purchase Deed or if such mechanisms are disrupted, then the purchase arrangements established for the Maturity Purchase Notes may no longer be able to be implemented and/or may be delayed as described in "**Description of the Maturity Purchase Notes**" above. Although the parties to the Conditional Note Purchase Deed have agreed that in such circumstances they will make reasonable efforts to enter into alternative purchase arrangements, there can be no assurance that they will be able to do so, in which case the Maturity Purchaser may not be required to purchase the Maturity Purchase Notes.

Ratings

The ratings assigned by the rating agencies to any Maturity Purchase Notes do not address the mandatory purchase arrangements relating to such Maturity Purchase Notes as described in "**Description of the Maturity Purchase Notes**" above or the likelihood of the Maturity Purchaser not being required to purchase the Maturity Purchase Notes under the Maturity Purchase Commitment.

Step-Up Date

Reference to a change in the Margin, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes on any Step-Up Date may refer to either a positive or a negative change in such Margin.

Subscription and sale

Lloyds TSB and any other dealers appointed from time to time (together, the **dealers**) in accordance with the programme agreement dated the programme date (as amended from time to time) have agreed with the issuing entity a basis upon which such dealers or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Reg S notes. The issuing entity may pay the dealers a selling commission and a management and underwriting fee from time to time in connection with the sale of any Reg S notes. In the programme agreement, the issuing entity has agreed to reimburse and indemnify the dealers for certain of their expenses and liabilities in connection with the establishment and any future update of the programme and the issue of the Reg S notes under the programme. The dealers are entitled to be released and discharged from their obligations in relation to any agreement to issue and purchase Reg S notes under the programme agreement in certain circumstances prior to the payment to the issuing entity.

United Kingdom

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that:

- in relation to any Reg S notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Reg S notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Reg S notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA by the issuing entity;
- it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Reg S notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuing entity; and
- it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Reg S notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United States

Each dealer has acknowledged, and each dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to acknowledge, that the Reg S notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons except in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act or in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In addition, the Reg S notes cannot be resold in the United States or to US persons unless they are subsequently registered or an exemption from registration is available. Each dealer has agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to agree, that with respect to the relevant Reg S notes for which it has subscribed that it will not offer, sell or deliver the Reg S notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering of the Reg S notes and the relevant closing date (the **distribution compliance period**) within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons except in accordance with Regulation S and that it will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling commission, fee or other remuneration that purchases Reg S notes from it during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Reg S notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Reg S notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S. In addition, until the expiration of 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any series and class of notes, an offer or sale of notes within the United States by any dealer, whether or not participating in the offering, may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Each dealer has acknowledged that the Reg S notes are not designed for, and may not be purchased or held by, any "employee benefit plan" as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA, which is subject thereto, any "plan" as defined in Section 4975 of the Code or by any person any of the assets of which are, or are deemed for purposes of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code to be, assets of such an "employee benefit plan" or "plan" and each purchaser of a Reg S note will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed that it is not, and for so long as it holds a Reg S note will not be, such an "employee benefit plan", "plan" or person.

Norway

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell in the Kingdom of Norway any Reg S notes with a maturity of two years or more if any discount on the issue price of the Reg S notes has the effect of giving rise to an effective interest rate equal to or less than 10 per cent. per annum until maturity or until the first interest rate adjustment.

European Economic Area

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a **relevant member state**), each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that relevant member state (the **relevant implementation date**) it has not made and will not make an offer of Reg S notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that relevant member state except that it may, with effect from and including the relevant implementation date, make an offer of such Reg S notes to the public in that relevant member state:

- (a) at any time to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant dealer or dealers nominated by the issuing entity for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Reg S notes referred to in (a) to (d) above shall require the issuing entity or any dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of Notes to the public" in relation to any Reg S notes in any relevant member state means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Reg S notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Reg S notes, as the same may be varied in that member state by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that member state and the expression "**Prospectus Directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each relevant member state.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the notes has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Reg S notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this base prospectus or of any other document relating to the Reg S notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined in Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**) and the relevant implementing CONSOB regulations, as amended from time to time, and in Article 2 of Directive No. 2003/71/EC of 4 November 2003; or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on solicitation of investments pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 33, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended (**Regulation No. 11971**).

Any offer, sale or delivery of the notes or distribution of copies of this base prospectus or any other document relating to the Reg S notes in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the **Banking Act**);
- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB or other Italian authority.

Sweden

Each dealer has confirmed and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to confirm and agree, that it will not, directly or indirectly, offer for subscription or purchase or issue invitations to subscribe for or buy Reg S notes or distribute any draft or definite document in relation to any such offer, invitation or sale except in circumstances that will not result in a requirement to prepare a prospectus or an offer to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act (*lag (1991: 980) om handel med finansiella instrument*) as amended.

Hong Kong

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Reg S notes other than (i) to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent), or (ii) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Reg S notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Reg S notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The Reg S notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No.25 of 1948, as amended, the **FIEA**). Each dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Reg S notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan and as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228 of 1949, as amended)) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

People's Republic of China

Each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that neither it nor any of its affiliates has offered or sold or will offer or sell any of the Reg S notes in the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, the **PRC**) as part of the initial distribution of the Reg S notes .

This base prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in the PRC.

The issuing entity does not represent that this base prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Reg S notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in the PRC, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the issuing entity which would permit a public offering of any Reg S notes, or distribution of this document in the PRC. Accordingly, the Reg S notes are not being offered or sold within the PRC by means of this base prospectus or any other document. Neither this base prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in the PRC, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

Singapore

This base prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the **SFA**). Accordingly, the Reg S notes may not be offered or sold or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, nor may this base prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase of any Reg S notes be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Reg S notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an individual who is an accredited investor,

such person should note that shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Reg S notes under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the FSA, or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA;
- (ii) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or
- (iii) by operation of law.

General

Except for the listing of the listed Reg S notes during a period of 12 months from the date of this base prospectus on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority, the admission to trading of the listed Reg S notes on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market, no action is being taken by the issuing entity or the dealers in any jurisdiction which would or is intended to permit a public offering of the Reg S notes or the possession, circulation or distribution of this base prospectus or any other material relating to the issuing entity or the Reg S notes in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

This base prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used for the purposes of, an offer or solicitation in or from any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation is not authorised. Accordingly, Reg S notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this base prospectus nor any other prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other offering material in connection with the Reg S notes may be distributed in or from or published in any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances which will result in compliance with applicable laws and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

The dealers have represented and agreed, and each dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that they have complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver the Reg S notes or possess them or distribute this base prospectus or any part thereof, and the issuing entity shall have no responsibility for such activities by the dealers. Furthermore, the dealers, and each dealer appointed under the programme agreement, will not directly or indirectly offer, sell or deliver any of the Reg S notes or distribute or publish this base prospectus or any prospectus, form of application, offering document, advertisement or other offering material in connection with the Reg S notes except under circumstances that will, to the best of their knowledge and belief, result in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, and all offers, sales and deliveries of the Reg S notes by them will be made on the same terms.

Neither the issuing entity nor the dealers represent that the Reg S notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any application, registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to the issue of each series and class of Reg S notes, the relevant dealers will be required to comply with such other additional or modified restrictions (if any) as the issuing entity and the dealers shall agree.

The dealers will, unless prohibited by applicable law, furnish to each person to whom they offer or sell Reg S notes, a copy of this base prospectus as then amended or supplemented or, unless delivery of this base prospectus is required by applicable law, inform each such person that a copy will be made available upon request. The dealers are not authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this base prospectus in connection with the offer and sale of Reg S notes to which this base prospectus relates.

This base prospectus may be used by the dealers for offers and sales related to market making transactions in the Reg S notes. All or any one of the dealers may act as principal or agent in these transactions. These sales will be made at prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of sale. None of the dealers has any obligation to make a market in the Reg S notes, and any market making may be discontinued at any time without notice.

The Reg S notes

Each series and class of Reg S notes will initially be represented by a separate global note. The global notes representing the relevant Reg S notes will be deposited on behalf of the beneficial owners of the Reg S notes with, and registered in the name of, Citivic Nominees Limited (**Citivic**) as nominee of Citibank, N.A., as common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or in the name of any alternative clearing system or its nominee as may be agreed by the issuing entity. Any alternative clearing system as may be agreed by the issuing entity and, on confirmation from the common depository that it holds the global notes representing the relevant Reg S notes, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will record book-entry interests in the beneficial owner's account or the participant account through which the beneficial owner holds its interests in those notes. These book-entry interests will represent the beneficial owner's beneficial interest in the relevant global notes.

Beneficial owners may hold their interests in the global notes representing the relevant Reg S notes only through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or indirectly through organisations that are participants in either of those systems. Ownership of these beneficial interests in any such global note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or by any alternative clearing system (with respect to interests of their participants) and the records of their participants (with respect to interests of persons other than their participants). Because of this holding structure of notes, beneficial owners of the Reg S notes may look only to or by any alternative clearing system Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, or their respective participants for their beneficial entitlement to those notes.

Principal and interest payments on the global notes representing the relevant Reg S notes will be made via the paying agents to the common depository (or its nominee) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or to any alternative clearing system or its nominee as may be agreed by the issuing entity, as the registered holder of those global notes. After receipt of any payment by any alternative clearing system or its nominee as may be agreed by the issuing entity, the common depository, such alternative clearing system or Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will credit their respective participants' accounts in proportion to those participants' holdings as shown on the records of such alternative clearing system or Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, respectively, in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures. Such alternative clearing system or Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a beneficial owner on behalf of its participants only as permitted by its rules and procedures and, in the case of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, only if the common depository is able to take these actions on its behalf.

Payments by participants in such alternative clearing system or in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to the beneficial owners of the notes in definitive registered form will be governed by standing instructions, customary practice and any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time, as is now the case with securities held by the accounts of customers registered in street name. These payments will be the responsibility of the relevant participant and not of such alternative clearing system or of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, any paying agent, any dealer, any manager, the note trustee or the issuing entity. None of the issuing entity, the note trustee, any dealer, any manager, nor any paying agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of such alternative clearing system or of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg relating to or payments made by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg on account of beneficial interests in the global notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of such alternative clearing system or of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg relating to those beneficial interests.

Customary settlement procedures will be followed for participants of each system on the relevant closing date. Notes will be credited to investors' securities accounts on the relevant closing date against payment in same day funds.

Secondary market sales of book-entry interests in notes held through such alternative clearing system or Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to purchasers of book entry interests in notes through such alternative clearing system or Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be conducted in accordance with the normal rules and operating procedures of such alternative clearing system or Euroclear and Clearstream,

Luxembourg and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional Eurobonds as the case may be or the relevant jurisdiction in which such alternative clearing system is located.

Form of Final Terms

Set out below is the form of final terms which, subject to any necessary amendment, will be completed for each series and class of notes issued on a particular closing date under the below mentioned programme.

Final Terms dated [●]

PERMANENT MASTER ISSUER PLC

(Incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales with registered number 5922774)

Mortgage Backed Note Programme

2009-[●] Issue

Series	Class	Interest rate	Initial principal amount	Issue price	Scheduled redemption dates	Maturity date
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the conditions set forth in the base prospectus dated [●] 2009 [and the supplemental prospectus(es) dated [●]] ([together,] the **Base Prospectus**) which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the **Prospectus Directive**). This document constitutes the final terms (the **Final Terms**) of the series (each a **Series**) and classes (each a **Class**) of notes (the **Notes**) of Permanent Master Issuer plc (the **Master Issuer**) described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (together, the Notes or the 2009-[●] notes) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Master Issuer (also referred to as the issuing entity) and the offer of the 2009-[●] notes the subject thereof is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at the offices of the Principal Paying Agent at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB and copies may be obtained from the registered office of the Master Issuer at 35 Great St. Helen's, London, EC3A 6AP.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as "Not Applicable" (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if "Not Applicable" is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]

[When adding any other final terms or information consideration should be given as to whether such terms or information constitute "significant new factors" and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.]

[If the Notes have a maturity of less than one year from the date of their issue, the minimum denomination must be £100,000 or its equivalent in any other currency.]

Arranger for the programme
[insert logo for Lloyds TSB Corporate Markets]
Joint Lead Managers for [specify Series and Class]

[●]

[●]

[●]

Co-Managers for [specify Series and Class]

[●]

[●]

[●]

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| (1) | Series and Class: | [●] |
| (2) | Master Issuer: | Permanent Master Issuer plc |
| (3) | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| (4) | Initial Principal Amount: | [●] |
| (5) | (a) Issue Price: | [●]% of the Initial Principal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (if applicable)] |
| | (b) Gross Proceeds: | [●] |
| (6) | Funding 2 Reserve Required Amount: | £[●] |
| (7) | Ratings (Standard & Poor's/Moody's/Fitch): | [●]/[●]/[●]
<i>(the above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to the Notes of the type being issued under the programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating)</i> |
| (8) | Specified Denominations: | [●] |
| (9) | (a) Closing Date: | [●] |
| | (b) Interest Commencement Date: | [●] |
| (10) | Final Maturity Date: | [Fixed rate – specify date/ Floating rate – Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [specify month]] |
| (11) | Interest Basis: | [[]% Fixed Rate]
[[LIBOR/EURIBOR] Floating Rate]
[Zero Coupon]
[specify other]
(further particulars specified below) |
| (12) | Redemption/Payment Basis: | [Bullet Redemption]
[Scheduled Redemption]
[Pass-through]
[specify other] |
| (13) | Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis: | [Specify details of any provision for change of Notes into another Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis] |

- (14) (a) Listing and admission to trading: [Application [has been][will be] made by the Master Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market and listed on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority.]/[Specify other]/[None]
- (b) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: £[●]
- (15) [(a)] Status of the Notes [Direct, secured and unconditional obligation of the issuing entity.]
- [(b)] Date of [Board approval for issuance of the Notes] [●]
- (16) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

- (17) Fixed Rate Note Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Rate(s) of Interest: [●]% per annum [payable
[annually/semiannually/quarterly] in arrear]
(If payable other than quarterly, consider amending Condition 4.1 (Interest on Fixed Rate Notes)
- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [15th January, 15th April, 15th July and 15th October in each year up to and including the Final Maturity Date (*all Notes other than Money Market Notes*)

[The 15th day of each calendar month in each year up to and including the Final Maturity Date or, following the occurrence of a Pass-Through Trigger Event, 15th January, 15th April, 15th July and 15th October in each year up to and including the Final Maturity Date] (*if Money Market Notes*)

(N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of long or short coupons)
- (c) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): [●] per [●] in nominal amount
- (d) Broken Amount(s): [*Insert particulars of any initial or final broken interest amounts which do not correspond with the Fixed Coupon Amount*]
- (e) Day Count Fraction: [30/360 or Actual/Actual (ICMA) or [*specify other*]]
- (f) Determination Date(s): [●] in each year

[Insert regular Interest Payment Dates, ignoring Closing Date or Final Maturity Date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon

N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of regular Interest Payment Dates which are not of equal duration

N.B. Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
- (g) Indication of Yield: [●]

The yield is calculated at the Closing Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.

- (h) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [None/Give details]
- (18) Floating Rate Note Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Interest Payment Dates: [15th January, 15th April, 15th July and 15th October in each year up to and including the Final Maturity Date] *(all Notes other than Money Market Notes)*

[The 15th day of each calendar month in each year up to and including the Final Payment Date or, following the occurrence of a Pass-Through Trigger Event, 15th January, 15th April, 15th July and 15th October in each year up to and including the Final Maturity Date] *(if Money Market Notes)*
- (b) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/[specify other]]
- (c) Additional Business Centre(s): [●]
- (d) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/specify other]
- (e) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Agent Bank): [●]
- (f) Screen Rate Determination:
- Reference Rate: [●]
(Either LIBOR, EURIBOR or other, although additional information is required if other – including fallback provisions in the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement)
 - Interest Determination Date(s): [●]

(Second London business day prior to the start of each Interest Period if LIBOR (other than Sterling or euro LIBOR), first day of each Interest Period if Sterling LIBOR and the second day on which the TARGET2 System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if EURIBOR or euro LIBOR)
 - Relevant Screen Page: [●]

(In the case of EURIBOR, if not Reuters EURIBOR 01 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions appropriately)
- (g) ISDA Determination:

- Floating Rate Option:
 - Designated Maturity:
 - Reset Date:
- (h) Margin(s): % per annum
- (i) Minimum Rate of Interest: [Not Applicable/% per annum]
- (j) Maximum Rate of Interest: [Not Applicable/% per annum]
- (k) Step-Up Date
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- Step-Up Margin(s): % per annum *[If the Step-Up Margin is lower than the Margin include the following language].* [Investors should note that the Step-Up Margin is lower than the Margin.]
- (l) Day Count Fraction:
 Actual/365
 Actual/365 (Fixed)
 Actual/365 (Sterling)
 Actual/360
 30/360
 30E/360
 Other]
- (See Condition 4.2 (Interest on Floating Rate Notes) for alternatives)*
- (m) Fallback provisions, rounding provisions and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes if different from those set out in the Conditions:
- (19) Zero Coupon Note Provisions:
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Accrual Yield: % per annum
- (b) Reference Price:
- (c) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:
- (d) Day Count Fraction in relation to Redemption Amounts and late payment:
 [Condition [5.6] *[Redemption, Purchase and Cancellation – Redemption Amounts]* applies/specify other]
(Consider applicable day count fraction if not U.S. dollar denominated)

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- (20) Form of Notes: Registered Notes: [Reg S Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for a common depository for Euroclear

and Clearstream, Luxembourg]/[US Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for the Depository Trust Company] / [other]

- (21) Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Interest Payment Dates: [Not Applicable/give details]
(Note that this item relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which item 18(c) relates)
- (22) Details relating to Bullet Redemption Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Redemption Amount: [●]
- (b) Bullet Redemption Date: Interest Payment Date occurring in [●]
- (23) Details relating to Scheduled Redemption Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If Scheduled Redemption Notes are applicable, specify the Scheduled Redemption Dates and Scheduled Amortisation Instalments below)
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Scheduled Redemption Dates: Interest Payment Dates occurring in [●]
- (b) Scheduled Amortisation Instalments: [●]
- (24) Details relating to Pass-Through Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (25) Redemption Amount: *[If Redemption Amount is not calculated in accordance with Condition 5.6, specify alternative formula]*
- (26) Early redemption amount per Specified Denomination payable on redemption for taxation reasons or an event of default or other early redemption and/or method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions): [●]
- (27) (a) Interest Payment Date for Regulatory Call: [Not Applicable/Interest Payment Date occurring in [●]]
- (b) Call Option Date: [Not applicable/Interest Payment Date occurring in [●]]
- (28) Issuing Entity Swap Provider(s): [[●]/Not Applicable]
- (29) Specified Currency Exchange Rate (Sterling/specified currency): GBP 1.00/[●]
- (30) Talons for future coupons to be attached to Definitive Notes (and dates on which talons mature): [Yes (give details)][No]
- (31) Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions applicable: Redenomination [not] applicable
(If Redenomination is applicable, specify the terms of the redenomination in an Annex to the Final Terms)
- (32) U.S. tax treatment: [Will be debt for United States federal income tax purposes subject to the considerations in the “**United States federal**

income taxation” in the Base Prospectus/Not Applicable (These Notes are not being offered or sold in the United States)]

(33) ERISA eligible: [Yes, subject to the considerations in “**ERISA considerations**” in the Base Prospectus/Not Applicable (The Notes are not being offered or sold in the United States)]

(34) Other final terms: [Not Applicable/*give details*]
(When adding any other final terms consideration should be given as to whether such terms constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the base prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.)

(35) Money Market Notes (2a-7) [Yes/No]

(a) Money Market Note Purchaser (if applicable);

(b) 2a-7 Swap Provider (if applicable)

(c) Do the Notes have the benefit of remarketing arrangements: [Yes/No]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(d) If yes:

- Remarketing Bank [●]
- Conditional Purchaser [●]
- Tender Agent: [●]
- Initial Principal Amount: [●]
- Rate of Interest: [●]

(36) Maturity Purchase Notes [Yes/No]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(a) Scheduled Transfer Date: [●]

(b) Loss Calculation Date [●]

(c) Maturity Purchaser: [●]

(37) Funding 2 Yield Reserve Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(a) Primary Funding 2 Yield Reserve Required Amount: £[●]

(b) Secondary Funding 2 Yield Reserve Required Amount: £[●]

DISTRIBUTION

(38) (a) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/*give names*]

(b) Stabilising Manager (if any): [Not Applicable/*give name*]

- (39) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Name]
- (40) Total commission and concession: [●]% of [●]
- (41) Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable: [TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]
- (42) Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/Reg S notes only/Reg S notes and US Notes/give details]

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- (43) Any clearing system(s) other than DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification numbers: [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- (44) Delivery: Delivery [against/free of payment]
- (45) Name and address of initial Paying Agent: [●]
- (46) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [●]
- (47) ISIN Code: [●]
- (48) Common Code: [●]
- (49) CUSIP: [●]

RATED LOAN TRANCHE INFORMATION

- (50) Rated Loan Tranche: [●]
(specify loan tranche applicable to the relevant Series and Class of Notes)
- (51) Borrower: Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited
- (52) Designated Rated Loan Tranche rating: [●]
(specify AAA Loan Tranche, AA Loan Tranche, A Loan Tranche, BBB Loan Tranche or B Loan Tranche, as applicable)
- (53) Designation of Rated Loan Tranche: [Bullet Loan Tranche/Scheduled Amortisation Loan Tranche/Pass-Through Loan Tranche/other]
- (54) Initial Principal Amount: £[●]
- (a) Closing Date: [●]
- (b) Interest Commencement Date: [●]
- (55) Rated Loan Tranche rate: Sum of (a) and (b):
- (a) Reuters Screen Page LIBOR01: [●]
- (b) Rated Loan Tranche Rate Margin: [+/-] [●]%
- (c) Funding 2 Yield Reserve Revenue Margin: [●]% per annum

- (56) Step-Up Date (if any): [The Funding 2 Interest Payment Date occurring in [●]/Not Applicable]
- (57) Stepped-up Loan Tranche rate: [[●]%/Not Applicable]
- (58) Details relating to Bullet Loan Tranches: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Bullet Repayment Date: The Funding 2 Interest Payment Date occurring [●]
- (b) Relevant Accumulation Amount: [●]
(Insert any other information applicable in respect of cash accumulation period to the extent not specified in the Base Prospectus)
- (59) Details relating to Scheduled Amortisation Loan Tranches: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If applicable, specify the Scheduled Repayment Dates and Scheduled Amortisation Instalments below)
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Scheduled Repayment Dates: The Funding 2 Interest Payment Date occurring [●] and [●]
- (b) Relevant Accumulation Amounts: [●]
(Insert any other information applicable in respect of cash accumulation period to the extent not specified in the Base Prospectus)
- (60) Details relating to Pass-Through Loan Tranches: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (61) The Funding 2 Interest Payment Dates occurring on and after repayment in full of the [●]-[●] Series [●] [AAA/AA/A1/BBB/BB] Loan Tranche
- (62) Final Repayment Date: The Funding 2 Interest Payment Date falling in [●]
- (63) Loan Payment Dates: [The Bullet Repayment Date/Each Scheduled Repayment Date/the Pass Through Repayment Dates]
- (64) Details relating to Subordinated Loan Tranches: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (a) Initial Principal Amount: [●]
- (b) Rate of Interest: [●]
- (65) Details relating to Start-up Loan Tranches: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

OTHER INFORMATION

Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue:

Need to include a description of any interest, including conflicting ones, that is material to the issue, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement:

"Save as discussed in [●], so far as the issuing entity is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer."

Use of proceeds

The gross proceeds from the issue of the 2009-[●] notes equal approximately £[●] and (after exchanging, where applicable, the proceeds of the 2009-[●] notes for sterling, calculated by reference to the applicable specified currency exchange rate) will be used by the issuing entity to make available rated loan tranches to Funding 2 pursuant to the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement. Funding 2 will use the gross proceeds of each rated loan tranche to [contribute towards the initial purchase price to the seller for the sale of the new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the closing date][pay the purchase price to the seller for the sale of part of its share in the trust property to Funding 2 on the closing date][pay the purchase price to Funding 1 for the sale of part of its share in the trust property to Funding 2 on the closing date][fund or replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any)] [make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or a subordinated loan tranche)] [make a payment to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan] [make a payment to any new funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan].

Issuing entity swap provider(s)

[To be inserted for issuing entity swap providers (if any)]

[Conditional note purchaser, money market note purchaser and (if any) 2a-7 swap provider]

[To be inserted for conditional note purchaser, money market note purchaser and (if any) 2a-7 swap provider]

[Maturity Purchaser]

[To be inserted for Maturity Purchaser if Maturity Purchase Notes are issued]

Currency Presentation

Unless otherwise stated in these Final Terms, any translations of pounds sterling into US dollars have been made at the rate of £1.00 = US\$[●] which was the closing buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in dollars per £1.00 as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on [●]. Use of this rate does not mean that sterling amounts actually represent those US dollar amounts or could be converted into US dollars at that rate at any particular time.

Sterling/US dollar exchange rate history

	Period ending [●] 200[●]	Years ended 31 December							
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Last⁽¹⁾		1.4593	1.9850	1.9588	1.7230	1.9181	1.7858	1.6100	1.4546
Average⁽²⁾		1.8524	2.0019	1.8436	1.8196	1.8334	1.6358	1.5038	1.4407
High		2.0335	2.1075	1.9816	1.9291	1.9467	1.7858	1.6100	1.5038
Low		1.4392	1.9205	1.7199	1.7142	1.7559	1.5541	1.4082	1.3727

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The closing exchange rate on the last operating business day of each of the periods indicated, years commencing from 1 January or the next operating business day.

⁽²⁾ Average daily exchange rate during the period.

Source: Bloomberg BNG (New York) - Close of Business Mid Price

Unless otherwise stated in these Final Terms, any translations of pounds sterling into euro have been made at the rate of €1.00 = £[●] which was the closing buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in pounds sterling per €1.00 as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on [●]. Use of this rate does not mean that pound sterling amounts actually represent those euro amounts or could be converted into euro at that rate at any particular time.

Euro/sterling exchange rate history

	Period ending [●] 200[●]	Years ended 31 December							
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Last⁽¹⁾	[●]	0.9548	0.7350	0.6737	0.6877	0.7066	0.7058	0.6517	0.6110
Average⁽²⁾	[●]	0.7374	0.6846	0.6818	0.6838	0.6786	0.6922	0.6288	0.6218
High	[●]	0.9757	0.7378	0.7007	0.7071	0.7092	0.7247	0.6538	0.6434
Low	[●]	0.7346	0.6553	0.6683	0.6628	0.6567	0.6471	0.6089	0.5961

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The closing exchange rate on the last operating business day of each of the periods indicated, years commencing from 1 January or the next operating business day.

⁽²⁾ Average daily exchange rate during the period.

Source: Bloomberg BNG (New York) - Close of Business Mid Price

Notes issued by issuing entity and rated loan tranches advanced to Funding 2 in connection therewith

As of the closing date, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of notes issued by the issuing entity (converted, where applicable, into sterling at the applicable specified currency exchange rate), including the issue of the 2009-[●] notes described herein, will be as follows:

[●]

As of the closing date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of rated loan tranches advanced by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement, including the rated loan tranches described herein, will be as follows:

[●]

Notes issued by Funding 1 issuing entities and term advances made by Funding 1 issuing entities in connection therewith

As of the closing date, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of notes previously issued by the Funding 1 issuing entities (converted, where applicable, into sterling at the applicable currency exchange rate), will be as follows:

[●]

As of the closing date, the aggregate outstanding balance of the advances previously made by the Funding 1 issuing entities to Funding 1 will be as follows:

[●]

[Funding 2 start-up loan] [and] [previous Funding 2 start-up loans]

[The Funding 2 start-up loan to be made available to Funding 2 on the closing date in connection with the 2009-[●] notes will have the following terms.

Funding 2 start-up loan provider:	Bank of Scotland
Initial outstanding principal balance:	£[●]
Interest rate:	Three-month sterling LIBOR plus [●]% per annum to, but excluding, the Funding 2 interest payment date occurring in [●] and (b) [●]% per annum from (and including) the Funding 2 interest payment date occurring in [●]

The following start-up loans have been made available to Funding 2 by Halifax (then in its capacity as the Funding 2 start-up loan provider/[●]) in connection with the issues of notes set out below for the stated current outstanding principal balance and interest rate. Halifax's rights under the start-up loans were transferred to Bank of Scotland on 17 September 2007 pursuant to the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006.

Issue	Current outstanding principal balance	Interest Rate
[●]-[●]	£[●]	[●]

Previous Funding 1 start-up loans

The following start-up loans have been made available to Funding 1 by Halifax (then in its capacity as the start-up loan provider) in connection with the notes of the Funding 1 issuing entities set out below, for the stated current outstanding principal balance and interest rate. Halifax's rights under the start-up loans were transferred to Bank of Scotland on 17 September 2007 pursuant to the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006.

Funding 1 issuing entity	Current outstanding principal balance
[●]	£[●]

Issuing entity start-up loan

[No issuing entity start-up loan will be made available to the issuing entity on the closing date in connection with the issue 2009-[●] notes.] [The following issuing entity start-up loans will be made available to

the issuing entity by the issuing entity start-up loan provider on the closing date in connection with the 2009-[●] notes and will have the following terms:

Issuing entity start-up loan provider: Bank of Scotland
Initial outstanding principal balance: £[●]
Interest rate: Three-month sterling LIBOR plus [●]% per annum]

Issuing entity subordinated loan

[No issuing entity subordinated loan has been advanced to the issuing entity as at the date hereof and no issuing entity subordinated loan will be advanced to the issuing entity on the closing date.] [The following issuing entity subordinated loan will be made available to the issuing entity by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider on the closing date in connection with the 2009-[●] notes and will have the following terms:

Issuing entity start-up loan provider: Bank of Scotland
Initial outstanding principal balance: £[●]
Interest rate: Three-month sterling LIBOR plus [●]% per annum]

Mortgages trust and the portfolio

Material information with respect to the loans expected to be in the mortgages trust at the closing date is set out in "**Statistical information on the portfolio**" below.

In addition:

- the minimum seller share will be approximately £[●];
- the Funding 1 share will be approximately £[●], representing approximately [●] per cent. of the trust property;
- the Funding 2 share will be approximately £[●], representing approximately [●] per cent. of the trust property; and
- the seller share will be approximately £[●], representing approximately [●] per cent. of the trust property.

The actual amounts of the Funding 1 share, the Funding 2 share and the seller share of the trust property as at the closing date will not be determined until the closing date, which will be after the date of these Final Terms.

For the purposes of paragraph (d) of the definition of **non-asset trigger event**, the aggregate outstanding balance of loans comprising the trust property must from the period up to (but excluding) the interest payment date in [●] be at least £ [●] and during the period from (and including) the interest payment date falling in [●] to (but excluding) the interest payment date in [●] the aggregate outstanding balance of loans comprising the trust property must be at least £[●]. See "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**" in the base prospectus.

For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of **product switch** (See "**Sale of loans and their related security – Product switches**" in the base prospectus) any variation to the maturity date of a loan must not extend beyond [●] while any rated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan is outstanding.

[For the purposes of the representations and warranties of the seller under the mortgage sale agreement:

- each loan in the portfolio was made no earlier than 1 January 2003 and no later than [●]; and
- the final maturity date of each loan is no later than [●].]

The Funding 2 reserve required amount will be, as at the closing date, £[●].

Maturity and prepayment considerations

The average lives of any series and class of the 2009-[●] notes cannot be stated, as the actual rate of repayment of the loans and redemption of the mortgages and a number of other relevant factors are unknown. However, calculations of the possible average lives of each series and class of the 2009-[●] notes can be made based on certain assumptions. The assumptions used to calculate the possible average lives of each series and class of the 2009-[●] notes in the following table include that:

- (1) neither the issuing entity security nor the Funding 2 security has been enforced;
- (2) the seller is not in breach of the terms of the mortgage sale agreement;
- (3) the seller sells no new loans to the mortgages trustee after the closing date and the loans are assumed to amortise in accordance with the assumed constant payment rate indicated in the table below (subject to assumption (4) below);
- (4) [the seller sells to the mortgages trustee sufficient new loans and their related security (i) in the period up to (but excluding) the interest payment date in [●], such that the aggregate principal amount outstanding of loans in the portfolio at any time is not less than £[●] and (ii) during the period from and including the interest payment date falling in [●] to (but excluding) the interest payment date in [●], such that the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the loans in the portfolio at any time is not less than £[●] or (in each case) such higher amount as may be required to be maintained as a result of any new Funding 1 issuing entities providing new term advances to Funding 1 and/or the issuing entity advancing new rated loan tranches or subordinated loan tranches to Funding 2 which Funding 1 and/or Funding 2, as the case may be, uses to pay to the seller and/or Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, for an increase in its share of the trust property and/or to pay the seller for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee]/[the aggregate principal amount outstanding of loans in the portfolio will not fall below an amount equal to the product of [●] and the principal amount outstanding of all notes of the issuing entity and any other Funding 2 issuing entities at any time after giving effect to principal distributions];
- (5) neither an asset trigger event nor a non-asset trigger event occurs;
- (6) [no event occurs that would cause payments on scheduled amortisation loan tranches or pass-through loan tranches to be deferred (unless such advances are deferred in accordance with Rule (1) (C) or Rule (1) (D) as set out in “Cashflows – Rule (1) – Repayment deferrals” in the base prospectus)]/[no event occurs that would cause payments on the series [●] notes to be deferred];
- (7) the annualised CPR as at the closing date is assumed to be the same as the various assumed rates in the table below;
- (8) [there is a balance of £[●] in the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger at the closing date and] a balance of £[●] in the Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger at the closing date;
- (9) [the issuing entity exercises its option to redeem the 2009-[●] notes on the step-up date, relating to the 2009-[●] notes];
- (10) the closing date is [●]; and
- (11) [the outstanding principal amount of the 2009-[●] class [●] notes is paid on the interest payment date falling in [●].]

CPR and possible average lives of each series and class of issue 2009-[●] notes (in years)

Based upon the foregoing assumptions, the approximate average life in years of each series and class of issue 2009-[●] notes, at various assumed rates of repayment of the loans, would be as follows:

	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes	series [●] class [●] notes
Constant payment rate ⁽¹⁾ (per annum)								
5 per cent	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
10 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
15 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
20 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
25 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
30 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
35 per cent.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]

(1) Includes both scheduled and unscheduled payments.

[insert in the case of remarketable notes:

(1) This represents the average lives to the first class [●] note mandatory transfer date in [●].

(2) This represents the average lives of all class [●] note remarketed after the first class [●] note mandatory transfer date in [●].]

Assumptions (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) [, (9)] and (10) relate to circumstances which are not predictable. No assurance can be given that the issuing entity will be in a position to redeem the [●]–[●] notes on the step-up date. If the issuing entity does not so exercise its option to redeem, then the average lives of the then outstanding [●]–[●] notes would be extended.

The average lives of the [●]–[●] notes are subject to factors largely outside the control of the issuing entity and consequently no assurance can be given that these assumptions and estimates will prove in any way to be realistic and they must therefore be viewed with considerable caution. For more information in relation to the risks involved in the use of these estimated average lives, see “**Risk factors – The yield to maturity of the notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans**” in the base prospectus.

Statistical information on the portfolio

The cut-off date mortgage portfolio

For the purposes of this section entitled “**Statistical information on the portfolio**”, all references to “portfolio”, unless the context otherwise requires, include the loans and their related security currently comprising the mortgages trust and the new loans and their related security expected to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the closing date.

The statistical and other information contained in these Final Terms has been compiled by reference to the loans in the portfolio as at the cut-off date that, subject as provided, are expected to indirectly secure the 2009-[●] notes and all other notes of the issuing entity and the Funding 1 issuing entities as at [●] (the **cut-off date**). Columns stating percentage amounts may not add up to 100% due to rounding. A loan will be removed from the new portfolio (which comprises a portion of the portfolio as at the cut-off date) if, in the period up to (and including) the assignment date relating to such new portfolio, the loan is repaid in full or if the loan does not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on or about the applicable assignment date. Once such loans are removed, the seller will then randomly select from the loans remaining in the new portfolio those loans to be assigned on the applicable assignment date once the determination has been made as to the anticipated principal balances of the notes to be issued and the corresponding size of the trust that would be required ultimately to support payments on the offered notes and all other notes of the issuing entity and the Funding 1 issuing entities. The loans in the mortgages trust are selected on the basis of the seller's selection criteria for inclusion in the mortgages trust. The material aspects of the seller's lending criteria are described under “**The loans – Underwriting –**” and “**The loans – Lending criteria**” in the base prospectus. Standardised credit scoring is not used in the UK mortgage market. For an indication of the credit quality of borrowers in respect of the loans, investors may refer to such lending criteria and to the historical performance of the loans in the mortgages trust as set forth in these Final Terms. One significant indicator of obligor credit quality is arrears and losses. The information presented under “**Delinquency and loss experience of the portfolio (including loans which previously formed part of the portfolio)**” on page [●] in these Final Terms reflects the arrears and repossession experience for loans in the expected portfolio as at the cut-off date, including loans that were contained in the portfolio since the inception of the mortgages trust and loans expected to be transferred to the mortgages trust on the closing date. All of the loans in the table were originated by Halifax or by Bank of Scotland under the “Halifax” brand (the **Halifax loans**), but not all of the loans form part of the portfolio. It is not expected that the characteristics of the portfolio as at the closing date will differ materially from the characteristics of the portfolio as at the cut-off date. Except as otherwise indicated, these tables have been prepared using the current balance as at the cut-off date, which includes all principal and accrued interest for the loans in the portfolio.

The expected portfolio as at the cut-off date consisted of [●] mortgage accounts, comprising loans originated by Halifax and secured over properties located in England, Wales and Scotland and having an aggregate outstanding principal balance of £[●] as at that date. The loans in the expected portfolio as at the cut-off date were originated between 1 February 1996 and [●].

As at [●] 2009, HVR 1 was [●]% per annum, HVR 2 was [●]% per annum and the Halifax flexible variable rate was [●]% per annum.

Approximately [●]% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio as at the cut-off date were extended to the relevant borrowers in connection with the purchase by those borrowers of properties from local authorities or certain other landlords under the **right-to-buy** schemes governed by the Housing Act 1985 (as amended by the Housing Act 2004) or (as applicable) the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001).

Outstanding balances as at the cut-off date

The following table shows the range of outstanding mortgage account balances (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the cut-off date.

Range of outstanding balances as at the cut-off date*	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
£0 – £24,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£25,000 – £49,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£50,000 – £74,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£75,000 – £99,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£100,000 – £124,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£125,000 – £149,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£150,000 – £174,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£175,000 – £199,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£200,000 – £224,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£225,000 – £249,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£250,000 – £299,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£300,000 – £349,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£350,000 – £399,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£400,000 – £449,999.99	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
£450,000 – £500,000	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* Including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees.

The largest mortgage account (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) had an outstanding current balance as at the cut-off date of £[●] and the smallest mortgage account had an outstanding current balance as at the cut-off date of £[●]. The weighted average current balance (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the cut-off date was approximately £[●].

LTV ratios at origination

The following table shows the range of LTV ratios, which express the outstanding balance of the aggregate of loans in a mortgage account (excluding capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the date of the initial loan origination divided by the value of the property securing the loans in that mortgage account at the same date. The seller has not revalued any of the mortgaged properties since the date of the origination of the related loan other than where an additional lending has been applied for or advanced on an account since origination, in which case the original valuation may have been updated with a more recent valuation. Where this is the case, this revised valuation has been used in formulating this data.

Range of LTV ratios at origination*	Aggregate outstanding balance at origination (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
0% – 24.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
25% – 49.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
50% – 74.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
75% – 79.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
80% – 84.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
85% – 89.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
90% – 94.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
95% – 96.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%

Range of LTV ratios at origination*	Aggregate outstanding balance at origination (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
97%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
97%+	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* Excluding capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees.

The weighted average LTV ratio of the mortgage accounts (excluding any capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) at origination was [●]%. The highest LTV ratio of any mortgage account (excluding any capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) at origination was [●]% and the lowest was [●]%.

Cut-off date LTV ratios

The following table shows the range of LTV ratios, which express the outstanding balance of the aggregate of loans in a mortgage account (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the cut-off date divided by the indexed valuation of the property securing the loans in that mortgage account at the same date.

Range of LTV ratios as at the cut-off date*	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
0% – 24.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
25% – 49.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
50% – 74.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
75% – 79.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
80% – 84.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
85% – 89.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
90% – 94.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
95% – 96.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
97% – 99.99%	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
100%+	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* Including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees.

The weighted average LTV ratio of the mortgage accounts (including any capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the cut-off date was [●]%. The highest LTV ratio of any mortgage account (including any capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) was [●]% and the lowest was [●]%.

Geographical distribution

The following table shows the distribution of properties securing the loans throughout England, Wales and Scotland as at the cut-off date. No such properties are situated outside England, Wales or Scotland. The seller's lending criteria and current credit scoring tests do not take into account the geographical location of the property securing a loan.

Regions	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
London & South East	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Midlands & East Anglia	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
North	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
North West.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Scotland	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
South Wales & West.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Other*	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* Where the postal code for the relevant property has not yet been allocated or is not shown in the seller's records.

Seasoning of loans

The following table shows the number of months since the date of origination of the initial loan in a mortgage account. The ages (but not the balances) of the loans in this table have been forecast forward to the expected closing date of [●] for the purpose of calculating the seasoning.

Forecasted age of loans in months as at expected closing date	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut- off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
<6.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
6 to <12	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
12 to <18	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
18 to <24	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
24 to <30	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
30 to <36	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
36 to <42	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
42 to <48	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
48 to <54	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
54 to <60	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
60 to <66	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
66 to <72	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
72+	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

The forecasted maximum, minimum and weighted average seasoning of loans as at [●] will be [●], [●] and [●] months, respectively.

Years to maturity of loans

The following table shows the number of remaining years of the term of the initial loan in a mortgage account as at the cut-off date.

Years to maturity	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut- off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
<5.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%

5 to <10	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
10 to <15	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
15 to <20	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
20 to <25	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
25 to <30	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
30 +	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

The maximum, minimum and weighted average remaining term of the loans as at the cut-off date was [●], [●] and [●] years, respectively.

Purpose of loan

The following table shows whether the purpose of the initial loan in a mortgage account on origination was to finance the purchase of a new property or to remortgage a property already owned by the borrower.

<u>Use of proceeds</u>	<u>Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Number of mortgage accounts</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Purchase	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Remortgage.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

As at the cut-off date, the weighted average balance of loans used to finance the purchase of a new property was £[●] and the weighted average balance of loans used to remortgage a property already owned by the borrower was £[●].

Property type

The following table shows the types of properties to which the mortgage accounts relate.

<u>Property type</u>	<u>Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Number of mortgage accounts</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Detached	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Semi-detached.....	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Terraced	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Other*	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* Primarily flats or maisonettes.

As at the cut-off date, the weighted average balance of loans secured by detached, semi-detached and terraced was £[●], £[●] and £[●], respectively.

Origination channel

The following table shows the origination channel for the initial loan in a mortgage account.

<u>Origination channel</u>	<u>Aggregate outstanding balance as</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Number of mortgage accounts</u>	<u>% of total</u>
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	at the cut-off date (£)			
Direct origination	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Intermediaries	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Other channels	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

The direct origination includes Halifax estate agency branches, direct internet applications and telephone sales.

As at the cut-off date, the weighted average balance of loans originated through direct origination, intermediaries and other channels was £[●], £[●] and £[●], respectively.

Repayment terms

The following table shows the repayment terms for the loans in the mortgage accounts as at the cut-off date. Where any loan in a mortgage account is interest-only, then that entire mortgage account is classified as interest-only.

Repayment terms	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Repayment	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Interest-only	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

As at the cut-off date, the weighted average balance of repayment loans and interest-only loans was £[●] and £[●], respectively.

Payment methods

The following table shows the payment methods for the mortgage accounts as at the cut-off date.

Payment method	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Halifax payment plan	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Direct debit	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Other*	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

* External standing orders, internal standing orders and payments made at Halifax branches.

The following three tables have been calculated on the basis of the type of loan applicable to each mortgage account's primary product holding. In addition to the primary product holding, a mortgage account may have other active product holdings, which may or may not be of the same type as the primary product holding.

Distribution of types of loans

The following table shows the distribution of types of loans as at the cut-off date.

Type of loan	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Discounted variable rate loans	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Fixed rate loans	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Tracker rate loans	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Standard variable rate loans	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
<i>of which Flexible Loans</i>	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%

Distribution of fixed rate loans

The following tables show the distribution of fixed rate loans by their fixed rate of interest as at such date and the year in which the loans cease to bear a fixed rate of interest and instead bear a floating rate of interest.

Fixed rate loans remain at the relevant fixed rate for a period of time as specified in the offer conditions, after which they move to a variable base rate or some other rate as specified in the offer conditions.

Fixed rate %	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total fixed rate holdings
[●] – [●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●] – [●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●] – [●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●] – [●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●] – [●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

Year in which current fixed rate period ends	Aggregate outstanding balance as at the cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total fixed rate holdings
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
[●]	£[●]	[●]%	[●]	[●]%
Totals	£[●]	100.00%	[●]	100.00%

MIG policies

The following table shows the percentage of mortgage accounts as at the cut-off date the initial loans under which were subject to MIG policies arranged at the time the loan was originated.

	Aggregate outstanding balance as at	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total

	the cut-off date (£)			
MIG policy	<u>£[●]</u>	[●]%	[●]	[●]%

Payment rate analysis

The following table shows the annualised payment rate for the most recent one-month, three-month and 12-month period for the mortgage accounts in the portfolio.

As of month-end	one-month annualised	three-month annualised	12-month annualised
[●]	[●]%	[●]%	[●]%

In the table above,

- one-month annualised CPR is calculated as $1 - ((1 - R) ^ 12)$,
- three-month annualised CPR is calculated as the average of the one-month annualised CPR for the most recent three months, and
- 12-month annualised CPR is calculated as the average of the one-month annualised CPR for the most recent 12 months,

where in each case R is (i) total principal receipts received plus the principal balance of loans repurchased by the seller (primarily due to further advances) during the relevant period, divided by (ii) the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio as at the start of that period.

Delinquency and loss experience of the portfolio (including loans which previously formed part of the portfolio)

Since the establishment of the mortgages trust, total losses on loans in the portfolio (including loans which previously formed part of the portfolio) were £[●] as at the cut-off date.

The following table summarises loans in arrears and repossession experience for loans in the portfolio (including loans which previously formed part of the portfolio) as at the cut-off date. The seller will represent and warrant on the closing date that no loan to be transferred to the mortgages trust on the closing date will have experienced any arrears in the prior 12 months. All of the loans in the table were originated by Halifax [or by Bank of Scotland under the "Halifax" brand]. Bank of Scotland services all of the Halifax loans.

Bank of Scotland identifies a loan as being in arrears where an amount equal to or greater than a full month's contractual payment is past its due date. Bank of Scotland does not define a loan as defaulted at any particular delinquency level, but rather at the time it takes the related property into possession. Bank of Scotland does not write off a loan as uncollectible until it disposes of the property relating to that loan following default.

Loans in the portfolio (including loans which previously formed part of the portfolio) as at the cut-off date

	<u>31 Jan [●]</u>	<u>31 Jan [●]</u>	<u>31 Jan [●]</u>	<u>31 Jan [●]</u>	<u>31 Jan [●]</u>
Outstanding balance (£).....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Number of loans outstanding ..	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Outstanding balance of loans in arrears (£)					
1 – <2 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
2 – <3 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
3 – <6 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
6 – <12 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
12+ months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total outstanding balance of loans in arrears	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Total outstanding balance of loans in arrears as % of the outstanding balance.....	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Outstanding balance of loans relating to properties in Possession	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Outstanding balance of loans relating to properties sold during the period ⁽¹⁾	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Net loss on sales of all repossessed properties ⁽²⁾	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Ratio of aggregate net losses to aggregate outstanding Balance of loans	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Average net loss on all properties sold	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Number of loans outstanding in arrears					
1 – <2 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
2 – <3 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
3 – <6 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
6 – <12 months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
12+ months.....	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total number of loans outstanding in arrears	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Total number of loans outstanding in arrears as % of the number of loans Outstanding	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Number of properties in Possession	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>
Number of properties sold during the period.....	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>	<u>[●]</u>

(1) Properties sold may relate to properties taken into possession in prior periods.
(2) Net loss is net of recoveries in the current period on properties sold in prior periods.

There can be no assurance that the arrears experience with respect to the loans comprising the portfolio in the future will correspond to the experience of the portfolio as set forth in the foregoing table. If the

property market experiences a further decline in property values so that the value of the properties in the portfolio falls or (in the case of properties which are currently below the principal balance of the relevant loan) remains, below the principal balances of the loans, the actual rates of arrears and losses could be significantly higher than those previously experienced, as borrowers may no longer be able to refinance their loans or sell their properties and move to more affordable properties. In addition, other adverse economic conditions, whether or not they affect property values, may nonetheless affect the timely payment by borrowers of principal and interest and, accordingly, the rates of arrears and losses with respect to the loans in the portfolio. Noteholders should observe that the United Kingdom experienced relatively low and stable interest rates during the periods covered in the preceding table. If interest rates were to rise, it is likely that the rate of arrears would rise.

In the late 1980s house prices rose substantially faster than inflation as housing turnover increased to record levels. This was at a time when the economy grew rapidly, which led to falling unemployment and relatively high rates of real income growth. These fed into higher demand for housing, and house prices rose rapidly. Demand was further increased by changes in taxation legislation with regard to tax relief on mortgage payments in 1988. When monetary policy was subsequently tightened (in terms of both “locking in” sterling to the European Exchange Rate Mechanism and higher interest rates), the pace of economic activity first slowed and then turned into recession. Rising unemployment combined with high interest rates led to a fall in housing demand and increased default rates and repossessions. The ability of borrowers to refinance was limited as house prices began to fall and many were in a position of negative equity (borrowings greater than the resale value of the property) in relation to their mortgages.

The level of mortgage arrears on the Halifax loans reduced following the recession in the United Kingdom in the early nineties. The introduction of the scorecard in judging applications – and thus reducing discretion helped to keep the arrears level low, as did a healthy economic climate and low interest rates.

House price inflation has indirectly contributed to the improved arrears situation by enabling borrowers to sell at a profit if they encounter financial hardship.

The dislocation of financial markets in 2007 led to supply issues in the housing finance market while falling house prices and consumer confidence reduced demand for property. This has resulted in a reduced volume of gross and net lending in 2008 and 2009 compared to more recent previous years. Whilst the economy has slowed and unemployment has risen, interest rates have fallen to historically low levels, easing mortgage affordability. This easing of mortgage affordability combined with the use of the scorecard, referred to above, has meant that current arrears levels have not risen to the levels experienced in the early nineties.

Bank of Scotland regularly reviews its lending policies in the light of prevailing market conditions and reviews actions so as to mitigate possible problems. The performance of new business and the arrears profiles are continuously monitored in monthly reports. Any deterioration of the arrears level is investigated and the internal procedures are reviewed if necessary.

Characteristics of the United Kingdom residential mortgage market

The UK housing market is primarily one of owner-occupied housing, with the remainder in some form of public, private landlord or social ownership. The mortgage market, whereby loans are provided for the purchase of a property and secured on that property, is the primary source of household borrowings in the United Kingdom.

Set out in the following tables are certain characteristics of the United Kingdom mortgage market.

Industry CPR rates

In the following tables, quarterly industry constant repayment rate (**industry CPR**) data was calculated by dividing the amount of scheduled and unscheduled repayments of mortgages made by building societies in a quarter by the quarterly balance of mortgages outstanding for building societies in the United Kingdom. These quarterly repayment rates were then annualised using standard methodology.

Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	12- month rolling average (%)	Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	12-month rolling average (%)
March 1988.....	13.55	15.35	June 1988.....	16.03	15.64
September 1988.....	18.23	16.00	December 1988.....	12.60	15.10
March 1989.....	8.85	13.93	June 1989.....	13.04	13.18
September 1989.....	11.53	11.51	December 1989.....	10.38	10.95
March 1990.....	8.91	10.96	June 1990.....	9.37	10.05
September 1990.....	9.66	9.58	December 1990.....	10.58	9.63
March 1991.....	9.07	9.67	June 1991.....	10.69	10.00
September 1991.....	11.57	10.48	December 1991.....	10.24	10.39
March 1992.....	9.14	10.41	June 1992.....	9.12	10.02
September 1992.....	9.75	9.56	December 1992.....	7.96	8.99
March 1993.....	8.53	8.84	June 1993.....	9.97	9.05
September 1993.....	10.65	9.28	December 1993.....	10.01	9.79
March 1994.....	8.97	9.90	June 1994.....	10.48	10.03
September 1994.....	11.05	10.13	December 1994.....	10.68	10.29
March 1995.....	9.15	10.34	June 1995.....	10.51	10.35
September 1995.....	11.76	10.53	December 1995.....	11.61	10.76
March 1996.....	10.14	11.00	June 1996.....	11.32	11.21
September 1996.....	13.20	11.57	December 1996.....	12.58	11.81
March 1997.....	9.75	11.71	June 1997.....	15.05	12.65
September 1997.....	12.18	12.39	December 1997.....	11.17	12.04
March 1998.....	10.16	12.14	June 1998.....	12.05	11.39
September 1998.....	13.79	11.79	December 1998.....	13.44	12.36
March 1999.....	11.14	12.60	June 1999.....	14.39	13.19
September 1999.....	15.59	13.64	December 1999.....	14.94	14.02
March 2000.....	13.82	14.69	June 2000.....	13.86	14.55
September 2000.....	14.89	14.38	December 2000.....	15.55	14.53
March 2001.....	15.47	14.94	June 2001.....	17.36	15.81
September 2001.....	19.12	16.87	December 2001.....	19.01	17.74
March 2002.....	18.68	18.54	June 2002.....	19.88	19.17
September 2002.....	22.40	19.99	December 2002.....	22.16	20.78
March 2003.....	19.51	20.99	June 2003.....	20.18	21.06
September 2003.....	21.65	20.88	December 2003.....	21.33	20.67
March 2004.....	19.90	20.77	June 2004.....	21.42	21.07

Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	12- month rolling average (%)	Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	12-month rolling average (%)
September 2004	21.41	21.01	December 2004.....	18.71	20.36
March 2005.....	17.76	19.83	June 2005.....	17.75	18.91
September 2005	20.24	18.62	December 2005.....	20.36	19.03
March 2006.....	19.65	19.50	June 2006.....	19.37	19.90
September 2006	21.25	20.16	December 2006.....	21.07	20.34
March 2007.....	19.57	20.32	June 2007.....	19.25	20.29
September 2007	21.22	20.28	December 2007.....	18.63	19.67
March 2008.....	14.99	18.52	June 2008.....	16.79	17.91
September 2008	15.63	16.51	December 2008.....	12.26	14.92
March 2009.....	11.66	14.08	June 2009	12.29	12.96

Source of repayment and outstanding mortgage information: Council of Mortgage Lenders and Bank of England

You should note that the CPR table above presents the historical CPR experience only of building societies in the United Kingdom. During the late 1990s, a number of former building societies (including the seller) converted stock to form UK banks and the CPR experience of these banks is therefore not included in the foregoing building society CPR data.

Repossession rate

The table below sets out the repossession rate of residential properties in the United Kingdom since 1985.

Year	Repossessions (%)	Year	Repossessions (%)	Year	Repossessions (%)
1985	0.25	1994	0.47	2003.....	0.07
1986	0.30	1995	0.47	2004.....	0.07
1987	0.32	1996	0.40	2005.....	0.12
1988	0.22	1997	0.31	2006.....	0.18
1989	0.17	1998	0.31	2007.....	0.22
1990	0.47	1999	0.27	2008.....	0.34
1991	0.77	2000	0.20		
1992	0.69	2001	0.16		
1993	0.58	2002	0.11		

Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders

House price to earnings ratio

The following table shows the ratio for each year of the average annual value of houses compared to the average annual salary in the United Kingdom. The average annual earnings figures are constructed using the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings referring to median gross weekly earnings in April of each year for those male employees whose earnings were not affected by their absence from work. While this is a good indication of house affordability, it does not take into account the fact that the majority of households have more than one income to support a mortgage loan.

Year	House Price to Earnings Ratio	Year	House Price to Earnings Ratio
1994	4.56	2002	6.78
1995	4.48	2003	7.26
1996	4.53	2004	7.72

1997	4.82	2005	7.89
1998	5.13	2006	7.95
1999	5.43	2007	8.59
2000	5.91	2008	8.26
2001	6.00		

Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders

House prices and incomes vary throughout England, Wales and Scotland. The table below summarises the average house price and the average income for each region for the year ended [●] in order to produce a house price to earnings ratio for each region.

Regions	Average earnings (£ per annum)*	House Price(£)**	Price/earnings ratio
North	[●]	[●]	[●]
North West.....	[●]	[●]	[●]
Yorkshire & Humberside	[●]	[●]	[●]
East Midlands	[●]	[●]	[●]
West Midlands	[●]	[●]	[●]
East Anglia	[●]	[●]	[●]
London	[●]	[●]	[●]
South East.....	[●]	[●]	[●]
South West.....	[●]	[●]	[●]
Wales	[●]	[●]	[●]
Scotland	[●]	[●]	[●]

* Average recorded income of borrowers.

** Simple average house price.

Source: www.communities.gov.uk/[●]

House price index

UK residential property prices, as measured by the Nationwide House Price Index and Halifax Price Index (collectively the **Housing Indices**), have generally followed the UK Retail Price Index over an extended period. (Nationwide is a UK building society and "Halifax" is a brand name of Bank of Scotland, a UK bank.)

The UK housing market has been through various economic cycles in the recent past, with large year-to-year increases in the Housing Indices occurring in the late 1980s and large decreases occurring in the early 1990s.

Quarter	Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index		Halifax House Price Index	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
March 1988.....	103.7	3.3	90.0	9.8	167.0	16.0
June 1988.....	106.2	4.1	97.6	12.9	179.4	20.1
September 1988	107.7	5.3	108.4	20.2	197.4	26.5
December 1988	109.9	6.3	114.2	25.5	211.8	29.3
March 1989.....	111.7	7.4	118.8	27.8	220.7	27.9
June 1989.....	114.9	7.9	124.2	24.1	226.1	23.1
September 1989	116.0	7.4	125.2	14.4	225.5	13.3
December 1989	118.3	7.4	122.7	7.2	222.5	4.9
March 1990.....	120.4	7.5	118.9	0.1	223.7	1.4
June 1990.....	126.0	9.2	117.7	(5.4)	223.3	(1.2)
September 1990	128.1	9.9	114.2	(9.2)	222.7	(1.2)

Quarter	Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index		Halifax House Price Index	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
		annual change		annual change		annual change
December 1990	130.1	9.5	109.6	(11.3)	223.0	0.2
March 1991.....	130.8	8.3	108.8	(8.9)	223.1	(0.3)
June 1991.....	133.6	5.9	110.6	(6.3)	221.9	(0.6)
September 1991	134.2	4.7	109.5	(4.2)	219.5	(1.4)
December 1991	135.5	4.1	107.0	(2.4)	217.7	(2.4)
March 1992.....	136.2	4.0	104.1	(4.4)	213.2	(4.5)
June 1992.....	139.1	4.0	105.1	(5.1)	208.8	(6.1)
September 1992	139.0	3.5	104.2	(5.0)	206.9	(5.9)
December 1992	139.6	3.0	100.1	(6.7)	199.5	(8.7)
March 1993.....	138.7	1.8	100.0	(4.0)	199.6	(6.6)
June 1993.....	140.9	1.3	103.6	(1.4)	201.7	(3.5)
September 1993	141.3	1.6	103.2	(1.0)	202.6	(2.1)
December 1993	141.8	1.6	101.8	1.7	203.5	2.0
March 1994.....	142.0	2.4	102.4	2.4	204.6	2.5
June 1994.....	144.5	2.5	102.5	(1.1)	202.9	0.6
September 1994	144.6	2.3	103.2	0.0	202.7	0.0
December 1994	145.5	2.6	104.0	2.1	201.9	(0.8)
March 1995.....	146.8	3.3	101.9	(0.5)	201.8	(1.4)
June 1995.....	149.5	3.4	103.0	0.5	199.3	(1.8)
September 1995	149.9	3.6	102.4	(0.8)	197.8	(2.4)
December 1995	150.1	3.1	101.6	(2.3)	199.2	(1.3)
March 1996.....	150.9	2.8	102.5	0.6	202.1	0.1
June 1996.....	152.8	2.2	105.8	2.7	206.7	3.6
September 1996	153.1	2.1	107.7	5.1	208.8	5.4
December 1996	154.0	2.6	110.1	8.0	213.9	7.1
March 1997.....	154.9	2.6	111.3	8.3	216.7	7.0
June 1997.....	156.9	2.6	116.5	9.6	220.2	6.3
September 1997	158.4	3.4	121.2	11.8	222.6	6.4
December 1997	159.7	3.6	123.3	11.4	225.4	5.2
March 1998.....	160.2	3.4	125.5	12.0	228.4	5.3
June 1998.....	163.2	3.9	130.1	11.0	232.1	5.3
September 1998	163.7	3.3	132.4	8.8	234.8	5.3
December 1998	164.4	2.9	132.3	7.0	237.2	5.1
March 1999.....	163.7	2.2	134.6	7.0	238.6	4.4
June 1999.....	165.5	1.4	139.7	7.1	245.5	5.6
September 1999	165.6	1.2	144.4	8.6	255.5	8.4
December 1999	166.8	1.4	148.9	11.8	264.1	10.7
March 2000.....	167.5	2.3	155.0	14.1	273.1	13.5
June 2000.....	170.6	3.0	162.0	14.8	272.8	10.5
September 2000	170.9	3.2	161.5	11.2	275.9	7.7
December 2000	172.0	3.1	162.8	9.0	278.6	5.3
March 2001.....	171.8	2.5	167.5	7.8	281.7	3.1
June 2001.....	173.9	1.9	174.8	7.6	293.2	7.2
September 2001	174.0	1.8	181.6	11.8	302.4	9.2
December 2001	173.8	1.0	184.6	12.5	311.8	11.3
March 2002.....	173.9	1.2	190.2	12.7	327.3	15.0
June 2002.....	176.0	1.2	206.5	16.6	343.7	15.9
September 2002	176.6	1.5	221.1	19.7	366.1	19.1
December 2002	178.2	2.5	231.3	22.6	392.1	22.9

Quarter	Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index		Halifax House Price Index	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
		annual change		annual change		annual change
March 2003.....	179.2	3.0	239.3	22.9	403.8	21.0
June 2003.....	181.3	3.0	250.1	19.2	419.0	19.8
September 2003	181.8	2.9	258.9	15.8	434.5	17.1
December 2003	182.9	2.6	267.1	14.4	455.3	14.9
March 2004.....	183.8	2.5	277.3	14.8	480.3	17.3
June 2004.....	186.3	2.7	296.2	16.9	508.4	19.3
September 2004	187.4	3.0	306.2	16.8	522.0	18.3
December 2004	189.2	3.4	304.1	13.0	523.5	14.0
March 2005.....	189.7	3.2	304.8	9.4	526.9	9.3
June 2005.....	191.9	3.0	314.2	5.9	526.8	3.6
September 2005	192.6	2.7	314.4	2.7	537.7	3.0
December 2005	193.7	2.4	314.0	3.2	550.3	5.0
March 2006.....	194.2	2.3	319.8	4.8	560.4	6.2
June 2006.....	197.6	2.9	329.2	4.7	574.9	8.7
September 2006	199.3	3.4	336.1	6.6	581.7	7.9
December 2006	201.4	3.9	343.2	8.9	606.0	9.6
March 2007.....	203.0	4.4	350.2	9.1	623.5	10.7
June 2007.....	206.3	4.3	362.7	9.7	639.4	10.6
September 2007.....	207.1	3.8	367.3	8.9	646.5	10.6
December 2007	209.8	4.1	367.0	6.7	638.8	5.3
March 2008.....	211.1	3.9	357.8	2.1	630.2	1.0
June 2008.....	215.3	4.3	348.1	(4.1)	597.9	(6.8)
September 2008	217.4	4.9	329.5	(10.9)	564.6	(13.5)
December 2008	215.5	2.7	312.9	(16.0)	535.4	(17.9)
March 2009.....	210.9	(0.1)	298.7	(18.1)	517.9	(19.6)
June 2009.....	212.6	(1.3)	307.3	(12.5)	507.9	(16.3)

Source: Office for National Statistics, Nationwide Building Society and HBOS plc, respectively.

The percentage annual change in the table above is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$LN(x/y)$ where x is equal to the current quarter's index value and y is equal to the index value of the previous year's corresponding quarter.

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Static Pool Data

This annex sets out, to the extent material, certain static pool information with respect to the loans in the mortgages trust.

One of the characteristics of the mortgages trust is that the seller is able to sell more loans to the mortgages trustee over time, whether in connection with an issuance of notes by the issuing entity, any new Funding 2 issuing entity or any Funding 1 issuing entity or in order to maintain the minimum seller share. To aid in understanding changes to the mortgages trust over time, the following table sets out information relating to each sale of loans by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Balance of loans substituted or sold</u>	<u>Number of loans substituted or sold</u>	<u>In connection with previous issue by</u>
June 2002.....	£10,117,255,819	173,505	Permanent Financing (No. 1) PLC (in liquidation)
November 2002	£898,016,408	16,209	N/A
January 2003.....	£894,475,758	16,835	N/A
March 2003.....	£10,538,839,220	186,140	Permanent Financing (No. 2) PLC
June 2003.....	£1,576,963,369	25,652	N/A
September 2003	£1,688,468,552	23,426	N/A
October 2003.....	£2,735,667,398	37,770	N/A
January 2004	£2,670,143,154	35,418	N/A
March 2004.....	£9,376,972,811	134,716	Permanent Financing (No. 4) PLC
July 2004	£3,698,396,657	48,652	N/A
November 2004	£9,582,315,930	104,569	Permanent Financing (No. 6) PLC
March 2005.....	£6,625,343,617	70,542	Permanent Financing (No. 7) PLC
June 2005.....	£9,483,670,772	101,317	Permanent Financing (No. 8) PLC
December 2005	£5,786,749,656	65,460	N/A
March 2006.....	£9,637,574,095	101,599	Permanent Financing (No. 9) PLC
October 2006.....	£8,838,288,141	86,769	Permanent Master Issuer 2006-1 Notes
December 2006	£6,373,073,080	60,773	N/A
July 2007	£5,691,369,649	51,310	N/A
November 2007	£8,686,106,961	70,107	N/A
April 2008	£5,919,444,424	45,479	N/A
January 2009.....	£2,997,445,751	23,102	N/A
September 2009	£5,004,406,381	43,970	N/A

The sale of new loans by the seller to the mortgages trustee is subject to conditions, including ones required by the rating agencies, designed to maintain certain credit-related and other characteristics of the mortgages trust. These include limits on loans in arrears in the mortgages trust at the time of sale, limits on the aggregate balance of loans sold, limits on changes in the weighted average foreclosure frequency (**WAFF**) and the weighted average loss severity (**WALS**), minimum yield for the loans in the mortgages trust after the sale, the Fitch portfolio tests and maximum LTV for the loans in the mortgages trust after the sale. See a description of these conditions in “**Sale of the loans and their related security — Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**” in the base prospectus.

The following tables show, for each of the last five years of origination, the distribution of loans in the mortgages trust originated in that year by delinquency category as at each year-end starting in 2004, when the mortgages trust was established.

Portfolio arrears by year of origination

Loans originated in 2004 as at each specified date

	31 December 2004				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month.....	47,273	£4,349,384,125.53	98.97%	98.86%	144,025	£13,394,350,935.59	98.11%	97.88%	115,054	£9,985,105,548.39	97.38%	96.78%	81,120	£6,695,420,553.31	96.57%	95.52%
1 – < 2 months.....	415	£41,574,042.02	0.87%	0.94%	1,613	£166,716,327.95	1.10%	1.22%	1,414	£144,016,474.42	1.20%	1.40%	1,156	£121,264,915.31	1.38%	1.73%
2 – < 3 months.....	50	£5,904,471.66	0.10%	0.13%	520	£53,715,820.69	0.35%	0.39%	498	£51,344,871.66	0.42%	0.50%	466	£50,120,667.10	0.55%	0.72%
3 – < 6 months.....	25	£2,323,075.30	0.05%	0.05%	467	£49,782,391.43	0.32%	0.36%	675	£75,827,301.02	0.57%	0.73%	626	£66,783,120.37	0.75%	0.95%
6 – < 12 months.....	3	£385,070.08	0.01%	0.01%	161	£18,535,619.02	0.11%	0.14%	418	£47,464,625.75	0.35%	0.46%	432	£49,160,319.50	0.51%	0.70%
12+ months.....	1	£5,645.80	0.00%	0.00%	11	£1,389,217.86	0.01%	0.01%	94	£14,012,620.43	0.08%	0.14%	203	£26,900,590.08	0.24%	0.38%
Total.....	47,767	£4,399,576,430.39	100.00%	100.00%	146,797	£13,684,490,312.54	100.00%	100.00%	118,153	£10,317,771,441.67	100.00%	100.00%	84,003	£7,009,650,165.67	100.00%	100.00%

31 December 2008				
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month.....	68,816	£5,550,802,878.51	96.02%	94.59%
1 – < 2 months.....	1,069	£110,140,326.70	1.49%	1.88%
2 – < 3 months.....	470	£50,991,741.77	0.66%	0.87%
3 – < 6 months.....	607	£67,525,623.04	0.85%	1.15%
6 – < 12 months.....	507	£62,573,391.82	0.71%	1.07%
12+ months.....	200	£26,291,078.66	0.28%	0.45%
Total.....	71,669	£5,868,325,040.50	100.00%	100.00%

**Loans originated in 2005
as at each specified date**

	31 December 2004				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month.....					41,324	£3,853,299,928.89	98.93%	98.73%	117,402	£11,777,961,985.89	98.79%	98.67%	71,349	£6,743,950,599.09	97.23%	96.70%
1 - < 2 months.....					333	£36,743,353.97	0.80%	0.94%	767	£84,525,416.88	0.65%	0.71%	892	£100,267,637.68	1.22%	1.44%
2 - < 3 months.....					65	£6,592,397.35	0.16%	0.17%	231	£23,516,928.73	0.19%	0.20%	502	£60,500,157.75	0.52%	0.56%
3 - < 6 months.....					45	£5,764,591.80	0.11%	0.15%	277	£30,603,318.38	0.23%	0.26%	415	£46,175,852.00	0.57%	0.66%
6 - < 12 months.....					6	£549,023.66	0.01%	0.01%	139	£16,491,054.25	0.12%	0.14%	288	£33,976,110.71	0.39%	0.49%
12+ months.....																
Total.....					41,773	£3,902,949,295.67	100.00%	100.00%	118,843	£11,936,984,829.00	100.00%	100.00%	73,380	£6,974,148,900.95	100.00%	100.00%

	31 December 2008			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month.....	54,037	£4,840,202,563.35	96.04%	94.95%
1 - < 2 months.....	783	£85,996,465.96	1.39%	1.69%
2 - < 3 months.....	338	£39,076,709.13	0.60%	0.77%
3 - < 6 months.....	510	£60,226,760.13	0.91%	1.18%
6 - < 12 months.....	438	£51,847,367.15	0.78%	1.02%
12+ months.....	159	£20,441,642.37	0.28%	0.40%
Total.....	56,265	£5,097,791,508.09	100.00%	100.00%

**Loans originated in 2006
as at each specified date**

	31 December 2004				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month									73,306	£8,195,375,388.54	99.66%	99.67%	95,117	£10,733,351,277.61	99.12%	99.07%
1 - < 2 months.....									25	£2,816,012.64	0.03%	0.03%	502	£60,500,157.75	0.52%	0.56%
2 - < 3 months.....									25	£2,816,012.64	0.03%	0.03%	128	£15,580,802.96	0.13%	0.14%
3 - < 6 months.....									15	£1,413,844.40	0.02%	0.02%	150	£16,529,281.60	0.16%	0.15%
6 - < 12 months.....									-	-	-	-	58	£6,940,263.24	0.06%	0.06%
12+ months.....									-	-	-	-	5	£1,114,643.27	0.01%	0.01%
Total.....									73,554	£8,222,454,279.66	100.00%	100.00%	95,960	£10,834,016,426.43	100.00%	100.00%
31 December 2008																
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance												
< 1 month	59,552	£6,271,601,231.58	97.49%	97.16%												
1 - < 2 months.....	706	£84,204,495.45	1.16%	1.30%												
2 - < 3 months.....	258	£31,101,645.89	0.42%	0.48%												
3 - < 6 months.....	299	£35,602,585.18	0.49%	0.55%												
6 - < 12 months.....	224	£26,689,519.08	0.37%	0.41%												
12+ months.....	49	£5,781,581.03	0.08%	0.09%												
Total.....	61,088	£6,454,981,058.21	100.00%	100.00%												

**Loans originated in 2007
as at each specified date**

	31 December 2004				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	number	balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month	69,932	£9,426,481,992.77	98.54%	98.48%									49,637	£6,671,230,039.34	99.46%	99.47%
1 - < 2 months	580	£81,680,656.44	0.82%	0.85%									204	£28,036,008.75	0.41%	0.42%
2 - < 6 months	166	£22,367,569.93	0.23%	0.23%									46	£5,857,038.49	0.09%	0.09%
6 - < 12 months	189	£28,091,104.81	0.27%	0.29%									19	£1,826,236.28	0.04%	0.03%
12+ months	93	£11,933,498.47	0.13%	0.12%									1	£51,545.27	0.00%	0.00%
Total	70,909	£9,728,572,403,101.38	100.00%	100.00%									49,907	£6,707,000,868.10	100.00%	100.00%

**Loans originated in 2008
as at each specified date**

	31 December 2008				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month	3,982	£537,263,387.00	98.39%	98.18%												
1 = < 2 months	42	£6,773,637.63	1.04%	1.24%												
2 = < 3 months	9	£1,213,738.64	0.22%	0.22%												
3 = < 6 months	12	£1,724,138.00	0.30%	0.32%												
6 = < 12 months	2	£234,712.46	0.05%	0.04%												
12+ months																
Total	4,047	£547,209,613.73	100.00%	100.00%												

**All loans in the mortgages trust
as at each specified date**

	31 December 2004				31 December 2005				31 December 2006				31 December 2007			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month	488,649	£31,368,892,016.92	98.59%	98.37%	557,786	£39,181,203,470.58	97.98%	97.46%	618,083	£47,445,892,789.31	96.24%	97.86%	551,598	£44,556,244,768.94	97.90%	97.50%
1 – < 2 months	4,652	£360,290,493.80	0.94%	1.13%	6,287	£558,426,731.49	1.10%	1.39%	5,138	£463,210,363.13	0.62%	0.96%	5,278	£505,757,502.62	0.94%	1.11%
2 – < 3 months	965	£70,122,158.39	0.19%	0.22%	1,896	£169,271,228.32	0.33%	0.42%	1,678	£151,249,768.79	0.27%	0.31%	1,902	£183,445,192.91	0.34%	0.40%
3 – < 6 months	942	£62,444,502.74	0.19%	0.20%	2,109	£185,240,926.43	0.37%	0.46%	2,256	£217,181,379.81	0.36%	0.45%	2,335	£218,802,589.38	0.41%	0.48%
6 – < 12 months	368	£24,281,457.21	0.07%	0.08%	1,018	£92,804,452.17	0.18%	0.23%	1,521	£149,064,273.65	0.24%	0.31%	1,647	£162,713,477.08	0.29%	0.36%
12+ months	58	£3,091,608.81	0.01%	0.01%	214	£15,933,376.31	0.04%	0.04%	511	£56,123,962.66	0.08%	0.12%	663	£72,830,463.34	0.12%	0.16%
Total	495,634	£31,889,122,237.87	100.00%	100.00%	569,310	£40,202,880,185.30	100.00%	100.00%	629,187	£48,482,722,537.35	100.00%	100.00%	563,423	£45,699,793,994.27	100.00%	100.00%

	31 December 2008			
	Number	Principal balance	% by number	% by balance
< 1 month	466,416	£37,224,032,569.02	97.19%	96.42%
1 – < 2 months	5,559	£549,662,047.43	1.16%	1.42%
2 – < 3 months	2,151	£220,796,709.79	0.45%	0.57%
3 – < 6 months	2,833	£294,194,575.89	0.59%	0.76%
6 – < 12 months	2,137	£227,390,850.24	0.45%	0.59%
12+ months	803	£89,085,851.36	0.17%	0.23%
Total	479,899	£38,605,162,603.73	100.00%	100.00%

[Listing and admission to trading application]

These Final Terms comprise the Final Terms required for issue and admission to listing on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and admission to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market pursuant to the Mortgage Backed Note Programme of Permanent Master Issuer plc.

Responsibility

The issuing entity accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms. [(*relevant third party information*) has been extracted from (*specify source*). The issuing entity confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by (*specify source*) no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

Signed on behalf of the issuing entity:

By:

Duly authorised

[END OF FINAL TERMS]

Terms and conditions of the notes

The following are the terms and conditions (the **Conditions**, and any reference to a **Condition** shall be construed accordingly) of each Series and Class of the Notes in the form (subject to amendment) which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note and each Definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by Permanent Master Issuer plc (referred to in the Base Prospectus as the **Master Issuer** or the **issuing entity**) and the relevant Dealer(s) and/or Manager(s) at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such Definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Conditions. The Final Terms in relation to the relevant Series and Class of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Conditions, replace or modify these Conditions for the purpose of such Series and Class of Notes. The applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and each Definitive Note.

The Notes are constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed. The security for the Notes is created pursuant to, and on the terms set out in, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge. By the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement, provision is made for, *inter alia*, the payment of principal and interest in respect of the Notes.

References herein to the **Notes** shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be references to all the Notes issued by the Master Issuer and constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed and shall mean:

- (a) in relation to any Notes of a Series and Class represented by a Global Note or Global Notes, units of the lowest Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency in each case of such Series and Class;
- (b) any Global Note; and
- (c) any Definitive Note issued in exchange for a Global Note.

Notes constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed are issued in series (each a **Series**) and each Series comprises one or more classes of Notes (each a **Class**). Each Series and Class of Notes is subject to the applicable Final Terms. The Final Terms in relation to each Series and Class of Notes (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, such Series and Class of Notes and will supplement these Conditions in respect of such Series and Class of Notes and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Conditions, replace or modify these Conditions for the purpose of such Series and Class of Notes. References to the **applicable Final Terms** are, in relation to a Series and Class of Notes, to the Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on such Series and Class of Notes.

The statements in these Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge and the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement.

Copies of the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge, the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement and each of the other Transaction Documents are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office of the Master Issuer, being 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom and the specified office for the time being of (a) the Principal Paying Agent, being at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom and (b) the US Paying Agent, being at 14th Floor, 388 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10013, United States. Copies of the Final Terms of each Series and Class of Notes are obtainable by Noteholders during normal business hours at the registered office of the Master Issuer and the specified office for the time being of (i) the Principal Paying Agent and (ii) the US Paying Agent and any Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity.

The Holders of any Series and Class of Notes are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of, and definitions contained or incorporated in, the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge, the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement,

each of the other Transaction Documents and the applicable Final Terms and to have notice of each other Final Terms relating to each other Series and Class of Notes.

A glossary of definitions appears in **Condition 19**.

References herein to the Class A Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders shall, in each case and unless specified otherwise, be references to the Holders of the Notes of all Series of the applicable Class.

References herein to the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class M Notes, the Class C Notes or the Class D Notes shall, in each case and unless specified otherwise, be references to the Notes of all Series of the applicable Class.

1. Form, Denomination, Register, Title and Transfers

1.1 Form and Denomination

The US Notes will initially be offered and sold pursuant to a registration statement filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The Reg S Notes will initially be offered and sold outside the United States to non-US persons pursuant to Reg S.

Each Series and Class of Notes will be issued in the Specified Currency and in the Specified Denomination.

Each Series and Class of US Notes will be initially represented by a US Global Note, which, in the aggregate, will represent the Principal Amount Outstanding from time to time of such Series and Class of US Notes. Each Series and Class of Reg S Notes will be initially represented by a Reg S Global Note which, in the aggregate, will represent the Principal Amount Outstanding from time to time of such Series and Class of the Reg S Notes.

Each Reg S Global Note will be deposited with, and registered in the name of a nominee of, a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Each US Global Note will be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other name as may be requested by an authorised representative of DTC) as nominee of, DTC. Each Global Note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded on the relevant Global Note and in the Register.

Each Series and Class of Notes may be Fixed Rate Notes, Floating Rate Notes, Zero Coupon Notes or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Each Series and Class of Notes may be Bullet Redemption Notes, Scheduled Redemption Notes, Pass-Through Notes or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Global Notes will be exchanged for notes in definitive registered form (**Definitive Notes**) only under certain limited circumstances (as described in the relevant Global Note). If Definitive Notes are issued, they will be serially numbered and issued in an aggregate principal amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Global Note and in registered form only.

The Reg S Notes (in either global or definitive form) will be issued in such denominations as specified in the applicable Final Terms, save that each Dollar Note will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, each Euro Note will be issued in minimum denominations of €50,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof and each Sterling Note will be issued in minimum denominations of £50,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof (provided that Notes issued with a maturity of less than one year will be issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 (or such equivalent amount)). No Note will be issued in a denomination of less than €50,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency).

In the case of a Series and Class of Notes with more than one Specified Denomination, Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of such Series and Class of another Specified Denomination.

1.2 Register

The Registrar will maintain the Register in respect of the Notes in accordance with the provisions of the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement. In these Conditions, the **Holder** of a Note means the person in whose name such Note is for the time being registered in the Register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof). A Note will be issued to each Noteholder in respect of its registered holding. Each Note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the Register.

1.3 Title

The Holder of each Note shall (to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law) be treated by the Master Issuer, the Note Trustee, the Master Issuer Security Trustee, the Agent Bank and any Agent as the absolute owner of such Note for all purposes (including the making of any payments) regardless of any notice of ownership, theft or loss or any trust or other interest therein or of any writing thereon (other than the endorsed form of transfer).

1.4 Transfers

Title to the Notes shall pass by and upon registration in the Register. Subject as provided otherwise in this **Condition 1.4**, a Note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant Note, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Transfer Agent, together with such evidence as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer; provided, however, that a Note may only be transferred in the minimum denominations specified in the applicable Final Terms. Where not all the Notes represented by the surrendered Note are the subject of the transfer, a new Note in respect of the balance of the Notes will be issued to the transferor.

Within five Business Days of such surrender of a Note, the Registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new Note of a like principal amount to the Notes transferred to each relevant Holder at its Specified Office or (as the case may be) the Specified Office of the Transfer Agent or (at the request and risk of any such relevant Holder) by uninsured first class mail (and by airmail if the Holder is overseas) to the address specified for such purpose by such relevant Holder.

The transfer of a Note will be effected without charge by the Registrar, but subject to payment of (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar may require for) any tax or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation to it.

Noteholders may not require transfers of Notes to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes.

All transfers of Notes and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Notes scheduled to the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Master Issuer with the prior written approval of the Note Trustee and the Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the Registrar to any Noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

The Notes are not issuable in bearer form.

2. Status, Priority and Security

2.1 Status

The Notes of each Series and Class are direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the Master Issuer.

Subject to the provisions of **Conditions 4** and **5** and subject to the other payment conditions set out in the applicable Final Terms and the other Transaction Documents:

- (a) the Class A Notes of each Series will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves and with the Class A Notes of each other Series but in priority to the Class B Notes, the Class M Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes of any Series;
- (b) the Class B Notes of each Series will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves and with the Class B Notes of each other Series but in priority to the Class M Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes of any Series;
- (c) the Class M Notes of each Series will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves and with the Class M Notes of each other Series but in priority to the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes of any Series;
- (d) the Class C Notes of each Series will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves and with the Class C Notes of each other Series but in priority to the Class D Notes of any Series; and
- (e) the Class D Notes of each Series will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves and with the Class D Notes of each other Series.

2.2 Conflict between the classes of Notes

The Master Issuer Trust Deed contains provisions requiring the Note Trustee to have regard to the interests of the Class A Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders equally as regards all powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions of the Note Trustee under these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents (except where expressly provided otherwise), but requiring the Note Trustee to have regard (except as expressly provided otherwise):

- (a) for so long as there are any Class A Notes outstanding, only to the interests of the Class A Noteholders if, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the Class A Noteholders and the interests of the Class B Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class M Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class C Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class D Noteholders;
- (b) subject to (a) above and for so long as there are any Class B Notes outstanding, only to the interests of the Class B Noteholders if, in the opinion of the Note Trustee there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the Class B Noteholders and the interest of the Class M Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class C Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class D Noteholders;
- (c) subject to (a) and (b) above and for so long as there are any Class M Notes outstanding, only to the interests of the Class M Noteholders if, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the Class M Noteholders and the interests of the Class C Noteholders and/or the interests of the Class D Noteholders; and
- (d) subject to (a), (b) above and (c) above and for so long as there are any Class C Notes outstanding, only to the interests of the Class C Noteholders if, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders.

The Master Issuer Trust Deed also contains provisions:

- (i) limiting the powers of the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders in each case, of any Series, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Note Trustee to take any action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the Class A Noteholders of that Series or of any other Series. Except in certain circumstances described in **Condition (11)**, the Master Issuer Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the Class A Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders in each case, of any Series, irrespective of the effect thereof on their respective interests;
- (ii) limiting the powers of the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders in each case, of any Series, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Note Trustee to take any action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the Class B Noteholders of that Series or of any other Series. Except in certain circumstances described above and in **Condition (11)**, the Master Issuer Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the Class B Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders, in each case, of any Series, irrespective of the effect thereof on their respective interests;
- (iii) limiting the powers of the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders in each case, of any Series, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Note Trustee to take any action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the Class M Noteholders of that Series or of any other Series. Except in certain circumstances described above and in **Condition (11)**, the Master Issuer Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the Class M Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders in each case, of any Series, irrespective of the effect thereof on their interests; and
- (iv) limiting the powers of the Class D Noteholders of any Series, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Note Trustee to take any action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the Class C Noteholders of that Series or of any other Series. Except in certain circumstances described above and in **Condition (11)**, the Master Issuer Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the Class C Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Class D Noteholders of any Series, irrespective of the effect thereof on their respective interests.

The Note Trustee shall be entitled to assume, for the purpose of exercising any right, power, trust, authority, duty or discretion under or in relation to these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents, without further investigation or inquiry, that such exercise will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders (or any Series and Class thereof), if each of the Rating Agencies rating the relevant Series and Class has confirmed in writing that the then current ratings of the applicable Series and Class of Notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such exercise.

2.3 Security

As security for, *inter alia*, the payment of all monies payable in respect of the Notes, the Master Issuer has entered into the Master Issuer Deed of Charge creating the Master Issuer Security in favour of the Master Issuer Security Trustee for itself and on trust for, *inter alios*, the Note Trustee and the Noteholders.

3. Covenants

Save with the prior written consent of the Note Trustee or unless provided in or contemplated under these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents to which the Master Issuer is a party, the Master Issuer shall not, so long as any Note remains outstanding:

3.1 Negative Pledge

create or permit to subsist any mortgage, standard security, pledge, lien, charge or other security interest whatsoever (unless arising by operation of law), upon the whole or any part of its assets (including any uncalled capital) or its undertakings, present or future except where the same is given in connection with the issue of a Series and Class of Notes or the advance of a Master Issuer Subordinated Loan;

3.2 Disposal of Assets

sell, assign, transfer, lend, lease or otherwise dispose of, or deal with, or grant any option or present or future right to acquire all or any of its properties, assets or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein or thereto or agree or attempt or purport to do any of the foregoing;

3.3 Equitable Interest

permit any person other than itself and the Master Issuer Security Trustee (as to itself and on behalf of the Master Issuer Secured Creditors) to have any equitable or beneficial interest in any of its assets or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein;

3.4 Bank Accounts

have an interest in any bank account, other than the Master Issuer Bank Accounts, except in connection with the issue of a Series where such bank account is immediately charged in favour of the Master Issuer Security Trustee pursuant to the Master Issuer Deed of Charge;

3.5 Restrictions on Activities

carry on any business other than as described in the Base Prospectus (as revised, supplemented and/or amended from time to time) relating to the issue of the Notes, the advancing of Loan Tranches under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement to Funding 2 and the related activities described therein or as contemplated in the Transaction Documents relating to the issue of the Notes and the advancing of Loan Tranches under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement to Funding 2;

3.6 Borrowings

incur any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any indebtedness or obligation of any person, except where the same is incurred or given or the Master Issuer becomes so obligated in connection with the issue of a Series and Class of Notes or the advance of a Master Issuer Subordinated Loan or a Master Issuer Start-Up Loan;

3.7 Merger

consolidate or merge with any other person or convey or transfer substantially all of its properties or assets to any other person;

3.8 Waiver or Consent

permit the validity or effectiveness of any of the Master Issuer Trust Deed or the Master Issuer Deed of Charge or the priority of the security interests created thereby to be amended, terminated, postponed, waived or discharged, or permit any other person whose obligations form part of the Master Issuer Security to be released from such obligations;

3.9 **Employees or premises**

have any employees or premises or subsidiaries;

3.10 **Dividends and Distributions**

pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders or issue any further shares or alter any rights attaching to its shares as at the date of the Master Issuer Deed of Charge;

3.11 **Purchase Notes**

purchase or otherwise acquire any Note or Notes; or

3.12 **United States activities**

engage in any activities in the United States (directly or through agents), or derive any income from United States sources as determined under United States income tax principles, or hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States as determined under United States income tax principles.

4. **Interest**

4.1 **Interest on Fixed Rate Notes**

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest payable, subject as provided in these Conditions, in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified for such Fixed Rate Note up to (and including) the Final Maturity Date.

Except as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable in respect of any Fixed Rate Note on each Interest Payment Date for a Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in these Conditions, **Fixed Interest Period** means the period from and including an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to but excluding the next (or the first) Interest Payment Date.

If interest is required to be calculated in respect of any Fixed Rate Note for a period other than a Fixed Interest Period, such interest shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms to the Principal Amount Outstanding on such Note, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention and (in the case of a Global Note) apportioning the resulting total between the Noteholders in respect thereof *pro rata* and *pari passu*.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for any Fixed Rate Note in accordance with this **Condition 4.1**:

- (a) if “Actual/Actual (ICMA)” is specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms:
 - (i) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date for such Fixed Rate Notes (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant Interest Payment Date (the **Accrual Period**) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (A) the number of days in such Determination Period and (B) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or

- (ii) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:
 - (A) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (B) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (I) the number of days in such Determination Period and (II) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
- (b) if “30/360” is specified for such Fixed Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date for such Fixed Rate Note (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant Interest Payment Date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months) divided by 360.

As used in these Conditions, **Determination Period** means each period from and including a Determination Date (as defined in the applicable Final Terms) to but excluding the next Determination Date (including where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date).

4.2 Interest on Floating Rate Notes

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Note bears interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified for such Floating Rate Note. Such interest will be payable in respect of each Floating Interest Period.

As used in these Conditions, **Floating Interest Period** means the period from and including an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to but excluding the next (or the first) Interest Payment Date.

If a Business Day Convention is specified for a Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which a Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (i) the “Following Business Day Convention”, the Interest Payment Date for such Floating Rate Note shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (ii) the “Modified Following Business Day Convention”, the Interest Payment Date for such Floating Rate Note shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (iii) the “Preceding Business Day Convention”, the Interest Payment Date for such Floating Rate Note shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Conditions, **Business Day** means a day which is both:

- (i) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London, New York and any Additional Business Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (ii) a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System (the **TARGET2 System**) is open; and
- (iii) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than sterling, US dollar or euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than London, New York and any Additional Business Centre).

(b) Rate of Interest

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of a Floating Rate Note will be determined in the manner specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms.

(i) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where "ISDA Determination" is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Floating Rate Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **ISDA Rate** for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Agent Bank or other person specified in the applicable Final Terms under an interest rate swap transaction if the Agent Bank or that other person were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (A) the Floating Rate Option is as specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms;
- (B) the Designated Maturity is the period specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (C) the relevant Reset Date is either (i) if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on LIBOR or EURIBOR for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period, or (ii) in any other case, as specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this subparagraph (i), **Floating Rate, Calculation Agent, Floating Rate Option, Designated Maturity and Reset Date** have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(ii) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where **Screen Rate Determination** is specified for a Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined for such Floating Rate Note, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (A) the offered quotation (if there is only one quotation on the Relevant Screen Page); or
- (B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time, in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the Determination Date in question plus or minus the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent Bank. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent Bank for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest pursuant to this subparagraph (ii) in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (A) above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of (B) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of a Floating Rate Note is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Floating Rate Note will be determined as provided for such Note in the applicable Final Terms.

(c) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for a Floating Rate Note for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest for such Floating Rate Note in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Floating Rate Note for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for such Floating Rate Note for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest for such Floating Rate Note in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Floating Rate Note for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Agent Bank will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent Bank will calculate the amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Notes in respect of each Specified Denomination or (in the case of a Global Note) the Principal Amount Outstanding thereunder (each an **Interest Amount**) for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Principal Amount Outstanding of each Floating Rate Note, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such subunit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention and (in the case of a Global Note) apportioning the resulting total between the Noteholders in respect thereof *pro rata* and *pari passu*.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for a Floating Rate Note in accordance with this **Condition 4.2(d)** for any Interest Period:

- (a) if **Actual/365** or **Actual/Actual (ISDA)** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
 - (b) if **Actual/365 (Fixed)** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
 - (c) if **Actual/365 (Sterling)** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of a Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
 - (d) if **Actual/360** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
 - (e) if **30/360**, **360/360** or **Bond Basis** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months (unless (a) the last day of the Interest Period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of the Interest Period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month, or (b) the last day of the Interest Period is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month)); and
 - (f) if **30E/360** or **Eurobond Basis** is specified for such Floating Rate Note in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months, without regard to the date of the first day or last day of the Interest Period unless, in the case of the final Interest Period, the Final Maturity Date is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).
- (e) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Agent Bank will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Note Trustee, the Master Issuer Security Trustee, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and to any stock exchange or other relevant competent authority or quotation system on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded or by which they have been admitted to listing and to be published in accordance with **Condition 14** as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment or alternative arrangements will be promptly notified to the Note Trustee and each stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to listing and to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**.

(f) Determination or Calculation by Note Trustee

If, for any reason at any relevant time, the Agent Bank or, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent defaults in its obligation to determine the Rate of Interest for a Floating Rate Note or the Agent Bank defaults in its obligation to calculate any Interest Amount for such Note in accordance with **subparagraph (b) (i) or (ii) above** or as otherwise specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms, as the case may be, and in each case in accordance with **paragraph (d) above**, the Note Trustee shall determine the Rate of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this Condition, but subject always to any Minimum Rate of Interest or Maximum Rate of Interest specified for such Note in the applicable Final Terms), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, the Note Trustee shall calculate the Interest Amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Agent Bank or the Calculation Agent, as the case may be.

(g) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this **Condition 4.2**, whether by the Agent Bank or the Calculation Agent or the Note Trustee shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Principal Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent, the other Paying Agents, the Note Trustee and all Noteholders and (in the absence of wilful default or bad faith) no liability to the Master Issuer or the Noteholders shall attach to the Agent Bank or the Calculation Agent or the Note Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

4.3 Accrual of interest

Interest (if any) will cease to accrue on each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused in which event, interest will continue to accrue until the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (b) the seventh day after notice is duly given by the Principal Paying Agent or the US Paying Agent (as the case may be) to the Holder thereof that such payment will be made, provided that subsequently, payment is in fact made.

4.4 Deferred Interest

To the extent that, subject to and in accordance with the relevant Master Issuer Priority of Payments, the funds available to the Master Issuer to pay interest on any Series and Class of Notes (other than any Series and Class of Notes if then the most senior Class of Notes then outstanding) on an Interest Payment Date (after discharging the Master Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority) are insufficient to pay the full amount of such interest, payment of the shortfall attributable to such Series and Class of Notes (**Deferred Interest**) will not then fall due but will instead be deferred until the first Interest Payment Date for such Notes thereafter on which sufficient funds are available (after allowing for the Master Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority and subject to and in accordance with the relevant Master Issuer Priority of Payments) to fund the payment of such Deferred Interest to the extent of such available funds.

Such Deferred Interest will accrue interest (**Additional Interest**) at the Rate of Interest applicable from time to time to the applicable Series and Class of Notes and payment of any Additional Interest will also be deferred until the first Interest Payment Date for such Notes thereafter on which funds are available (after allowing for the Master Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority subject to and in accordance with the relevant

Master Issuer Priority of Payments) to the Master Issuer to pay such Additional Interest to the extent of such available funds.

Amounts of Deferred Interest and Additional Interest shall not be deferred beyond the Final Maturity Date of the applicable Series and Class of Notes, when such amounts will become due and payable.

Payments of interest due on an Interest Payment Date in respect of the most senior Class of Notes of any Series then outstanding will not be deferred. In the event of the delivery of a Note Acceleration Notice (as described in **Condition 9**), the amount of interest in respect of such Notes that was due but not paid on such Interest Payment Date will itself bear interest at the applicable rate until both the unpaid interest and the interest on that interest are paid as provided in the Master Issuer Trust Deed.

5. Redemption, Purchase and Cancellation

5.1 Final Redemption

Unless previously redeemed in full as provided in this **Condition 5**, the Master Issuer shall redeem a Series and Class of Notes at their then Principal Amount Outstanding together with all accrued interest on the Final Maturity Date in respect of such Notes.

The Master Issuer may not redeem such Notes in whole or in part prior to their Final Maturity Date except as provided in **Conditions 5.2, 5.4 or 5.5 below**, but without prejudice to **Condition 9**.

5.2 Mandatory Redemption of the Notes in Part

On each Interest Payment Date, other than an Interest Payment Date on which a Series and Class of Notes are to be redeemed under **Conditions 5.2, 5.4 or 5.5 below**, the Master Issuer shall repay principal in respect of such Series and Class of Notes in an amount equal to the amount (if any) repaid on the corresponding Funding 2 Interest Payment Date in respect of the related Loan Tranche and pursuant to the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement converted, where the Specified Currency for such Notes is not Sterling, into the Specified Currency at the Specified Currency Exchange Rate for such Notes.

To the extent that there are insufficient funds available to the Master Issuer to repay the amount due to be paid on such Interest Payment Date the Master Issuer will be required to repay the shortfall, to the extent that it receives funds therefor (and subject to the terms of the Master Issuer Deed of Charge and the Master Issuer Cash Management Agreement) on subsequent Interest Payment Dates in respect of such Series and Class of Notes.

5.3 Note Principal Payments and Principal Amount Outstanding

The principal amount redeemable (the **Note Principal Payment**) in respect of each Note of a particular Series and Class on any Interest Payment Date under **Condition 5.2 above** shall be a proportion of the amount required as at that Interest Payment Date to be applied in redemption of such Series and Class of Notes on such date equal to the proportion that the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note bears to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series and Class of Notes rounded down to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency; provided always that no such Note Principal Payment may exceed the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note.

On each Note Determination Date the Master Issuer shall determine (or cause the Agent Bank to determine) (a) the amount of any Note Principal Payment payable in respect of each Note of the relevant Series and Class on the immediately following Interest Payment Date and (b) the Principal Amount Outstanding of each such Note which shall be the Specified Denomination less (in each case) the aggregate amount of all Note Principal Payments in respect of such Note that has been paid since the relevant Closing Date and on or prior to that Note Determination Date (the **Principal Amount Outstanding**) and (c) the fraction expressed as a decimal to the fifth decimal point (the **Pool Factor**), of which the numerator is the Principal Amount Outstanding of that Note (as referred to in (b) above) and the denominator is the Specified Denomination. Each determination by or on behalf of the Master Issuer of the Note Principal Payment of a Note, the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note and the Pool Factor shall in each case (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be final and binding on all persons.

The Master Issuer will cause each determination of the Note Principal Payment and the Principal Amount Outstanding and the Pool Factor in respect of a Series and Class of Notes to be notified forthwith, and in any event not later than 1.00 p.m. (London time) on the Business Day immediately succeeding the Note Determination Date, to the Principal Paying Agent, who will then notify the Agent Bank, other Paying Agents, the Note Trustee, the Registrar and (for so long as such Notes are listed on one or more stock exchanges) the relevant stock exchanges, and will cause notice of each determination of the Note Principal Payment and the Principal Amount Outstanding to be given to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** by no later than the Business Day after the relevant Interest Payment Date.

If the Master Issuer does not at any time for any reason determine (or cause the Agent Bank to determine) a Note Principal Payment, the Principal Amount Outstanding or the Pool Factor in accordance with the preceding provisions of this **Condition 5.3**, such Note Principal Payment and/or Principal Amount Outstanding and/or Pool Factor may be determined by the Note Trustee in accordance with this **Condition 5.3** in the manner the Note Trustee in its discretion considers fair and reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to this **Condition 5.3**, and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Master Issuer. Any such determination shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Master Issuer, the Agent Bank and the Noteholders.

5.4 Optional Redemption in Full

Provided a Note Acceleration Notice has not been served and subject to the provisos below, upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' prior written notice to the Note Trustee, the relevant Master Issuer Swap Provider(s) and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**, the Master Issuer may redeem a Series and Class of Notes at their aggregate Redemption Amount together with any accrued and unpaid interest in respect thereof on the following dates:

- (a) the date specified as the **Call Option Date** (if any) for such Series and Class of Notes in the applicable Final Terms and on any Interest Payment Date for such Series and Class of Notes thereafter; or
- (b) the date specified as the **Step-Up Date** for such Series and Class of Notes (if any) in the applicable Final Terms and on any Interest Payment Date for such Series and Class of Notes thereafter; and
- (c) on such Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series and Class of Notes and all other Classes of Notes of the same Series is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series of Notes as at the Closing Date on which such Series of Notes were issued,

PROVIDED THAT:

- (i) (in any of the cases above), on or prior to giving any such notice, the Master Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Master Issuer to the effect that it will have the necessary funds to pay all amounts due in respect of the relevant Series and Class of Notes on the relevant Interest Payment Date and to discharge all other amounts required to be paid by it on the relevant Interest Payment Date in priority to or *pari passu* with such Series and Class of Notes in accordance with the applicable Master Issuer Priority of Payments, and
- (ii) (in the cases of (a) and (b) above), (1) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 General Reserve Ledger is equal to or greater than the Funding 2 Reserve Required Amount or (2) each Rating Agency has provided written confirmation that the redemption will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the Notes then outstanding.

5.5 *Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons*

Provided a Note Acceleration Notice has not been served, if the Master Issuer at any time satisfies the Note Trustee immediately prior to the giving of the notice referred to below that:

- (a) on the next Interest Payment Date the Master Issuer would by virtue of a change in the law or regulations of the United Kingdom or any other jurisdiction (or the application or interpretation thereof) be required to deduct or withhold from any payment of principal or interest or any other amount under a Series and Class of Notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature (other than where the relevant Holder or beneficial owner has some connection with the relevant jurisdiction other than the holding of the Notes); or
- (b) on the next Interest Payment Date Funding 2 would be required to deduct or withhold from amounts due in respect of the Loan Tranche under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement which was funded by such Series and Class of Notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature; or
- (c) the Master Issuer or Funding 2, as the case may be, falls within the Securitisation Tax Regime but subsequently ceases to fall within such regime and that such cessation would result in the Master Issuer and/or Funding 2 having to pay more tax than if the Master Issuer and Funding 2 remained within the Securitisation Tax Regime; and
- (d) in relation to any of the events described in (a), (b) and (c) above, such obligation of the Master Issuer or Funding 2 (as the case may be) or such ceasing to fall within the Securitisation Tax Regime cannot be avoided by the Master Issuer or Funding 2 (as the case may be) taking reasonable measures available to the Master Issuer or Funding 2 (as the case may be),

then (in the case of any of the events described in (a) to (b) above) the Master Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to arrange the substitution of a company incorporated in another jurisdiction approved by the Note Trustee as principal debtor under such Notes, upon the Note Trustee being satisfied that such substitution will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders of any Series and Class and upon the Master Issuer Security Trustee being satisfied that (A) the position of the Master Issuer Secured Creditors will not thereby be adversely affected and (B) such substitution would not require registration of any new security under United States securities laws or materially increase the disclosure requirements under United States law or the costs of issuance. Only if the Master Issuer is unable to arrange a substitution will the Master Issuer be entitled to redeem the Notes as described in this **Condition 5.5**.

Subject to the proviso below, if the Master Issuer is unable to arrange a substitution as described above and, as a result, one or more of the events described in (a) or (b) above (as the case may be) is continuing or if the event described in (c) above is continuing, then the Master Issuer may, having given not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' notice to the Note Trustee, the relevant Master Issuer Swap Provider(s) and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**, redeem all (but not some only) of such Series and Class of Notes on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date for such Notes at their aggregate Redemption Amount together with any accrued and unpaid interest in respect thereof provided that (in either case), prior to giving any such notice, the Master Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee:

- (i) a certificate signed by two directors of the Master Issuer stating the circumstances referred to in (a), (b) or (c) above and (d) above prevail and setting out details of such circumstances; and
- (ii) an opinion in form and substance satisfactory to the Note Trustee of independent legal advisors of recognised standing to the effect that the Master Issuer has or will become obliged to deduct or withhold such amounts as a result of such change or amendment or, as the case may be, that the Master Issuer or Funding 2, as the case may be, has or will cease to fall within the

Securitisation Tax Regime and that such cessation would result in the Master Issuer and/or Funding 2 having to pay more tax than if the Master Issuer and Funding 2 remained within the Securitisation Tax Regime.

The Note Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstance set out in (a), (b) or (c) above and (d) above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders. The Master Issuer may only redeem such Series and Class of Notes as aforesaid if, on or prior to giving such notice, the Master Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Master Issuer to the effect that (A) it will have the funds available to make the required payment of principal and interest due in respect of such Series and Class of Notes on the relevant Interest Payment Date and to discharge all other amounts required to be paid by it on the relevant Interest Payment Date in priority to or *pari passu* with such Series and Class of Notes in accordance with the applicable Master Issuer Priority of Payments.

In addition to the foregoing, if at any time the Master Issuer delivers a certificate to Funding 2, the Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee to the effect that it would be unlawful for the Master Issuer to make, fund or allow to remain outstanding a Rated Loan Tranche under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement, then the Master Issuer may require Funding 2 to prepay the relevant Loan Tranche on a Funding 2 Interest Payment Date subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement to the extent necessary to cure such illegality and the Master Issuer may redeem all (but not some only) of the relevant Series and Class of Notes at their Redemption Amount together with any accrued interest upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' (or such shorter period as may be required under any relevant law) prior written notice to the Master Issuer Security Trustee, the Note Trustee, the relevant Master Issuer Swap Provider(s) and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**, provided that, prior to giving any notice, the Master Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Master Issuer to the effect that it will have the funds, not subject to the interest of any other person, required to redeem the relevant Series and Class of Notes as provided above and any amount to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the relevant Series and Class of Notes. Such monies received by the Master Issuer shall be used to redeem the relevant Series and Class of Notes in full, together with any accrued and unpaid interest, on the equivalent Interest Payment Date.

5.6 **Redemption Amounts**

For the purposes of this **Condition 5**, **Redemption Amount** means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the amount specified in relation to such Notes in the applicable Final Terms or, if not so specified:

- (a) in respect of each Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note), the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Note or such other amount specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (b) in respect of each Zero Coupon Note, an amount (the Amortised Face Amount) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Redemption Amount} = \text{RP} \times (1 + \text{AY})^y$$

where:

RP = the Reference Price;

AY = the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

y = the Day Count Fraction

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to **Condition 5.1**, **5.2**, **5.4** or **5.5** above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in **Condition 9** is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in paragraph (b) above as though the reference therein to the date fixed for the redemption or, as the case may be, the date upon which such Note becomes due and payable were replaced by reference to the date which is the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (ii) the date on which the full amount of the monies payable in respect of such Note has been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Note Trustee or the Registrar and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**.

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of the Redemption Amount for a Zero Coupon Note in accordance with this **Condition 5.6** for any Zero Coupon Period:

- (a) if **Actual/Actual** is specified for the relevant Series and Class of Notes in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days from (and including) the first Closing Date of such Series and Class of Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption (the **Zero Coupon Period**) or, as the case may be, the date upon which such Series and Class of Notes becomes due and payable divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Zero Coupon Period falls in one or more leap years, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in the Zero Coupon Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in the Zero Coupon Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365); or
- (b) if **30/360** is specified for the relevant Series and Class of Notes in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) during the Zero Coupon Period divided by 360.

5.7 Mandatory Transfer of Remarketable Notes

- (a) Each Series and Class of the Remarketable Notes shall, subject to paragraph (c) below, be transferred in accordance with paragraph (b) below on each relevant Mandatory Transfer Date prior to the occurrence of a Mandatory Transfer Termination Event (as confirmed by the relevant Remarketing Agent or the relevant Tender Agent by the provision of a Conditional Purchaser Confirmation to the Master Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent) in exchange for payment of the relevant Mandatory Transfer Price, and the Master Issuer will procure payment of the relevant Mandatory Transfer Price to the Holders of such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes on the relevant Mandatory Transfer Date, provided that the Master Issuer shall not be liable for the failure to make payment of the relevant Mandatory Transfer Price to the Holders of such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes to the extent that such failure is a result of the failure of the Remarketing Agent or the Conditional Purchaser to perform its obligations under the relevant Remarketing Agreement.
- (b) Subject to paragraphs (a) above and (c) below, all the Holders' interests in a Series and Class of Remarketable Notes shall be transferred on the relevant Mandatory Transfer Date to the account of the relevant Remarketing Agent on behalf of the relevant purchasers or as otherwise notified by or on behalf of the relevant Remarketing Agent prior to such date or, if Definitive Notes have been issued with respect to such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes will be registered in the name of the relevant Remarketing Agent or as otherwise notified by or on behalf of the relevant Remarketing Agent by the Registrar and the Register will be amended accordingly with effect from the relevant Mandatory Transfer Date.
- (c) Any Holder of a Series and Class of Remarketable Note may exercise his right to retain such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes through the facilities of DTC at any time prior to the commencement of the relevant Remarketing Period that ends immediately before the relevant Mandatory Transfer Date.

5.8 Mandatory Transfer of Maturity Purchase Notes

- (a) Each Series and Class of the Maturity Purchase Notes shall, subject to paragraphs (b) and (d) below and the provisions of the relevant Conditional Note Purchase Deed, be transferred in accordance with paragraph (c) below on the relevant Transfer Date in exchange for payment of the relevant Maturity

Purchase Price by the Maturity Purchaser to the Holders of such Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes on the relevant Transfer Date.

- (b) If the Master Issuer fails to redeem any Maturity Purchase Notes in full on the Expected Maturity Date (or within 3 Business Days thereof) then subject to the terms of the relevant Conditional Note Purchase Deed, the Maturity Purchaser agrees to purchase on the Transfer Date, at the Maturity Purchase Price all, but not some only, of the outstanding Maturity Purchase Notes held by a Holder of Maturity Purchase Notes and in respect of which a valid Transfer Instruction has been delivered to the relevant clearing system, provided that no Note Event of Default has occurred which is continuing on the Transfer Date.
- (c) In respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes outstanding following the Expected Maturity Date the Master Issuer will (i) give notice (which notices shall be irrevocable) on the Business Day following the Loss Calculation Date to the Holder(s) of any Maturity Purchase Notes via Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg of the Maturity Purchaser's intention to purchase the Maturity Purchase Notes on the Transfer Date for cash at a price equal to the Maturity Purchase Price (a **Notice to Purchase**) and (ii) make a corresponding announcement via the London Stock Exchange plc and Bloomberg.
- (d) A Holder of any Maturity Purchase Notes has the right (but not the obligation) to elect to have all, but not some only, of its Maturity Purchase Notes purchased by the Maturity Purchaser on the Transfer Date. A Holder of any Maturity Purchase Note may exercise its right to have its Maturity Purchase Notes purchased by the Maturity Purchaser on the Transfer Date by giving a Transfer Instruction (which shall be irrevocable) via Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) no later than 4:00 p.m. (London time) on the Business Day that is 5 Business Days prior to (but excluding) the Transfer Date (or such earlier deadline set by any relevant intermediary or clearing system).
- (e) The Principal Paying Agent shall arrange on the Transfer Date for an amount equal to the aggregate Maturity Purchase Price received from the Maturity Purchaser to be credited (via Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg) to the accounts of the Holder(s) of any Maturity Purchase Notes that have delivered a Transfer Notice in accordance with paragraph (d) above.
- (f) Subject to paragraphs (a) and (d) above, all the Holders' interests in a Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes specified in any valid Transfer Instruction in accordance with paragraph (d) above shall be transferred on the relevant Transfer Date to the account of the Maturity Purchaser or as otherwise notified by the Maturity Purchaser prior to such date. For the avoidance of doubt, the Holders of interests in a Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes which are transferred in accordance with this Condition 5.8 shall, following such transfer, have no further claim or rights against the Issuer in respect of such transferred Notes.
- (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Condition 5.8 where Definitive Notes have been issued in respect of any Maturity Purchase Notes or if Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg cease to offer the relevant mechanisms to enable the purchase and settlement of the Maturity Purchase Notes as provided for in this Condition 5.8, the Maturity Purchaser will purchase the relevant Maturity Purchase Notes on the later of (i) the relevant Scheduled Transfer Date and (ii) the date (the **Deferred Transfer Date**) which is the earlier of (A) the date that is 5 Business Days after the date on which the parties to the Conditional Note Purchase Deed agree a procedure by which the purchase can occur and (B) 60 days after the Scheduled Transfer Date.

6. Payments

6.1 Payment of Interest and Principal

Payments of principal shall be made by cheque in the Specified Currency, drawn on a Designated Bank, or upon application by a Holder of the relevant Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent

not later than the fifth Business Day before the Record Date (as defined in **Condition 6.7**), by transfer to a Designated Account maintained by the payee with a Designated Bank and (in the case of final redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.

Payments of interest shall be made by cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank, or upon application by a Holder of the relevant Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifth Business Day before the Record Date (as defined in **Condition 6.7**), by transfer to a Designated Account maintained by the payee with a Designated Bank and (in the case of interest payable on final redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.

6.2 Laws and Regulations

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes are subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto. Noteholders will not be charged commissions or expenses on payments.

6.3 Payment of Interest following a failure to pay Principal

If payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused on or in respect of any Note or part thereof, the interest which continues to accrue in respect of such Note in accordance with **Condition 4** will be paid in accordance with this **Condition 6**.

6.4 Change of Agents

The initial Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Transfer Agent and the initial Paying Agents are listed in these Conditions. The Master Issuer reserves the right, subject to the prior written approval of the Note Trustee, at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Transfer Agent and the US Paying Agent and to appoint additional or other Paying Agents. The Master Issuer will at all times maintain a Paying Agent with a Specified Office in London and a US Paying Agent with a Specified Office in New York and a Registrar. Except where otherwise provided in the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer will cause at least 30 days' notice of any change in or addition to the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agent or the Registrar or their Specified Offices to be given in accordance with **Condition 14** and will notify the Rating Agencies of such change or addition. For as long as any Note is outstanding, the Master Issuer will endeavour to maintain a Paying Agent in a member state of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to such Directive.

6.5 No payment on non-Business Day

Where payment is to be made by transfer to a Designated Account, payment instructions (for value the due date or, if the due date is not a Business Day, for value the next succeeding Business Day) will be initiated and, where payment is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed (a) (in the case of payments of principal and interest payable on redemption) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Note is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsed) at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent and (b) (in the case of payments of interest payable other than on redemption) on the due date for payment. A Holder of a Note shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from (i) the due date for a payment not being a Business Day or (ii) a cheque mailed in accordance with this **Condition 6.5** arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the mail.

6.6 Partial Payment

If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Note, the Master Issuer shall procure and the Registrar will ensure that the amount and date of such payment are noted on the Register and, in the case of partial payment upon presentation of a Note, that a statement indicating the amount and date of such payment is endorsed on the relevant Note.

6.7 Record Date

Each payment in respect of a Note will be made to the persons shown as the Holder in the Register at the opening of business in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office on the fifteenth day before the due date for such payment (the **Record Date**). Where payment in respect of a Note is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed to the address shown as the address of the Holder in the Register at the opening of business on the relevant Record Date.

6.8 Payment of Interest

Subject as provided otherwise in these Conditions, if interest is not paid in respect of a Note of any Class on the date when due and payable (other than because the due date is not a Business Day) or by reason of non-compliance with **Condition 6.1**, then such unpaid interest shall itself bear interest at the Rate of Interest applicable from time to time to such Note until such interest and interest thereon are available for payment and notice thereof has been duly given in accordance with **Condition 14**.

7. Prescription

Claims against the Master Issuer for payment of interest and principal on redemption shall be prescribed and become void if the relevant Notes are not surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years from the relevant date in respect thereof. After the date on which a payment under a Note becomes void in its entirety, no claim may be made in respect thereof. In this **Condition 7**, the **relevant date**, in respect of a payment under a Note, is the date on which the payment in respect thereof first becomes due or (if the full amount of the monies payable in respect of those payments under all the Notes due on or before that date has not been duly received by the Principal Paying Agent, the US Paying Agent or the Note Trustee (as the case may be) on or prior to such date) the date on which the full amount of such monies having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**.

8. Taxation

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties or charges of whatsoever nature unless the Master Issuer or any relevant Paying Agent is required by applicable law to make any payment in respect of the Notes subject to any such withholding or deduction. In that event, the Master Issuer or such Paying Agent shall make such payment after such withholding or deduction has been made and shall account to the relevant authorities for the amount so required to be withheld or deducted. No Paying Agent nor the Master Issuer will be obliged to make any additional payments to Noteholders in respect of such withholding or deduction.

9. Events of Default

9.1 Class A Noteholders

The Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and, if so requested in writing by the Holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.1** means the Class A Notes of all Series constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed) or if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class A Notes, shall), subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class A Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 2 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) declaring (in writing) the Class A Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events which is continuing or unwaived:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class A Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in

- the payment of any amount of interest on the Class A Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the Master Issuer failing duly to perform or observe any other obligation binding upon it under the Class A Notes of any Series, the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge or any other Transaction Document and, in any such case (except where the Note Trustee certifies that, in its sole opinion, such failure is incapable of remedy, in which case no notice will be required), such failure is continuing unremedied for a period of 20 days following the service by the Note Trustee on the Master Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied and the Note Trustee has certified that the failure to perform or observe is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Holders of the Class A Notes of such Series; or
 - (c) the Master Issuer, otherwise than for the purposes of such amalgamation or reconstruction as is referred to in **subparagraph (d) below**, ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or a substantial part of its business or the Master Issuer is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended, modified or re-enacted) or becomes unable to pay its debts as they fall due or the value of its assets falls to less than the amount of its liabilities (taking into account for both these purposes its contingent and prospective liabilities) or otherwise becomes insolvent; or
 - (d) an order being made or an effective resolution being passed for the winding-up of the Master Issuer except a winding-up for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation, restructuring or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by the Note Trustee in writing or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Holders of the Class A Notes; or
 - (e) proceedings being otherwise initiated against the Master Issuer under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for an administration or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) and (except in the case of presentation of a petition for an administration order) such proceedings are not, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success, or an administration order being granted or the appointment of an administrator takes effect or an administrative receiver or other receiver, liquidator or other similar official being appointed in relation to the Master Issuer or in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Master Issuer, or an encumbrancer taking possession of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Master Issuer, or a distress, execution, diligence or other process being levied or enforced upon or sued out against the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Master Issuer and such possession or process (as the case may be) not being discharged or not otherwise ceasing to apply within 30 days, or the Master Issuer initiating or consenting to the foregoing proceedings relating to itself under applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or making a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or a composition or similar arrangement with the creditors or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of its indebtedness, including without limitation, the filing of documents with the court; or
 - (f) if a Master Intercompany Loan Acceleration Notice is served under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement while the Class A Notes of any Series are outstanding.

9.2 Class B Noteholders

This **Condition 9.2** shall have no effect if, and for as long as, any Class A Notes of any Series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any Class B Notes of any Series are outstanding, the Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and, if so requested in writing by the Holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class B Notes (which for this purpose and the purpose of any

Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.2**, means the Class B Notes of all Series constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed) or if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class B Notes, shall), subject in each case to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class B Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 2 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) and declaring (in writing) the Class B Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class B Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class B Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the occurrence of any of the events in **Condition 9.1(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) above** provided that the references in **Condition 9.1(b), Condition 9.1(d) and Condition 9.1(f)** to Class A Notes shall be read as references to Class B Notes.

9.3 Class M Noteholders

This **Condition 9.3** shall have no effect if, and for as long as, any Class A Notes or Class B Notes of any Series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any Class M Notes of any Series are outstanding, the Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and, if so requested in writing by the Holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class M Notes (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.3**, means the Class M Notes of all Series constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed) or if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class M Notes, shall), subject in each case to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class M Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 2 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) and declaring (in writing) the Class M Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class M Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class M Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the occurrence of any of the events in **Condition 9.1(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) above** provided that the references in **Condition 9.1(b), Condition 9.1(d) and Condition 9.1(f)** to Class A Notes shall be read as references to Class M Notes.

9.4 Class C Noteholders

This **Condition 9.4** shall have no effect if, and for as long as, any Class A Notes, Class B Notes or Class M Notes of any Series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any Class C Notes of any Series are outstanding, the Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and, if so requested in writing by the Holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class C Notes (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.4**, means the Class C Notes of all Series constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed) or if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class C Notes, shall), subject in each case to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class C Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 2 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) and declaring (in writing) the Class C Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class C Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class C Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the occurrence of any of the events in **Condition 9.1(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) above** provided that the references in **Condition 9.1(b), Condition 9.1(d) and Condition 9.1(f)** to Class A Notes shall be read as references to Class C Notes.

9.5 Class D Noteholders

This **Condition 9.5** shall have no effect if, and for as long as, any Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class M Notes or Class C Notes of any Series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any Class D Notes of any Series are outstanding, the Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and, if so requested in writing by the Holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class D Notes (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.5**, means the Class D Notes of all Series constituted by the Master Issuer Trust Deed) or if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class D Notes, shall), subject in each case to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class D Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 2 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) and declaring (in writing) the Class D Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class D Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class D Notes of any Series when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the occurrence of any of the events in **Condition 9.1(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) above** provided that the references in **Condition 9.1(b), Condition 9.1(d) and Condition 9.1(f)** to Class A Notes shall be read as references to Class D Notes.

9.6 Following Service of a Note Acceleration Notice

In these Conditions, a **Note Acceleration Notice** means any of a Class A Note Acceleration Notice, a Class B Note Acceleration Notice, a Class M Note Acceleration Notice, a Class C Note Acceleration Notice and a Class D Note Acceleration Notice. For the avoidance of doubt, upon any Note Acceleration Notice being given by the Note Trustee in accordance with **Condition 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 or 9.5** all Notes shall immediately become due, without further action, notice or formality at their Principal Amount Outstanding together with accrued interest (or, in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at its Redemption Amount, calculated in accordance with **Condition 5.6**).

10. Enforcement of Notes

10.1 Enforcement

The Note Trustee may, at its discretion and without notice at any time and from time to time, take such steps and institute such proceedings against the Master Issuer or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Notes, the Trust Deed (including these Conditions) or any of the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party and the Note Trustee may, at its discretion without notice, at any time after the Master Issuer Security has become enforceable (including after the service of a Note Acceleration Notice in accordance with **Condition 9**), instruct the Master Issuer Security Trustee to take such steps as it may think fit

to enforce the Master Issuer Security. The Note Trustee shall not be bound to take such steps or institute such proceedings or give such instructions unless:

- (a) (subject in all cases to restrictions contained in the Master Issuer Trust Deed to protect the interests of any higher ranking Class of Noteholders) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders or the Class D Noteholders (which for this purpose means the Holders of all Series of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class M Notes, the Class C Notes or the Class D Notes (as applicable)) or so requested in writing by the Holders of at least one quarter in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class M Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes (as applicable) of all Series; and
- (b) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The Master Issuer Security Trustee shall not, and shall not be bound to, take such steps or take any such other action unless it is so directed by the Note Trustee and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

Amounts available for distribution after enforcement of the Master Issuer Security shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Master Issuer Deed of Charge.

No Noteholder may institute any proceedings against the Master Issuer to enforce its rights under or in respect of the Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed or the Master Issuer Deed of Charge unless (i) the Note Trustee or the Master Issuer Security Trustee, as applicable, has become bound to institute proceedings and has failed to do so within 30 days of becoming so bound and (ii) such failure is continuing; provided that no Class B Noteholder, Class M Noteholder, Class C Noteholder or Class D Noteholder will be entitled to commence proceedings for the winding up or administration of the Master Issuer unless there are no outstanding Notes of a Class with higher priority, or if Notes of a Class with higher priority are outstanding, there is consent of Noteholders of not less than one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding (as defined in the Master Issuer Trust Deed) of the Class or Classes of Notes with higher priority or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution of the Holders of such Class of Notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing and notwithstanding any other provision of the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the right of any Noteholder to receive payment of principal and interest on its Notes on or after the due date for such principal or interest, or to institute suit for the enforcement of payment of that principal or interest, may not be impaired or affected without the consent of that Noteholder.

10.2 Post Enforcement Call Option

In the event that:

- (a) the Master Issuer Security is enforced and the Master Issuer Security Trustee determines that (i) the proceeds of such enforcement, after distribution of such proceeds to the persons entitled thereto ranking in priority to the Notes under the Master Issuer Deed of Charge and to the Noteholders (to the extent entitled thereto), are insufficient to pay in full all principal and interest and other amounts whatsoever due in respect of the Notes and all other claims ranking *pari passu* therewith (ii) such proceeds of enforcement have been so distributed in accordance with the terms of the Master Issuer Deed of Charge and (iii) there are no further assets available to pay principal and interest and other amounts whatsoever due in respect of the Notes; or
- (b) within 20 days following the Final Maturity Date of the latest maturing Note, the Master Issuer Security Trustee certifies that there is no further amount outstanding under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement,

then the Note Trustee is required, at the request of the Post-Enforcement Call Option Holder, for a nominal amount, to transfer or (as the case may be) procure transfer of all (but not some only) of the Notes to the Post-Enforcement Call Option Holder pursuant to the option granted to it by the Note

Trustee (as agent for the Noteholders) under the terms of the Post Enforcement Call Option Agreement. Immediately upon such transfer, no such former Noteholder shall have any further interest in the Notes. Each of the Noteholders acknowledges that the Note Trustee has the authority and the power to bind the Noteholders in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Master Issuer Post-Enforcement Call Option Agreement and each Noteholder, by subscribing for or purchasing Notes, agrees to be so bound. The Note Trustee shall give notice of the exercise of such option to the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14**.

11. Meetings of Noteholders, Modifications and Waiver

11.1 Meetings of Noteholders

The Master Issuer Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders of any Series and Class to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any provision of these Conditions or the provisions of any of the Transaction Documents.

(a) Class A Notes

In respect of the Class A Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2**:

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of one class only of the Class A Notes shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Holders of that class of the Class A Notes;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class A Notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class A Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of that class of such two or more Classes of Class A Notes; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class A Notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class A Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class A Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each of such two or more Classes of Class A Notes.

(b) Class B Notes

In respect of the Class B Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2**:

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of one class only of the Class B Notes shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Holders of that class of the Class B Notes;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class B Notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class B Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class B Notes; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class B Notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class B

Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class B Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each of such two or more Classes of Class B Notes.

(c) Class M Notes

In respect of the Class M Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2**:

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of one class only of the Class M Notes shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Holders of that class of the Class M Notes;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class M Notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class M Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class M Notes; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class M Notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class M Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class M Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each of such two or more Classes of Class M Notes.

(d) Class C Notes

In respect of the Class C Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2**:

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of one class only of the Class C Notes shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of that class of the Holders of that class of the Class C Notes;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class C Notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class C Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class C Notes; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class C Notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class C Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class C Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each of such two or more Classes of Class C Notes.

(e) Class D Notes

In respect of the Class D Notes, the Master Issuer Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2**:

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of one class only of the Class D Notes shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Holders of that class of the Class D Notes;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class D Notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class D Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class D Notes; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of any two or more classes of the Class D Notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class D Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class D Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each of such two or more Classes of Class D Notes.

The quorum for any meeting of the Holders of any Series and Class of Notes or of any Class of Notes of more than one Series convened to consider a resolution (except for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution) will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-twentieth of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series and Class of Notes or such Class of Notes of more than one Series or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of such Series and Class of Notes or such Class of Notes of more than one Series, whatever the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Notes so held or represented. A **resolution** means a resolution (excluding an Extraordinary Resolution or a Programme Resolution) passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Master Issuer Trust Deed by a simple majority of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or, if a poll is duly demanded, by a simple majority of the votes cast on such poll.

Subject as provided in the following paragraph, the quorum at any meeting of the Holders of any Series and Class of Notes or of any Class of Notes of more than one Series of Notes convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than 50% of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series and Class of Notes or such Class of Notes of more than one Series or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of such Series and Class of Notes or such Class of Notes of more than one Series of Notes, whatever the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Notes so held or represented.

The quorum at any meeting of Noteholders for passing an Extraordinary Resolution which includes the sanctioning of a modification which would have the effect of (a) reducing the amount or changing the timing of payments of principal or interest on the Notes of such Series and Class or of such Class or (b) changing the method of calculating the amount payable or the date of payment in respect of any principal or interest in respect of the Notes of such Series and Class or of such Class or (c) changing the currency in which payment of interest or principal on the Notes of such Series and Class or of such Class are to be made or (d) altering the quorum or majority required in relation to an Extraordinary Resolution in respect of any such Basic Terms Modification or (e) changing what constitutes a Basic Terms Modification or (f) changing the quorum required for passing a resolution at an adjourned or reconvened meeting (each a **Basic Terms Modification**, as more fully defined in the Master Issuer Trust Deed) shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than 75% of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Series and Class or of the Class of Notes of more than one Series of Notes or, at any adjourned and reconvened meeting, not less than 25% of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Series and Class or of the Class of Notes of more than one Series of Notes.

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of Noteholders shall be binding on all of the Noteholders of the relevant Series and Class or of the Class of Notes of more than one Series of Notes whether or not they are present or represented at the meeting.

In connection with any meeting of Noteholders where the relevant Notes (or any of them) are not denominated in Sterling, the Principal Amount Outstanding of any Note not denominated in Sterling shall be converted into Sterling at the relevant Specified Currency Exchange Rate.

A resolution signed by or on behalf of all the Noteholders of the relevant Series and Class or of the relevant Class of more than one Series of Notes who for the time being are entitled to receive notice of a meeting under the Master Issuer Trust Deed shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Holders of such Series and Class or of the relevant Class of more than one Series of Notes.

11.2 Programme Resolution

Notwithstanding the provisions of **Condition 11.1**, any Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any Class to direct the Note Trustee to give a Note Acceleration Notice pursuant to **Condition 9** or take any enforcement action or instruct the Master Issuer Security Trustee to enforce the Master Issuer Security pursuant to **Condition 10** (a **Programme Resolution**) shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the Noteholders of all Series of such Class of Notes. The quorum at any such meeting for passing a Programme Resolution shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than 50% of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class or, at any adjourned and reconvened meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of such Class of Notes, whatever the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Class of Notes so held or represented by them.

A Programme Resolution passed at any meeting of all Series of any Class of Notes shall be binding on all Noteholders of all Series of that Class of Notes, whether or not they are present or represented at the meeting.

11.3 Limitations on Noteholders

Subject as provided in **Condition 11.4** and **11.5**:

- (a) an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders of any Series shall be binding on all Class B Noteholders, all Class M Noteholders, all Class C Noteholders and all Class D Noteholders, in each case, of that Series or of any other Series;
- (b) no Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders of any Series shall take effect for any purpose while any Class A Notes of that Series or of any other Series remain outstanding unless it shall have been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders of each Series or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Class A Noteholders of any Series (as applicable) and, subject hereto and to **Condition 11.5**, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders of any Series will be binding on the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders, in each case, of that or any other Series irrespective of the effect upon them;
- (c) no Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders of any Series shall take effect for any purpose while any Class A Notes or Class B Notes in each case, of that Series or of any other Series remain outstanding unless it shall have been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders, in each case, of each Series or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class A Noteholders and/or the Class B Noteholders of any Series (as applicable) and, subject hereto and to **Condition 11.5**, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders of any Series will be binding on the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders, in each case, of that or of any other Series irrespective of the effect upon them;
- (d) no Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders of any Series shall take effect for any purpose while any Class A Notes, Class B Notes or Class M Notes in each case, of that Series or of any other Series remain outstanding unless it shall have been sanctioned by an

Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders, in each case, of each Series or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class A Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders and/or the Class M Noteholders of any Series (as applicable) and, subject hereto and to **Condition 11.5**, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders of any Series will be binding on the Class D Noteholders, in each case, of that or any other Series irrespective of the effect upon them; and

- (e) no Extraordinary Resolution of Class D Noteholders of any Series shall take effect for any purpose while any Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class M Notes or Class C Notes, in each case, of that Series or of any other Series remain outstanding unless it shall have been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders, in each case, of each Series or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class A Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders and/or the Class C Noteholders of any Series (as applicable).

11.4 Approval of Modifications and Waivers by Noteholders

No Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any one or more Series of Class A Notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or the Conditions of the Notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class B Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class D Noteholders, in each case of each Series, or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class B Noteholders, the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders of any Series.

No Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any one or more Series of Class B Notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or the Conditions of the Notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class M Noteholders, an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class D Noteholders, in each case of each Series, or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class M Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders of any Series.

No Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any one or more Series of Class M Notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or the Conditions of the Notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class C Noteholders and an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class D Noteholders, in each case of each Series, or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class C Noteholders and the Class D Noteholders of any Series.

No Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any one or more Series of Class C Notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or the Conditions of the Notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class D Noteholders of each Series, or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Class D Noteholders of any Series.

11.5 Modifications and Determinations by Note Trustee

The Note Trustee, may, without the consent of the Noteholders:

- (a) agree to any modification (other than a Basic Terms Modification) of, or to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, the Conditions of any Series and Class of

- Notes or any of the Transaction Documents which is not, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders of any Series and Class of Notes; or
- (b) determine that any Note Event of Default shall not be treated as such provided that it is not in the opinion of the Note Trustee materially prejudicial to the interests of the Holders of the most senior Class of Notes then outstanding; or
 - (c) agree to any modification (including a Basic Terms Modification) of these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the Note Trustee or is to comply with the mandatory provisions of law; or
 - (d) agree to any modification of any of these Conditions or any Transaction Documents as expressly provided for in the Transaction Documents.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Note Trustee shall be entitled to assume, without further investigation or inquiry, that such modification, waiver or authorisation, will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders if each of the Rating Agencies rating the relevant Series and Class of Notes has confirmed in writing that the then current ratings of the applicable Series and Class of Notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such modification, waiver or authorisation unless such modification, waiver or authorisation relates to an amendment of a Conditional Note Purchase Deed or Condition 5.8. Any such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination shall be binding on the Noteholders and, unless the Note Trustee, agrees otherwise, any such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders and the Rating Agencies in accordance with **Condition 14** as soon as practicable thereafter.

11.6 Redenomination

The Note Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Holders of the Sterling Notes on or after the Specified Date (as defined below), to such modifications to the Sterling Notes and the Master Issuer Trust Deed in respect of redenomination of such Notes in euro and associated reconventioning, renominatisation and related matters in respect of such Notes as may be proposed by the Master Issuer (and confirmed by an independent financial institution approved by the Note Trustee to be in conformity with then applicable market conventions) and to provide for redemption at the euro equivalent of the sterling principal amount of the Sterling Notes. For these purposes, **Specified Date** means the date on which the United Kingdom participates in the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union, or otherwise participates in European Economic and Monetary Union in a manner with an effect similar to such third stage.

Any such modification shall be binding on the Holders of the Sterling Notes and, unless the Note Trustee agrees otherwise, any such modification shall be notified to such Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** as soon as practicable thereafter.

11.7 Exercise of Note Trustee's Functions

Where the Note Trustee is required, in connection with the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions under these Conditions or any Transaction Document, to have regard to the interests of the Noteholders of any Class, it shall have regard to the interests of such Noteholders as a Class and, in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Note Trustee shall not have regard to, or be in any way liable for, the consequences of such exercise for individual Noteholders resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory. In connection with any such exercise, the Note Trustee shall not be entitled to require, and no Noteholder shall be entitled to claim, from the Master Issuer or any other person, any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders.

12. Indemnification of The Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee

The Master Issuer Trust Deed and the Master Issuer Deed of Charge set out certain provisions for the benefit of the Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee. The following is a summary of such provisions and is subject to the more detailed provisions of the Master Issuer Trust Deed and the Master Issuer Deed of Charge.

The Transaction Documents contain provisions governing the responsibility (and relief from responsibility) of the Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee and providing for their indemnification in certain circumstances, including, among others, provisions relieving the Master Issuer Security Trustee from taking enforcement proceedings or enforcing the Master Issuer Security unless indemnified to its satisfaction. The Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee are also entitled to be paid their costs and expenses in priority to any interest payments to Noteholders.

The Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee and their related companies are entitled to enter into business transactions with the Master Issuer or Bank of Scotland, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, and/or the related companies of any of them and to act as note trustee or security trustee for the holders of any new notes and/or any other person who is a party to any Transaction Document or whose obligations are comprised in the Master Issuer Security and/or any of its subsidiary or associated companies without accounting for any profit resulting therefrom.

Neither the Note Trustee nor the Master Issuer Security Trustee will be responsible for any loss, expense or liability which may be suffered as a result of any assets comprised in the Master Issuer Security, or any deeds or documents of title thereto, being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by clearing organisations or their operators or by intermediaries such as banks, brokers or other similar persons on behalf of the Note Trustee or the Master Issuer Security Trustee, as applicable.

Furthermore, the Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee will be relieved of liability for making searches or other inquiries in relation to the assets comprising the Master Issuer Security. The Note Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee do not have any responsibility in relation to the legality and the enforceability of the trust arrangements and the related Master Issuer Security. Neither the Note Trustee nor the Master Issuer Security Trustee will be obliged to take any action that might result in its incurring personal liabilities. Neither the Note Trustee nor the Master Issuer Security Trustee is obliged to monitor or investigate the performance of any other person under the Transaction Documents and is entitled to assume, until it has actual knowledge to the contrary, that all such persons are properly performing their duties, unless it receives express notice to the contrary.

Neither the Note Trustee nor the Master Issuer Security Trustee will be responsible for any deficiency that may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of the proceeds of any Master Issuer Security.

13. Replacement of Notes

If Definitive Notes are lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the Noteholder can replace them at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent subject to all applicable laws and stock exchange requirements. The Noteholder will be required both to pay the expenses of producing a replacement and to comply with the Master Issuer's, the Registrar's and the Paying Agent's reasonable requests for evidence and indemnity.

If a Global Note is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the Master Issuer will deliver a replacement Global Note to the registered holder upon receipt of satisfactory evidence and surrender of any defaced or mutilated Global Note. A replacement will only be made upon payment of the expenses for a replacement and compliance with the Master Issuer's, Registrar's and Paying Agents' reasonable requests as to evidence and indemnity.

Defaced or mutilated Notes must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

14. Notice to Noteholders

14.1 Publication of Notice

Any notice to Noteholders shall be validly given if such notice is:

- (a) sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to a non-UK address) by airmail at the respective addresses on the Register; and
- (b) published in The Financial Times; and
- (c) for so long as amounts are outstanding on the US Notes, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in New York (which is expected to be The New York Times);

or, if any of such newspapers set out above shall cease to be published or timely publication therein shall not be practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in the United Kingdom or the United States (as applicable) provided that if, at any time, the Master Issuer procures that the information concerned in such notice shall be published on the Relevant Screen, publication in the newspapers set out above or such other newspaper or newspapers shall not be required with respect to such information.

14.2 Date of Publication

Any notices so published shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of posting, or as the case may be, on the date of such publication or, if published more than once on different dates, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in the newspaper or newspapers in which (or on the Relevant Screen on which) publication is required.

14.3 Global Notes

While the Notes are represented by Global Notes, any notice to Noteholders will be validly given if such notice is provided in accordance with **Condition 14.1** or (at the option of the Master Issuer) if delivered to DTC (in the case of the US Notes) or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (in the case of the Reg S Notes) or (if specified in the applicable Final Terms) if delivered through any **Alternative Clearing System** specified therein. Any notice delivered to the DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such Alternative Clearing System will be deemed to be given on the day of such delivery.

14.4 Note Trustee's Discretion to Select Alternative Method

The Note Trustee shall be at liberty to sanction some other method of giving notice to the Noteholders or any Series and Class or category of them having regard to market practice then prevailing and to the requirements of the stock exchanges on which the Notes are then admitted for trading and provided that notice of such other method is given to the Noteholders in such manner as the Note Trustee shall require.

15. Note Issues

The Master Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders, to create and issue Notes, upon satisfaction of the following conditions:

- (a) the Master Issuer obtaining written confirmation from each of the Rating Agencies that its then current ratings of the outstanding Funding 1 Notes and the outstanding Notes will not be withdrawn, qualified or reduced because of the new issue;
- (b) the Master Issuer providing written certification to the Funding 2 Security Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee that no Master Intercompany Loan Event of Default has occurred which has not been remedied or waived and no Master Intercompany Loan Event of Default will occur as a result of the issue of the new Notes; and
- (c) the Master Issuer providing written certification to the Funding 2 Security Trustee and the Master Issuer Security Trustee:
 - (i) that no principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 Principal Deficiency Ledger in relation to the Loan Tranches outstanding at that time; or

- (ii) where a Principal Deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 Principal Deficiency Ledger at that time, that there will be sufficient Funding 2 Available Revenue Receipts on the forthcoming Funding 2 Interest Payment Date, when applied in accordance with the Funding 2 Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, to eliminate such Principal Deficiency.

16. Rating Agencies

If:

- (a) a confirmation of rating or other response by a Rating Agency is a condition to any action or step under any Transaction Document (other than pursuant to **Condition 15**); and
- (b) a written request for such confirmation or response is delivered to each Rating Agency by the Master Issuer (copied to the Note Trustee and/or the Master Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 2 Security Trustee, as applicable) and either one or more Rating Agency (each a **Non-Responsive Rating Agency**) indicates that it does not consider such confirmation or response necessary in the circumstances; and
- (c) at least one Rating Agency gives such a confirmation or response based on the same facts,

then such condition shall be deemed to be modified with respect to the facts set out in the request referred to in (b) so that there shall be no requirement for the confirmation or response from the Non-Responsive Rating Agency.

The Note Trustee and/or the Master Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 2 Security Trustee, as applicable, shall be entitled to treat as conclusive a certificate by any director, officer or employee of the Master Issuer, Funding 2, the Seller, any investment bank or financial adviser acting in relation to the Notes as to any matter referred to in (b) in the absence of manifest error or the Note Trustee and/or the Master Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 2 Security Trustee, as applicable, having facts contradicting such certificates specifically drawn to his attention and the Note Trustee and/or the Master Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 2 Security Trustee, as applicable, shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconvenience that may be caused as a result.

17. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

The Transaction Documents and the Notes and, in each case, any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the relevant document are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law unless specifically stated to the contrary. Certain provisions in the Transaction Documents relating to property situated in Scotland are governed by Scots law. Unless specifically stated to the contrary:

- (a) the courts of England are to have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes and the Transaction Documents; and
- (b) the Master Issuer and the other parties to the Transaction Documents irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England.

18. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of the Notes under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this shall not affect any right or remedy of a third party which exists or is available apart from that Act.

19. Definitions

Unless otherwise defined in these Conditions or unless the context otherwise requires, in these Conditions the following words shall have the following meanings and any other capitalised terms used in these Conditions shall have the meanings ascribed to them or incorporated in the Master Issuer Trust Deed or set out

in the Master Definitions Schedule. The provisions of **Clause 2** (Interpretation and Construction) of the Master Definitions Schedule are incorporated into and shall apply to these Conditions.

A Loan Tranches means the Loan Tranches made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2 under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class M Notes of any Series;

AA Loan Tranches means the Loan Tranches made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2 under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class B Notes of any Series;

AAA Loan Tranches means the Loan Tranches made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2 under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A Notes of any Series;

Accrual Yield means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the yield specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Additional Business Centre means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, each place specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Agents means the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agent, the Registrar and the Agent Bank;

Agent Bank means Citibank, N.A. in its capacity as agent bank at its Specified Office or such other person for the time being acting as agent bank under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Base Prospectus means the base prospectus of the Master Issuer from time to time, the first being the base prospectus dated 11 October 2006;

BB Loan Tranche means the Loan Tranches made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2 under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class D Notes of any Series;

BBB Loan Tranches means the Loan Tranches made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2 under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class C Notes of any Series;

Broken Amount means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the amount specified as such (if any) for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Call Option Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms, being the Interest Payment Date on which the Master Issuer is entitled to redeem such Series and Class of Notes pursuant to **Condition 5.4(a)**;

Class or **class** means, in relation to the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class M Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes and the holders thereof, each single class thereof as the context requires and except where otherwise specified, and the respective holders thereof;

Class A Noteholders means the Holders of the Class A Notes;

Class A Notes means Notes of any Series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable Final Terms;

Class B Noteholders means the Holders of the Class B Notes;

Class B Notes means Notes of any Series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable Final Terms;

Class C Noteholders means the Holders of the Class C Notes;

Class C Notes means Notes of any Series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable Final Terms;

Class D Noteholders means the Holders of the Class D Notes;

Class D Notes means Notes of any Series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable Final Terms;

Class M Noteholders means the Holders of the Class M Notes;

Class M Notes means Notes of any Series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable Final Terms;

Clearstream, Luxembourg means Clearstream Banking, société anonyme;

Closing Date has the meaning given to it in the relevant Final Terms;

Conditional Note Purchase Deed means any conditional note purchase deed entered into in connection with the issuance of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes between, among others, the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Maturity Purchaser, the Note Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent as amended and restated from time to time;

Conditional Purchaser means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the person specified as such for such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Conditional Purchaser Confirmation means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the confirmation given by the Remarketing Agent or the Tender Agent to the Master Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent that the Conditional Purchaser has purchased an interest in or has had transferred to it or on its behalf an interest in all such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes;

Deferred Transfer Date has the meaning indicated in **Condition 5.8(g)**;

Definitive Notes means the note certificates representing the Notes while in definitive form;

Designated Account means the account (which, in the case of a payment in Japanese Yen to a nonresident of Japan, shall be a non-resident account) maintained by a Holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register;

Designated Bank means (in the case of payment in a Specified Currency other than euro) a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) and (in the case of a payment in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro;

Determination Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the date(s) specified as such (if any) for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Determination Period has the meaning indicated in **Condition 4.1**;

Distribution Compliance Period means the period that ends 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the date of issue of the relevant Notes;

Dollars, US\$, US Dollars or \$ means the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America;

DTC means The Depository Trust Company;

EURIBOR means the Euro-zone inter-bank offered rate;

Euro, euro or € means the currency of the member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty of Rome of 25 March 1957, establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time;

Euroclear means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System;

Expected Maturity Date means in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the bullet redemption date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Extraordinary Resolution means a resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders of a particular Class, Series or Series and Class duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Master Issuer Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or if a poll is duly demanded by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast on such poll;

Final Maturity Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the date specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Final Terms means, in relation to any Series of Notes, the final terms issued in relation to such Series of Notes as a supplement to these Conditions and giving details of, *inter alia*, the amount and price of such Series of Notes and which forms a part of the Base Prospectus in relation to such Series of Notes;

Fixed Coupon Amount means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the amount specified as such (if any) for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Funding 2 means Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited;

Funding 2 Deed of Charge means the deed of charge entered into on the Programme Date, as amended and restated from time to time, between, among others, Funding 2, the Funding 2 Security Trustee, the Master Issuer and the Note Trustee and each deed of accession or supplement entered into in connection therewith;

Funding 2 Yield Reserve Notes means any Series and Class of Notes identified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

Funding 2 Security Trustee means The Bank of New York Mellon and its successors or any other security trustee under the Funding 2 Deed of Charge;

Global Notes means the US Global Notes and the Reg S Global Notes;

Holder has the meaning indicated in **Condition 1.2**;

Interest Commencement Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the Closing Date of such Notes or such other date as may be specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Interest Payment Date means, in respect of a Series and Class of Notes or a Master Issuer Subordinated Loan or a Master Issuer Start-up Loan (other than Money Market Notes), the Quarterly Interest Payment Dates and (in the case of Money Market Notes) the Monthly Interest Payment Dates, subject, in each case, to the terms and conditions of the Notes;

ISDA Definitions means the 2000 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Closing Date of the first Series of Notes;

LIBOR means the London inter-bank offered rate;

Listed Notes means each Series and Class of Notes which is admitted to the official list maintained by the UK Listing Authority and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Gilt Edged and Fixed Interest Market;

Loan Tranches means the AAA Loan Tranches, the AA Loan Tranches, the A Loan Tranches, the BBB Loan Tranches and the BB Loan Tranches, being the advances made by the Master Issuer to Funding 2, pursuant to the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement, each being funded from proceeds received by the Master Issuer from the issue of a Series and Class of Notes;

London Stock Exchange means London Stock Exchange plc;

Loss Calculation Date means in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the date specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Mandatory Transfer Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the Interest Payment Date specified as such for such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Mandatory Transfer Price means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes on the relevant Mandatory Transfer Date following the application of Note Principal Payments on such date;

Mandatory Transfer Termination Event shall occur, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, if the Conditional Purchaser has purchased an interest in all such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes;

Margin means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the amount specified as such for such Series and Class of Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Master Definitions Schedule means the master definitions schedule dated the Programme Date setting out, among other things, definitions which apply to certain Transaction Documents as amended and restated from time to time;

Master Intercompany Loan means, at any time, the aggregate of all Loan Tranches advanced under the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement;

Master Intercompany Loan Agreement means the loan agreement entered into on the Programme Date between, among others, Funding 2, the Master Issuer and the Funding 2 Security Trustee as amended and restated from time to time;

Master Issuer means Permanent Master Issuer plc;

Master Issuer Account Bank means Bank of Scotland or such other person for the time being acting as account bank to the Master Issuer under the Master Issuer Bank Account Agreement as amended and restated from time to time;

Master Issuer Bank Accounts means the Master Issuer Transaction Account and any other account opened and maintained by the Master Issuer with the Master Issuer Account Bank pursuant to the Transaction Documents;

Master Issuer Bank Account Agreement means the bank account agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Master Issuer, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Master Issuer Account Bank and the Master Issuer Security Trustee as amended and restated from time to time;

Master Issuer Cash Management Agreement means the cash management agreement dated the Programme Date between, amongst others, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Master Issuer and the Master Issuer Security Trustee as amended and restated from time to time;

Master Issuer Cash Manager means Bank of Scotland plc or such other person or persons for the time being acting, under the Master Issuer Cash Management Agreement, as agent, *inter alia*, for the Master Issuer;

Master Issuer Deed of Charge means the deed of charge entered into on the Programme Date, as amended and restated from time to time, between, among others, the Master Issuer and the Master Issuer Security Trustee and each deed of accession or supplement entered into in connection therewith;

Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement means the master issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement entered into on the Programme Date between, among others, the Master Issuer, the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agent, the Registrar, the Agent Bank and the Master Issuer Security Trustee;

Master Issuer Post-Enforcement Call Option Agreement means the master issuer post-enforcement call option agreement entered into on the Programme Date between the Master Issuer, the Post-Enforcement Call Option Holder and the Note Trustee;

Master Issuer Priority of Payments means the master issuer pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, the master issuer pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or the master issuer post-enforcement priority of payments, as the case may be, each as set out in the Master Issuer Cash Management Agreement or the Master Issuer Deed of Charge (as the case may be);

Master Issuer Secured Creditors means the Master Issuer Security Trustee (and any receiver appointed under the Master Issuer Deed of Charge), the Note Trustee, the Master Issuer Swap Providers, the Master Issuer Corporate Services Provider, the Master Issuer Account Bank, the Master Issuer Cash Manager, the Paying Agents, the Agent Bank, the Transfer Agent, the Registrar and the Noteholders and any new Master Issuer Secured Creditor who accedes to the Master Issuer Deed of Charge from time to time under a deed of accession or a supplemental deed;

Master Issuer Security means the security created by the Master Issuer pursuant to the Master Issuer Deed of Charge;

Master Issuer Security Trustee means The Bank of New York Mellon and its successors or any other security trustee under the Master Issuer Deed of Charge;

Master Issuer Swap Agreements means the ISDA master agreements, schedules thereto and confirmations thereunder relating to the currency and/or interest rate swaps to be entered into on each Closing Date, and any credit support annexes or other credit support documents entered into at any time, as amended from time to time, among the Master Issuer and the applicable Master Issuer Swap Provider and/or any credit support provider and includes any additional and/or replacement Master Issuer Swap Agreement entered into by the Master Issuer from time to time in connection with the Notes;

Master Issuer Swap Providers means the institutions identified in respect of each Master Issuer Swap Agreement in the Final Terms related to the relevant Series and Class of Notes;

Master Issuer Transaction Account means the day to day bank account of the Master Issuer, held with the Master Issuer Account Bank as at the Programme Date pursuant to the terms of the Master Issuer Bank Account Agreement;

Master Issuer Trust Deed means the master issuer trust deed entered into on the Programme Date as amended and restated from time to time between the Master Issuer and the Note Trustee, and each supplemental deed entered into in connection therewith;

Maturity Purchase Notes means any Series and Class of Notes identified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

Maturity Purchase Price means, in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Maturity Purchase Notes on the Expected Maturity Date (plus any interest accrued from and including the Expected Maturity Date to but excluding the Transfer Date at the Rate of Interest Applicable to such Notes on the basis that the Rate of Interest shall not be subject to any downward adjustment (including any reduction to the margin scheduled to apply on any step-up date) on or following the Expected Maturity Date until (and including) the Transfer Date) after taking into account any principal repayments made by the Master Issuer on or after the Expected Maturity Date to (and including) the Transfer Date minus the Principal Deficiency Losses;

Maturity Purchaser means, in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the maturity purchaser specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Maximum Rate of Interest means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the rate of interest specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Maximum Reset Margin means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the amount specified as such for such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Minimum Rate of Interest means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the rate of interest specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Money Market Notes means Notes which will be "Eligible Securities" within the meaning of Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act;

Monthly Interest Payment Dates means, in respect of any Money Market Notes, each monthly date specified in the Final Terms for the payment of interest and/or principal until the occurrence of a Pass-through Trigger Event and, following such occurrence, the Quarterly Interest Payment Dates as specified in the Final Terms for payment of interest and/or principal subject, in each case, to the appropriate Business Day Convention, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Note Acceleration Notice has the meaning indicated in **Condition 9.6**;

Note Determination Date means the date two Business Days prior to each Interest Payment Date;

Note Event of Default means the occurrence of an event of default by the Master Issuer as specified in **Condition 9**;

Note Principal Payment has the meaning indicated in **Condition 5.3**;

Note Trustee means The Bank of New York Mellon and its successors or any further or other note trustee under the Master Issuer Trust Deed, as trustee for the Noteholders;

Noteholders means the Holders for the time being of the Notes;

Notes means the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class M Notes;

Notice to Purchase means any notice given by the Issuer to a Holder of any Maturity Purchase Note(s) in accordance with Condition 5.8(c);

Pass-Through Trigger Event means any of the following events:

- (a) a Trigger Event;
- (b) the service of a Note Acceleration Notice by the Note Trustee on the Master Issuer; or
- (c) the service of a Master Intercompany Loan Acceleration Notice by the Funding 2 Security Trustee on Funding 2;

Paying Agents means the Principal Paying Agent and the US Paying Agent, together with any further or other paying agents for the time being appointed under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Post-Enforcement Call Option Holder means Permanent PECO Limited;

Principal Amount Outstanding has the meaning indicated in **Condition 5.3**;

Principal Deficiency Losses will be, in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the outstanding balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger attributable to such Maturity Purchase Notes on the relevant Loss Calculation Date;

Principal Paying Agent means Citibank, N.A. in its capacity as principal paying agent at its Specified Office or such other person for the time being acting as principal paying agent under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Programme Date means 17 October 2006;

Quarterly Interest Payment Dates means, in respect of a Series and Class of Notes (other than Money Market Notes), each quarterly date specified in the Final Terms for the payment of interest and/or principal, subject to the appropriate Business Day Convention, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Rate of Interest and **Rates of Interest** means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the rate or rates (expressed as a percentage per annum) of interest payable in respect of such Notes specified in the applicable Final Terms or calculated and determined in accordance with the applicable Final Terms;

Rating Agencies means Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc., Moody's Investors Service Limited and Fitch Ratings Ltd.;

Reference Price means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the price specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Reference Rate means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the rate specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Reg S means Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

Reg S Notes means each Series and Class of Notes that are not US Notes;

Reg S Global Notes means the note certificates representing the Reg S Notes while in global form;

Register means the register of Noteholders kept by the Registrar and which records the identity of each Noteholder and the number of Notes that each Noteholder owns;

Registrar means Citibank, N.A. in its capacity as registrar at its Specified Office or such other person for the time being acting as registrar under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Relevant Screen means a page of the Reuters service or Bloomberg service, or any other medium for electronic display of data as may be previously approved in writing by the Note Trustee and has been notified to Noteholders in the manner set out in **Condition 14**;

Relevant Screen Page means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the screen page specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms (or such replacement page on the relevant service which displays the information);

Remarketing Agent means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the Remarketing Agent specified in the applicable Final Terms, or such other agent appointed to act as remarketing agent under the terms of the relevant Remarketing Agreement;

Remarketing Agreement means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the agreement between the Master Issuer and the Remarketing Agent pursuant to which the Remarketing Agent agrees to use reasonable efforts to identify third party purchasers for such Series and Class of Remarketable Notes on each Mandatory Transfer Date prior to the occurrence of a Mandatory Transfer Termination Event;

Remarketable Notes means any Series and Class of Notes identified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

Reset Margin means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, (i) for each Reset Period, a percentage not exceeding the Maximum Reset Margin determined by the Remarketing Agent in accordance with the Remarketing Agreement or (ii) if the Remarketing Agreement has been terminated, the Maximum Reset Margin;

Reset Period means, in respect of any Series and Class of Remarketable Notes, the period commencing on the first Mandatory Transfer Date specified in the applicable Final Terms up to (but excluding) the next Mandatory Transfer Date and thereafter the period from (and including) each Mandatory Transfer Date up to (but excluding) the next Mandatory Transfer Date;

Scheduled Transfer Date means, in respect of any Series and Class of Maturity Purchase Notes, the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

Securitisation Tax Regime means the permanent regime for the taxation of securitisation companies established pursuant to the Finance Act 2005 and the regulations made thereunder, in each case as amended from time to time;

Series means, subject to **Condition 15**, in relation to the Notes, all Notes (of any Class) issued on a given day and designated as such;

Series and Class means, a particular Class of Notes of a given Series or, where such Class of such Series comprises more than one sub-class, **Series and Class** means any sub-class of such Class;

Specified Currency means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the currency or currencies specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms;

Specified Currency Exchange Rate means, in relation to a Series and Class of Notes, the exchange rate specified in the Master Issuer Swap Agreement relating to such Series and Class of Notes or, if the Master Issuer Swap Agreement has been terminated, the applicable spot rate;

Specified Date has the meaning indicated in **Condition 11.6**;

Specified Denomination means, in respect of any Series and Class of Notes, the denomination specified as such for such Notes in the applicable Final Terms which shall be a minimum of \$100,000 (in the case of each Dollar Note), £50,000 (in the case of each Sterling Note) and €50,000 (in the case of each Euro Note), provided that Notes issued with a maturity of less than one year will be issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 (or such equivalent amount) and provided that no Note shall be issued with a denomination of less than €50,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency at the date of issue of such Notes);

Specified Office means, as the context may require, in relation to any of the Agents, the office specified against the name of such Agent in the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement or such other specified office as may be notified to the Master Issuer and the Note Trustee pursuant to the Paying Agent and Agency Bank Agreement;

Step-Up Date means the Interest Payment Date on which the Rates of Interest on the relevant Series and Class of Notes increases or decreases by a pre-determined amount as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

Sterling, Pounds Sterling or £ means the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Sterling Notes means each Series and Class of Notes denominated in Sterling;

sub-unit means, with respect to any currency other than Sterling, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to Sterling, one pence;

Transaction Documents means the Master Issuer Corporate Services Agreement, the Master Intercompany Loan Agreement, the Funding 2 Deed of Charge, the Master Issuer Bank Account Agreement, the Master Issuer Deed of Charge, the Master Issuer Trust Deed, the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement, the Master Issuer Cash Management Agreement, the Master Issuer Post-Enforcement Call Option Agreement, the Master Issuer Swap Agreements, the Master Issuer Master Definitions Schedule, the Mortgages Trustee Guaranteed Investment Contract, the Funding 2 Guaranteed Investment Contract, each Conditional Note Purchase Deed and such other related documents which are referred to in the terms of the above documents;

Transfer Agent means Citibank, N.A. in its capacity as transfer agent at its Specified Office or such other person for the time being acting as transfer agent under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Transfer Date means the later of the Scheduled Transfer Date and the Deferred Transfer Date;

Transfer Instruction means the electronic transfer and blocking instruction to be delivered by any Holder of Maturity Purchase Notes to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in accordance with the usual procedures of such clearing systems;

UK Listing Authority means the Financial Services Authority in its capacity as competent authority for the purposes of Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended;

US Global Notes means the note certificates representing the US Notes while in global form;

US Notes means each Series and Class of Notes which is registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

US Paying Agent means Citibank, N.A., acting in its capacity as US paying agent through its New York office or such other person for the time being acting as US paying agent under the Master Issuer Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement.

PERMANENT MASTER ISSUER PLC

(incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability, registered number 5922774)

Issuing entity

PERMANENT FUNDING (NO. 2) LIMITED

Depositor

BANK OF SCOTLAND plc

Sponsor, seller, servicer and cash manager

The issuing entity may from time to time issue class A notes, class B notes, class M notes, class C notes and class D notes in one or more series. Each series will consist of one or more classes of notes. One or more series or classes of notes may be issued at any one time.

The principal asset from which the issuing entity will make payments on the notes is a master intercompany loan to Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited (referred to in this prospectus as **Funding 2**), an affiliated company of the issuing entity.

The principal asset from which Funding 2 will make payments on the master intercompany loan is its interest in a master trust over a pool of residential mortgage loans held by Permanent Mortgages Trustee Limited (referred to in this prospectus as the **mortgages trustee**), which mortgage loans were originated by Halifax plc (**Halifax**) and following the first **closing date** after 17 September 2007 (the **reorganisation date**) includes mortgage loans originated under the Halifax brand by Bank of Scotland plc (**Bank of Scotland**) (being the entity to which the business carried on by Halifax was transferred to in accordance with the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 on the reorganisation date). Halifax and Bank of Scotland are each referred to in this prospectus as applicable as the originator of the mortgage loans and/or as the party to the mortgage sale agreement at the time of sale of the mortgage loans to the mortgages trustee as the **seller**. The residential mortgage loans are secured over properties located in England, Wales and Scotland.

This prospectus includes information on the transfer of the business and all property and liabilities of Halifax to Bank of Scotland on the reorganisation date following its registration as a public limited company incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act 1985 (as amended) and change of name from The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland on such date. See "**Bank of Scotland plc – HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006**".

Subject to the detailed description and limitations set out in this prospectus under "**Credit structure**", the notes will have the benefit of certain credit enhancement or support, such as the availability of excess portions of Funding 2 available revenue receipts and of Funding 2 principal receipts, the Funding 2 general reserve fund, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if established following a seller rating downgrade) and subordination of junior classes of notes. In addition, the notes will also have the benefit of derivatives instruments which may include currency and interest rate swaps, if specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The notes offered under this prospectus will be solely the obligation of the issuing entity and will not be obligations of the sponsor, Funding 2, any of their respective affiliates or any other person or entity named in this prospectus.

Please consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page 38 in this prospectus.

Application was made on 24 September 2009 to the Financial Services Authority (the **FSA**) in its capacity as competent authority under Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **UK Listing Authority**) for notes issued during the period of twelve months from 24 September 2009 to be admitted to the official list maintained by the UK Listing Authority. Application was also made on 24 September 2009 to the London Stock Exchange plc (the **London Stock Exchange**) for the notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market.

This prospectus may be used to offer and sell the notes only if accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The issuing entity may offer the notes through underwriters or by other methods described in this prospectus under "**Underwriting**".

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission in the United States nor any other United States regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the notes or determined that this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

Prospectus dated 24 September 2009

Permanent Funding (No. 1) Limited (referred to in this prospectus as **Funding 1**), a company of common ownership with the issuing entity and Funding 2, has an interest in the same trust property (being the pool of residential mortgage loans held by the mortgages trustee and originated by Halifax and following the first closing date after the reorganisation date, by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand). Certain issuing entities (the **previous Funding 1 issuing entities**) have issued notes and used the proceeds thereof to make intercompany loans to Funding 1. New issuing entities may be established from time to time to issue notes and make new intercompany loans to Funding 1. Subject to certain conditions described further in this prospectus, from time to time, new issuing entities may also be established to issue notes and make new intercompany loans to Funding 2. In addition, a new Funding beneficiary may be created in the future and new issuing entities may be established to issue notes and make intercompany loans to such new Funding beneficiary. The notes issued by these previous Funding 1 issuing entities are, and any new notes issued by such new issuing entities will ultimately be, secured by the same trust property as the notes issued by the issuing entity under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. The allocation of trust property as between Bank of Scotland, Funding 1 and Funding 2, each in their capacities as a **beneficiary** of the trust property, is described in this prospectus under "**The mortgages trust**".

A note is not a deposit and, unless stated otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, neither the notes nor the underlying receivables are insured or guaranteed by any United Kingdom or United States governmental agency.

Forward-looking statements

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, statements made under the headings “**Risk factors**”, “**The loans**”, “**The servicer**” and “**The servicing agreement**”. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as the words “believes”, “expects”, “may”, “intends”, “should” or “anticipates” or the negative or other variations of those terms. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results and performance of the notes, Lloyds Banking Group, Bank of Scotland, the Halifax brand or the UK residential mortgage industry to differ materially from any future results or performance expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, among others general economic and business conditions in the United Kingdom, currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations, government, statutory, regulatory or administrative initiatives affecting Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland or the business carried on by it under the Halifax brand, changes in business strategy, lending practices or customer relationships and other factors that may be referred to in this prospectus. Some of the most significant of these risks, uncertainties and other factors are discussed in this prospectus under the heading “**Risk factors**”, and you are encouraged to carefully consider those factors prior to making an investment decision in relation to the notes.

Defined terms and conventions

References herein to **prospectus** are to this base prospectus which may be filed as part of a related registration statement and references herein to **prospectus supplement** are to a supplement to such base prospectus.

References in this prospectus to **issuing entity**, **we** or **us** mean Permanent Master Issuer plc and references to **you** mean potential investors in the notes.

References in this prospectus to the **depositor** or **Funding 2** mean Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited.

References in this prospectus to the **SEC** mean the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

References in this prospectus to **£**, **pounds** or **sterling** are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. References in this prospectus to **US\$**, **\$**, **US dollars** or **dollars** are to the lawful currency of the United States of America. References in this prospectus to **€**, **euro** or **Euro** are to the single currency introduced at the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended from time to time.

Not all series and classes of notes will be registered in the United States under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**) and therefore will not be offered under this prospectus. However, the term **notes** unless otherwise stated, when used in this prospectus, includes all notes issued by the issuing entity.

Any series of the notes which are registered in the United States under the Securities Act and offered under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement are referred to in this prospectus as **US notes**.

References to a **class** of notes are to the class A notes or the class B notes or the class M notes or the class C notes or the class D notes of any series or, if applicable, any sub-class of such class of notes.

Important notice about information provided in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement

Information about each series and class of notes is contained in two separate documents: (a) this prospectus, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to a particular series and class of notes; and (b) the accompanying prospectus supplement for a particular series and class of notes, which describes the specific terms of the notes of that series, including:

- the timing of interest and principal payments;

- financial and other information about the assets of the issuing entity;
- the ratings for your series and class of notes;
- information about enhancement for your series and class of notes;
- the method of selling the notes; and
- other terms and conditions not contained herein that are applicable to your series and class of notes.

This prospectus may be used to offer and sell any series and class of notes only if accompanied by the prospectus supplement for that series and class.

Although the accompanying prospectus supplement for a particular series and class of notes cannot contradict the information contained in this prospectus, insofar as the prospectus supplement contains specific information about the series and class that differs from the more general information contained in this prospectus, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement, including the information incorporated by reference. The issuing entity has not authorised anyone to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. The information in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement is only accurate as of the dates on their respective covers.

Cross-references are included in this prospectus and each accompanying prospectus supplement to headings in these materials under which you can find further related discussions. The table of contents in this prospectus and the table of contents included in each accompanying prospectus supplement provide the pages on which these headings are located.

If you require additional information, the mailing address of Funding 2's principal executive offices is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom and the telephone number is +(44) 20 7398 6300. For other means of acquiring additional information about the issuing entity or a series of notes, see "**Incorporation of certain information by reference**" in this prospectus.

Overview of prospectus

The information in this section of the prospectus is an overview of the principal features of the notes, including the transaction documents and the loans that will generate the income for the issuing entity to make payments on the notes. This overview does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the notes. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in the notes discussed under “Risk factors” and in the accompanying prospectus supplement under the heading “Risk factors”.

Overview of the transaction

The following is a brief overview of the transaction and is further illustrated by the following “**Structural diagram of the programme**”. The numbers in the diagram refer to the numbered paragraphs below.

- (1) On 14 June 2002 and on several subsequent dates (in connection with previous transactions by Funding 1 issuing entities) Halifax, as the **seller**, sold loans and their **related security** (which is the security for the repayment of the relevant loan, including the relevant mortgage) to the mortgages trustee pursuant to a mortgage sale agreement. On the reorganisation date, the business and all property and liabilities of Halifax were transferred to Bank of Scotland following its registration as a public company under the Companies Act 1985, as amended and change of name from The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland. These changes were effected pursuant to the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006. From time to time on and following the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland, as the **seller** may, subject to satisfaction of the conditions to sale set out in “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**” below, sell further loans and their related security originated by either Halifax or on and following the reorganisation date by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand to the mortgages trustee. The **loans** are residential mortgage loans secured over residential properties located in England, Wales and Scotland.
- (2) The mortgages trustee will hold the loans and other property (the **trust property**) on trust for the benefit of the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 pursuant to a mortgages trust deed. The trust property includes the **portfolio**, which at any time consists of the loans and their related security held by the mortgages trustee together with any accrued interest on the loans and other amounts derived from the loans and their related security. Each of the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 has a joint and undivided interest in the trust property, but their entitlement to the proceeds from the trust property is in proportion to their respective shares of the trust property, as further described under “**The mortgages trust**” below.
- (3) The mortgages trustee distributes interest receipts on the loans, after payment of certain fees and expenses (including those of the mortgages trustee, the servicer and the account bank), to each of Funding 1 and Funding 2 based on their percentage shares in the trust property. The mortgages trustee distributes the remaining interest receipts on the loans to the seller in respect of its share in the trust property after the allocation of loss amounts suffered or incurred by Funding 1, Funding 2 and/or the seller in connection with recovery of interest on the loans. The mortgages trustee allocates losses on the loans to the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 in accordance with their percentage shares in the trust property. These percentage shares may fluctuate as described in “**The mortgages trust**” below. The mortgages trustee allocates principal receipts on the loans between the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 in amounts depending on whether Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, is required to pay amounts on a Funding 1 intercompany loan or the master intercompany loan, as the case may be, on the next Funding 1 interest payment date or Funding 2 interest payment date, as the case may be, or whether Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, is accumulating cash to repay a bullet term advance or a scheduled amortisation instalment under a scheduled amortisation term advance (made under a Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement) or a bullet loan tranche

or a scheduled amortisation instalment under a scheduled amortisation loan tranche (made under the master intercompany loan agreement), as the case may be.

- (4) The issuing entity will make loan tranches available to Funding 2 pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement. These loan tranches will be funded from (i) the proceeds of each series and class of notes (the **rated loan tranches**), (ii) each advance by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider (or a new issuing entity subordinated loan provider) of an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity whether or not in connection with an issuance of notes (the **subordinated loan tranches**) and (iii) each advance by the issuing entity start-up loan provider or a new issuing entity start-up loan provider to the issuing entity of an issuing entity start-up loan in connection with an issuance of notes (the **start-up loan tranches**) (see “**Summary of the notes – Relationship between the notes, issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans and the master intercompany loan**” below). The types of loan tranches (namely, bullet loan tranches, scheduled amortisation loan tranches, pass-through loan tranches, subordinated loan tranches and start-up loan tranches) are described under “**Summary of the notes – The master intercompany loan**” below. As an alternative to an issuing entity start-up loan, the Funding 2 start-up loan provider may make Funding 2 start-up loans available to Funding 2 pursuant to Funding 2 start-up loan agreements.

Funding 2 will use the proceeds of rated loan tranches received from time to time from the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement to:

- (i) pay the seller part of the consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of notes by the issuing entity and the making of the relevant rated loan tranches to Funding 2, which will result in an increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property and a corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property;
- (ii) acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be (such payment to be made to Funding 1 and/or the seller, as the case may be), which will result in a corresponding decrease of the Funding 1 share of the trust property or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be and a corresponding increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property;
- (iii) fund or replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any); and/or
- (iv) make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be another rated loan tranche or a subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan.

Funding 2 will use the proceeds of subordinated loan tranches received from time to time from the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement to:

- (i) pay the seller part of the consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee in connection with the advance of the issuing entity subordinated loan by the issuing entity and the making of the relevant subordinated loan tranche to Funding 2, which will result in an increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property and a corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property;
- (ii) acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be (such payment to be made to Funding 1 and/or the seller, as the case may be), which will result in a corresponding decrease of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be, and a corresponding increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property; and/or

- (iii) make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or another subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan.
- (5) Funding 2 will use the proceeds of issuing entity start-up loan tranches or Funding 2 start-up loans (as the case may be) for (i) increasing the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any), on the relevant closing date and/or (ii) meeting the costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with the payment of the purchase price by Funding 2 for any sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee and/or the acquisition by Funding 2 of part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be, on the relevant closing date and/or advance date and/or (iii) the fees payable under the master intercompany loan agreement which relate to the issuance of notes on the relevant closing date and/or the advance of any issuing entity subordinated loan on the relevant advance date and/or (iv) meeting any costs of the mortgages trustee that may be reasonably incurred in relation to any issuance. Funding 2 will use a portion of the amounts received from its share in the trust property to meet its obligations to pay interest and principal due to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement and to replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any). Funding 2's obligations to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement (among others) will be secured under the Funding 2 deed of charge entered into by Funding 2 with, among others, the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity by, among other things, the Funding 2 share of the trust property.
- (6) The issuing entity's obligations to pay principal and interest on the notes will be funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement. The issuing entity's primary asset will be its rights under the master intercompany loan agreement and the Funding 2 deed of charge. Neither the issuing entity nor the noteholders will have any direct interest in the trust property, although the issuing entity will share in the benefit of the Funding 2 security trustee's security interest under the Funding 2 deed of charge in the Funding 2 share of the trust property. Prior to service of a note acceleration notice, the issuing entity will only repay a class of notes (or part thereof) of any series on the relevant interest payment date if it has received principal repayments in respect of the loan tranche that was funded by the issue of such notes. The issuing entity will only receive a principal repayment in respect of such loan tranche if certain repayment tests are satisfied (as to which, see "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes**"). Following service of a note acceleration notice, the issuing entity will apply amounts received by it from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement to repay all series and classes of outstanding notes in accordance with the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments.
- (7) Subject to satisfying certain conditions precedent, including:
 - (i) the issuing entity obtaining written confirmation from each rating agency that the then current ratings of the outstanding Funding 1 notes and the outstanding notes will not be withdrawn, reduced or qualified because of the new issue;
 - (ii) the issuing entity providing written confirmation to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee that no master intercompany event of default has occurred which has not been remedied or waived and no master intercompany event of default will occur as a result of the issue of the new notes;
 - (iii) the issuing entity providing written confirmation that no note event of default has occurred and is continuing which has not been waived or would result from the new issue of notes; and

- (iv) the issuing entity providing written certification to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee:
 - (a) that no principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger in relation to the loan tranches outstanding at that time; or
 - (b) where a principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger at that time, that there will be sufficient Funding 2 available revenue receipts on the forthcoming Funding 2 interest payment date, when applied in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, to eliminate such principal deficiency,

the issuing entity may issue notes in one or more series and classes from time to time. Each series will consist of one or more classes of notes and may be offered under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement setting out the terms of that particular series and those classes of notes. The issuing entity's obligations under, among other things, the notes will be secured under the issuing entity deed of charge by, among other things, the issuing entity's rights under the master intercompany loan agreement and the Funding 2 deed of charge.

- (8) The accounts, the reserve funds and the swap transactions and their function in the programme structure are described later in this prospectus and in the accompanying prospectus supplement. They are included in the first diagram below so that investors can refer back to see where they fit into the structure.
- (9) The previous Funding 1 issuing entities issued notes to investors and advanced the proceeds thereof to Funding 1 pursuant to separate intercompany loan agreements on each previous closing date. See "**Funding 1 issuing entities**" below.
- (10) New issuing entities may, in the future, in connection with Funding 1, Funding 2 or a new Funding beneficiary, issue new notes from time to time and lend the proceeds thereof under a new intercompany loan to Funding 1, Funding 2 or the new Funding beneficiary, as the case may be. Such amounts may be applied to acquire an interest in the trust property. Thus, the new notes issued by any such new issuing entity will indirectly be secured by the same trust property as the notes offered under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. See "**Risk factors – Holdings may establish another company which may become an additional beneficiary under the mortgages trust**" below.

Structural diagram of the programme

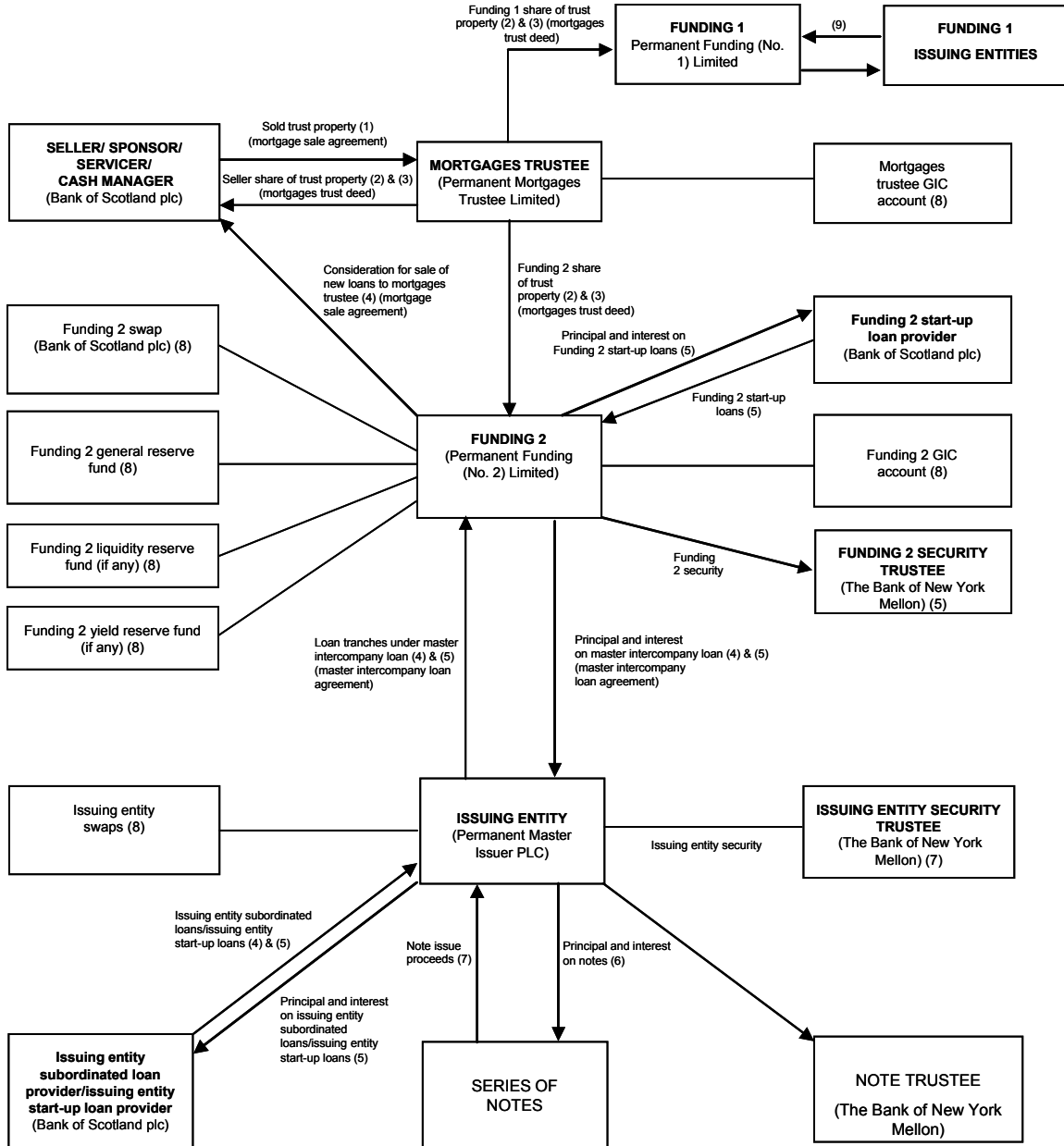
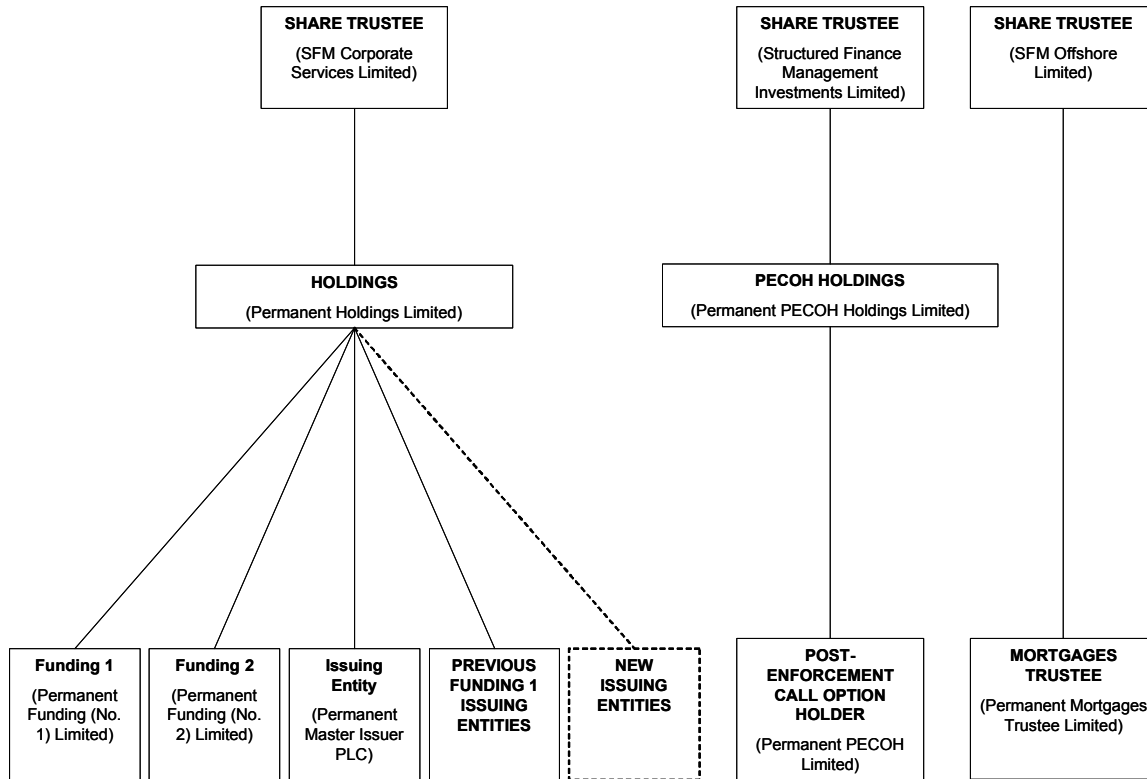


Diagram of ownership structure of special purpose vehicles



This diagram illustrates the ownership structure of the principal special purpose entities in respect of the programme, as follows:

- Each of Funding 1, Funding 2, the issuing entity and the previous Funding 1 issuing entities is, and any new issuing entity is expected to be, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Permanent Holdings Limited (**Holdings**). See “**Funding 1**”, “**Funding 2**”, “**The issuing entity**” and “**Funding 1 issuing entities**” below.
- The entire issued share capital of Holdings is held on trust by a share trustee, not affiliated with the seller, under the terms of a discretionary trust for the benefit of one or more charities. See “**Holdings**” below.
- The entire issued share capital of the mortgages trustee is held beneficially on trust by another share trustee, not affiliated with the seller, under the terms of a discretionary trust for the benefit of one or more charities. See “**The mortgages trustee**” below.
- The post-enforcement call option holder is a subsidiary of Permanent PECO Holdings Limited (**PECOH Holdings**). See “**PECOH**” below.
- The entire issued share capital of PECO Holdings is held on trust by another share trustee, not affiliated with the seller, under the terms of a discretionary trust for the benefit of one or more charities. See “**PECOH Holdings**” below.
- Halifax has been, and from the first closing date following the reorganisation date, Bank of Scotland has been, the sponsor who organises and initiates each issuance of notes under the programme and/or advance of any issuing entity subordinated loan and/or issuing entity start-up loan under the programme (and Halifax was the sponsor for the transactions by the previous Funding 1 issuing entities), and has no ownership interest in any of the entities in the diagrams above. As a result, any such issuance of notes will not be directly linked to the credit of Bank of Scotland, and Bank of Scotland has no obligation to support any such transaction financially, although Bank of Scotland may still have a connection with any such transaction for other

reasons (such as acting as servicer of the loans and as a beneficiary under the mortgages trust). See "**Bank of Scotland plc**" below.

- The previous Funding 1 issuing entities issued notes to investors and loaned the proceeds to Funding 1 pursuant to separate intercompany loan agreements on each previous closing date. See "**Funding 1 issuing entities**" below.
- New issuing entities may in the future, in connection with Funding 1, Funding 2 or a new Funding beneficiary, issue new notes from time to time and Funding 1, Funding 2 or any new Funding beneficiary, as the case may be, may apply the proceeds to acquire an interest in the trust property. Thus, the notes issued will be secured by the same trust property as the notes offered under this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement. See "**Risk factors – Holdings may establish another company which may become an additional beneficiary under the mortgages trust**" below.
- In certain circumstances (including when new series and classes of notes are issued by the issuing entity or when new issuing entities are established in connection with Funding 1, Funding 2 or a new Funding beneficiary), the Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee may, subject to certain conditions being satisfied, consent to modifications to be made to some of the transaction documents. Your consent will not be obtained in relation to those modifications. See "**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**" below.

The key parties

Issuing entity

Permanent Master Issuer plc is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales, referred to in this prospectus as the **issuing entity**. Its registered office is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. Its telephone number is (+44) 20 7398 6300. The issuing entity is a special purpose company created at the direction of Halifax plc (referred to in this prospectus as **Halifax**). The issuing entity will issue the notes and borrow subordinated loans and start-up loans and lend the gross proceeds of such notes and loans to Funding 2. See "**The issuing entity**" below.

Depositor

Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales, referred to in this prospectus as **Funding 2**. Its registered office is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. Its telephone number is (+44) 20 7398 6300. Funding 2 will borrow money from the issuing entity pursuant to the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement and apply it, among other things, to increase the Funding 2 share of the trust property, as described under "**Overview of prospectus**" above. See also "**Funding 2**" below.

Funding 1

Permanent Funding (No. 1) Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales, referred to in this prospectus as **Funding 1**. It is a beneficiary under the mortgages trust and has a share of the trust property. See "**The mortgages trust**" below.

The mortgages trustee

Permanent Mortgages Trustee Limited is a private limited company incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands, referred to in this prospectus as the **mortgages trustee**. The purpose of the mortgages trustee is to acquire from time to time additional trust property from the seller and to hold all of the trust property on trust for the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 and, if applicable, any new Funding beneficiary, under the terms of the mortgages trust deed. See "**The mortgages trust**" below.

The seller, the sponsor, the servicer, the Funding 2 swap provider, the cash manager, the issuing entity cash manager, the account bank, the issuing entity account bank, the issuing entity subordinated loan provider and the issuing entity start-up loan provider

Bank of Scotland plc (referred to in this prospectus as **Bank of Scotland**) is a bank incorporated in Scotland and registered under the Companies Act 1985 (as amended) as a public limited company. See "**Bank of Scotland plc**" below.

All of the loans in the portfolio were originated by Halifax and following the first closing date after the reorganisation date, by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand. Halifax and Bank of Scotland are each referred to in this prospectus as applicable as the originator of the mortgage loans and/or as the party to the mortgage sale agreement at the time of sale of the mortgage loans to the mortgages trustee as the **seller**. Bank of Scotland will from time to time sell additional loans originated by Halifax or by it under the Halifax brand to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. See "**Sale of the loans and their related security**" below.

Although Halifax has sold and Bank of Scotland will sell the loans to the mortgages trustee, Bank of Scotland will continue to have an interest in the loans as one of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust under the mortgages trust deed. See "**The mortgages trust – Seller share of trust property**" below.

Halifax was, and from the first closing date following the reorganisation date, Bank of Scotland has been, the **sponsor** of transactions under the asset-backed securities programme in connection with which the issuing entity is issuing the notes.

Halifax was appointed as, and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been, the **servicer** who performs administration and servicing functions in respect of the loans on behalf of the mortgages trustee

and the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust, including collecting payments under the loans and taking steps to recover arrears. Bank of Scotland may not resign as servicer unless a successor servicer has been appointed. In addition, Bank of Scotland may be replaced by a successor servicer if it defaults in its obligations under the servicing agreement or an insolvency event occurs in relation to the servicer. See “**The servicer**” and “**The servicing agreement**” below.

Halifax was, and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been, the **Funding 2 swap provider** as described under “**The swap agreements – The Funding 2 swap**” below.

Halifax was appointed as, and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been, the **cash manager** for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2 to manage their bank accounts, determine the amounts of and arrange payments of monies to be made by them and keep certain records on their behalf. See “**Cash management for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2**” below.

Halifax was appointed as, and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been, the **issuing entity cash manager** to manage the issuing entity's bank accounts, determine the amounts of and arrange payments of monies to be made by the issuing entity and keep certain records on the issuing entity's behalf. See “**Cash management for the issuing entity**” below.

Bank of Scotland was appointed as the issuing entity account bank on the programme date to provide banking services to the issuing entity, and was also appointed on the programme date as the account bank to Funding 2, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee to provide banking services to such entities. See “**Cash management for the issuing entity – The issuing entity's bank accounts**” and “**The master intercompany loan agreement – Funding 2's bank accounts**” below.

Bank of Scotland may also from time to time, as the **issuing entity subordinated loan provider**, provide issuing entity subordinated loans to the issuing entity, the proceeds of which will be advanced by the issuing entity to Funding 2 as subordinated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement and used by Funding 2 as described in “**Overview of prospectus**” above. See “**Credit structure – issuing entity subordinated loan agreements**” below.

Bank of Scotland may also, on each closing date following the reorganisation date, as the **issuing entity start-up loan provider**, provide an issuing entity start-up loan to the issuing entity, the proceeds of which will be advanced by the issuing entity to Funding 2 as start-up loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement and used by Funding 2 to increase the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve and pay certain costs and expenses of Funding 2 and/or the mortgages trustee in connection with an issuance of notes under the programme. See “**Credit structure – issuing entity start-up loan agreement**” below.

Halifax has provided, and Bank of Scotland may from time to time provide, as the **Funding 2 start-up loan provider**, start-up loans to Funding 2 (each such loan being a **Funding 2 start-up loan**) used to increase the Funding 2 general reserve fund and pay certain costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with notes issued under the programme. See “**Credit structure – Funding 2 start-up loan agreements**” below.

The issuing entity swap provider

The issuing entity swap provider(s), if any, in respect of a particular series and class will be disclosed in the applicable prospectus supplement. See “**The swap agreements – The issuing entity currency swaps**” below.

The note trustee, issuing entity security trustee and Funding 2 security trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon is the note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee and Funding 2 security trustee. The note trustee will act as trustee for the noteholders under the issuing entity trust deed. The issuing entity security trustee will act as trustee for the issuing entity secured creditors under the issuing entity deed of charge. The Funding 2 security trustee will act as trustee for the Funding 2 secured creditors under the Funding 2 deed of charge.

The Bank of New York Mellon is also the Funding 1 note trustee, the Funding 1 issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 1 security trustee under the transaction documents.

The paying agents, agent bank, registrar and transfer agent

Citibank, N.A. is the principal paying agent, the US paying agent, the agent bank, the registrar and the transfer agent. The paying agents will make payments on the notes to noteholders, the agent bank will calculate the interest rate on the notes and the registrar will maintain a register in respect of the notes.

The previous Funding 1 issuing entities and new issuing entities

In connection with loans sold to the mortgages trustee prior to the programme date, the previous Funding 1 issuing entities issued Funding 1 notes and used the sterling equivalent of the gross issue proceeds to make intercompany loans to Funding 1 on the respective previous closing dates. Each of the previous Funding 1 issuing entities is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings. In the future, new issuing entities may issue notes and loan the proceeds to Funding 1, Funding 2 and/or a new Funding beneficiary, as the case may be. It is not necessary to obtain your approval for any issuance of new notes, nor is it necessary to provide you with notice of any such issuance. However, both Funding 1 and Funding 2 and, if applicable, any new Funding beneficiary will report on its periodic distribution reports on Form 10-D and periodic reports on Form 8-K to be filed with the SEC in connection with any new issuance of US notes under the programme.

Summary of the notes

Series

The issuing entity may from time to time issue class A notes, class B notes, class M notes, class C notes and class D notes in one or more series. Each series will consist of one or more classes of notes. One or more series or classes of notes may be issued at one time. The issuing entity may also issue, from time to time, new classes of notes, subordinated to the class D notes, without your consent (subject to each rating agency confirming that such issuance will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the notes then outstanding). Each series and class of notes will be secured over the same assets as all other series and class of notes offered under this prospectus and an accompanying prospectus supplement. The notes issued from time to time by the issuing entity will constitute direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the issuing entity.

The notes of a particular class in different series will not necessarily have all the same terms. Differences may include issue price, principal amount, interest rates and interest rate calculations, currency, permitted redemption dates and final maturity dates. Noteholders holding certain notes may have the benefit of money market note purchase agreements, remarketing and conditional purchase arrangements, 2a-7 swap provider arrangements or similar arrangements. The terms of each series and class of notes will be set out in the applicable prospectus supplement. Noteholders will be informed of further issues via publication of the applicable prospectus supplement on the SEC website, with respect to any US Notes, and publication of an announcement via the regulatory news service (RNS) on the London Stock Exchange website.

Payment

Some series of notes will be paid ahead of others, regardless of the class designation of the notes. In particular, some payments on some series of class B notes, class M notes, class C notes and class D notes will be paid before some series of class A notes, as described in “– **Payment and ranking of the notes**” and “– **Diagram of the priority of payments by the issuing entity and subordination relationships**” below. See also “**Cashflows**” below.

In addition, the occurrence of an asset trigger event or non-asset trigger event (which are described below under “– **Trigger events**” below) will alter the payments on the notes.

Issuance

Notes may only be issued on the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent. In particular, notes may be issued only if the following conditions (among others) are satisfied:

- the issuing entity obtains a written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the outstanding Funding 1 notes and the outstanding notes will not be withdrawn, qualified or reduced because of the new issue;
- the issuing entity providing written certification to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee that no master intercompany loan event of default has occurred which has not been remedied or waived and no master intercompany loan event of default will occur as a result of the issue of the new notes; and
- the issuing entity providing written certification to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee:
 - (i) that no principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger in relation to the loan tranches outstanding at that time; or
 - (ii) where a principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger at that time, that there will be sufficient Funding 2 available revenue receipts on the forthcoming Funding 2 interest payment date, when applied in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, to eliminate such principal deficiency.

There are no other restrictions on the issuance of any notes so long as the relevant conditions are met.

Ratings

The ratings assigned to each class of notes will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation if, in its judgment, circumstances (including, without limitation, a reduction in the credit rating of the Funding 2 swap provider and/or any issuing entity swap provider (or, where relevant, the credit support provider with respect to the Funding 2 swap provider or any issuing entity swap provider), the mortgages trustee GIC provider and/or the Funding 2 GIC provider) in the future so warrant.

Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch together comprise the rating agencies referred to in this prospectus. Unless specified otherwise in the relevant prospectus supplement, the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's and Fitch to each series and class of notes will address the likelihood of full and timely payment to you of all payments of interest on each interest payment date under those notes and also the likelihood of ultimate payment of principal on the final maturity date of those notes. Unless specified otherwise in the relevant prospectus supplement, the ratings assigned by Moody's to each series and class of notes will address the expected loss in proportion to the initial principal amount of these notes posed to investors by the final maturity date. In Moody's opinion, the structure allows for timely payment of interest and principal at par on or before the final maturity date. The ratings will not address the actual likely rate of prepayments on the loans. The rate of prepayments, if different than originally anticipated, could adversely affect the yield realised on your notes.

Assignment of the expected ratings to each series and class of the notes will be a condition to issue of those notes.

The term “**rating agencies**” also includes any further or replacement rating agency appointed by the issuing entity with the approval of the note trustee to give a credit rating to any series and class of notes.

The issuing entity has agreed to pay ongoing surveillance fees to the rating agencies, in exchange for which each rating agency will monitor the ratings it has assigned to each series and class of notes while they are outstanding.

Listing

Application will be made to the UK Listing Authority for each series and class of notes issued during the period of 12 months from the date of this prospectus to be admitted to the official list maintained by the UK Listing Authority. Application will also be made to the London Stock Exchange for each series and class of the notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market.

Denominations of the notes

The notes (in either global or definitive form) will be issued in such denominations as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, save that the minimum denomination of each note will be such as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank or regulatory authority (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant currency and save that each US dollar denominated note will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, each euro denominated note will be issued in minimum denominations of €50,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof and each sterling-denominated note will be issued in minimum denominations of £50,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof, provided that notes issued with a maturity of less than one year will be issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of such notes). No note will be issued in a denomination of less than €50,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of such notes).

Maturities

Notes will be issued in such maturities as may be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, subject to compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory and/or central bank requirements.

Currencies

Subject to compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory and/or central bank requirements, a series and class of notes may be denominated in such currency or currencies as may be agreed between the relevant underwriters and the issuing entity as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Issue price

Each series and class of notes may be issued on a fully paid basis and at an issue price which is at par or at discount from, or premium over, par.

Selling restrictions

For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of notes and on the distribution of offering material in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and certain other jurisdictions see “**Underwriting**” below and in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Relationship between the notes, issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans and the master intercompany loan

The master intercompany loan agreement will comprise multiple rated loan tranches, subordinated loan tranches and start-up loan tranches. The gross proceeds of each issue of a series and class of notes will fund a single rated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement. The repayment terms of each rated loan tranche (for example, dates for payment of principal and the type of amortisation or redemption) will reflect the terms of the related series and class of notes. Subject to any swap agreements as described under “**The swap agreements**” below and the Funding 2 priority of payments and the issuing entity priority of payments, the issuing entity will repay each series and class of notes from payments received by it from Funding 2 under the corresponding rated loan tranche and, in each case where the relevant series and class of notes is denominated in a currency other than sterling or otherwise benefits from an issuing entity swap agreement, after making the appropriate currency exchange or such other applicable exchange under the corresponding issuing entity swap agreement.

The repayment terms of each subordinated loan tranche (for example, dates for payment of principal and interest) will reflect the terms of the related issuing entity subordinated loan. Subject to the applicable Funding 2 priority of payments and issuing entity priority of payments, the issuing entity will repay each issuing entity subordinated loan from payments received by it from Funding 2 under the corresponding subordinated loan tranche.

The repayment terms of each start-up loan tranche (for example, dates for payment of principal and interest) will reflect the terms of the related issuing entity start-up loan. Subject to the applicable Funding 2 priority of payments and issuing entity priority of payments, the issuing entity will repay each issuing entity start-up loan from payments received by it from Funding 2 under the corresponding start-up loan tranche.

The ability of Funding 2 to make payments on the master intercompany loan will depend to a large extent on Funding 2 receiving its share of collections on the trust property, which will in turn depend principally on the collections the mortgages trustee receives on the loans and the related security and the allocation of monies among the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 under the mortgages trust. For more information on the master intercompany loan, see “**The master intercompany loan agreement**” below.

Payment and ranking of the notes

Payments of interest and principal on the class A notes of any series due and payable on an interest payment date will rank ahead of payments of interest and principal on the class B notes of any series, the class M notes of any series, the class C notes of any series and the class D notes of any series (in each case due and payable on such interest payment date). Payments of interest and principal on the class B notes of any series due and payable on an interest payment date will rank ahead of payments of interest and principal on the class M notes of any series, the class C notes of any series and the class D notes of any series (in each case due and payable on such interest payment date). Payments of interest and principal on the class M notes of any series due and payable on an interest payment date will rank ahead of payments of interest and principal on the class C notes of any series and the class D notes of any series (in each case due and payable on such

interest payment date). Payments of interest and principal on the class C notes of any series due and payable on an interest payment date will rank ahead of payments of interest and principal on the class D notes of any series (due and payable on such interest payment date). For more information on the priority of payments, see “Cashflows” below and see also “Risk factors – Subordination of other note classes, issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans may not protect noteholders from all risk of loss” below.

Payments of interest and principal on the class A notes of each series rank equally (but subject to the interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates of each series of class A notes). Payments of interest and principal on the class B notes of each series rank equally (but subject to the interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates of each series of class B notes). Payments of interest and principal on the class M notes of each series rank equally (but subject to the interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates of each series of class M notes). Payments of interest and principal on the class C notes of each series rank equally (but subject to the interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates of each series of class C notes). Payments of interest and principal on the class D notes of each series rank equally (but subject to the interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates of each series of class D notes). The interest payment dates, scheduled redemption dates and permitted redemption dates for a series and class of notes will be specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Investors should note that subject as further described under “Cashflows” below:

- Notes of different series and classes are intended to receive payment of interest and principal at different times, therefore lower ranking classes of notes of one series may be paid interest and principal before higher ranking classes of notes of a different series.
- If there is a debit balance on a subordinate ranking principal deficiency sub-ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency ledger) or the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level is less than the Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold or arrears in respect of loans in the mortgages trust exceed a specified amount (each as described under “Cashflows” below) and there is a more senior loan tranche (and related series and class of notes) outstanding, no amount of principal will be repayable in respect of a subordinate ranking loan tranche (and related series and class of notes) until such situation is cured. The failure to repay principal in respect of such loan tranche (and the related notes) on the applicable redemption dates for such reason will not constitute an event of default in respect of such loan tranche (or in respect of the related notes).
- To the extent required, but subject to certain limits and conditions, Funding 2 may apply amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) in payment of, among other things, amounts due to the issuing entity in respect of the rated loan tranches.
- Prior to service of a note acceleration notice, a series and class of notes will be redeemed on a scheduled redemption date or a permitted redemption date only and to the extent of the amount (if any) repaid on the corresponding rated loan tranche in respect of such date.
- If not redeemed earlier, each series and class of notes will be redeemed by the issuing entity on the final maturity date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. The failure to redeem a series and class of notes on its final maturity date will constitute a note event of default in respect of such notes.
- Following a trigger event or service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or a note acceleration notice, the Funding 2 priority of payments will change and the issuing entity will make payments of interest and principal in accordance with and subject to the relevant issuing entity priority of payments as described below under “Cashflows” below.

Interest

Interest will accrue on each series and class of notes from its date of issuance at the applicable interest rate specified in the applicable prospectus supplement for that series and class of notes, which may be fixed or floating rate or have a combination of these characteristics. Interest on each series and class of notes will be due and payable on the interest payment dates specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Any shortfall in payments of interest due on any series of the class B notes (to the extent that any class A notes are outstanding), the class M notes (to the extent that any class A notes and/or class B notes are outstanding), the class C notes (to the extent that any class A notes and/or class B notes and/or class C notes are outstanding), the class D notes (to the extent that any class A notes and/or class B notes and/or class C notes and/or class D notes are outstanding) or any new classes of notes subordinated to the class D notes (to the extent that any class A notes and/or class B notes and/or class C notes and/or class D notes and/or any such new classes of notes are outstanding) on any interest payment date in respect of such notes will be deferred until the immediately succeeding interest payment date in respect of such notes. On that immediately succeeding interest payment date, the amount of interest due on the relevant class of notes will be increased to take account of any such deferred interest. If on that interest payment date there is still a shortfall, that shortfall will be deferred again. This deferral process will continue until the final maturity date of the notes, at which point all such amounts will become due and payable. However, if there is insufficient money available to the issuing entity to pay interest on the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes or the class D notes, then noteholders may not receive all interest amounts payable on those classes of notes. Payments of interest due on any interest payment date in respect of the most senior class of notes then outstanding may not be deferred and the failure to pay interest on such notes will be a note event of default.

Fixed rate notes

For a series and class of fixed rate notes, interest will be payable at the fixed rate and on such interest payment dates as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement and will be calculated on the basis of such day count fraction as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Floating rate notes

A series and class of floating rate notes will bear interest in each case on the basis specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. The margin, if any, relating to such series and class of notes will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Interest on floating rate notes in respect of each interest period will be payable on such interest payment dates and will be calculated on the basis of such day count fraction as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Zero coupon notes

A series and class of zero coupon notes may be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (**zero coupon notes**).

Bullet redemption notes

A series and class of bullet redemption notes will be redeemable in full on the bullet redemption date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Funding 2 will seek to accumulate funds relating to principal payments on each bullet loan tranche over a period of time in order to repay such funds as a lump sum payment to the issuing entity so that the issuing entity can redeem the corresponding bullet redemption notes in full on the relevant bullet redemption date. A cash accumulation period in respect of a bullet loan tranche is generally the period of time estimated to be the number of months prior to the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date necessary for Funding 2 to accumulate enough principal receipts derived from its share of the trust property to repay that bullet loan tranche to the issuing entity in full on the relevant scheduled repayment date. The cash accumulation period will be determined according to a formula described under "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**" below. To the extent that there are insufficient funds to redeem a series and class of bullet redemption notes on the relevant bullet redemption date, then the issuing entity will be required to pay the shortfall, to the extent it receives funds therefor, on subsequent interest payment dates in respect of such notes. No assurance can be

given that Funding 2 will accumulate sufficient funds during the cash accumulation period relating to any bullet loan tranche to enable it to repay such loan tranche on its scheduled repayment date to the issuing entity so that the issuing entity is able to repay principal of the related bullet redemption notes on their bullet redemption date.

Following the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to a series and class of bullet redemption notes, such notes will be deemed to be pass-through notes and the issuing entity will repay such notes to the extent that funds are available for such purpose and subject to the conditions regarding repayment on subsequent interest payment dates.

Scheduled redemption notes

A series and class of scheduled redemption notes will be redeemable on scheduled redemption dates in two or more scheduled amortisation instalments, the dates and amounts of which will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Prior to each scheduled repayment date with respect to the corresponding rated loan tranches, Funding 2 will seek to accumulate sufficient funds so that it may repay the issuing entity each scheduled amortisation instalment on its scheduled redemption date so that the issuing entity is able to repay principal of the related series and class of scheduled redemption notes on their scheduled redemption date. A cash accumulation period in respect of a scheduled amortisation instalment is the period of time estimated to be the number of months prior to the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date necessary for Funding 2 to accumulate enough principal receipts derived from its share of the trust property to repay that scheduled amortisation instalment to the issuing entity on its scheduled repayment date. The cash accumulation period will be determined according to a formula described under “**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**” below. To the extent there are insufficient funds on a scheduled repayment date for Funding 2 to repay the issuing entity the relevant scheduled amortisation instalment, then the issuing entity will be required to pay the shortfall in respect of the related series and class of scheduled redemption notes, to the extent it receives funds therefor, on subsequent interest payment dates in respect of such notes. No assurance can be given that Funding 2 will accumulate sufficient funds during the cash accumulation period relating to any scheduled amortisation instalment to enable it to repay the relevant scheduled amortisation instalment on its scheduled repayment date to the issuing entity so that the issuing entity is able to repay principal of the related series of scheduled redemption notes on their scheduled redemption date.

Following the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to a series and class of scheduled redemption notes, such notes will be deemed to be pass-through notes and the issuing entity will repay such notes to the extent that funds are available for such purpose and subject to the conditions regarding repayment on subsequent interest payment dates.

Pass-through notes

A series and class of pass-through notes will be redeemable in full on the final maturity date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. On each Funding 2 interest payment date, Funding 2 may (subject to the repayment tests) make repayments of principal in respect of pass-through loan tranches to the issuing entity so that the issuing entity may, on the applicable interest payment date, repay all or part of the pass-through notes prior to their final maturity dates.

Following the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to a series and class of notes, the issuing entity will repay such notes to the extent that funds are available and subject to the conditions for repayment on subsequent interest payment dates.

Money market notes

From time to time, the issuing entity may issue a series and class of notes designated as money market notes in the applicable prospectus supplement. It is expected that money market notes will be “Eligible Securities” within the meaning of Rule 2a-7 under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the **Investment Company Act**).

However, any determination as to qualification and compliance with other aspects of Rule 2a-7 is solely the responsibility of each prospective money market note purchaser and its investment adviser, and no

representation as to such compliance is made by any of the issuing entity, Funding 2, the mortgages trustee, Bank of Scotland, the underwriters, the note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the corporate services provider, the Funding 2 swap provider, the issuing entity swap providers, any swap guarantors (as applicable), the paying agents, the account bank, the issuing entity account bank, any money market note purchaser, any remarketing agent, any conditional purchaser or any 2a-7 swap provider and no assurance can be given in this regard.

Money market notes will generally be bullet redemption notes or scheduled redemption notes, the final maturity date of which will be less than 397 calendar days from the trade date relating to such notes, being the date on which investors contract to purchase them.

The issuing entity may also repay certain series and classes of money market notes prior to their final maturity dates using amounts received from a third party that has agreed to purchase those notes pursuant to the terms of a money market note purchase agreement. If such arrangements apply to any money market notes, the applicable prospectus supplement will, in addition to providing information regarding a series and class of money market notes, identify any money market note purchaser in respect of such money market notes and the terms of the applicable money market note purchase agreement.

Money market notes designated as remarketable notes in the applicable prospectus supplement will be issued subject to the mandatory transfer arrangements referred to in number 5(H) under "**Terms and conditions of the US notes**" below, the remarketing agreement entered into between the issuing entity and the remarketing agent (the **remarketing agreement**) and the note trust deed (the **mandatory transfer**). Under the terms of the mandatory transfer, the issuing entity will procure the purchase of the remarketable notes on the interest payment dates specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as the mandatory transfer dates (subject to adjustment for non-business days and subject to the mandatory transfer termination event (as defined below) not having occurred) (each such date being a **mandatory transfer date**). Upon payment of the principal amount outstanding on such remarketable notes on the relevant mandatory transfer date (following the application of note principal payments on that date) (the **mandatory transfer price**), all rights in respect of such remarketable notes will be transferred to or for the account of the remarketing agent (as defined below) or as designated by the remarketing agent.

Under the terms of the relevant remarketing agreement, the issuing entity will appoint the remarketing agent specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (the **remarketing agent**) to act as its agent to use reasonable efforts to identify third party purchasers for the relevant remarketable notes on each mandatory transfer date prior to the occurrence of a mandatory transfer termination event. If the remarketing agent is unable to identify third party purchasers for all such remarketable notes then outstanding, then the remarketing agent on behalf of the issuing entity will give notice to the conditional purchaser specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (the **conditional purchaser**) under an agreement (the **conditional purchase agreement**) to purchase all such remarketable notes. The obligation of the conditional purchaser to purchase such remarketable notes may be subject to limitations on the conditional purchaser's ability to fund its obligations (see "**Risk factors – Risks related to money market notes**" below) and to certain termination events under the conditional purchase agreement, which will be specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. If a remarketing termination event (as defined below), other than a note event of default, occurs on or before the relevant mandatory transfer date, the conditional purchaser will be obliged to purchase all the relevant remarketable notes on such mandatory transfer date. Any amounts paid to the remarketing agent by any third party or the conditional purchaser for the remarketable notes as part of the mandatory transfer will be held by the remarketing agent as fiduciary for the relevant purchaser.

The remarketing agent will have the ability to increase or decrease the margin on the remarketable notes from that payable as at the closing date of the relevant remarketable notes on each mandatory transfer date in accordance with the remarketing agreement. Any increase in margin on the remarketable notes may not exceed an amount specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as the maximum reset margin. As from the occurrence of a remarketing termination event, or if the conditional note purchaser purchases any of the remarketable notes, the margin applicable to such remarketable notes will equal the maximum reset margin.

To facilitate the transfer of interests in the remarketable notes as part of the mandatory transfer, the remarketing agent may appoint a tender agent (the **tender agent**) specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement for the purpose of arranging delivery and payment by and to holders of the remarketable notes on

the relevant mandatory transfer date. No further action will be required by such noteholders for the transfer of the remarketable notes to or for the account of the remarketing agent.

The issuing entity may terminate the remarketing agreement in certain circumstances as specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, which may include where the remarketing agent becomes insolvent, no longer has the requisite authority or ability to act in accordance with the terms of the remarketing agreement or a material breach of warranty or covenant remains outstanding under the remarketing agreement.

The remarketing agent will have the right to terminate the remarketing agreement and will have no further obligations thereunder in certain circumstances as specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, which may include where a note event of default has occurred and is continuing, there has been an event beyond the control of the remarketing agent or the issuing entity as a result of which the remarketing agent is unable to perform its obligations under the remarketing agreement or which in the reasonable opinion of the remarketing agent represents a material market change affecting the relevant remarketing note, the issuing entity is in material breach of any representations and warranties given by it in the conditional purchase agreement as at the closing date of the relevant remarketable notes, the requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act in respect of the eligibility of such remarketable notes have changed since the closing date of such notes or a mandatory transfer termination event occurs. The occurrence of any of these events or a termination by the issuing entity pursuant to the previous paragraph where an alternative remarketing agent has not yet been appointed upon delivery of a notice from the remarketing agent to the issuing entity and the principal paying agent giving notice of termination is a **remarketing termination event**. Upon the occurrence of a remarketing termination, the conditional purchaser will be obliged to purchase all of the relevant remarketable notes on the mandatory transfer date following such remarketing termination event (unless there has been a mandatory transfer termination event or a note event of default that is continuing).

A **mandatory transfer termination event** will occur if the conditional purchaser has purchased all the relevant remarketable notes. If a mandatory transfer termination event occurs, the issuing entity will not be obliged to procure any subsequent purchasers of such remarketable notes and the remarketing agent will not be obliged to further remarket such notes.

The issuing entity may also have the benefit of a 2a-7 swap provider arrangement under which a swap provider (the **2a-7 swap provider**) will be required to make a principal payment under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement to the issuing entity to enable the issuing entity to redeem a series and class of notes in full on their bullet repayment date notwithstanding that it has not received the corresponding principal payment required to be made by the issuing entity under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement. The obligation of the 2a-7 swap provider to make such a payment to the issuing entity may be subject to certain termination events under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement. A failure by the issuing entity to make the full principal repayment on the bullet repayment date of the loan tranche corresponding to the relevant series and class of notes for which the relevant issuing entity swap was entered into will not constitute an event of default or a termination event under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement. If such arrangements apply to any money market notes, the applicable prospectus supplement will, in addition to providing information regarding a series and class of money market notes, identify any 2a-7 swap provider in respect of such money market notes and the terms of the applicable issuing entity swap agreement.

Certain risks relating to repayment of remarkable notes and money market notes by means of a money market note purchaser or 2a-7 swap provider are described under **“Risk factors – Risk related to money market notes”** below.

Redemption and repayment

If not redeemed earlier, each series and class of notes will be redeemed by the issuing entity on the final maturity date specified for such series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement.

For more information on the redemption of the notes, see **“The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2”** and **“Cashflows”** below. See also **“– Payment and ranking of the notes”** above.

Optional redemption or repurchase of the notes

The issuing entity may redeem all, but not a portion, of a series and class of notes at their redemption amount, together with any accrued interest in respect thereof by giving notice in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notes, subject to the notes not having been accelerated and the availability of sufficient funds, as described in detail in number 5 under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below in the following circumstances, subject to certain conditions set out in the referenced sections:

- if at any time it would become unlawful for the issuing entity to make, fund or to allow to remain outstanding the rated loan tranche made by it under the master intercompany loan agreement which was funded by such notes and the issuing entity requires Funding 2 to prepay such rated loan tranche (see number 5(E) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below); or
- on any interest payment date in the event of particular tax changes affecting the issuing entity, the notes or the corresponding loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement (see number 5(E) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below); or
- on any interest payment date after the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be, elects into the permanent regime for the taxation of securitisation companies established pursuant to the Finance Act 2005 and the regulations made thereunder (in each case as amended from time to time) (the **securitisation tax regime**) it subsequently ceases or will cease to fall within such regime (see number 5(E) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below).

In addition, provided a note acceleration notice has not been served, the issuing entity may redeem a series and class of notes outstanding in accordance with the terms and conditions of such notes:

- on the call option date (if any) relating to such series and class of notes (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) and on any interest payment date thereafter (see number 5(D) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below);
- on the step-up date specified in the prospectus supplement relating to such series and class of notes (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) and on any interest payment date thereafter (see number 5(D) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below); or
- on any interest payment date on which the aggregate principal amount of such series and class of notes and all other series and classes of notes of the same issuance is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series of notes as at the relevant closing date (see number 5(D) under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below).

Post-enforcement call option

The noteholders are required, at the request of the post-enforcement call option holder, for a nominal consideration, to transfer or procure the transfer of all of the notes to the post-enforcement call option holder pursuant to the option granted to it by the note trustee (as agent for the noteholders) under the terms of the issuing entity post-enforcement call option agreement. The post-enforcement call option may only be exercised following enforcement and realisation of the issuing entity security to the maximum extent possible (as certified by the issuing entity security trustee) and application of the proceeds of enforcement. See “**PECOH**” below.

Withholding tax

Payments of interest and principal with respect to the notes will be made subject to any withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes and neither the issuing entity nor any other person will be obliged to pay additional amounts in relation thereto. The applicability of any UK withholding tax is discussed under “**United Kingdom taxation**” below.

The programme date

On or about 17 October 2006 (the **programme date**) the issuing entity and other principal transaction parties entered into the transaction documents in relation to the issuing entity's note issuance programme (the **programme**) and amended and restated certain transaction documents.

Credit enhancement

Subject to the detailed description and limitations set out in “**Credit structure**” below, each series and class of notes will have the benefit of the following credit enhancement or support:

- availability of excess portions of **Funding 2 available revenue receipts** (which consist of revenue receipts on the loans distributed by the mortgages trustee to Funding 2 and other amounts set out in “**Cashflows – Definition of Funding 2 available revenue receipts**” below) and of **Funding 2 principal receipts** (which consist of principal receipts on the loans distributed by the mortgages trustee to Funding 2);
- a reserve fund called the **Funding 2 general reserve fund** to be used in certain circumstances by Funding 2 to meet any deficit in revenue (provided that it shall not be available in order to make payments with respect to the subordinated loan tranches) or to repay certain amounts of principal in respect of the rated loan tranches;
- a reserve fund called the **Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund**, which will be established following a seller rating downgrade to meet interest and principal shortfalls in limited circumstances on the rated loan tranches;
- subordination of junior classes of notes; and
- subordination of issuing entity subordinated loans.

In addition each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes will have the benefit of two reserve funds called the **primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund** and the **secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund** to be used by Funding 2 to make payments of certain amounts of interest in respect of the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche(s) corresponding to such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes.

Swap agreements

The notes will also have the benefit of derivatives instruments, namely the Funding 2 swap provided by Halifax and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland, as the **Funding 2 swap provider**, and any issuing entity swaps in respect of the relevant series and class of notes, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. See “**The swap agreements**” below.

Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger

A principal deficiency ledger has been established to record principal losses on the loans allocated to Funding 2 and the application of Funding 2 available principal receipts to meet any deficiency in Funding 2 available revenue receipts or to fund the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any).

The Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger has six sub-ledgers which correspond to each of the AAA loan tranches, the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the BB loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches, respectively. See “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below.

Trigger events

If an asset trigger event or non-asset trigger event should occur, then distributions on the notes may be altered, as described in “**Cashflows**” below.

An **asset trigger event** will occur when principal losses on the loans in the portfolio (after application of Funding 1 available principal receipts or, as the case may be, Funding 2 available principal receipts to meet deficiencies in Funding 1 available revenue receipts or in Funding 2 available revenue receipts, respectively, or to fund the Funding 1 liquidity reserve fund (if any) or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any), respectively) reach a level causing an amount to be debited to the principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advances of any Funding 1 issuing entity or to the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, unless such debit is made when: (a) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advances of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the term AA advances, the term A advances and the term BBB advances of the Funding 1 issuing entity is equal to zero or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches and the BB loan tranches is equal to zero; and (b) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advances of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 1 general reserve ledger, the Funding 1 liquidity reserve ledger (if any) and the Funding 1 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 1 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to eliminate the debit balance on the principal deficiency ledger in relation to the term AAA advances of the Funding 1 issuing entity and pay amounts ranking in priority to such item under the Funding 1 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger (if any) and the Funding 2 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 2 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to pay the items in paragraphs (A) to (E) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made.

A **non-asset trigger event** means the occurrence of any of the following on a calculation date: (a) an insolvency event in relation to the seller on or before that calculation date; (b) the seller's role as servicer under the servicing agreement is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 30 days; (c) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the current seller share of the trust property was less than the minimum seller share and this has not been remedied by the relevant calculation date; or (d) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans comprising the trust property was less than the required loan balance amount specified in the most recent prospectus supplement and this has not been remedied by the relevant calculation date. See "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**" below.

A **trigger event** means an asset trigger event and/or a non-asset trigger event.

Acceleration

All notes will become immediately due and payable and the issuing entity security trustee will be entitled to enforce the issuing entity security on the service on the issuing entity by the note trustee of a note acceleration notice. The note trustee becomes entitled to serve a note acceleration notice at any time after the occurrence of a note event of default in respect of a class of notes and it shall do so (i) on the instructions of the noteholders of the applicable class of notes across all series (holding in aggregate at least one quarter in principal amount outstanding of such class of notes) or (ii) if directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution of the holders of the relevant class of notes across all series provided that, at such time, all notes ranking in priority to such class of notes have been repaid in full.

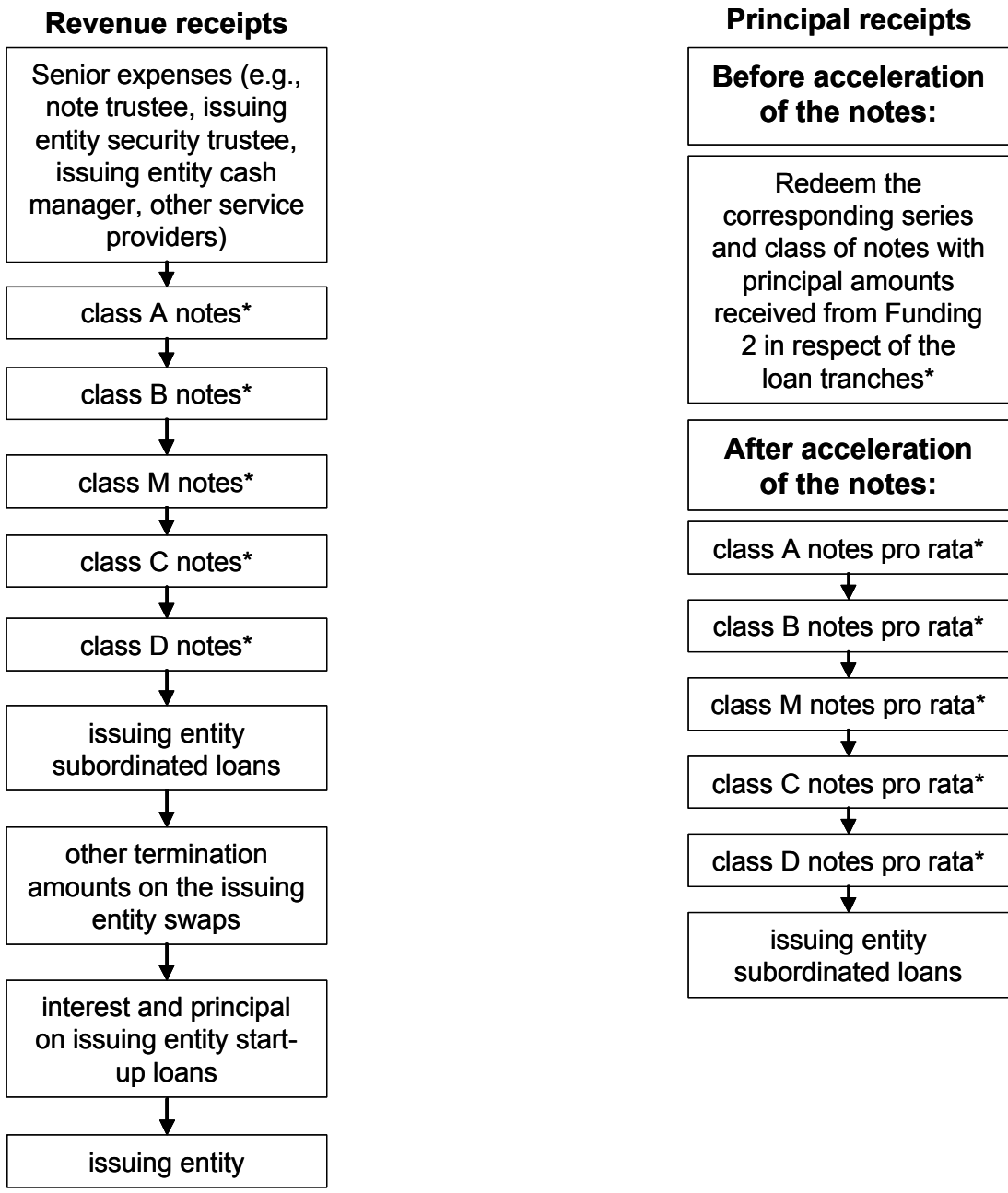
Operative documents relating to the notes

The issuing entity will issue each series of notes under the issuing entity trust deed. The notes will also be subject to the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement. The security for the notes is provided for under the issuing entity deed of charge entered into on or about the programme date between the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the issuing entity's other secured creditors (excluding the noteholders). Operative legal provisions relating to the notes will be included in the issuing entity trust deed, the

issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement, the issuing entity deed of charge, the issuing entity cash management agreement and the notes themselves, each of which will be governed by English law.

Diagram of the priority of payments by the issuing entity and subordination relationships

The following diagram illustrates in a general way the payment priorities for revenue receipts and principal receipts by the issuing entity before acceleration of the notes and also indicates the subordination relationship among the notes. This diagram does not indicate the priority of payments by Funding 2. For the sake of simplicity, this diagram omits material details relating to the priority of payments. You should refer to “Cashflows” below for a complete understanding of the priorities of payments by Funding 2 and the issuing entity in all circumstances.



* Includes interest and certain termination amounts or principal amounts, as applicable, payable to the issuing entity swap providers for the swaps entered into by the issuing entity corresponding to the relevant series and class of notes. Amounts received by the issuing entity from such swap providers under the relevant swap will be used to make payments of interest and principal on the corresponding series and class of notes.

The issuing entity may, in the future, issue new classes of notes, which will be subordinated to the class D notes, provided that the ratings of each class of notes at that time outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such issue of a new class of notes and none of such ratings is lower than it was upon the date of issue of such outstanding notes.

The loans

The loans comprising the portfolio have been originated by Halifax and on and following the reorganisation date by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand. Each loan in the portfolio (and any drawings under flexible loans) is secured by either a first ranking legal charge over freehold or leasehold property located in England or Wales or a first ranking standard security over heritable or long leasehold property located in Scotland. The loans included in the portfolio consist of several different types with a variety of characteristics relating to, among other things, calculation of interest and repayment of principal and include or will include:

- loans which are subject to variable rates of interest set by reference to a variable base rate of interest, which the servicer determines based on general interest rates and competitive forces in the UK mortgage market from time to time;
- loans which track a variable rate of interest other than a variable rate set by the seller or the servicer (currently this rate is the Bank of England repo rate); and
- loans which are subject to fixed rates of interest.

New loans sold to the mortgages trustee will be required to comply with specified criteria (see “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**”). Any new loans sold to the mortgages trustee will increase the total size of the trust property, and will increase the Funding 2 share of the trust property to the extent only that Funding 2 has paid consideration to the seller for the sale of new loans. To the extent that Funding 1 has paid consideration to the seller for the sale of new loans, the Funding 1 share of the trust property will increase by a corresponding amount. To the extent that neither Funding 2 nor Funding 1 has paid consideration to the seller for the sale of new loans, the seller share of the trust property will increase by a corresponding amount.

See “**The loans – Characteristics of the loans**” below for a more detailed description of the loans offered by the seller and see the accompanying prospectus supplement for statistical information on the portfolio.

No capped loans are currently included in the portfolio, although such loans may be sold to the mortgages trustee in the future provided that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the notes will not be adversely affected.

All loans are originated in accordance with the seller's lending criteria for Halifax branded mortgage loans applicable at the time of their origination. The seller may from time to time change its lending criteria and any other terms applicable to new loans or their related security sold to the mortgages trust so that all new loans originated after the date of that change will be subject to the new lending criteria. Notwithstanding any change to the lending criteria or other terms applicable to the loans, the loans and their related security may only be sold to the mortgages trustee if those new loans comply with the seller's warranties in the mortgage sale agreement. If a loan or its related security does not comply with these warranties, then the seller will have 20 London business days in which to cure the default, failing which it will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee. See “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account**” below. The seller's current lending criteria are described further in “**The loans – Underwriting – Lending criteria**” below.

Sale of the loans

The seller sold an initial portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date and since the initial closing date has sold further loans together with their related security to the mortgages trustee, in each case subject to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. The seller may sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee in order to increase or maintain the size of the trust property. The seller may increase the size of the trust property from time to time in relation to an issuance of notes by the issuing entity or the advance of an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity, the proceeds of which will be advanced by

the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement as described in "**Overview of the prospectus**" above and applied by Funding 2 to fund the sale of the new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, or to comply with the seller's obligations under the mortgage sale agreement as described under "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**" below.

When new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee, the amount of the trust property will increase. Depending on the circumstances, the increase in the trust property may result in an increase in the seller share of the trust property, the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the Funding 2 share of the trust property. For a description of how adjustments are made to the seller share of the trust property, the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property, see "**The mortgages trust**" below.

Some fees payable by the borrowers, such as early repayment fees, will be given back to the seller and not allocated in the same manner as the other receipts arising from the portfolio comprised in the trust property. For more information on the mortgage sale agreement, see "**Sale of the loans and their related security**" below.

The mortgages trust

Since the programme date, the mortgages trustee has held the trust property on trust for each of Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller. Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller will each have a joint and undivided beneficial interest in the trust property. Payments of interest and principal arising from the loans in the portfolio will be allocated to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller according to their respective share of the trust property, calculated periodically as described later in this section. Since the programme date, the **beneficiaries** of the mortgages trust have been Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller only.

The trust property currently consists of the loans in the portfolio and their related security and any income generated by the loans or their related security. The trust property will also include any money in the mortgages trustee GIC account. The **mortgages trustee GIC account** is the bank account in which the mortgages trustee holds any cash that is part of the trust property until it is distributed to the beneficiaries.

Payments by borrowers in respect of the loans in the portfolio will be paid initially into an account called the **collection account** in the name of the servicer and swept into the mortgages trustee GIC account no later than the next London business day after they are deposited in the collection account.

In addition, drawings under flexible loans and any new loans and their related security that the seller sells to the mortgages trustee will be part of the trust property, unless they are repurchased by the seller. The seller will be solely responsible for funding drawings under any flexible loans. The composition of the trust property will fluctuate as drawings under any flexible loans and new loans are added and as the loans that are already part of the trust property are repaid or mature or default or are repurchased by the seller.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will set out the approximate amounts of the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property as at the relevant closing date.

Income from the trust property will be distributed at least monthly to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller on each distribution date. A **distribution date** is the date which is two London business days after each **calculation date** (being the first day of each month or, if not a London business day, the next succeeding London business day or any other day that Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 acquires a further interest in the trust property and/or the mortgages trustee acquires new loans from the seller). On each calculation date, the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property are recalculated based on the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans constituting the trust property on the London business day immediately before that calculation date. See "**The mortgages trust – Funding 2 share of trust property**" below for details of this recalculation.

Adjustments to the trust property may also occur if (among other things) borrowers take payment holidays or make underpayments or if borrowers do not pay premiums due on their insurance policies.

On each distribution date, income (but not principal) from the trust property is allocated to Funding 1 and Funding 2 (after paying amounts due to the mortgages trustee, the servicer, the cash manager, the account bank and third parties) in an amount equal to:

- in respect of Funding 1, Funding 1's percentage share of the remaining revenue receipts; and
- in respect of Funding 2, Funding 2's percentage share of the remaining revenue receipts.

Income from the trust property is then allocated to the seller in an amount equal to any revenue receipts remaining after the above allocations to Funding 1 and Funding 2 and the allocation of any loss amount as described under "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – revenue receipts – Mortgages trust calculation of revenue receipts**" below.

Losses on the loans are allocated to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller based on their respective percentage shares in the trust property.

Whether the mortgages trustee allocates principal received on the loans to Funding 1 and Funding 2 depends on a number of factors. In general, each of Funding 1 and Funding 2 receives payment of principal in the following circumstances:

- when, in relation to any term advance (in the case of Funding 1) or rated loan tranche (in the case of Funding 2), Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, is either accumulating principal during a cash accumulation period (in the case of Funding 2, as described below under "**– The master intercompany loan**" below) or is scheduled to make principal repayments on those term advances or rated loan tranches, as the case may be (in which case, principal receipts will be paid to Funding 1 and Funding 2 based on its cash accumulation requirements or repayment requirements in relation to those term advances or rated loan tranches, as the case may be);
- when a non-asset trigger event has occurred (in which case, all principal receipts on the loans will be paid to Funding 1 and Funding 2 *pro rata* according to the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property respectively have been reduced to zero. When the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are zero, the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts (if any) will be allocated to the seller); and
- when an asset trigger event has occurred (in which case, all principal receipts on the loans will be paid to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller *pro rata* according to the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property respectively, until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are zero. When the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are zero, the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts (if any) will be allocated to the seller).

Neither Funding 1 nor Funding 2 will be entitled to receive in aggregate an amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts on a distribution date which is in excess of, as applicable, the Funding 1 share of the trust property or the Funding 2 share of the trust property on the relevant distribution date.

For more information on the mortgages trust, cash accumulation periods and the distribution of principal receipts on the loans, including a description of when a non-asset trigger event or an asset trigger event will occur, see "**The mortgages trust**" below.

Under the terms of the controlling beneficiary deed, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the seller have agreed as to, among other things, arrangements amongst them in respect of certain decisions (relating to authorisations, consents, waivers, instructions or other acts) to be made from time to time in respect of the transaction documents.

The master intercompany loan

The issuing entity has entered into the master intercompany loan agreement with Funding 2. As described under “– **Relationship between the notes, issuing entity subordinated loans, issuing entity start-up loans and the master intercompany loan**” above, the master intercompany loan will consist of separate loan tranches. Each rated loan tranche will correspond to a particular series and class of notes. The rated loan tranches may comprise AAA loan tranches, AA loan tranches, A loan tranches, BBB loan tranches and BB loan tranches reflecting the designated credit rating assigned to each rated loan tranche (see “**The master intercompany loan agreement – Ratings designations of the rated loan tranches**” below). The rated loan tranche related to a series and class of notes will be specified for such series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement. The terms of each rated loan tranche will be set forth in the related loan tranche supplement and the master intercompany loan agreement. Each subordinated loan tranche will correspond to an issuing entity subordinated loan advanced to the issuing entity by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or, as the case may be, a new issuing entity subordinated loan provider on the relevant advance date. Each start-up loan tranche will correspond to an issuing entity start-up loan advanced to the issuing entity by the issuing entity start-up loan provider or, as the case may be, a new issuing entity start-up loan provider on the relevant closing date.

The terms of each loan tranche will be set forth in the master intercompany loan agreement and the related loan tranche supplement.

From time to time, the issuing entity may also make available to Funding 2 rated loan tranches with a designated credit rating lower than the BB loan tranches. Such loan tranches will be subordinated to the BB loan tranches and will be funded by the issuance of a new class of notes by the issuing entity, which issuance will be subject to the note trustee having received confirmation from each of the rating agencies that its ratings of each class of notes at that time outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the issuance of such new class of notes.

From time to time and subject to certain conditions, the issuing entity will lend amounts to Funding 2 as separate loan tranches using the sterling equivalent proceeds of each issuance of a series and class of notes, issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, issuing entity start-up loan. Funding 2 will use the funds advanced under each such loan tranche (excluding each start-up loan tranche):

- to pay to the seller part of the consideration for the sale of loans (together with their related security) to the mortgages trustee which will result in an increase in Funding 2's beneficial interest in the trust property;
- to acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be;
- to fund or replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any); and/or
- to make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or a subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all new notes issued directly by it.

Each start-up loan tranche will be used by Funding 2 for (i) increasing the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) on the relevant closing date and/or (ii) for meeting the costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with (a) the payment of any purchase price by Funding 2 for any sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee and/or (b) the acquisition by Funding 2 of part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or seller share of the trust property, as the case may be, on the relevant closing date and/or advance date and the fees payable under the master intercompany loan agreement which relate to the costs of the issuance of notes on the relevant closing date and/or the advance of any issuing entity subordinated loan on the relevant advance date and/or meeting any costs of the mortgages trustee that may be reasonably incurred relating to any issuance.

Subject to the provisions of the relevant Funding 2 priority of payments (see “**Cashflows**” below), Funding 2 will repay the master intercompany loan from payments received from the mortgages trustee, as

described under “– **The mortgages trust**” above. To the extent required, but subject to certain limits and conditions, Funding 2 may also apply amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) in making payments of interest and principal due with respect to the rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan. The issuing entity will make payments of interest on and principal in respect of the notes, issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans from payments of interest and principal made by Funding 2 to it under the master intercompany loan agreement:

- in respect of a series and class of notes, from payments of interest and principal made by Funding 2 to it with respect to the corresponding rated loan tranche;
- in respect of an issuing entity subordinated loan, from payments of interest and principal made by Funding 2 to it under the corresponding subordinated loan tranche; and
- in respect of an issuing entity start-up loan, from payments of interest and principal made by Funding 2 to it under the corresponding start-up loan tranche.

A rated loan tranche may be a bullet loan tranche, a scheduled amortisation loan tranche or a pass-through loan tranche. A **bullet loan tranche** is a loan tranche that is scheduled to be repaid in full in one instalment on one Funding 2 interest payment date. A **scheduled amortisation loan tranche** is a loan tranche that is scheduled to be repaid in more than one instalment on more than one Funding 2 interest payment date. Such instalments and Funding 2 interest payment dates are respectively referred to as **scheduled amortisation instalments** and **scheduled repayment dates**. A **pass-through loan tranche** is a loan tranche that has no scheduled repayment date other than its final repayment date. Loan tranches with pass-through repayment will be repaid on or after the Funding 2 interest payment date on which the loan tranches with the same series designation and a higher rating designation in respect of the applicable series have been fully repaid. The designation and type of rated loan tranche and the repayment schedule, if any, for the rated loan tranches advanced by the issuing entity in connection with the issuance of a particular series and class of notes will be set out in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Funding 2 will repay the master intercompany loan primarily from payments received from the Funding 2 share of the trust property. The issuing entity will make payments of interest and principal on a series and class of notes from payments of interest and principal on the corresponding rated loan tranche made by Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement. As further described in “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Due and payable dates of loan tranches**”, under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement, Funding 2 is required, prior to the occurrence of a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice or a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, to:

- repay each loan tranche which is a bullet loan tranche on the Funding 2 interest payment date specified in the relevant prospectus supplement, provided that to the extent there are insufficient funds to repay a bullet loan tranche on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date, the shortfall will be repaid on subsequent Funding 2 interest payment dates to the extent of principal receipts available to Funding 2 for that purpose until that bullet loan tranche is fully repaid;
- repay each loan tranche which is a scheduled amortisation loan tranche in the scheduled amortisation instalments and on the Funding 2 interest payment dates specified in the relevant prospectus supplement, provided that to the extent there are insufficient funds to repay a scheduled amortisation instalment on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date, the shortfall will be repaid on subsequent Funding 2 interest payment dates to the extent of principal receipts available to Funding 2 for that purpose until that scheduled amortisation loan tranche is fully repaid;
- repay each other loan tranche (which will be a pass-through loan tranche) to the extent of principal receipts available to Funding 2 for that purpose on each Funding 2 interest payment date on or after the Funding 2 interest payment date on which the loan tranche with the same series designation and a higher rating designation has been fully repaid or as otherwise set out in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Funding 2 will seek to accumulate funds for principal repayments on rated loan tranches which are bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation instalments over a period of time (called a cash accumulation period) in order to repay such loan tranches to the issuing entity:

- as a lump sum payment in the case of a bullet loan tranche, on the Funding 2 interest payment date specified in the relevant prospectus supplement; or
- in instalments in the case of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, in the amounts and on the Funding 2 interest payment dates specified in the relevant prospectus supplement.

A **cash accumulation period** for a rated loan tranche is the estimated number of months prior to the relevant scheduled repayment date necessary for Funding 2 to accumulate enough principal receipts on the loans to make the scheduled repayment on that rated loan tranche on that date. The formulas for determination and extension of cash accumulation periods are described under “**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**” and “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below.

During a cash accumulation period with respect to any bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation loan tranche, Funding 2 will continue to make principal repayments on any other loan tranches that are then due and scheduled to be paid, subject to having sufficient funds therefor after meeting its obligations with a higher priority. Such principal repayments may only be made to the extent that the repayment tests are satisfied on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date. In addition, in certain circumstances, payment on the scheduled amortisation loan tranches and pass-through loan tranches will be deferred. See “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below. The transaction has been structured in the expectation that Funding 2 will receive sufficient funds under the mortgages trust on or before each scheduled repayment date with respect to any bullet loan tranches and scheduled amortisation instalments in order to repay to the issuing entity such rated loan tranches, so that the issuing entity can redeem the corresponding series and class of notes on their scheduled redemption dates. No assurance can be given that Funding 2 will accumulate sufficient funds during any cash accumulation period relating to any bullet loan tranche or any scheduled amortisation loan tranche to enable it to repay the relevant loan tranche to the issuing entity so that the corresponding notes will be redeemed in their scheduled amounts and on their scheduled redemption dates.

Whether Funding 2 will have sufficient funds to repay the loan tranches, on the dates described in the relevant prospectus supplement, will depend on a number of factors. See “**Risk factors – The yield to maturity of the notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans**” and “**Risk factors – The issuing entity’s ability to redeem the notes is affected by the rate of prepayment on the loans**”.

Prior to the occurrence of a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice or a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, Funding 2 is generally required to repay principal on the rated loan tranches based on their respective loan tranche ratings. This means that the AAA loan tranches are repaid before the AA loan tranches, which in turn are repaid before the A loan tranches, which in turn are repaid before the BBB loan tranches and which in turn are repaid before the BB loan tranches. Prior to the occurrence of a trigger event or the service of a note acceleration notice or a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, there are a number of exceptions to this priority of payments. For further information on such exceptions you should read the “**Cashflows**” below.

In certain circumstances, principal payments on the BB loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the A rated loan tranches and the AA loan tranches will be deferred. Those circumstances are that as at the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date:

- there is (as a consequence of principal losses on the loans or application of Funding 2 available principal receipts to meet deficiencies in Funding 2 available revenue receipts or to fund the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any)) a debit balance on a sub-ledger of the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger) after application of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date (see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**”); or

- the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level is less than the Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold; or
- the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than three times the monthly payment then due, is more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust,

and, as at that date, there are any AAA loan tranches outstanding or, in respect of the BB loan tranches, any BBB loan tranches are outstanding or, in respect of the BBB loan tranches, any A rated loan tranches are outstanding or, in respect of the A rated loan tranches, any AA loan tranches are outstanding (whether or not any such loan tranches are then due and payable). Any deferral of the principal amounts due on the BB loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the A rated loan tranches or the AA loan tranches will result in deferral of principal amounts due on the corresponding classes of notes.

The deferral mechanics described in this section will also apply to any new rated loan tranches with a designated credit rating below BB.

In certain circumstances, payment on the scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deferred. This will occur if, on a Funding 2 interest payment date, one or more bullet loan tranches are within a cash accumulation period at that time (irrespective of whether any scheduled amortisation instalments are then in a cash accumulation period) and either:

- the quarterly CPR (which is a measure of the annualised principal payment rate on the loans in the portfolio) is less than 10 per cent.; or
- both:
 - (i) the quarterly CPR is equal to or greater than 10 per cent., but less than 15 per cent.; and
 - (ii) the annualised CPR is less than 10 per cent.

In these circumstances, the scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be entitled to receive principal repayments only to the extent permitted under the scheduled amortisation repayment restrictions (see “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of all loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes**” below).

Furthermore, if, on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- one or more bullet loan tranches and/or scheduled amortisation instalments are then in a cash accumulation period;
- the quarterly CPR is less than 15 per cent.; and
- there is a shortfall in the amount of cash accumulated at that time,

then, on or before their step-up dates, the original pass-through loan tranches will be entitled to principal repayments only to the extent permitted under the pass-through repayment restrictions (see “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes**”).

See also “**Risk factors – The yield to maturity of the notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans**” and “**Risk factors – The issuing entity's ability to redeem the notes is affected by the rate of prepayment on the loan tranches**”.

The circumstances under which the issuing entity can take action against Funding 2 if it does not make a repayment under the master intercompany loan are limited. In particular, it will not be an event of default in respect of the master intercompany loan if Funding 2 does not repay amounts due in respect of the master intercompany loan where Funding 2 does not have the money to make the relevant repayment or where the repayment tests are not satisfied. For more information on the master intercompany loan, see “**The master intercompany loan agreement**” below.

If any loan tranche is not repaid on the relevant step-up date, then the funds representing principal receipts that Funding 2 can allocate to repay such loan tranche (other than a bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalment) on a Funding 2 interest payment date may not exceed the proportion that such loan tranches bears to the aggregate outstanding principal balance of all of the loan tranches.

If the notes of each series are or have been accelerated, then the outstanding loan tranches will be immediately due and payable, but the Funding 2 security will not automatically be enforced unless Funding 2 is also in default under the master intercompany loan agreement and Funding 2 will allocate its funds representing principal receipts to repay the loan tranches in order of rating designation, from highest to lowest and *pro rata* and *pari passu* between loan tranches of the same rating designation.

Funding 2 will repay each start-up loan tranche on each Funding 2 interest payment date, but only to the extent that it has Funding 2 available revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments. Amounts due with respect to start-up loan tranches are payable after amounts due on the rated loan tranches and amounts due on subordinated loan tranches.

Issuing entity subordinated loan agreements

From time to time, the issuing entity may enter into issuing entity subordinated loan agreements with the issuing entity subordinated loan provider, pursuant to which the issuing entity subordinated loan provider will, on the relevant advance date, advance an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity. Each issuing entity subordinated loan will be used by the issuing entity to advance to Funding 2 a subordinated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement. Each subordinated loan tranche will be used by Funding 2:

- to pay the seller part of the consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee;
- to acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be (such payment to be made to Funding 1 or the seller, as the case may be); and/or
- to make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or another subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all new notes issued directly by it.

The amount of each subordinated loan tranche issued at the same time as an issuance of notes will be described in the applicable loan tranche supplement and (if applicable) prospectus supplement.

Funding 2 will make repayments on the subordinated loan tranches *pro rata* (a) on each Funding 2 interest payment date, to the extent that the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all of the subordinated loan tranches exceeds the then required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding or, if lower, to the extent that it has Funding 2 available principal receipts remaining after it has made all payments ranking senior thereto in accordance with the applicable Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or (b) on any date, to the extent that they are refinanced by one or more other loan tranches (which may be subordinated loan tranches). The issuing entity will repay each issuing entity subordinated loan to the extent it receives amounts from Funding 2 in respect of the corresponding subordinated loan tranche.

Security granted by Funding 2 and the issuing entity

On the programme date, Funding 2 entered into a Funding 2 deed of charge to secure its obligations to the then existing Funding 2 secured creditors and in connection with the future issuance of notes and/or the future advance of issuing entity subordinated loans, new secured creditors of Funding 2 may accede to the Funding 2 deed of charge from time to time.

Besides the issuing entity, the Funding 2 secured creditors since the programme date have been the Funding 2 swap provider, the Funding 2 GIC provider, the corporate services provider, the cash manager, the account bank, the Funding 2 security trustee, the Funding 2 start-up loan provider (in respect of each of the Funding 2 start-up loans) and the seller.

Pursuant to the terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge, Funding 2 will grant security over all of its assets in favour of the Funding 2 security trustee. Since the programme date, the Funding 2 security trustee has held that security for the benefit of the Funding 2 secured creditors. Only the Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled to enforce the security granted by Funding 2. For more information on the security granted by Funding 2, see “**Security for Funding 2's obligations**” below. For details of the Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments, see “**Cashflows**” below.

To secure the issuing entity's obligations to the noteholders and other issuing entity secured creditors, the issuing entity will grant security over all of its assets in favour of the issuing entity security trustee. The issuing entity security trustee will hold that security for the benefit of the issuing entity secured creditors, which since the programme date have been the noteholders of each series and class, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, the paying agents, the agent bank, the registrar, the transfer agent, the issuing entity cash manager, the issuing entity account bank, the issuing entity swap providers and the issuing entity corporate services provider and which will include the issuing entity subordinated loan provider and the issuing entity start-up loan provider. Only the issuing entity security trustee will be entitled to enforce the security granted by the issuing entity. For more information on the security granted by the issuing entity, see “**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**” below. For details of the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments, see “**Cashflows**” below.

Swap agreements

Some of the loans in the portfolio carry variable rates of interest based on a variable base rate, some of the loans in the portfolio pay interest at a fixed rate or rates of interest and some of the loans in the portfolio pay interest which tracks an interest rate other than one of the variable base rates set by Bank of Scotland in respect of the Halifax brand or by the mortgages trustee (the tracker rate is currently set at a margin above or below a rate set by the Bank of England). These interest rates do not necessarily match the floating rates of interest payable on the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan. Funding 2 will enter into a swap documented under the Funding 2 swap agreement to hedge against these potential interest rate mismatches.

Borrowers will make payments under the loans in sterling. Payments made by the mortgages trustee to Funding 2 under the mortgages trust deed and payments made by Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement will also be made in sterling. To enable the issuing entity (a) to make payments on a series and class of notes (other than sterling-denominated notes) in their respective currencies and/or (b) to make payments on a series and class of sterling-denominated fixed rate notes or sterling-denominated notes with monthly interest payment dates, the issuing entity will enter into issuing entity swap agreements. The identity of and certain additional information about the relevant issuing entity swap provider will be described in greater detail in the applicable prospectus supplement.

United Kingdom tax status

You are referred to “**United Kingdom taxation**” below for a discussion of certain UK tax matters, including UK withholding tax on interest payments to noteholders.

United States tax status

A discussion of the material US federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the US notes is set out in “**United States federal income taxation**” below. As set forth in that discussion, unless otherwise indicated in the accompanying prospectus supplement, it is anticipated that upon an issuance of the notes Allen & Overy LLP, US tax adviser to the issuing entity, will deliver their opinion that, although there is no authority on the treatment of instruments substantially similar to the US notes, the class A US notes, class B US notes and class M US notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes and the class C US notes, when issued, should be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the class D US notes will not be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes. Also, as discussed in “**United States federal income taxation**” below, it is anticipated that upon an issuance of the notes Allen & Overy LLP, US tax adviser to the issuing entity, will deliver their opinion that, assuming compliance with the transaction documents, the mortgages trustee acting in its capacity as trustee of the mortgages trust, Funding 2 and the issuing entity will not be subject to US federal income tax.

Jersey (Channel Islands) tax status

It is the opinion of Mourant du Feu & Jeune, Jersey (Channel Islands), Jersey tax counsel to the mortgages trustee and the issuing entity, that the mortgages trustee is resident in Jersey for taxation purposes and will be liable to income tax in Jersey at a rate of 0% in respect of the profits it makes from acting as trustee of the mortgages trust. The mortgages trustee will not be liable for any income tax in Jersey in respect of any income it receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee on behalf of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust. See “**Material Jersey (Channel Islands) tax considerations**” below.

ERISA considerations for investors

The US notes will be eligible for purchase by employee benefit and other plans subject to Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and by governmental, church or non-US plans that are subject to any state, local or other federal law of the United States or non-US law that is substantially similar to Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, subject to consideration of the issues described herein under “**ERISA considerations**” below.

Fees

The following table sets out the on-going fees to be paid by the issuing entity, Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee to transaction parties. Each of these fees is subject to change at any time without your notification or approval, including upon the appointment of any successor service provider or any other successor transaction party pursuant to the applicable transaction document.

<u>Type of fee</u>	<u>Amount of fee</u>	<u>Priority in cashflow</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Servicing fee	0.05 per cent. each year of the aggregate amount of the trust property	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 2 by the mortgages trustee	Each distribution date
Mortgages trustee fee	£1,000 each year	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 2 by the mortgages trustee	Annually on the distribution date following the anniversary of the establishment of the mortgages trust
Cash management fee	0.025 per cent. each year of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of (a) the Funding 1 intercompany loans and (b) the rated loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan, respectively paid by Funding 1 and Funding 2	Ahead of all interest payments by Funding 1 and by Funding 2	Each Funding 2 interest payment date
Issuing entity cash management fee	0.025 per cent. each year of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans as at the most recent anniversary of the programme date	Ahead of all outstanding notes	Each quarterly interest payment date
Corporate expenses of mortgages trustee	Estimated £1,750 each year	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 2 by the mortgages trustee	Each distribution date
Corporate expenses of Funding 2	Estimated £1,200 each year	Ahead of all outstanding loan tranches	Each Funding 2 interest payment date
Corporate expenses of issuing entity	Estimated £5,200 each year	Ahead of all outstanding notes	Each quarterly interest payment date
Fee payable to Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee and note trustee (including paying agents)	£5,000 each year as Funding 2 security trustee £5,000 per issue of notes as issuing entity security trustee	Ahead of all outstanding loan tranches and all outstanding notes	Each Funding 2 interest payment date and each quarterly interest payment date (as applicable)

Risk factors

The following is a summary of certain risk factors of which prospective noteholders should be aware. These risk factors are material to an investment in the notes and in an assessment of the issuing entity. This summary describes the principal risks associated with an investment in the notes but prospective noteholders should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this document prior to making an investment decision.

You cannot rely on any person other than the issuing entity to make payments on your notes

The notes will not represent an obligation or be the responsibility of Lloyds Banking Group plc, HBOS plc, Bank of Scotland or any of its affiliates, the underwriters, Funding 2, the mortgages trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, the servicer, the cash manager, the issuing entity cash manager, the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent, the agent bank, Funding 1, any new Funding beneficiaries, any new issuing entities or any other party to the transaction documents other than the issuing entity.

On 22 April 2009, the UK Government announced the introduction of a new asset-backed securities guarantee scheme (the **ABS Guarantee Scheme**) pursuant to which the UK Government will make available to eligible institutions for an interim period a guarantee (covering either credit or liquidity) of certain asset-backed securities backed by eligible residential mortgage loans. Unless stated otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the notes have not been positioned as eligible securities under the ABS Guarantee Scheme and, as such, the obligations of the issuing entity in respect of the notes are not guaranteed by the UK Government and the UK Government has not undertaken to purchase the notes in certain circumstances.

The issuing entity has a limited set of resources available to make payments on your notes

The issuing entity's ability to make payments of principal and interest on the notes and to pay its operating and administrative expenses will depend primarily on the payments being received by it under the master intercompany loan agreement. In addition, the issuing entity will rely on the issuing entity swaps applicable to such series of notes to provide currency and/or interest rate hedging (as appropriate) so as to meet its obligations under the relevant notes.

Funding 2 is not obliged to make payments on the loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on your notes

Funding 2's ability to pay amounts payable under the loan tranches will depend upon:

- Funding 2 receiving enough funds from its entitlement to the trust property on or before each Funding 2 interest payment date;
- Funding 2 receiving the required funds from the Funding 2 swap provider;
- the amount of funds credited to the Funding 2 general reserve fund (as described in "**Credit structure – Funding 2 general reserve fund**" below);
- the amount of funds credited to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) (as described in "**Credit structure – Funding 2 liquidity reserve funds**" below);
- the amount of funds credited to the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (if any) (as described in "**Credit structure – Funding 2 yield reserve funds**" below);
- the amount of funds credited to the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (if any) (as described in "**Credit structure – Funding 2 yield reserve funds**" below); and
- the allocation of funds between the loan tranches and any new loan tranches provided by any new issuing entities.

You should be aware however that not all classes of notes are scheduled to receive payments from the reserve funds referred to above. Payments out of the reserve funds referred to above are described under "**Credit structure – Funding 2 general reserve fund**", "**Credit structure – Funding 2 liquidity reserve**

funds", "**Credit structure – Funding 2 yield reserve funds**" and "**Credit structure – Funding 2 yield reserve funds**" below.

According to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee is obliged to pay to Funding 2 the Funding 2 share percentage of revenue receipts on the loans (subject to payment of prior ranking amounts) by crediting those amounts to the Funding 2 GIC account on each distribution date. The mortgages trustee is obliged to pay to Funding 2 the Funding 2 share of principal receipts, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, on the loans by crediting those amounts to the Funding 2 GIC account as and when required.

Funding 2 will be obliged to pay amounts (other than principal) due to the issuing entity in respect of a loan tranche under the master intercompany loan only to the extent that it has revenue receipts available to it after making payments ranking in priority to such loan tranche, such as payments of certain fees and expenses of Funding 2 and payments of interest on loan tranches of a more senior ranking, and taking into account payments of interest on loan tranches ranking equally with such loan tranche (such as other loan tranches of the same ratings designation). See "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts before master intercompany loan acceleration**" below. Funding 2 will be obliged to pay principal amounts due to the issuing entity in respect of a loan tranche under the master intercompany loan only to the extent it has received principal receipts available for that purpose after repaying amounts ranking in priority to such loan tranche (including repaying any loan tranches with higher rating designations) and taking into account repayments on loan tranches ranking equally with such loan tranche. See "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**" below.

If Funding 2 does not pay amounts to the issuing entity in respect of a loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement because it does not have sufficient funds available, those amounts will be due but not payable until funds are available to pay those amounts in accordance with the relevant Funding 2 priority of payments. Funding 2's failure to pay those amounts to the issuing entity when due in such circumstances will not constitute a master intercompany loan event of default until the latest occurring final repayment date of any loan tranche advanced under the master intercompany loan agreement. Following enforcement of the Funding 2 security and application of the proceeds of enforcement, any remaining shortfall will be extinguished.

If there is a shortfall between the amounts payable by Funding 2 to the issuing entity in respect of a rated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement and the amounts payable by the issuing entity on the related series and class of notes, you may not, depending on what other sources of funds are available to the issuing entity and to Funding 2, receive the full amount of interest and/or principal which would otherwise be due and payable on those notes.

Enforcement of the issuing entity security is the only remedy for a default on the issuing entity's obligations, and the proceeds of that enforcement may not be enough to make all the payments due on your notes

The only remedy for recovering amounts on the notes is through the enforcement of the issuing entity security. The issuing entity security is only enforceable in certain circumstances and such enforcement may be subject to certain conditions, including a requirement that the issuing entity security trustee be indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction. The issuing entity does not have any recourse to the assets of Funding 2 unless Funding 2 has also defaulted on its obligations under the intercompany loan agreement and the Funding 2 security has been enforced.

If the security created pursuant to the terms of the issuing entity deed of charge is enforced, the proceeds of enforcement may be insufficient to pay all principal and interest and/or other amounts due on your notes.

See also "**PECOH**" for a description of the post enforcement call option, which may only be exercised following a note acceleration notice and application of enforcement proceeds.

Subordination of other note classes, issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans may not protect noteholders from all risk of loss

The class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and class D notes of any series will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the class A notes of any series. The class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the class B notes of any series. The class C notes and the class D notes of any series will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the class M notes of any series. The class D notes of any series will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the class C notes of any series.

Furthermore, all issuing entity subordinated loans will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the class D notes and all issuing entity start-up loans will be subordinated in right of payment of both interest and principal to the issuing entity subordinated loans.

You should be aware however that not all classes of notes are scheduled to receive payments of interest and principal on the same interest payment dates. The interest payment dates for the payment of interest and principal in respect of each series and class (or sub-class) of notes will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Each series and class (or sub-class) of notes may have interest payment dates in respect of interest and/or principal that are different from other notes of the same class (but of different series) or of the same series (but of different class or sub-class). Despite the principal priority of payments described above, subject to no trigger event having occurred and satisfaction of the repayment tests, lower ranking classes of notes may nevertheless be repaid principal before higher ranking classes of notes and a series and class (or sub-class) of notes may be repaid principal before another series of notes of the same class. Payments of principal are expected to be made to each class of notes in amounts up to the amounts set forth under “**Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts before note acceleration**”, “**Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts after note acceleration but before master intercompany loan acceleration**” and “**Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts and issuing entity revenue receipts following note acceleration and master intercompany loan acceleration**” below.

However, there is no assurance that these subordination rules will protect the class A noteholders from all risks of loss, the class B noteholders from all risks of loss, the class M noteholders from all risks of loss, the class C noteholders from all risks of loss or the class D noteholders from all risks of loss. If the losses borne by the issuing entity subordinated loans are in an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the issuing entity subordinated loans, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class D noteholders. Similarly, if the losses borne by the issuing entity subordinated loans and the class D notes are in an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balances of the issuing entity subordinated loans and the class D notes, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class C notes. Similarly, if the losses borne by the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes and the class C notes are in an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balances of the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes and the class C notes, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class M notes. Similarly, if the losses borne by the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes, the class C notes and the class M notes are in an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balances of the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes, the class C notes and the class M notes, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class B notes. Finally, if the losses borne by the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes, the class C notes, the class M notes and the class B notes are in an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balances of the issuing entity subordinated loans, the class D notes, the class C notes, the class M notes and the class B notes, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class A notes at which point there will be an asset trigger event.

Payments of class B notes, class M notes, class C notes and class D notes may be delayed or reduced in certain circumstances

If, on any interest payment date on which a repayment of principal is due on any series of class B notes, class M notes, class C notes or class D notes at a time when, if the repayment was made, the principal amount outstanding of the remaining subordinate classes of notes would not be sufficient to provide the level of credit enhancement required to support the ratings on the more senior classes of notes then outstanding and the issuing entity is unable to issue additional notes of such class B notes, class M notes, class C notes or class D notes or obtain acceptable alternative forms of credit enhancement, no payment of principal will be made in

respect of such subordinated class of notes until all more senior classes of notes outstanding have their required level of subordination. See "**Cashflows**".

On any interest payment date on which a payment of principal is due on any series of class B notes, class M notes, class C notes or class D notes, the issuing entity's obligation to make such principal payments will be subject to the satisfaction of the repayment tests described under "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**" below, including an arrears test, a general reserve fund requirement and a principal deficiency sub-ledger test to the extent that any class A notes of any series or any other senior ranking notes of any series are outstanding on that date.

The required subordination for a class of notes may be changed

The issuing entity may change the required subordinated amount for any class of notes, or the method of calculating the required subordinated amount for such class, at any time without the consent of any noteholders if certain conditions are met, including confirmation from each rating agency that such change would not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then-current rating of any outstanding notes that would be affected by such change.

In certain circumstances some of the conditions for issuance of notes may be waived

If the issuing entity obtains confirmation from each rating agency that the issuance of a new series and class (or sub-class) of notes would not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then-current rating of any outstanding notes rated by that rating agency, then some of the other conditions to issuance of notes (e.g., the absence of a note event of default in respect of a series and/or class of notes) may be waived by the note trustee. For a description of the conditions to issuance and the waiver of such conditions see "**Summary of notes**".

The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests

Pursuant to the terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge and the issuing entity deed of charge, the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee may concur with any person in making or sanctioning any modifications to the transaction documents (in the case of the Funding 2 security trustee) if so directed by the issuing entity security trustee and (in the case of the issuing entity security trustee) if so directed by the note trustee and (as provided for in the issuing entity deed of charge) with the prior consent of any other relevant issuing entity secured creditors. The note trustee may give such direction, without the consent or sanction of the noteholders, provided that:

- the note trustee is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of any series and class of notes; or
- in the sole opinion of the note trustee such modification is necessary to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is of a formal, minor or technical nature.

The note trustee will be entitled to assume that the exercise of its rights, powers, duties and discretions will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of any series and class of noteholders if each of the rating agencies has confirmed that the then current rating by it of such series and class of notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such exercise.

In addition, as further described in "**Security for Funding 2's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 2 security trustee**" and "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuing entity security trustee**", below, each of the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee will give its consent to any modifications to any transaction document that are requested by Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf), Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf), Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf) certifies to the Funding 2 security trustee in writing that such modifications are required in order to accommodate, among other things, notes to be

issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches to be made available by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement (including new classes of notes and their corresponding loan tranches), new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements and/or the issue of new notes by new Funding 2 issuing entities, the addition of a new funding beneficiary as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, the addition of other relevant secured creditors, the sale of new types of loans or mortgages to the mortgages trustee, changes to the Funding 2 reserve required amount, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount or the manner in which any Funding 2 reserve fund is funded, different interest payment dates for any new notes to be issued by the issuing entity (including modifications of the Funding 2 interest payment dates, the interest period and/or the basis for calculation of interest in respect of any outstanding loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement) or changes to the asset trigger events and non-asset trigger events, subject to applicable conditions.

The modifications required to give effect to the matters listed above may include, among other matters, amendments to the provisions of the Funding 2 deed of charge relating to the application of monies. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the effect of the modifications to the relevant transaction documents will not ultimately adversely affect your interests.

Conflicts of interest between Funding 1 and Funding 2

Where Funding 1 and Funding 2, acting together (together, the **Funding beneficiaries**), and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, acting together (together, the **Funding security trustees**), are permitted to provide or exercise directions, rights, powers, benefits and/or discretions (or their equivalent), the Funding beneficiaries and/or the Funding security trustees (as applicable) will provide or exercise such directions, rights, powers, benefits and/or discretions in accordance with the controlling directions (as to which see "**The mortgages trust – The controlling beneficiary deed**" below). Therefore, in circumstances where there is a conflict of interest, the directions of Funding 1 or the Funding 1 security trustee may prevail over the directions of Funding 2 or the Funding 2 security trustee, which may adversely affect your interests. For example, following an event of default affecting the Funding 1 notes and in a situation in which there is a larger outstanding balance of class A notes issued by the Funding 1 issuing entities than there is issued by the issuing entity, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee could, if Bank of Scotland also so directs in accordance with the provisions of the mortgages trust deed, direct enforcement proceedings to liquidate assets of the mortgages trust without regard to the wishes of holders of notes issued by the issuing entity. It is possible that Funding 1 or the Funding 1 security trustee might decide to enforce its security at a time when you would not want assets of the mortgages trust sold, such as if all notes issued by the issuing entity were performing normally.

Holdings may establish another company which may become an additional beneficiary under the mortgages trust

Holdings may establish a separate entity (a **new Funding beneficiary**) which may issue (directly or indirectly) debt from time to time and use the proceeds to acquire a direct interest in or increase its share in the trust property. Simultaneously with the acquisition by such new Funding beneficiary of an interest in the trust property, the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2, as beneficiaries of the mortgages trust, would be required to agree to a decrease in their beneficial interest in the trust property (which would require a partial release of security by Funding 1 and Funding 2 over their respective shares of the trust property).

The seller, Funding 1, Funding 2 and the new Funding beneficiary would each have a joint and undivided interest in the trust property but their entitlement to the proceeds from the trust property would be in proportion to their respective shares of the trust property from time to time. However, if any new Funding beneficiary besides Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 has a cash accumulation requirement at a time when Funding 2 has no cash accumulation requirement, then such new Funding beneficiary will receive principal receipts from the mortgages trustee in priority to Funding 2. In addition, if any Funding beneficiary besides Funding 2 is in a cash accumulation period, this will affect the amount of principal receipts payable to Funding 2 and the ability of Funding 2 to repay pass-through loan tranches.

On each distribution date, the mortgages trustee would distribute interest and principal receipts to one or more beneficiaries, depending on the terms of the mortgages trust at that time.

It is anticipated that such new Funding beneficiary would issue notes (directly or indirectly) to investors from time to time backed by its share of the trust property. You would not have a direct or indirect interest in the new Funding beneficiary's share of the trust property.

Amendments could be made to a number of the transaction documents as a result of the inclusion of the new Funding beneficiary as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust. In particular (but without limitation), amendments would be made to:

- the mortgage sale agreement to enable (among other things) the purchase by the new Funding beneficiary of interests in the trust property by paying the purchase price for new loans and their related security sold by the seller from time to time and to give the new Funding beneficiary the benefit of the covenants in the mortgage sale agreement;
- the mortgages trust deed (i) to establish the new Funding beneficiary as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, (ii) to enable the acquisition by the new Funding beneficiary of an interest in the trust property from time to time and (iii) to regulate the distribution of revenue receipts and principal receipts in the trust property to the new Funding beneficiary and the other beneficiaries;
- the cash management agreement to regulate the application of monies to the new Funding beneficiary;
- the servicing agreement, to ensure that the new Funding beneficiary receives the benefit of the servicer's duties under that agreement;
- the master definitions and construction schedule; and
- the controlling beneficiary deed.

There may be conflicts of interest between Funding 1, Funding 2 and the new Funding beneficiary, in which case it is expected that the mortgages trustee will follow the directions given by the relevant beneficiary (excluding the seller) that has the highest ranking class of notes then outstanding and, if each relevant beneficiary represents one or more issuing entities (as applicable) with the same class as their highest ranking class of notes then outstanding, then the beneficiary representing the issuing entities with the greatest outstanding principal balance of the highest ranking class of notes. The interests of Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 may not prevail, which may adversely affect your interests.

Your prior consent to the inclusion of a new Funding beneficiary of the mortgages trust and the subsequent amendments to the documents and/or release of security by Funding 2 will not be required. Before becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, however, the new Funding beneficiary will be required to satisfy a number of conditions, including:

- obtaining a written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that the then current rating of the Funding 1 notes and the notes then outstanding at that time will not be adversely affected as a result of the new Funding beneficiary becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust;
- providing written certification to the mortgages trustee that no master intercompany loan event of default has occurred which has not been remedied or waived and that no master intercompany loan event of default will occur as a result of the new beneficiary becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust; and
- that no principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger) as at the most recent Funding 2 interest payment date or where a principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger at such date), that the Funding 2 available revenue receipts on the forthcoming Funding 2 interest payment date will be sufficient, when applied in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, to eliminate such principal deficiency.

There can be no assurance that the inclusion of a new Funding beneficiary of the mortgages trust would not affect cashflows available to pay amounts due on your notes and therefore adversely affect your interests.

There may be conflicts between your interests and the interests of any of the other issuing entity secured creditors

In certain circumstances, the note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee or, as applicable, the Funding 2 security trustee can make modifications to the documents without your prior consent, as described in – **"The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests"**. Save as described in that section, the issuing entity deed of charge provides that the issuing entity security trustee will not, and will not be bound to, take any steps, institute any proceedings, exercise its rights and/or to take any other action under or in connection with any of the transaction documents (including, without limitation, enforcing the issuing entity security) unless the issuing entity security trustee is directed to do so by the note trustee or, if there are no notes outstanding, the other issuing entity secured creditors. Similarly, the Funding 2 deed of charge provides that the Funding 2 security trustee will not, and will not be bound to, take any steps, institute any proceedings, exercise its rights and/or to take any other action under or in connection with any of the transaction documents (including, without limitation, enforcing the Funding 2 security) unless the Funding 2 security trustee is directed to do so by the issuing entity security trustee (itself acting on the instructions of the note trustee) or, if there are no notes outstanding, the other Funding 2 secured creditors.

In addition, where a transaction party and/or any of its affiliates act in numerous capacities (including, but not limited to, issuing entity swap providers and managers in respect of the notes) there may be actual or potential conflicts between (1) the interests of the transaction party and/or any such affiliates in such various capacities and (2) the interests of the noteholders and such transaction parties and/or any such affiliates.

There may be a conflict between the interests of the holders of class A notes, the holders of class B notes, the holders of class M notes, the holders of class C notes and the holders of class D notes and the interests of other classes of noteholders may prevail over your interests

The note trust deed provides and the conditions of the notes will provide that, in connection with the exercise of its trusts, authorities, powers and discretions under the note trust deed, the note trustee is to have regard to the interests of the holders of all the classes of notes. There may be circumstances, however, where the interests of one class of the noteholders conflicts with the interests of another class or classes of the noteholders. The note trust deed provides that where, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, there is such a conflict, then:

- the note trustee is to have regard only to the interests of the class A noteholders in the event of a conflict between the interests of the class A noteholders on the one hand and the class B noteholders and/or the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders on the other hand; and
- subject to the preceding paragraph, the note trustee is to have regard only to the interests of the class B noteholders in the event of a conflict between the interests of the class B noteholders on the one hand and the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders on the other hand.
- subject to the preceding paragraphs, the note trustee is to have regard only to the interests of the class M noteholders in the event of a conflict between the interests of the class M noteholders on the one hand and the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders on the other hand.
- subject to the preceding paragraphs, the note trustee is to have regard only to the interests of the class C noteholders in the event of a conflict between the interests of the class C noteholders on the one hand and the class D noteholders on the other hand.

There may be a conflict between the interests of the holders of each sub-class of the class A notes, the holders of each sub-class of the class B notes, the holders of each sub-class of class M notes, the holders of each sub-class of the class C notes and the holders of each sub-class of the class D notes and the interests of other sub-classes of noteholders may prevail over your interests

There may be circumstances where the interests of a sub-class of the class A noteholders conflict with the interests of another sub-class of the class A noteholders. Similarly, there may be circumstances where the interests of a sub-class of the class B noteholders conflict with the interests of another sub-class of the class B noteholders, the interests of a sub-class of the class M noteholders conflict with the interests of another sub-class of the class M noteholders, the interests of a sub-class of the class C noteholders conflict with the interests of another sub-class of the class C noteholders or the interests of a sub-class of the class D noteholders conflict with the interests of another sub-class of the class D noteholders.

The note trust deed provides and the conditions of the notes will provide that where, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, there is such a conflict, then a resolution directing the note trustee to take any action must be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each such sub-class of the class A notes, each such sub-class of the class B notes, each such sub-class of the class M notes, each such sub-class of the class C notes or, as applicable, each such sub-class of the class D notes. A resolution may only be passed at a single meeting of the noteholders of each sub-class if the note trustee is, in its absolute discretion, satisfied that there is no conflict between them.

Similar provisions apply in relation to requests in writing from holders of a specified proportion of the principal amount outstanding of the notes of each sub-class (the principal amount outstanding being converted into sterling for the purposes of making the calculation). You should note that, as a result of repayments of principal on the notes, the principal amount outstanding of each series and class (or sub-class) of the notes of the issuing entity will change after the relevant closing date.

Issuance of future series of notes may affect the timing and amounts of payments to you

The issuing entity expects to issue notes in series from time to time. Notes may be issued under a new series without notice to existing noteholders and without their consent, and may have different terms from outstanding notes. For a description of the conditions that must be met before the issuing entity can issue new series of notes, see "**Summary of notes**".

The issuance of new series of notes could adversely affect the timing and amount of payments on outstanding notes. For example, if notes of the same class as your notes issued after your notes have a higher interest rate than your notes, this could result in a reduction in the available funds used to pay interest on your notes. Also, when new series of notes are issued, the voting rights of your notes will be diluted.

New Funding 2 issuing entities may share in the same security granted by Funding 2 to the issuing entity, and this may ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on the notes

Any new Funding 2 issuing entity may become party to the Funding 2 deed of charge and, if so, will be entitled to share in the security granted by Funding 2 for the benefit of the issuing entity (and the benefit of the other Funding 2 secured creditors) under the Funding 2 deed of charge. If the Funding 2 security is enforced and there are insufficient funds to make the payments that are due to all Funding 2 issuing entities, the issuing entity expects that each Funding 2 issuing entity will only be entitled to its proportionate share of those limited funds. This could ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on your notes.

In addition, Funding 2 may enter into new Funding 2 start-up loans at the same time as it enters into new Funding 2 intercompany loans or that loan tranches are made available to it by the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement. Such new Funding 2 start-up loans will share in the security granted by Funding 2 for the benefit of the issuing entity.

The yield to maturity of your notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans

The yield to maturity of the notes of each class will depend, *inter alia*, on (a) the amount and timing of payment of principal on the loans and (b) the price paid by the noteholders of each class of notes.

The yield to maturity of the notes of each class may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments on the loans. The factors affecting the rate of prepayment on the loans are described in “– **The issuing entity's ability to redeem the notes on their scheduled redemption dates or their final maturity dates may be affected by the rate of prepayment on the loans**” below. See also “**Characteristics of the United Kingdom residential mortgage market**” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

No assurance can be given that Funding 2 will accumulate sufficient funds during the cash accumulation periods relating to bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation instalments to enable it to repay these bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation instalments to the issuing entity so that the corresponding series and classes (or sub-classes) of bullet notes and scheduled redemption notes respectively will be redeemed by the issuing entity in accordance with their scheduled redemption dates. During the cash accumulation period for the bullet loan tranches and the scheduled amortisation term instalments owed to the issuing entity, repayments of principal will only be made on the pass through loan tranches that are due and payable if the quarterly CPR of the loans in the portfolio is greater than 15 per cent. and other repayment tests are met as described in “**Cashflows – distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**”. The extent to which sufficient funds are saved by Funding 2 during a cash accumulation period or received by it from its share of the mortgages trust for application on a scheduled repayment date will depend on whether the actual principal prepayment rate of the loans is the same as the assumed principal prepayment rate.

If Funding 2 is not able to save enough money during a cash accumulation period or does not receive enough money from its share in the mortgages trust to pay the full amount scheduled to be repaid on a bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalment on a scheduled repayment date and the issuing entity is therefore unable to redeem the corresponding series and class (or sub-class) of bullet notes and scheduled redemption notes respectively on their scheduled redemption dates, then Funding 2 will be required to pay to the issuing entity on those scheduled redemption dates only the amount that it has actually saved or received. Accordingly, the issuing entity will only be obliged to pay the amount of funds received from Funding 2 to holders of the corresponding series and classes of notes. Any shortfall will be deferred and paid on subsequent Funding 2 interest payment dates when Funding 2 has money available to make the payment. In these circumstances, there will be a variation in the yield to maturity of the relevant class of notes.

During the cash accumulation period for a bullet loan tranche, payments of principal in respect of scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be restricted and may not be made if certain CPR tests and other repayment tests are not met as set out in “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below. Additionally, during the cash accumulation period for a bullet loan tranche and/or a scheduled amortisation instalment, payments of principal on pass-through loan tranches will be restricted and may not be made if certain CPR, cash accumulation shortfall and other repayment tests are not met as set out in the repayment tests under “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below.

If the master intercompany loan (or any part thereof) is refinanced your notes could be repaid early

Funding 2 may refinance some or all of the master intercompany loan through proceeds received from the issuing entity, the proceeds received from a new Funding 2 issuing entity under new Funding 2 intercompany loans or payments received from the seller and/or Funding 1 and/or a new funding entity. The issuing entity or the new Funding 2 issuing entity would fund such loans through the issuance of new notes. For example, a rated loan tranche outstanding under the master intercompany loan might be re-financed in order to provide the issuing entity with funds to redeem a series and class of notes after their step-up date. If the proceeds of a refinanced rated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan were used by the issuing entity to exercise an optional redemption of notes prior to their expected maturity, your notes could be repaid early. This, in turn, could have an adverse effect on the yield on your notes. See “**Terms and Conditions of US Notes – Redemption, purchase and cancellation**” below.

The issuing entity's ability to redeem the notes on their scheduled redemption dates or their final maturity dates may be affected by the rate of prepayment on the loans

Prepayments on the loans may result from refinancings, sales of properties by borrowers voluntarily or as a result of enforcement proceedings under the relevant mortgages, as well as the receipt of proceeds under the insurance policies. In addition, repurchases of loans will have the same effect as a prepayment of such

loans. The yield to maturity of the notes of any class may be adversely affected by, amongst other things, a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments on the loans.

The rate of prepayment of loans is influenced by a wide variety of economic, social and other factors, including prevailing mortgage market interest rates, local and regional economic conditions, homeowner mobility and the availability of financing. Generally, when market interest rates increase, borrowers are less likely to prepay their mortgages, while conversely, when market interest rates decrease, borrowers are generally more likely to prepay their mortgage loans. For instance, prepayments on the loans may be due to borrowers refinancing their loans and sales of properties by borrowers (either voluntarily or as a result of enforcement action taken). In addition, if the seller is required to repurchase a loan or loans under a mortgage account and their related security because, for example, one of the loans does not comply with the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement or due to a further advance or in limited circumstances a product switch, then the payment received by the mortgages trustee will have the same effect as a prepayment of all of the loans under that mortgage account. Because these factors are not within the issuing entity's control or the control of Funding 2 or the mortgages trustee, no assurances can be given as to the level of prepayments that the portfolio may experience.

Variation in the rate of prepayments of principal on the loans may affect each series and class of notes differently depending upon amounts already repaid by Funding 2 to the issuing entity in respect of the corresponding loan tranche and whether a trigger event has occurred or a note acceleration notice or an intercompany loan acceleration notice has been given. If prepayments on the loans occur less frequently than anticipated, there may be insufficient funds available to the issuing entity to redeem notes of any series and class in full on their respective scheduled redemption dates.

The criteria for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee may change over time without your consent

The criteria for new loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee may be amended in the future without your consent. As a result, the mortgages trust may include types of mortgage loans in the future with different characteristics from those currently in the mortgages trust. This may occur, for example, due to the development of new mortgage loan products in response to changing market conditions. Any such amendments, as provided in the mortgage sale agreement, would require the consent of the parties to the mortgage sale agreement, including the Funding 2 security trustee and receipt of confirmation from each of the rating agencies that its then rating of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result thereof.

As new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee, the characteristics of the trust property may change from those existing at the relevant closing date, and those changes may adversely affect payments on the notes

There is no guarantee that any new loans sold to the mortgages trustee will have the same characteristics as the loans in the portfolio as at the relevant closing date. In particular, new loans may have different payment characteristics from the loans in the portfolio as at the relevant closing date. The ultimate effect of this could be to delay or reduce the payments you receive on the notes. However, subject to “– **The criteria for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee may change over time without your consent**” above, any new loans will be required to meet the conditions described in “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**” below. See further “**Risk factors – the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”.

The seller may change the lending criteria relating to loans that are subsequently sold to the mortgages trustee, which could affect the characteristics of the trust property and which may adversely affect payments on the notes

Each of the loans sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller was originated in accordance with the seller's lending criteria at the time of origination, subject only to exceptions made on a case-by-case basis as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender. The current lending criteria as at the date of

this prospectus are set out in the section “**The loans – Underwriting – Lending criteria**” below. These lending criteria consider a variety of factors such as a potential borrower's credit history, employment history and status and repayment ability, as well as the value of the property to be mortgaged. In the event of the sale by the seller of any new loans and new related security to the mortgages trustee, the seller will warrant that those new loans and new related security were originated in accordance with the seller's lending criteria at the time of their origination. However, the seller retains the right to revise its lending criteria as determined from time to time, and so the lending criteria applicable to any loan at the time of its origination may not be or have been the same as those set out in the section “**The loans – Underwriting – Lending criteria**” below.

If new loans that have been originated under revised lending criteria are sold to the mortgages trustee, the characteristics of the trust property could change. This could lead to a delay or a reduction in the payments received on the notes.

The seller has adopted procedures relating to investigations and searches for remortgages which could affect the characteristics of the trust property and which may adversely affect payments on the notes

The seller does not require a solicitor, licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer to conduct a full investigation of the title to a property in all cases. Where the borrower is remortgaging there will be a limited investigation to carry out some but not all of the searches and investigations which would normally be carried out by a solicitor or conveyancer conducting a full investigation of the title to a property. Properties which have undergone such a limited investigation may be subject to matters which would have been revealed by a full investigation of title and which may have been remedied or, if incapable of remedy, may have resulted in the properties not being accepted as security for a loan had such matters been revealed, though to mitigate against this risk search indemnity insurance is obtained in respect of such properties. The introduction of loans secured by such properties into the trust property could result in a change of the characteristics of the trust property. This could lead to a delay or a reduction in the payments received on the notes.

The timing and amount of payments on the loans could be affected by various factors which may adversely affect payments on the notes

The loans are affected by credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Various factors influence mortgage delinquency rates, prepayment rates, repossession frequency and the ultimate payment of interest and principal, such as changes in the national or international economic climate, regional economic or housing conditions, changes in tax laws, interest rates, inflation, the availability of financing, yields on alternative investments, political developments and government policies. Other factors in borrowers' individual, personal or financial circumstances may affect the ability of borrowers to repay loans. Loss of earnings, illness, divorce and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies by, and bankruptcies of, borrowers, and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of borrowers to repay loans.

In particular, since 2007, house prices have fallen under different monthly measurements as a result of a combination of economic downturn and uncertainty, reduced affordability, lower availability of credit, subdued earnings growth, greater pressure on household finances and the effect of the continuing global market volatility that began in the summer of 2007. Should these circumstances persist or worsen and should, as a consequence, house price inflation and residential property values continue to decline, borrowers may have insufficient resources to pay amounts in respect of their loans as and when they fall due and may have insufficient equity to refinance their loans with lenders other than the seller. This could lead to higher delinquency rates and losses.

If a borrower fails to repay its loan and the related property is repossessed, the likelihood of there being a net loss on disposition of the property is adversely affected by a higher loan-to-value ratio. In addition, the ability of a borrower to sell a property given as security for a loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under the loan will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of buyers for that property, the value of that property and property values in general at the time and, ultimately, may materially adversely affect the ability of the issuing entity to make payments on the issuing entity notes. The relevant prospectus supplement will provide information on the distribution of the loan-to-value ratios at origination of the loans sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with a particular issuance of notes. See “**Statistical information on the portfolio – The cut-off date mortgage portfolio – Cut-off date LTV ratios**” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

In order to enforce a power of sale in respect of a property, the relevant mortgagee or (in Scotland) heritable creditor (which may be the seller or the mortgages trustee) must first obtain possession of the relevant property. Possession is usually obtained by way of a court order or decree although this can be a lengthy and costly process and will involve the mortgagee or heritable creditor assuming certain risks. If obtaining possession of properties in such circumstances is lengthy or costly, the issuing entities' ability to make payments on the notes may be reduced.

Prepayments may also be affected by the characteristics of the loans

The ability of a borrower to sell a mortgaged property given as security for a loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under the loan will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of buyers for that mortgaged property, the value of that mortgaged property and property values in general at the time.

Further, the mortgage loan industry in the United Kingdom is highly competitive. This competitive environment may affect the rate at which the seller originates new loans and may also affect the repayment rate of the seller's existing borrowers.

The inclusion of certain types of loans may affect the rate of repayment and prepayment of the loans

The portfolio contains flexible loans. Flexible loans provide the borrower with a range of options that gives that borrower greater flexibility in the timing and amount of payments made under the loan. Subject to the terms and conditions of the loans (which may require in some cases notification to the seller and in other cases the consent of the seller), under a flexible loan a borrower may (among other things) redraw amounts that have been repaid using available options set out in the relevant flexible option agreement. For a detailed summary of the characteristics of the flexible loans, see “**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Flexible loans**” below.

To the extent that borrowers under flexible loans exercise any of the options available to them, the timing of payments on your notes may be adversely affected.

The issuing entity and Funding 2 are reliant on third parties in order to meet their secured obligations

The principal source of income for repayment of the notes by the issuing entity is the intercompany loan. The principal source of income for repayment by Funding 2 of the intercompany loan is its interest in the loans held on trust by the mortgages trustee for Funding 2, the seller and the other beneficiaries. If the timing and payment of the loans is adversely affected by any of the risks described in this section, then the payments on the notes could be reduced or delayed.

Both Funding 2 and the issuing entity are, respectively, parties to contracts with third parties that have agreed to perform certain services for each of them in relation to the intercompany loan (in respect of Funding 2) and the notes (in respect of the issuing entity). For example, both the Funding 2 swap provider and the issuing entity swap providers have agreed to provide certain interest rate and currency swaps (as applicable) to Funding 2 and the issuing entity, respectively; the Funding 2 corporate services provider and the issuing entity corporate services provider have also agreed to provide corporate services to each of Funding 2 and the issuing entity respectively; the agent bank and paying agents have agreed to provide payment and calculation services to the issuing entity in connection with each series of notes. In the event that any relevant third party were to fail to perform its obligations under the respective agreements to which it is a party, payments on your notes may be adversely affected.

To the extent that there are principal amounts outstanding on remarketable notes on any mandatory transfer date, the ability of the issuing entity to procure payment of the mandatory transfer price will be dependent upon the remarketing agent, as agent for the issuing entity, agreeing terms for the sale of the remarketable notes to third party purchasers on or prior to the relevant mandatory transfer date or exercising the issuing entity's rights under the conditional purchase agreement to require the conditional purchaser to acquire the remarketable notes. (See “**Risks relating to money market notes**”.)

The portfolio may be subject to geographic concentration risks

The portfolio may also be subject to geographic concentration risks. To the extent that specific geographic regions within the United Kingdom have experienced or may experience in the future weaker regional economic conditions and housing markets than other regions, a concentration of the loans in such a region may be expected to exacerbate all of the risks relating to the loans described in this section. The economy of each geographic region within the United Kingdom is dependent on different mixtures of industries. Any downturn in a local economy or particular industry may adversely affect the regional employment levels and consequently the repayment ability of the borrowers in that region or the region that relies most heavily on that industry. Any natural disasters in a particular region may reduce the value of affected mortgaged properties. This may result in a loss being incurred upon sale of the mortgaged property. These circumstances could affect receipts on the loans and ultimately result in losses on the notes. For an overview of the geographical distribution of the loans sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with a particular issuance of notes, see "**Statistical information on the portfolio – The cut off date mortgage portfolio – Geographical distribution**" in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

No new loans may be sold to the mortgages trustee if the step-up date in respect of any notes issued by the issuing entity has occurred and the issuing entity has not exercised its option to redeem such notes

No sale of new loans may occur if, at the relevant sale date, the step-up date in respect of the Funding 1 notes and/or any series and class of notes has occurred and the issuing entity has not exercised its option to redeem those Funding 1 notes and/or that relevant series and class of notes as at that date. If the minimum trust size is not maintained, then this could result in the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event. See "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**" for further details of the conditions new loans are required to meet.

The occurrence of an asset trigger event and/or service of a note acceleration notice and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice may accelerate the repayment of certain notes and/or delay the repayment of other notes

If an asset trigger event has occurred, the mortgages trustee will distribute principal receipts on the loans to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller proportionally based on their percentage shares of the trust property. Funding 2 will, on each Funding 2 interest payment date following the occurrence of an asset trigger event or the service of a note acceleration notice and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice, apply those principal receipts received by it from the mortgages trustee, after making the requisite payments (i) to the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) (other than in the case of the Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments) or (ii) to Funding 2's prior ranking secured creditors, to repay:

- first, the AAA loan tranches until each of those AAA loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the AA loan tranches until each of those AA loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the A loan tranches until each of those A loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the BBB loan tranches until each of those BBB loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the BB loan tranches until each of those BB loan tranches is fully repaid; and
- then, the subordinated loan tranches until each of those subordinated loan tranches are fully repaid.

The above priority of payments may cause certain series and classes of notes to be repaid more rapidly than expected and other series and classes of notes to be repaid more slowly than expected and there is a risk that such notes may not be repaid by their final maturity date.

The occurrence of a non-asset trigger event may accelerate the repayment of certain notes and/or delay the repayment of other notes

If a non-asset trigger event has occurred and until the occurrence of an asset-trigger event and/or the service of a note acceleration notice and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice, the mortgages trustee will distribute all principal receipts to Funding 2 and Funding 1 until the Funding 2 share percentage and the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property are each zero and will thereafter apply all principal receipts to

the seller. Funding 2 will, on each Funding 2 interest payment date following the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event and until the occurrence of an asset-trigger event and/or the service of a note acceleration notice and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice, apply these principal receipts received by it from the mortgages trustee, after making the requisite payments to the Funding 2 general reserve fund and the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any), to repay:

- firstly, the AAA loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date;
- then, the AA loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date until each of those AA loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the A loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date until each of those A loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the BBB loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date until each of those BBB loan tranches is fully repaid;
- then, the BB loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date until each of those BB loan tranches is fully repaid; and
- then, the subordinated loan tranches in order of final repayment date, beginning with the earliest final repayment date until each of those subordinated loan tranches is fully repaid.

The above priority of payments may cause certain series and classes of notes to be repaid more rapidly than expected and other series and classes of notes to be repaid more slowly than expected and there is a risk that such notes may not be repaid by their final maturity date.

The enforcement of the issuing entity security may accelerate the repayment of certain notes and/or delay the repayment of other notes.

If the issuing entity security is enforced, then the issuing entity security trustee will distribute funds in the manner described in "**Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts and issuing entity revenue receipts following note acceleration and intercompany loan acceleration**". As a consequence, certain series and classes (or sub-classes) of notes may be repaid more rapidly than expected and other series and classes (or sub-classes) of notes may be repaid more slowly than expected and there is a risk that such notes may not be repaid by their final maturity date.

In certain circumstances, loans subject to product switches will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the prepayment rate of the loans, and this may affect the yield to maturity of the notes

A loan will be subject to a product switch if the borrower and the seller agree on, or the servicer sends an offer of, a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the relevant borrower's loan, other than those variations set out in "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Product switches**" below.

Loans subject to product switches will not be repurchased unless on any distribution date, the seller is in breach of the conditions precedent to the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee set out in "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**" below. From and including that date to but excluding the date when those conditions precedent have been satisfied, the seller will be required to repurchase any loans and their related security that are subject to product switches (save for any loans in arrears). The seller will be required to repurchase the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to the outstanding principal balance of those loans together with accrued and unpaid interest and expenses to the date of purchase.

The yield to maturity of the notes may be affected by the repurchase of loans subject to product switches.

Loans subject to further advances will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the prepayment rate of the loans and this may affect the yield to maturity of the notes

If the seller at its discretion decides to grant a borrower a further advance under a loan which has been sold to the mortgages trustee, then the seller will repurchase that loan under the relevant mortgage account and its related security from the mortgages trustee (save for any loan in arrears) at a price equal to the outstanding principal balance of those loans together with any accrued and unpaid interest and expenses to the date of purchase.

The yield to maturity of the notes may be affected by the repurchase of loans subject to further advances.

Ratings assigned to the notes may be lowered or withdrawn after you purchase the notes, which may lower the market value of the notes

The ratings assigned to each class of notes address the likelihood of full and timely payment to you of all payments of interest on each interest payment date under those classes of notes. The ratings also address the likelihood of “ultimate” payment of principal on the final maturity date of each class of notes. The expected ratings of a series and class of notes offered under this prospectus will be set out in the prospectus supplement applicable to that series and class of notes. Any rating agency may lower its rating or withdraw its rating if, in the sole judgment of the rating agency, the credit quality of the notes has declined or is in question. If any rating assigned to the notes is lowered or withdrawn, the market value of the notes may be reduced.

Ratings confirmation in relation to the notes in respect of certain actions

The terms of certain transaction documents require that certain actions proposed to be taken by the mortgages trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, Funding 2, the issuing entity or certain other parties to the transaction documents may not proceed unless each of the rating agencies confirms that the proposed action will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then ratings of the then outstanding notes (a **ratings confirmation**).

By acquiring the notes, you acknowledge and agree that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a credit rating is an assessment of credit risk and does not address other matters that may be of relevance to you. A ratings confirmation does not, for example, confirm that such action (i) is permitted by the terms of the transaction documents or (ii) is in the best interests of, or prejudicial to, you. While each of the Funding 2 secured creditors and the issuing entity secured creditors (including the noteholders) are entitled to have regard to a ratings confirmation, the above does not impose or extend any actual or contingent liability on the rating agencies to the Funding 2 secured creditors or the issuing entity secured creditors (including the noteholders), the mortgages trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee or any other parties to the transaction documents or create any legal relationship between the rating agencies and the Funding 2 secured creditors, the issuing entity secured creditors (including the noteholders), the mortgages trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee or any other parties to the transaction documents whether by way of contract or otherwise.

Any such ratings confirmation may or may not be given at the sole discretion of each rating agency. It should be noted that, depending on the timing of delivery of the request and any information needed to be provided as part of any such request, it may be the case that a rating agency cannot provide a rating agency confirmation in the time available or at all and the rating agency should not be responsible for the consequences thereof. A ratings confirmation, if given, will be given on the basis of the facts and circumstances prevailing at the relevant time and in the context of cumulative changes to the transaction of which the notes form part since the relevant closing date. A ratings confirmation represents only a restatement of the opinions given as at the relevant time and cannot be construed as advice for the benefit of any parties to the transaction.

In accordance with number 16 under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below if (a) a confirmation of rating or other response by a rating agency is a condition to any action or step under any transaction document (other than pursuant to number 15 under “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below), (b) a written request for such confirmation or response is delivered to each rating agency by the issuing entity and either one or more rating agency (each a **non-responsive rating agency**) indicates that it does not

consider such confirmation or response necessary in the circumstances and (c) at least one rating agency gives such a confirmation or response based on the same facts, then such condition shall be deemed to be modified with respect to the facts set out in the request referred to in (b) so that there will be no requirement for the confirmation or response from the non-responsive rating agency.

No market for the offered notes; lack of liquidity

The offered notes are a new issue of securities for which there is currently no market. Neither the issuing entity nor the underwriters intend to create a market for the offered notes. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the development or liquidity of any market for the offered notes. Because there is currently no market for the offered notes, investors must be able to bear the risks of their investment in the offered notes for an indefinite period of time.

Lack of liquidity in the secondary market may adversely affect the market value of your notes

As at the date of this base prospectus, the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities is experiencing severe disruptions resulting from reduced investor demand for such securities. This has had a material adverse impact on the market value of mortgage-backed securities and resulted in the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities experiencing very limited liquidity. Structured investment vehicles, hedge funds, issuers of collateralised debt obligations and other similar entities that are currently experiencing funding difficulties have been forced to sell mortgage-backed securities into the secondary market. The price of credit protection on mortgage-backed securities through credit derivatives has risen materially.

Limited liquidity in the secondary market may continue to have an adverse effect on the market value of mortgage-backed securities, especially those securities that are more sensitive to prepayment, credit or interest rate risk and those securities that have been structured to meet the requirements of limited categories of investors. Consequently, whilst these market conditions persist, an investor in the notes may not be able to sell or acquire credit protection on its notes readily and market values of the notes are likely to fluctuate. Any of these fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to an investor. It is not known for how long these market conditions will continue or whether they will worsen.

Continuing increases in prevailing market interest rates may adversely affect the performance and market value of your notes

Notwithstanding recent reductions in the Bank of England base rate, in the last five years there has been a pattern of rising mortgage interest rates, resulting in borrowers with a mortgage loan subject to a variable rate of interest or with a mortgage loan for which the related interest rate adjusts following an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, as applicable, being exposed to increased monthly payments as and when the related mortgage interest rate adjusts upward (or, in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, at the end of the relevant fixed or introductory period). This increase in borrowers' monthly payments, which (in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate) may be compounded by any further increase in the related mortgage interest rate during the relevant fixed or introductory period, ultimately may result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments (caused by, for example, the expiry of an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, or a rise in the related mortgage interest rates) by refinancing their mortgage loans may no longer be able to find available replacement loans at comparably low interest rates. Any decline in housing prices may also leave borrowers with insufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance. These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates and losses.

Risks related to money market notes

It is expected that notes designated in the applicable prospectus supplement as money market notes will be "Eligible Securities" within the meaning of Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act. However, under Rule 2a-7, a money market fund may be required to dispose of the money market notes upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- the rating currently assigned to the money market notes is lowered or withdrawn;
- a material default occurs with respect to the money market notes;
- the money market fund determines that the money market notes no longer present minimal credit risk;

- upon certain events of insolvency with respect to the issuing entity; or
- the money market notes otherwise cease to meet the eligibility criteria under Rule 2a-7.

Where the issuing entity has entered into a 2a-7 swap provider arrangement, money market note purchase agreement or remarketing agreement in respect of a series and class of money market notes, the eligibility of the notes for investment by money market funds will be dependent upon timely receipt of proceeds from the 2a-7 swap provider, money market note purchaser, remarketing agent or conditional purchaser.

The ability of the remarketing bank to procure payment of the transfer price on a transfer date will depend upon the remarketing bank either (a) procuring third party purchasers for any tendered notes prior to the relevant transfer date and obtaining the transfer price from those third party purchasers or (b) exercising the issuing entity's rights under the conditional purchase agreement to require the conditional note purchaser to acquire the unremarketed notes. After the occurrence of a mandatory transfer termination event, the remarketable notes will no longer be subject to any mandatory transfer.

There can be no assurance that the remarketing bank will be able to identify purchasers willing to acquire the tendered notes on a transfer date. In such event the transfer of any unremarketed notes would be dependent upon the ability of the conditional purchaser to pay the transfer price and acquire unremarketed notes.

You should consider carefully the risk posed if your tendered notes cannot be remarketed on a transfer date and either (a) the conditions to the conditional note purchaser's obligation to purchase unremarketed notes are not satisfied or (b) the conditional note purchaser defaults in its obligation to purchase unremarketed notes under the conditional purchase agreement. In those situations you may be unable to sell your notes on the relevant transfer date or at any other time.

If a 2a-7 swap provider swap arrangement is specified as applying to a certain series and class of notes in the accompanying prospectus supplement, the 2a-7 swap provider will be required to make a principal payment under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement to the issuing entity to enable the issuing entity to redeem the series and class of notes in full on their bullet repayment date notwithstanding that the 2a-7 swap provider has not received the corresponding principal payment required to be made by the issuing entity under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement. A failure by the issuing entity to make the full principal repayment on the bullet repayment date of the loan tranche corresponding to the relevant series and class of notes for which the relevant issuing entity swap was entered into will not constitute an event of default or a termination event under that swap. In such circumstances, noteholders in respect of such notes will be dependent on the performance of the 2a-7 swap provider and no assurance can be given that the issuing entity will have sufficient funds to make payments due on the relevant series and class of notes.

Neither the issuing entity nor any of the dealers, the managers, any remarketing bank or any conditional note purchaser will make any representation as to the suitability of the money market notes for investment by money market funds subject to Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act. Any determination as to such suitability or compliance with Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act is solely your responsibility.

Issuance of notes may affect the timing and amounts of payments to you

The issuing entity expects to issue notes from time to time. Notes may be issued from time to time without notice to existing noteholders and without their consent, and may have different terms from outstanding notes. For a description of the conditions that must be met before the issuing entity can issue notes, see "**Summary of the notes – Issuance**" above.

The issuance of notes could adversely affect the timing and amount of payments on the then outstanding notes. For example, if notes of the same class as your notes issued after your notes have a higher interest rate than your notes, this could result in a reduction in the available funds used to pay interest on your notes. Also the voting rights of your notes will be diluted.

Principal payments on the original pass-through loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches will be deferred in some circumstances

Principal repayments on the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the BB loan tranches and subordinated loan tranches will be deferred in the following circumstances:

If on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- there is a debit balance on the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger, BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger, the A principal deficiency sub-ledger or the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger, after application of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts on that Funding 2 interest payment date; or
- the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level is less than the Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold; or
- the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust, in respect to which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than three times the monthly payment then due, is more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust,

then if to the extent that any AAA loan tranches remain outstanding (whether or not such AAA loan tranches are then due and payable) after the allocation of principal on that Funding 2 interest payment date to those loan tranches, the AA loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments until the relevant circumstance as described above has been remedied or otherwise ceases to exist. In addition, if any AA loan tranches remain outstanding (whether or not such AA loan tranches are then due and payable) after the allocation of principal on that Funding 2 interest payment date to those loan tranches, the A loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments until the relevant circumstances as described above have been remedied or otherwise cease to exist and, if any A loan tranches remain outstanding (whether or not such A loan tranches are then due and payable) after the allocation of principal on that Funding 2 interest payment date to those loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments until the relevant circumstances as described above have been remedied or otherwise cease to exist and, if any BBB loan tranches remain outstanding (whether or not such BBB loan tranches are then due and payable) after the allocation of principal on that Funding 2 interest payment date and, if any BB loan tranches remain outstanding (whether or not such BB loan tranches are then due and payable) after the allocation of principal on that Funding 2 interest payment date to those loan tranches, the subordinated loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments until the relevant circumstances described above have been remedied or otherwise cease to exist. This means that payments of principal on the class D notes of all series, the class C notes of all series, the class M notes of all series, the class B notes of all series and, as applicable, all subordinated loans will be deferred until the earlier of the time when the relevant circumstance described in this risk factor has been remedied (if ever) and the final maturity date of the relevant notes.

Furthermore, if, on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- one or more bullet loan tranches and/or scheduled amortisation instalments are then in a cash accumulation period; and
- the quarterly CPR is less than 15 per cent.; and
- there is a cash accumulation shortfall at that time,

then, on or before their step-up dates, the loan tranches which are original pass-through loan tranches will be entitled to principal repayments only to the extent permitted under the pass-through repayment restrictions see **“Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes”**.

All notes outstanding may be subject to risk if the trust property deteriorates after repayment of previous series and classes of the notes

If the loans comprising the trust property do not perform as expected at any time after the repayment of previous series and classes of notes, then the unpaid series and classes of notes will be adversely affected.

You may be subject to exchange rates risks on any series of notes that are denominated in a currency other than sterling

Investors will pay for the U.S. dollar notes in U.S. dollars, for the euro notes in euro and for notes issued in any other currency, in such other currency as such notes are denominated in, but the term advances to be made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 and repayments of principal and payments of interest by Funding 2 under the intercompany loan will be in sterling. To hedge the issuing entity's currency exchange rate exposure, including the interest rate exposure connected with that currency exposure, the issuing entity will enter the issuing entity swaps for the applicable series of notes. See "**The swap agreements**" below.

If the issuing entity fails to make timely payments of amounts due under an issuing entity swap, then the issuing entity will have defaulted under that issuing entity swap. Each issuing entity swap provider is obliged only to make payments under an issuing entity swap if and for so long as the issuing entity makes payments under the same. If an issuing entity swap provider is not obliged to make payments, or if it defaults in its obligations to make payments of amounts, equal to the full amount to be paid by it on the payment dates under the relevant issuing entity swap (which are the same dates as the interest payment dates in respect of the notes), the issuing entity will be exposed to changes in the relevant currency exchange rates, in the associated interest rates on these currencies and in fixed versus floating interest rates. Unless a replacement issuing entity swap is entered into, the issuing entity may have insufficient funds to make payments due on the notes of any class (or sub-class) and any series that are then outstanding.

There may be a delay in payment of interest on money market notes on the occurrence of a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice

After the occurrence of a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice, the interest payments on the money market notes will no longer be payable monthly, but will be payable quarterly. In these circumstances a noteholder will not receive interest under the monthly pay notes on the expected interest payment dates.

Risks associated with the Funding 2 swap

To provide a hedge against (a) the mortgages trustee variable base rate payable on the variable rate loans, the rates of interest payable on the tracker rate loans and the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans and (b) the rate of interest payable by Funding 2 on the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement, Funding 2 has entered into the Funding 2 swap agreement. If Funding 2 fails to make timely payments under the Funding 2 swap, it will have defaulted under the Funding 2 swap. The Funding 2 swap provider is obliged only to make payments under the Funding 2 swap if and for so long as Funding 2 makes payments under the same. If the Funding 2 swap provider is not obliged to make payments, or if it exercises any right that it may have under the Funding 2 swap to terminate the Funding 2 swap or if it defaults in its obligation to make payments under the Funding 2 swap, Funding 2 will be exposed to the variance between the rates of interest payable on the loans and the rate of interest payable by it under the master intercompany loan unless a replacement Funding 2 swap is entered into. If the Funding 2 swap terminates, Funding 2 may as a result be obliged to make a termination payment to the Funding 2 swap provider. Any variance between the rates of interest payable on the loans and the rate of interest payable by Funding 2 in respect of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan and any termination payment payable by it to the Funding 2 swap provider may adversely affect the ability of Funding 2 to meet its obligations under the master intercompany loan agreement (see also "**– Funding 2 is not obliged to make payments on the loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on the notes**" above).

Funding 2 will receive interest receipts on the loans on one basis but will pay amounts under the Funding 2 swap on another basis, thereby exposing it to some basis risk. On the one hand, Funding 2 will receive interest on the variable rate loans based on HVR 1 (which is the variable mortgage rate set by Bank of Scotland in respect of the Halifax branded mortgages) or HVR 2 (which is the second variable base rate that was made available to borrowers by Halifax between 1 March 2001 and 31 January 2002) or the Halifax flexible variable rate (which is the variable rate applicable to flexible loans originated by Halifax or since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand). On the other hand, the payment obligations of Funding 2 under the Funding 2 swap will, among other things, be based on the average of the standard variable

mortgage rates or their equivalent charged to existing borrowers on residential mortgage loans as published from time to time, after excluding the highest and the lowest rate, of Abbey National plc, HSBC Bank plc, Nationwide Building Society, Northern Rock plc, National Westminster Bank Plc and Woolwich plc. While it is anticipated that this average rate will broadly track HVR 1, HVR 2 and the Halifax flexible variable rate, the variance between this average rate and HVR 1, HVR 2 and the Halifax flexible variable rate may affect the ability of Funding 2 to meet its payment obligations under the Funding 2 swap agreement.

Termination payments on the issuing entity swaps may adversely affect the funds available to make payments on your notes

If any of the issuing entity swaps terminates, the issuing entity may as a result be obliged to make a termination payment to the relevant issuing entity swap provider. The amount of the termination payment will be based on the cost of entering into a replacement issuing entity swap. Under the master intercompany loan agreement, Funding 2 will be required to pay the issuing entity an amount equal to any termination payment due by the issuing entity to the relevant issuing entity swap provider. Funding 2 will also be obliged to pay the issuing entity any extra amounts which the issuing entity may be required to pay to enter into a replacement swap.

There is no assurance that Funding 2 will have the funds available to make that payment or that the issuing entity will have sufficient funds available to make any termination payment under any of the issuing entity swaps or to make subsequent payments to you in respect of the relevant series and class (or sub-class) of notes. Nor can the issuing entity give any assurance that it will be able to enter into a replacement issuing entity swap or, if one is entered into, that the credit rating of the replacement issuing entity swap provider will be sufficiently high to prevent a downgrading of the then current ratings of the notes by the rating agencies.

Except where the relevant issuing entity swap provider has caused the relevant issuing entity swap to terminate by its own default or downgrade, any termination payment due by the issuing entity will rank equally not only with payments of interest due to the holders of the series and class (or sub-class) of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates but also with payments of interest due to the holders of any other series and class of notes which rank equally with the series and class of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates. Any additional amounts required to be paid by the issuing entity following termination of an issuing entity swap (including any extra costs incurred (for example, from entering into “spot” currency transactions or interest rate swaps) if the issuing entity cannot immediately enter into a replacement issuing entity swap) will also rank equally not only with payments of interest due to the holders of the series and class (or sub-class) of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates but also with payments of interest due to the holder of any other series and class (or sub-class) of notes which rank equally with the series and class (or sub-class) of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates. Furthermore, any termination payment or additional payment or additional amounts required to be paid by the issuing entity following termination of an issuing entity swap will rank ahead of payments due to the holders of any series and class (or sub-class) of notes which ranks below the series and class (or sub-class) of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates. Therefore, if the issuing entity is obliged to make a termination payment to the relevant issuing entity swap provider or to pay any other additional amount as a result of the termination of the relevant issuing entity swap, this may affect the funds which the issuing entity has available to make payments on a series and class (or sub-class) of notes. See “**The swap agreements – Termination of the swaps**” below.

The issuing entity relies on third parties to perform services in relation to the notes, and you may be adversely affected if they fail to perform their obligations

The issuing entity is a party to contracts with a number of third parties that have agreed to perform services in relation to the notes. For example, the issuing entity swap providers have agreed or will agree to provide their respective issuing entity swaps, the issuing entity corporate services provider has agreed to provide corporate services and the paying agents and the agent bank have agreed to provide payment and calculation services in connection with the notes. In the event that any of these parties were to fail to perform their obligations under the respective agreements to which they are a party, you may be adversely affected.

The mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider may cease to satisfy certain criteria to provide the mortgages trustee GIC account or the Funding 2 GIC account

The mortgages trustee GIC provider and the Funding 2 GIC provider are required to satisfy certain criteria (including certain criteria and/or permissions set or required by the FSA from time to time) in order to continue to receive deposits in the mortgages trustee GIC account and the Funding 2 GIC account respectively. If either the mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider ceases to satisfy those criteria then the relevant account may be transferred to another entity which does satisfy those criteria. In these circumstances the new GIC provider may not offer a GIC on terms as favourable as those provided by the mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider.

The criteria referred to above include a requirement that the short-term, unguaranteed and unsecured debt ratings of the mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider, as the case may be, are at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's, F1 by Fitch and P-1 by Moody's, unless each rating agency confirms that its then current rating of the notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such ratings falling below these minimum ratings.

Excess revenue receipts available to Funding 2 may not be sufficient to replenish principal that has been used to pay interest due on loan tranches, which may result in your notes not being repaid in full

If, on any distribution date, revenue receipts available to Funding 2 (including the Funding 2 reserve funds) are insufficient to enable it to pay interest on the rated loan tranches to the issuing entity and its other expenses ranking in priority to interest due on rated loan tranches, then Funding 2 may use principal receipts received from the mortgages trustee to make up that revenue shortfall.

Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the subordinated loan tranches and then the rated loan tranches with the lowest rating designation to pay interest on those other rated loan tranches and senior expenses described in the preceding paragraph where there is a shortfall of monies to pay those amounts. If Funding 2 uses principal to repay interest and senior expenses in this manner, there will be less principal available to repay the subordinated loan tranches, then the BB loan tranches, then the BBB loan tranches, then the A loan tranches, then the AA loan tranches and finally the AAA loan tranches at which point an asset trigger event will occur. In such event, there will be a corresponding reduction in principal available to repay the issuing entity subordinated loans, then the class D notes, then the class C notes, then the class M notes, then the class B notes and finally the class A notes, at which point a note event of default will occur.

Funding 2 will be obliged to keep a ledger that records any principal applied to pay interest and senior expenses (as well as any losses on the loans causing a principal deficiency). When the amount recorded on the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the principal amount outstanding of the subordinated loan tranches, then Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the BB loan tranches to pay those amounts. When the amount recorded on the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the principal amount outstanding of the BB loan tranches, then Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the BBB loan tranches to pay interest on the loan tranches and senior expenses where there is a shortfall of money to pay those amounts. When the amount recorded on the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger exceeds the principal amount outstanding on the BBB loan tranches, Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the A loan tranches to pay those amounts. When the amount recorded on the A principal deficiency sub-ledger exceeds the principal amount outstanding on the A loan tranches, Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the AA loan tranches to pay those amounts. When the amount recorded on the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger exceeds the principal amount outstanding on the AA loan tranches, Funding 2 will use principal receipts that would have been applied to repay the AAA loan tranches to pay those amounts.

During the term of the programme, however, it is expected that these principal deficiencies will be recouped from subsequent excess Funding 2 available revenue receipts and amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 reserve funds.

The revenue receipts will be applied first to cover any principal deficiency in respect of the loan tranches with the highest rating designation, and then the loan tranches with the next highest rating designation and so on down to the loan tranches with the lowest rating designation.

If there are insufficient funds available because of revenue or principal deficiencies, then one or more of the following consequences may occur:

- the interest and other net income of the issuing entity may not be sufficient, after making the payments to be made in priority, to pay, in full or at all, interest due on the subordinated loan tranches, the BB loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the A loan tranches and the AA loan tranches;
- there may be insufficient funds to repay the principal due and payable on any of the subordinated loan tranches, the BB loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the A loan tranches and the AA loan tranches prior to their final repayment dates unless the other net income of Funding 2 is sufficient, after making other prior ranking payments, to reduce any principal deficiency in respect of the subordinated loan tranches, the BB loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the A loan tranches and the AA loan tranches;
- if the amount of principal deficiencies exceeds the principal amount outstanding of any of the subordinated loan tranches and the rated loan tranches (and the principal deficiencies cannot be covered by the other income of Funding 2), then the issuing entity may not receive the full principal amount of any or all of the subordinated loan tranches and the rated loan tranches and, accordingly, the issuing entity subordinated loan tranches may not be repaid or you may not receive the full principal amount of the class D notes, the class C notes, the class M notes, the class B notes and the class A notes, as the case may be; and/or
- the issuing entity may be unable to pay, in full or at all, interest due on the subordinated loan tranches or the class D notes, the class C notes, the class M notes, the class B notes and the class A notes, as the case may be.

For more information on principal deficiencies, see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below.

The seller share and the Funding 1 share of the trust property do not provide credit enhancement for the notes

Any losses from loans included in the trust property will be allocated to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller proportionally on each distribution date in accordance with the Funding 1 share percentage, the Funding 2 share percentage and the seller share percentage respectively of the trust property. The seller share of the trust property and the Funding 1 share of the trust property therefore do not provide credit enhancement for the Funding 2 share of the trust property or the notes. Losses on the loans in the portfolio are allocated proportionately among the seller, Funding 1, Funding 2, and if applicable, any further Funding beneficiary, depending on their respective shares in the trust property.

The issuing entity will only have recourse to the seller if there is a breach of warranty by the seller, but otherwise the seller's assets will not be available to the issuing entity as a source of funds to make payments on the notes

After a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is given (as described in “**The master intercompany loan agreement – Master intercompany loan events of default**” below and “**Security for Funding 2's obligations**” below), the Funding 2 security trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, sell the Funding 2 share of the trust property. There is no assurance that a buyer would be found or that such a sale would realise enough money to repay amounts due and payable under the master intercompany loan agreement.

The issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the note trustee will not, and Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the mortgages trustee will not other than in respect of a breach of warranty under the mortgage sale agreement, have any recourse to the seller.

The issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the note trustee will not, and the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee will also not, undertake any investigations, searches or other actions on any loan or its related security but instead will rely solely on the warranties given in the mortgage sale agreement by the seller.

If any of the warranties made by the seller is materially untrue on the date on which a loan is sold to the mortgages trustee, then the seller will be required to remedy the breach, failing which it will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security at their outstanding principal balance as at the date of repurchase together with any arrears of interest and accrued and unpaid interest and expenses. There can be no assurance that the seller will have the financial resources to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security. However, if the seller does not repurchase those loans and their related security when required, then the seller share of the trust property will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of those loans together with any arrears of interest and accrued and unpaid interest and expenses. See “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account**” below.

Other than as described here, neither you nor the issuing entity will have any recourse to the assets of the seller.

The issuing entity's ability to pay interest on and/or redeem the notes on the interest payment, scheduled redemption or final maturity dates may be affected by a high rate of default on the loans

The amounts required to pay interest on and/or redeem the notes are generated substantially from payments of interest and principal pursuant to the loans. Where defaults in payment of these occur there is a risk that the payments made under the remaining loans (where no default has occurred) may not be sufficient in order to pay interest on and/or redeem the notes on the interest payment or scheduled redemption dates, or at all.

The default by a borrower under a loan in payment of interest and/or principal gives rise to the lender's rights to enforce its security (for example by selling the property) in order to repay the debt secured. There are, however, several requirements which would need to be complied with before proceeds could be realised from

such security and be applied in or towards repayment of the relative loan. These include complying with any applicable current or future codes of practice and protocols relating to possession proceedings (see "**The Servicer**" section below), obtaining a court order for possession and marketing the property for a reasonable period in order to ensure a proper price is obtained.

The combined effect of the above is that there may be several months between the date of any default occurring under any loan and the time when the proceeds of the sale of the security for such loan are available to repay such loan. During this period there may be no payments made under the relevant loan (thus increasing the amount of the arrears) and there may also be costs and expenses (for example maintenance costs, insurance premiums, and/or the costs of providing services and/or enforcing the security) relating to the property which would need to be discharged. There can be no assurance, at the end of such process, that such realisation proceeds would be sufficient to discharge payments due in respect of the relevant loan.

There can be no assurance that a borrower will repay principal at the end of the term on an interest-only loan, which may adversely affect repayments on the notes

Each loan in the portfolio is repayable on one of the following bases: (a) on a principal repayment basis; (b) on an interest-only basis; or (c) on a part principal repayment/part interest only basis. For interest-only loans or loans with an interest only element, because the principal or the remaining principal element is repaid in a lump sum at the maturity of the loan, it is the responsibility of the borrower to have an investment plan in place to assist the borrower to ensure that funds will be available to repay the principal at the end of the term. However, the seller does not verify that an investment plan is in place in all cases and does not take security over these repayment mechanisms. The borrower is also recommended to take out a life insurance policy in relation to the loan but, as with repayment mechanisms, the seller does not take security over these life insurance policies.

The ability of a borrower to repay the principal on an interest-only loan, or the principal element of a loan of type (c) above, at maturity depends on the borrower ensuring that sufficient funds are available from an investment plan or another source, such as ISAs, pension policies, personal equity plans or endowment policies, as well as the financial condition of the borrower, tax laws and general economic conditions at the time.

The proceeds from an investment plan or other investment may be insufficient to cover the repayment of the principal of the loan. There can be no assurance that the borrower will have the funds required to repay the principal at the end of the term. If a borrower cannot repay the loan and a loss occurs on the loan, then this may affect repayments of principal on the notes if that loss cannot be cured by application of excess Funding 2 available revenue receipts. In respect of loans sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of notes, the applicable prospectus supplement will state the amount of the loans in the expected portfolio that are interest-only loans. See "**Statistical Information on the portfolio – The cut-off date mortgage portfolio – Repayment terms**" in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Set-off risks in relation to flexible loans, retention loans, home cash reserves and delayed cashbacks may adversely affect the funds available to the issuing entity to repay the notes

As described in "**– There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on the notes**" below, the seller has made, and in the future may make, an equitable assignment of the relevant loans and their related security, or in the case of Scottish loans a transfer of the beneficial interest in the relevant loans and their related security, to the mortgages trustee, with legal title being retained by the seller. Therefore, the rights of the mortgages trustee may be subject to the direct rights of the borrowers against the seller, including rights of set-off existing prior to notification to the borrowers of the sale of the mortgages. The mortgages trust includes flexible loans, retention loans and delayed cashbacks. Set-off rights (including analogous rights in Scotland) may occur if the seller fails to advance to a borrower a drawing or permit the borrower to make an underpayment or take a payment holiday under a flexible loan when the borrower is entitled to draw additional amounts or make an underpayment or take a payment holiday under a flexible loan or if the seller fails to pay to a borrower a retention drawing or a drawing under a home cash reserve or if the seller fails to pay to a borrower any delayed cashback which the seller had agreed to pay to that borrower after completion of the relevant loan.

If the seller fails to advance the drawing or permit the borrower to make an underpayment or take a payment holiday or if the seller fails to pay to a borrower a retention drawing or a drawing under a home cash reserve or if the seller fails to pay the delayed cashback, then the relevant borrower may set-off any damages claim (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland) arising from the seller's breach of contract against the seller's (and, as assignee or holder of the beneficial interest in the loans and their related security, the mortgages trustee's) claim for payment of principal and/or interest under the loan as and when it becomes due. These set-off claims will constitute transaction set-off as described in the immediately following risk factor.

The amount of the claim in respect of a drawing will, in many cases, be the cost to the borrower of finding an alternative source of finance although, in the case of flexible loans which are or relate to Scottish loans, it is possible that the borrower's rights of set-off could extend to the full amount of the relevant drawing. The borrower may obtain a loan elsewhere in which case the damages would be equal to any difference in the borrowing costs together with any consequential losses, namely the associated costs of obtaining alternative funds (for example, legal fees and survey fees). If the borrower is unable to obtain an alternative loan, he or she may have a claim in respect of other losses arising from the seller's breach of contract where there are special circumstances communicated by the borrower to the seller at the time the mortgage was taken out or which otherwise were reasonably foreseeable. In either case, the damages claim will be limited by general legal principles concerning remoteness of loss and mitigation. These include (i) the principle that something, which is a real possibility but would only occur in a small minority of cases, will not usually fall within the contractual measure of damages and (ii) the borrower's duty to mitigate his loss.

In respect of a delayed cashback, the claim is likely to be in an amount equal to the amount due under the delayed cashback together with interest and expenses and consequential losses (if any).

A borrower may also attempt to set-off against his or her mortgage payments an amount greater than the amount of his or her damages claim (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). In that case, the seller will be entitled to take enforcement proceedings against the borrower although the period of non-payment by the borrower is likely to continue until a judgment is obtained.

The exercise of set-off rights by borrowers would reduce the incoming cashflow to the mortgages trustee during such exercise. However, the amounts set-off will be applied firstly to reduce the seller share of the trust property only.

See also “– **If a significant number of borrowers attempt to set-off claims for damages based on contravention of an FSA rule against the amount owing by the borrower under a loan, there could be a material decrease in receipts to the issuing entity from the mortgages trust**” and “– **If the seller's interpretation of certain technical rules under the CCA were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman or was challenged by a significant number of borrowers, or borrowers exercise rights of set-off insofar as available under the CCA, there could be material disruption in the income of the mortgages trust**” below.

Further there may be circumstances in which certain drawings may rank behind security created by a borrower after the date upon which the borrower entered into its mortgage with the seller.

The minimum seller share has been sized in an amount expected to cover this risk, although there is no assurance that it will. If the minimum seller share is not sufficient in this respect then there is a risk that you may not receive all amounts due on the notes or that payments may not be made when due.

There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on the notes

The sale by the seller to the mortgages trustee of the English mortgages and their related security on each sale date will take effect in equity only. The sale by the seller to the mortgages trustee of the Scottish mortgages and their related security has been given effect by a number of Scottish declarations of trust by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee (and any sale of Scottish mortgages and their related security in the future will be given effect by further Scottish declarations of trust by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee) by which the beneficial interest in the Scottish mortgages and their related security has been or, as applicable, will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. In each case this means that legal title to the loans in the portfolio remains with the seller, but the mortgages trustee has all the other rights and benefits relating to

ownership of each loan and its related security (which rights and benefits are subject to the trust in favour of the beneficiaries). The mortgages trustee has the right to demand that the seller give it legal title to the loans and the related security in the circumstances described in **“Sale of the loans and their related security – Legal assignment of the loans to the mortgages trustee”** below. Until then, no notice of the sale of the English mortgages and their related security will be given to any borrower, no application will be made to the Land Registry or the Central Land Charges Registry to register or record its equitable interest in the English mortgages and their related security and no steps will be taken to complete or perfect its title to the Scottish mortgages and their related security. For more information on the Scottish mortgages see **“Material legal aspects of the loans – Scottish loans”** below.

Because the mortgages trustee has not obtained legal title to the loans or their related security, there are the following risks to the trust property:

- first, if the seller wrongly sold a loan to another person which has already been sold to the mortgages trustee, and that person acted in good faith and did not have notice of the interests of the mortgages trustee or the beneficiaries in the loan, then she or he might obtain good title to the loan, free from the interests of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries. If this occurred then the mortgages trustee would not have good title to the affected loan and its related security and it would not be entitled to payments by a borrower in respect of that loan. This may affect the ability of the issuing entity to make payments on the notes; and
- second, the rights of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries may be subject to the rights of the borrowers against the seller, such as the rights of set-off (see in particular **“– Set-off risks in relation to flexible loans, retention loans and home cash reserves may adversely affect the funds available to the issuing entity to repay the notes”** above) which occur in relation to transactions or deposits made between some borrowers and the seller (which since the reorganisation date also includes deposits originally made by some borrowers with other entities in the HBOS group whose businesses have like that of Halifax transferred to Bank of Scotland in accordance with the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 and further deposits by such borrowers with Bank of Scotland) and the rights of borrowers to redeem their mortgages by repaying the loan directly to the seller. If these rights were exercised, the mortgages trustee may receive less money than anticipated from the loans, which may affect the ability of the issuing entity to repay the notes.

However, if a borrower exercises any set-off rights (including any analogous rights in Scotland), then an amount equal to the amount set-off will firstly reduce the total amount of the seller share of the trust property only, and the minimum seller share has been sized in an amount expected to cover this risk, although there is no assurance that it will. If the minimum seller share is exhausted, then the amount of any set-offs would be applied to reduce the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property in accordance with each company's percentage share.

Independent set-off risks which a borrower has against the seller may adversely affect the funds available to the issuing entity to repay the notes

Once notice has been given to borrowers of the transfer of the loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, independent set-off rights which a borrower has against the seller will crystallise (such as, for example, set-off rights associated with borrowers holding deposits with the seller) and further rights of independent set-off would cease to accrue from that date and no new rights of independent set-off could be asserted following that notice. Set-off rights arising under transaction set-off (which are set-off claims arising out of a transaction connected with the loan) will not be affected by that notice. These set-off rights if exercised could reduce the loan receipts available to the mortgages trustee to distribute to Funding 2, and could ultimately affect the amounts available to the issuing entity for payments on the notes.

If the servicer is removed, there is no guarantee that a substitute servicer would be found, which could delay collection of payments on the loans and ultimately could adversely affect payments on your notes

The seller has been appointed by the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries as servicer to service the loans. If the servicer breaches the terms of the servicing agreement, then the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled to terminate the appointment of the servicer and appoint a new servicer in its place.

There can be no assurance that a substitute servicer with sufficient experience of administering mortgages of residential properties would be found who would be willing and able to service the loans on the terms of the servicing agreement. In addition, as described below, any substitute servicer will be required to be authorised under the FSMA (as defined below) as mortgage administration is a regulated activity. The ability of a substitute servicer to perform fully the required services would depend, among other things, on the information, software and records available at the time of the appointment. Any delay or inability to appoint a substitute servicer may affect payments on the loans and hence the issuing entity's ability to make payments when due on the notes.

You should note that the servicer has no obligation itself to advance payments that borrowers fail to make in a timely fashion.

Funding 2 or the issuing entity may not receive the benefit of any claims made on the buildings insurance which could adversely affect payments on the notes

The current practice of the seller in relation to buildings insurance is described under "**The loans – Insurance policies**" below. The seller no longer has the benefit of a block insurance policy if a borrower fails to maintain insurance cover in respect of his or her property and, accordingly, it is no longer the practice of the seller to have the interest of the mortgages trustee endorsed on an insurance policy. As described in that section, no assurance can be given that Funding 2 will always receive the benefit of any claims made under any applicable insurance contracts. This could reduce the principal receipts received by Funding 2 according to the Funding 2 share percentage and could adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to redeem the notes. You should note that buildings insurance is renewed annually. As the seller does not verify if buildings insurance has been taken out by a borrower, the seller cannot be certain that a borrower has taken out or maintained building insurance or that any such cover would be sufficient to cover any loss. Amounts paid under the buildings insurance are generally utilised to fund the reinstatement of the property and, only on very rare occasions, are paid to the seller to reduce the amount of the loan(s). In the latter circumstance, all insurance cover will be removed but no assurance can be given that this will be the case.

If the seller's interpretation of certain technical rules under the CCA were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman or was challenged by a significant number of borrowers, or borrowers were to exercise rights of set-off to the extent available under the CCA, there could be material disruption to the income flow from mortgages trust

In the United Kingdom, the Office of Fair Trading (the **OFT**) is responsible for the issue of licences under, and the superintendence of the working and the enforcement of, the CCA, related consumer credit regulations and other consumer protection legislation. The OFT may review businesses and operations, provide guidelines to follow and take actions when necessary with regard to the mortgage markets in the United Kingdom (except to the extent of the regulation of the market by the FSA under FSMA, as described under "**Mortgage Regulation**"). If the OFT considers that a licence-holder is no longer fit to hold its licence, the OFT may commence formal proceedings for the revocation of the licence. In the event of such revocation the former licence-holder would no longer be permitted to carry on activities licensable under the CCA. The licensing regime under the CCA is different from, and where applicable, additional to, the regime for authorisation under the FSMA.

A credit agreement is regulated by the CCA where: (a) the borrower is or includes an "**individual**" (as defined in the CCA); (b) if the credit agreement is made before the financial limit was removed (as described below), that is the amount of "credit" as defined in the CCA does not exceed the financial limit, which is £25,000 for credit agreements made on or after 1 May 1998, or lower amounts for credit agreements made before that date; and (c) the credit agreement is not an exempt agreement under the CCA.

There is a risk that any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, or unregulated, might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or be treated as such because of technical rules on:

- determining whether any credit under the CCA arises, or whether any applicable financial limit of the CCA is exceeded;
- determining whether the credit agreement is an exempt agreement under the CCA (for example, certain types of credit agreement to finance the purchase of, or alteration to, homes or business premises, or regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA (as described under – "**Mortgage Regulation**")); or
- changes to credit agreements.

Any credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such has to comply with the requirements under the CCA as to licensing of lenders and brokers, documentation and procedures of credit agreements, and (in so far as applicable) pre-contract disclosure. If it does not comply with those requirements, then to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable against the borrower: (a) without an order of the OFT, if requirements as to licensing of lenders or brokers are not met at the relevant time; (b) totally, for agreements entered into before 6 April 2007, if the form to be signed by the borrower is not signed by the borrower personally or omits or mis-states a "**prescribed term**"; or (c) without a court order in other cases and, in exercising its discretion whether to make the order, the court would take into account any prejudice suffered by the borrower and any culpability by the lender.

There is a risk that any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract under FSMA or unregulated under FSMA might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such because of technical rules on: (a) determining whether any credit under the CCA arises, or (where applicable) whether the financial limit of the CCA is exceeded; (b) determining whether the credit agreement is an exempt agreement under the CCA; and (c) changes to credit agreements.

A court order under section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage (or, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a loan or further advance to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or to be treated as such. In dealing with such application, the court has the power, if it appears just to do so, to amend a loan or to impose conditions upon its performance or to make a time order (for example, giving extra time for arrears to be cleared).

Under section 75 of the CCA in certain circumstances: (a) the lender is liable to the borrower in relation to misrepresentation and breach of contract by a supplier in a transaction financed by the lender, where the related credit agreement is or is treated as entered into under pre-existing arrangements, or in contemplation of future arrangements, between the lender and the supplier; and (b) the lender has a statutory indemnity from the supplier against such liability, subject to any agreement between the lender and the supplier. The borrower may set off the amount of the claim against the lender against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or under any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such set-off may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments on the notes.

The Consumer Credit Act 2006 (the **CCA 2006**), which amends and updates the CCA, was enacted on 30 March 2006 and was fully implemented on 1 October 2008.

The "**extortionate credit**" regime has been replaced by the "**unfair relationship**" test. The unfair relationship test applies to all existing and new credit agreements, except regulated mortgage contracts under FSMA. The unfair relationship test explicitly imposes liability to repay the borrower on both the originator and any assignee such as the mortgages trustee. In applying the new unfair relationship test, the courts will be able to consider a wider range of circumstances surrounding the transaction, including the creditor's conduct before and after making the agreement. There is no statutory definition of the word "**unfair**" as the intention is for the test to be flexible and subject to judicial discretion. However the word "**unfair**" is not an unfamiliar term in UK legislation due to the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999. The courts may, but are not obliged to, look solely to the CCA 2006 for guidance. The FSA "Principles for Businesses" may also be relevant, and apply to the way contract terms are used in practice and not just the way they are drafted. Once the debtor alleges that an unfair relationship exists, the burden of proof is on the creditor to prove the contrary.

An alternative dispute resolution scheme for consumer credit matters is now run by the Ombudsman. The scheme is mandatory for all businesses licensed under the CCA. The OFT is given far broader powers under the CCA 2006 from 6 April 2008. For example, it can apply civil penalties, has far greater powers of investigation and can issue indefinite standard licences. For appeals against such decisions by the OFT, the CCA 2006 has also introduced an Independent Consumer Appeals Tribunal, whose functions were transferred to the General Regulatory Chamber on 1 September 2009.

The financial limit of £25,000 for CCA regulation for credit agreements has been removed for credit agreements made on or after 6 April 2008, except for certain changes to credit agreements, and except for buy-to-let loans made before 31 October 2008. Buy-to-let loans made on or after 31 October 2008 are, irrespective of amount, exempt agreements under the CCA. Regulations define buy-to-let loans for these purposes as being credit agreements secured on land where less than 40 per cent. of the floor area of the secured property is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or by a connected person. A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, necessary to enforce a land mortgage (or, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a buy-to-let loan to the extent that the loan would, apart from this exemption, be regulated by the CCA or treated as such.

To the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable for any period when the lender fails to comply with requirements as to default notices. From 1 October 2008: (a) the credit agreement is also unenforceable for any period when the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to annual statements and arrears notices; (b) the borrower will not be liable to pay interest or, in certain cases, default fees for any period when the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to post-contract disclosure; and (c) interest upon default fees will be restricted to nil until the 29th day after the day on which a prescribed notice is given and then to simple interest. Charges payable on any early repayment in full are restricted by a formula under the CCA. A more restrictive formula applies to credit agreements made on or after 31 May 2005, and applies retrospectively to all existing credit agreements from 31 May 2007 or 31 May 2010 depending on their term.

These changes to the CCA may adversely affect the ability of the issuing entity to make payments in full on the notes when due.

The seller has interpreted certain technical rules under the CCA in a way common with many other lenders in the mortgage market. If such interpretation were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman, then a loan, to the extent that it is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, would be unenforceable as described above. If such interpretation were challenged by a significant number of borrowers, then this could lead to significant disruption and shortfall in the income of the mortgages trustee and, ultimately, the issuing entity. Court decisions have been made on technical rules under the CCA against certain mortgage lenders, but such decisions are very few and are generally county court decisions which are not binding on other courts.

The seller has given or, as applicable, will give warranties to the mortgages trustee and others in the mortgage sale agreement that, among other things, each loan and its related security is enforceable (subject to certain exceptions). If a loan or its related security does not comply with these warranties, and if the default cannot be or is not cured within 20 days, then the seller will, upon receipt of notice from the mortgages trustee, be required to repurchase the loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee.

Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts

In the United Kingdom, regulation of residential mortgage business by the FSA under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) came into force on 31 October 2004, the date known as **N(M)**. Entering into, arranging or advising in respect of and administering regulated mortgage contracts, and agreeing to do any of these things, are (subject to applicable exemptions) regulated activities under the FSMA.

A credit agreement is a **regulated mortgage contract** under the FSMA if, at the time it is entered into on or after N(M) or originated prior to N(M) but varied on or after N(M) such that a new contract is entered into and if, at the time it is entered into: (a) the borrower is an individual or trustee; (b) the contract provides for the obligation of the borrower to repay to be secured by a first legal mortgage (or, in Scotland, a first ranking

standard security) on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the United Kingdom; and (c) at least 40 per cent. of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or (in case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust or by a related person (broadly, the person's spouse, near relative or a person with whom the borrower has a relationship which is characteristic of a spouse). Therefore, the FSMA does not apply to a mortgage contract that is secured by a second or subsequent legal charge (or Scottish second, or subsequent, ranking standard security) or is provided to a corporate body or, in general, a buy-to-let mortgage. The CCA applies to mortgage loans entered into on or after N(M), where the mortgage loan does not satisfy the definition of a regulated mortgage contract but does fall within the criteria for regulation under the CCA as described above in this risk factor.

On and from N(M), subject to any exemption, persons carrying on any specified regulated mortgage-related activities by way of business must be authorised by the FSA under the FSMA. The specified activities currently are: (a) entering into a regulated mortgage contract as lender; (b) administering a regulated mortgage contract (**administering** in this context means notifying borrowers of changes in mortgage payments and/or collecting payments due under the mortgage loan); (c) advising in respect of regulated mortgage contracts; or (d) arranging in respect of regulated mortgage contracts. Agreeing to carry on any of these activities is also a regulated activity. If requirements as to authorisation of lenders and brokers are not complied with, a regulated mortgage contract will be unenforceable against the borrower except with the approval of a court and the unauthorised person may commit a criminal offence. The regime under the FSMA regulating financial promotions covers the content and manner of promotion of agreements relating to qualifying credit and by whom such promotions can be issued or approved. In this respect, the FSMA regime not only covers financial promotions of regulated mortgage contracts but also promotions of certain other types of secured credit agreements under which the lender is a person who carries on the regulated activity of entering into a regulated mortgage contract. Failure to comply with this regime is a criminal offence and will render the regulated mortgage contract or other secured credit agreement in question unenforceable against the borrower except with the approval of a court.

An unauthorised person who carries on a regulated mortgage-related activity of administering a regulated mortgage contract that has been validly entered into may commit an offence, although this will not render the contract unenforceable against the borrower. The mortgages trustee does not need to be an authorised person under the FSMA in order to acquire legal or beneficial title to a regulated mortgage contract. The mortgages trustee will not carry on the regulated activity of administering in relation to regulated mortgage contracts, where such contracts are administered pursuant to an administration agreement by an entity having the required FSA authorisation and permission. If such administration agreement terminates, however, the mortgages trustee will have a period of not more than one month in which to arrange for mortgage administration to be carried out by a replacement administrator having the required FSA authorisation and permission. In addition, on and from N(M), no variations may be made to the loans and no drawings under flexible loans or other further advances or product switches may be made under the loans, where this would result in the mortgages trustee arranging or advising in respect of, administering or entering into a regulated mortgage contract or agreeing to carry on any of these activities, if the mortgages trustee would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so. Pursuant to the servicing agreement, the servicer administers the loans and the servicer has FSA authorisation and permission to do so.

Any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, and any credit agreement intended to be unregulated might instead be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, because of technical rules on: (a) determining whether the credit agreement or any part of it falls within the definition of "regulated mortgage contract"; and (b) changes to credit agreements.

The seller is required to hold, and holds, authorisation and permission to enter into and to administer and, where applicable, to advise on regulated mortgage contracts. Subject to any exemption, brokers will be required to hold authorisation and permission to arrange and, where applicable, to advise on regulated mortgage contracts.

None of the issuing entity, Funding 2, the Funding 1 issuing entities, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee are, nor propose to be, authorised persons under the FSMA. The mortgages trustee does not require authorisation in order to acquire legal or beneficial title to a regulated mortgage contract. None of the issuing

entity, Funding 2, the Funding 1 issuing entities, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee carry on the regulated activity of administering (servicing) mortgage contracts, because the loans are serviced pursuant to the servicing agreement by the servicer, which has the required FSA authorisation and permission. If the servicing agreement terminates, however, the mortgages trustee will have a period of not more than one month in which to arrange for mortgage servicing to be carried out by a replacement servicer having the required FSA authorisation and permission. In addition, on and after N(M), no variation has been or will be made to the loans and no further advance or product switch has been or will be made in relation to a loan where it would result in the issuing entity, Funding 2, any Funding 1 issuing entities, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee arranging or advising in respect of, administering (servicing) or entering into a regulated mortgage contract or agreeing to carry on any of these activities, if the issuing entity, Funding 2, any Funding 1 issuing entities, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so.

If a significant number of borrowers attempt to set-off claims for damages based on contravention of an FSA rule against the amount owing by the borrower under a loan, there could be a material decrease in receipts from the mortgages trust

The FSA *Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook (MCOB)*, which sets out its rules for regulated mortgage activities, came into force on 31 October 2004. These rules cover, among other things, certain pre-origination matters such as financial promotion and pre-application illustrations, pre-contract and start-of-contract and post-contract disclosure, contract changes, charges and arrears and repossessions. FSA rules for prudential and authorisation requirements for mortgage firms, and for extending the appointed representatives regime to mortgages, came into force on 31 October 2004.

A borrower who is a private person may be entitled to claim damages for loss suffered as a result of any contravention by an authorised person of an FSA rule, or may set off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such claim or set-off may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments on the notes.

So as to avoid dual regulation, it is intended that regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA will not be regulated by the CCA, and the relevant regulations made in 2005 and 2008 under the FSMA are designed to clarify the position in this regard. This exemption only affects credit agreements made on or after N(M) and credit agreements made before N(M) but subsequently changed such that a new contract is entered into on or after N(M) and constitutes a separate regulated mortgage contract. A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, in any event necessary to enforce a land mortgage (including, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a regulated mortgage contract to the extent that the credit agreement would, apart from the exemption referred to above, be regulated by the CCA or be treated as such.

As some of the loans to be included in the portfolio were offered on or after N(M), the FSMA regime as set out above is intended to apply to such loans. Also, although other loans to be included in the portfolio were offered prior to N(M), as subsequent further advances and product switches relating to such loans were documented as variations to the existing agreements, it is possible that a court could hold that such variations create a regulated mortgage contract. The seller has given or, as applicable, will give warranties to the mortgages trustee and others in the mortgage sale agreement that, inter alia, each loan is enforceable (subject to certain exceptions). If a loan does not comply with these warranties, and if the default is not cured, then the seller will, upon receipt of notice from the mortgages trustee, be required to repurchase the loan. It should be noted that prior to N(M), there was only self-regulation of mortgage business in the UK under the Mortgage Code (the **Mortgage Code**) issued by the Council of Mortgage Lenders (the **CML**). Halifax and Bank of Scotland subscribed to the CML Code. Membership of the CML and compliance with the CML Code were voluntary. The Mortgage Code set out minimum standards of good mortgage business practice, from marketing to lending procedures and dealing with borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. Since 30 April 1998 lender-subscribers to the Mortgage Code could not accept mortgage business introduced by intermediaries who were not registered with (before 1 November 2000) the Mortgage Code Register of Intermediaries or (on and after 1 November 2000 until 31 October 2004) the Mortgage Code Compliance Board. Complaints relating to breach of the Mortgage Code were dealt with by the relevant scheme, such as the Banking Ombudsman Scheme or the Mortgage Code Arbitration Scheme. The Mortgage Code ceased to have effect on N(M).

Proposed European Directive on consumer credit and mortgage credit may adversely affect the loans and payments on the issuing entity notes as and when implemented

In April 2008, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a second directive on consumer credit (the **Consumer Credit Directive**) which provides that, subject to exemptions, loans of at least €200 and not exceeding €75,000 will be regulated. The directive will repeal and replace the first consumer credit directive on consumer credit, and requires member states to implement the directive by measures coming into force by 11 June 2010. Until the Consumer Credit Directive is fully implemented into UK legislation (which is required by 11 June 2010), it is too early to predict what effect the legislation will have on the loans and payments on the issuing entity notes.

Loans secured by a land mortgage (including, in Scotland, a standard security) are, however, exempted from the Consumer Credit Directive and from the first consumer credit directive. The European Commission published a White Paper on mortgage credit in December 2007, setting out its tasks for 2008 to 2010 including, among other things, an assessment of the regulation of early repayment charges, pre-contract disclosure and interest rate restrictions. The European Commission has stated that, in its view, it is too early to decide on whether a mortgage directive would be appropriate.

Until the final text of any initiatives resulting from the White Paper process are decided and the details of the UK's implementation of the Consumer Credit Directive are published, it is not certain what effect the adoption and implementation of the Consumer Credit Directive or any initiatives resulting from the White Paper process would have on the loans, the seller, the mortgages trustee and/or the servicer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments in full on the notes when due.

Under applicable distance marketing regulations, some of the loans may be cancellable, which may have an adverse effect on the issuing entity's ability to make payments on the notes

In the UK, the Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 (the **DM Regulations**) apply to, among other things, credit agreements entered into on or after 31 October 2004 by means of distance communication (i.e. without any substantive simultaneous physical presence of the originator and the borrower). A regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, if originated by a UK lender from an establishment in the United Kingdom, will not be cancellable under these regulations but will be subject to related pre-contract disclosure requirements in MCOB. Certain other credit agreement will be cancellable under these regulations if the borrower does not receive prescribed information at the prescribed time, or in any event for certain unsecured lending. Where the credit agreement is cancellable under these regulations, the borrower may send notice of cancellation at any time before the end of the 14th day after the day on which the cancellable agreement is made, where all the prescribed information has been received, or, if later, the borrower receives the last of the prescribed information.

If the borrower cancels the credit agreement under these regulations, then: (a) the borrower is liable to repay the principal and any other sums paid by the originator to the borrower under or in relation to the cancelled agreement, within 30 days beginning with the day of the borrower sending notice of cancellation or, if later, the originator receiving notice of cancellation; (b) the borrower is liable to pay interest, or any early repayment charge or other charge for credit under the cancelled agreement, only if the borrower received certain prescribed information at the prescribed time and if other conditions are met; and (c) any security provided in relation to the contract is to be treated as never having had effect for the cancelled agreement.

If a significant portion of the loans in the mortgages trust are characterised as being cancellable under these regulations, then there could be an adverse effect on the issuing entity's receipts in respect of the loans, affecting the issuing entity's ability to make payments on the notes.

Regulations in the United Kingdom could lead to some terms of the loans being unenforceable, which may adversely affect payments on your notes

In the United Kingdom, the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended (the **1999 Regulations**), which, together with (in so far as applicable) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts

Regulations 1994 (together with the 1999 Regulations, the **UTCCR**), apply to agreements made on or after 1 July 1995 and affect all or almost all of the loans, provide that:

- a consumer may challenge a standard term in an agreement on the basis that it is “unfair” within the UTCCR and therefore not binding on the consumer (although the agreement itself continues to bind the parties if it is capable of continuing in existence without the unfair term); and
- the OFT, the FSA and any other “qualifying body” may seek to enjoin (or in Scotland interdict) a business from relying on unfair terms.

The UTCCR will not generally affect **core terms** which define the main subject matter of the contract, such as the borrower's obligation to repay the principal (provided that these terms are written in plain and intelligible language and are drawn adequately to the consumer's attention), but may affect terms that are not considered to be core terms, such as the lender's power to vary the interest rate and certain terms imposing early repayment charges and mortgage exit administration fees.

For example, if a term permitting the lender to vary the interest rate (as the seller is permitted to do) is found to be unfair, the borrower would not be liable to pay interest at the increased rate or, to the extent that the borrower has paid it, would be able, as against the lender, or any assignee such as the mortgages trustee, to claim repayment of the extra interest amounts paid or to set-off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland). Any such non-recovery, claim or set-off may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments on the notes.

The OFT and the FSA have issued a number of guidance notes, statements of practice and other documents setting out their views on what they consider to be unfair terms. For example:

- In February 2000, the OFT issued a guidance note on what the OFT considers to be fair terms and unfair terms for interest variation in mortgage contracts. Where the interest variation term does not provide for precise and immediate tracking of an external rate outside the lender's control, and if the borrower is locked in, for example by an early repayment charge that is considered to be a penalty, the term is likely to be regarded by the OFT as unfair under the UTCCR unless the lender (i) notifies the affected borrower in writing at least 30 days before the rate change and (ii) permits the affected borrower to repay the whole loan during the next three months after the rate change without paying the early repayment charge. The guidance note has been withdrawn from the OFT website, but may remain in as a factor that the FSA and OFT may take into account.
- In May 2005, the FSA issued a statement of good practice on fairness of terms in consumer contracts. This statement provides that, for locked-in borrowers, a firm may consider drafting the contract to permit a change in the contract to be made only where any lock-in clause is not exercised. The statement emphasises that interest variation terms are more likely to be fair where valid reasons for the variation are set out in the mortgage contract but acknowledge that specifying valid reasons in the contract may not be necessary where the mortgage provides for advance notice of the variation to be given to the consumer.
- In January 2007 the FSA issued a statement of good practice on mortgage exit administration fees. This statement provides that the lender should ensure that the fee represents in fact the cost of the administration services that the lender provides when a borrower exits the mortgage. The FSA issued a follow-up communication in November 2007 emphasising that this statement should not be interpreted narrowly and, where appropriate, firms should consider applying its principles to other charges.
- In August 2007, the FSA's Unfair Contract Terms Regulatory Guide came into force. This guide is designed to explain the FSA's policy on how it will use its powers under the 1999 Regulations.
- The division of responsibilities between the OFT and the FSA for enforcing the UTCCR is set out in concordats made between them in October 2001, July 2006 and December 2008.

Generally, the FSA is responsible for enforcement of the UTCCR in regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA in respect of the activities of lenders authorised by the FSA, and the OFT is responsible for enforcement of the UTCCR in other mortgage contracts.

The guidance issued by the FSA and OFT has changed over time and it is possible that it may change in the future. Whilst the OFT and FSA have powers to enforce the 1999 Regulations, it would be for a court to determine their proper interpretation.

The extremely broad and general wording of the UTCCR makes any assessment of the fairness of terms largely subjective and makes it difficult to predict whether or not a term would be held by a court to be unfair. It is therefore possible that any loans which have been made or may be made to borrowers covered by the UTCCR may contain unfair terms which may result in the possible unenforceability of the terms of such loans. The minimum seller share may be adjusted to take into account other amounts in addition to deposits which a borrower may set-off against the amounts due under the loans. Any such adjustment is subject to the agreement of the seller and the rating agencies and no assurance can be given that any potential set-off claim from a borrower would be sized for (in part or in full) in the minimum seller share.

In August 2002, the Law Commission for England and Wales and the Scottish Law Commission issued a joint consultation LCCP No. 166/SLCDP 119 on proposals to rationalise the UK Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 and the 1999 Regulations into a single piece of legislation and a final report, together with a draft bill on unfair terms, was published in February 2005. The Law Commissions have a duty under Section 3 of the UK's Law Commissions Act 1965 to keep the law under review for a number of purposes, including its simplification. The proposals are primarily to simplify the legislation on unfair terms. It is not proposed that there should be any significant increase in the extent of controls over terms in consumer contracts. Some changes are proposed, however, such as that: (a) a consumer may also challenge a negotiated term in an agreement on the basis that it is "unfair" and "unreasonable" within the legislation and therefore not binding on the consumer; and (b) in any challenge by a consumer (but not by the OFT or a qualifying body) of a standard term or a negotiated term, the burden of proof lies on the business to show that the term is fair and reasonable.

No assurance can be given that changes in the 1999 Regulations, if enacted, or any changes to guidance on interest variation terms, if adopted, would not have a material adverse effect on the seller, the servicer, the issuing entity, the Funding 1 issuing entities, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments in full on the notes when due.

The Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005

On 11 May 2005, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a Directive (2005/29/EC) regarding unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices (the **Unfair Practice Directive**). Generally, this Directive applies full harmonisation, which means that member states may not impose more stringent provisions in the fields to which full harmonisation applies. By way of exception, this Directive permits member states to impose more stringent provisions in the fields of financial services and immovable property, such as mortgage loans.

The Unfair Practices Directive provides that enforcement bodies may take administrative action or legal proceedings against a commercial practice on the basis that it is "*unfair*" within this Directive. The Unfair Practices Directive is intended to protect only collective interests of consumers, and so is not intended to give any claim, defence or right to set-off to an individual consumer.

The Unfair Practices Directive has been implemented in the UK through the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations (the **CPUTR**), which came into force on 26 May 2008. In addition, the FSA has taken the Unfair Practices Directive into account in reviewing its relevant rules, such as MCOB and the OFT addresses commercial practices in administering licences under the CCA. The CPUTR prohibits certain practices which are deemed "*unfair*" within the terms of the CPUTR. Breach of the CPUTR does not (of itself) render an agreement void or unenforceable, but the possible liabilities for misrepresentation or breach of contract in relation to the underlying credit agreement may result in unrecoverable losses on amounts to which such agreements apply. The Unfair Practices Directive provides a transitional period until 12 June 2013 for applying full harmonisation in the fields to which it applies.

No assurance can be given that United Kingdom implementation of the Unfair Practices Directive, including full harmonisation in the fields to which it applies, will not have a material adverse effect on the loans and accordingly on the ability of the issuing entity to make payments to the holders of the notes.

Decisions of the Ombudsman could lead to some terms of the loans being varied, which may adversely affect payments on the notes

Under FSMA, the Financial Ombudsman Service (the **Ombudsman**) is required to make decisions on, among other things, complaints relating to activities and transactions under its jurisdiction on the basis of what, in the Ombudsman's opinion, would be fair and reasonable in all circumstances of the case, taking into account, among other things, law and guidance. Transitional provisions exist pursuant to which certain complaints relating to breach of the CML Code occurring before N(M) may be dealt with by the Ombudsman. Complaints brought before the Ombudsman for consideration must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the particular facts of any individual case. Each case would first be adjudicated by an adjudicator. Either party to the case may appeal against the adjudication. In the event of an appeal, the case proceeds to a final decision by the Ombudsman.

As the Ombudsman is required to make decisions on the basis of, among other things, the principles of fairness, it is not possible to predict how any future decision of the Ombudsman would affect the ability of the issuing entity to repay the notes.

The mortgages trustee's entitlement to be indemnified for liabilities undertaken during the enforcement process may adversely affect the funds available to Funding 2 to pay amounts due under the master intercompany loan agreement, which may in turn adversely affect the funds available to pay the notes

In order to enforce a power of sale in respect of a mortgaged property, the relevant mortgagee or (in Scotland) heritable creditor (which may be the seller or the mortgages trustee) must first obtain possession of the mortgaged property unless the property is vacant. Possession is usually obtained by way of a court order although this can be a lengthy process and the mortgagee or heritable creditor must assume certain risks. The mortgages trustee is entitled to be indemnified to its satisfaction against personal liabilities which it could incur if it were to become a mortgagee or heritable creditor in possession before it is obliged to seek possession.

Potential effects of any additional regulatory changes

No assurance can be given that changes will not be made to the regulatory regime and developments described above in respect of the mortgage market in the United Kingdom generally, the seller's particular sector in that market or specifically in relation to the seller. Any such action or developments, in particular, but not limited to, the cost of compliance, may have a material adverse effect on the seller, the mortgages trustee and/or the servicer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the issuing entity's ability to make payments in full when due on the notes.

United Kingdom taxation position of Funding 2 and the issuing entity

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the **EU Savings Directive**), member states, including Belgium from 1 January 2010, are required to provide to the tax authorities of another member state details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in that other member state or certain limited types of entities established in that other member state. However, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at rates rising over time to 35% (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the EU Savings Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for

changes to the EU Savings Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the EU Savings Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the EU Savings Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

If payment were to be made or collected through a member state which has opted for a withholding system, or through another country that has adopted similar measures, and an amount of or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the issuing entity nor any paying agent nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any of the notes as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. However, the issuing entity will endeavour to maintain a paying agent in a member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the EU Savings Directive.

For additional disclosure in relation to the EU Savings Directive in relation to Jersey, see “**Material Jersey (Channel Islands) tax considerations**” below.

Securitisation Company Tax Regime

The Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (the **TSC Regulations**) were made under section 84 of the Finance Act 2005 on 11 December 2006. The TSC Regulations deal with the corporation tax position of securitisation companies with effect for periods of account beginning on or after 1 January 2007. The TSC Regulations have been amended by, in particular, the Taxation of Securitisation Companies (Amendment) Regulations 2007, which came into force on 27 December 2007 (and have effect for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 and current on 3 December 2007). Each of the issuing entity and Funding 2 have been advised that they should be taxed in accordance with the TSC Regulations.

Investors should note, however, that the TSC Regulations are in short form and that, when considering the scope and operation of the TSC Regulations, advisers are required to rely to a significant extent upon guidance from the UK tax authorities.

Prospective noteholders should note that if the issuing entity and Funding 2 were not taxed under the new regime provided for by TSC Regulations, whether that was because they were not entitled to elect into the TSC Regulations or otherwise, then their profits or losses for tax purposes might be different from their cash position. Any unforeseen taxable profits in Funding 2 could have an adverse affect on its ability to make payments to the issuing entity under the intercompany loan agreement and, equally, any unforeseen taxable profits in the issuing entity could have an adverse affect on its ability to make payments to noteholders.

Your interests may be adversely affected by a change of law in relation to UK withholding tax

In the event that amounts due under the notes are subject to withholding or deduction for or on account of any tax, neither the issuing entity nor any other person will be obliged to pay additional amounts in relation thereto. The issuing entity may, in certain circumstances, redeem the notes (as described in **Condition 5.5 (Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons)** of the notes). The applicability of any UK withholding tax under current English law is discussed under “**United Kingdom taxation**” below. Under current law, amounts due from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan to the issuing entity are not subject to withholding tax. In the event of a change of law should Funding 2 be required to withhold tax on its payments to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan, it will not be required to pay additional amounts in relation thereto. In such circumstances, the issuing entity has a right to call for repayment of the loans and redemption of the notes.

Your interests may be adversely affected if the United Kingdom joins the European Monetary Union prior to the maturity of the notes, the issuing entity cannot assure you that this would not adversely affect payments on the notes

It is possible that, prior to the maturity of the notes, the United Kingdom may become a participating member state in the European economic and monetary union and that the euro may become the lawful currency of the United Kingdom. In that event; (a) all amounts payable in respect of any notes denominated in sterling may become payable in euro; (b) applicable provisions of law may allow or require the issuing entity to

re-denominate such notes into euro and take additional measures in respect of such notes; and (c) the introduction of the euro as the lawful currency of the United Kingdom may result in the disappearance of published or displayed rates for deposits in pounds sterling used to determine the rates of interest on such notes or changes in the way those rates are calculated, quoted and published or displayed. The introduction of the euro could also be accompanied by a volatile interest rate environment which could adversely affect a borrower's ability to repay its loan as well as adversely affect investors. It cannot be said what effect, if any, adoption of the euro by the United Kingdom will have on investors in the notes.

Changes of law may adversely affect your interests

The structure of the mortgages trust and the ratings of the notes are based on English law, UK tax law and (in relation to the Scottish loans) Scots law and Jersey law in effect as at the date of this document. The transactions described in this prospectus (including the issuance of the notes) and the ratings which are to be assigned to the notes are based on the relevant law and administrative practice in effect as at the date hereof, and having regard to the expected tax treatment of all relevant entities under such law and practice. No assurance as to the impact of any possible change to the law (including any change in regulation which may occur without a change in primary legislation), administrative practice or tax treatment after the date of this prospectus nor can any assurance be given as to whether any such change would adversely affect the ability of the issuing entity to make payments under the notes.

Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme

On 3 December 2008, the UK Government released a preliminary announcement on the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme (the **Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme** or **HMSS**). Further details on the HMSS were published on 10 December 2008. The final scheme documentation was published on 21 April 2009 at which time, the seller announced its intention to participate in the HMSS. The terms of the HMSS provide that, subject to certain conditions, eligible mortgage borrowers experiencing a temporary loss of income will be allowed to defer up to 70% of interest payments for up to two years, with a percentage of the deferred interest payments being guaranteed by the UK Government in certain circumstances should the borrower default. In the event that more than 500 loans originated by the seller (including those loans in the portfolio) are subject to the HMSS, the mortgages trustee shall serve a notice on the seller requiring the seller to repurchase the relevant loans in the portfolio which are subject to the HMSS. See "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account**" below. The participation by the seller in the HMSS may have an adverse effect on the collection of interest on the seller's loans, the timing of enforcement of the mortgages and accordingly on the seller's financial condition.

Insolvency considerations

English law security and insolvency considerations

The issuing entity has entered into the issuing entity deed of charge pursuant to which it granted the issuing entity security in respect of certain of its obligations, including its obligations under the notes (as to which, see "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**"). Similarly, Funding 2 entered into the Funding 2 deed of charge pursuant to which Funding 2 granted security in respect of certain of its obligations, including its obligations under the master intercompany loan agreement. In certain circumstances, including the occurrence of certain insolvency events in respect of the issuing entity and/or Funding 2, the ability to realise the issuing entity security and/or the Funding 2 security, respectively, may be delayed and/or the value of the relevant security impaired. While the transaction structure is designed to minimise the likelihood of the issuing entity or Funding 2 becoming insolvent, there can be no assurance that the issuing entity and/or Funding 2 will not become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings and/or that the noteholders would not be adversely affected by the application of insolvency laws (including English insolvency laws).

A number of cases are pending in the US bankruptcy courts that assert the invalidity of contractual subordination provisions, based upon both principles of US bankruptcy law and the theory that the provision constitutes a forfeiture or penalty. If a creditor of the issuing entity becomes subject to insolvency proceedings in the US (such as a swap counterparty), and it is owed a payment by the issuing entity, a question arises as to whether the bankrupt creditor or any insolvency official appointed in respect of that creditor could seek to

challenge the contractual subordination provisions in the English law governed transaction documents. The outcome of the cases remains unclear at this stage, but it should be noted that decisions of the English courts have been supportive of the enforceability of contractual subordination provisions.

In particular, the ability to realise the security granted may be delayed if an administrator is appointed or in the context of a company voluntary arrangement in respect of the issuing entity or Funding 2. In this regard, it should be noted that:

- (a) in general, an administrator may not be appointed in respect of a company if an administrative receiver is in office. Amendments were made to the Insolvency Act 1986 in September 2003 which restrict the right of the holder of a floating charge to appoint an administrative receiver, unless an exception applies. Significantly, one of the exceptions allows for the appointment of an administrative receiver in relation to certain transactions in the capital market. While it is anticipated that the requirements of this exception will be met by the issuing entity deed of charge and the Funding 2 deed of charge, it should be noted that the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills may by regulation modify the capital market exception and/or provide that the exception shall cease to have effect; and
- (b) under the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended by the Insolvency Act 2002), certain "small" companies (which are defined by reference to certain financial and other tests) are entitled to seek protection from their creditors for a limited period for the purposes of putting together a company voluntary arrangement. The position as to whether or not a company is a small company may change from time to time and consequently no assurance can be given that the issuing entity or Funding 2 will not, at any given time, be determined to be a small company. However, certain companies are excluded from the optional moratorium provisions, including a company which is party to certain transactions in the capital market and/or which has a liability in excess of a certain amount. While the issuing entity and Funding 2 should fall within the current exceptions, it should be noted that the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills may by regulation modify these exceptions.

In addition, it should be noted that, to the extent that any of the assets of the issuing entity or Funding 2 are subject only to a floating charge (including any fixed charge recharacterised by the courts as a floating charge), in certain circumstances under the provisions of section 176A of the Insolvency Act 1986, certain floating charge realisations up to a statutory maximum, currently £600,000 per entity which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of issuing entity secured creditors or Funding 2 secured creditors under the issuing entity deed of charge and Funding 2 deed of charge respectively may be used to satisfy any claims of unsecured creditors. While certain of the covenants given by the issuing entity and Funding 2 in the transaction documents are intended to ensure it has no significant creditors other than the issuing entity secured creditors or Funding 2 secured creditors under the issuing entity deed of charge and Funding 2 deed of charge respectively, it will be a matter of fact as to whether the issuing entity or Funding 2 has any other such creditors at any time. There can be no assurance that the noteholders will not be adversely affected by any such reduction in floating charge realisations upon the enforcement of the issuing entity security or Funding 2 security.

Liquidation expenses

On 6 April 2008, a provision in the Insolvency Act 1986 came into force which effectively reversed by statute the House of Lords' decision in the case of *Leyland Daf* in 2004. Accordingly, it is now the case that, the costs and expenses of a liquidation (including certain tax charges) will be payable out of floating charge assets in priority to the claims of the floating charge-holder. In respect of certain litigation expenses of the liquidator only, this is subject to approval of the amount of such expenses by the floating charge-holder (or, in certain circumstances, the court) pursuant to provisions set out in rules 4.218A to 4.218E of the Insolvency Rules 1986 and rules 4.228A to 4.228E of the Insolvency Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1991. In general, the reversal of the *Leyland Daf* case applies in respect of all liquidations commenced on or after 6 April 2008.

As a result of the changes described above, which bring the position in a liquidation into line with the position in an administration, upon the enforcement of the floating charge security granted by the issuing entity and/or by Funding 2, floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of the

issuing entity secured creditors under the issuing entity deed of charge and/or the Funding 2 secured creditors under the Funding 2 deed of charge may be reduced by at least a significant proportion of any liquidation or administration expenses. There can be no assurance that the issuing entity secured creditors and/or the Funding 2 secured creditors will not be adversely affected by such a reduction in floating charge realisations.

You will not generally receive notes in physical form, which may cause delays in distributions and hamper your ability to pledge or resell the notes

Your beneficial ownership of the notes will only be recorded in book-entry form with DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or with any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity. The global notes will not be exchanged for definitive notes except in the limited set of circumstances described under "**The notes and the global notes – Definitive notes**". The lack of notes in physical form could, among other things:

- result in payment delays on such notes because the issuing entity will be sending distributions on the notes to DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity instead of directly to you;
- make it difficult for you to pledge such notes if notes in physical form are required by the party demanding the pledge; and
- hinder your ability to resell such notes because some investors may be unwilling to buy notes that are not in physical form.

If you have a claim against the issuing entity it may be necessary for you to bring suit against it in England to enforce your rights

The issuing entity has agreed to submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England, and it may be necessary for you to bring a suit in England to enforce your rights against the issuing entity subject to the terms and conditions of the notes.

Implementation of Basel II risk-weighted asset framework may result in changes to the risk-weighting of the notes

Following the issue of proposals from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision for reform of the 1988 Capital Accord, a framework has been developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision which places enhanced emphasis on market discipline and sensitivity to risk. A comprehensive version of the text of the framework was published in June 2006 under the title "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: a Revised Framework (Comprehensive Version)" (the **Framework**). The Framework is not self-implementing and, accordingly, the implementation measures and dates in participating countries are dependent on the relevant national implementation process in those countries.

In July 2009, the Basel Committee finalised certain revisions to the Framework, including changes intended to enhance certain securitisation requirements (e.g. increased risk weights for "resecuritisation" exposures). In addition, the European Parliament has approved certain amendments to the Capital Requirements Directive (the **CRD**) (including investment restrictions and due diligence requirements in respect of securitisation exposures) and the European Commission has put forward further securitisation related amendments to the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers for consideration (including increased capital charges for relevant trading book exposures and for resecuritisation exposures). As and when implemented, the Framework (and any relevant changes to it or to any relevant implementing measures) may affect the risk-weighting of the notes for investors who are subject to capital adequacy requirements that follow the Framework. Consequently, investors should consult their own advisers as to the implications for them of the application of the Framework and any relevant implementing measures.

Risks relating to the Banking Act 2009

Under the Banking Act 2009 (the **Banking Act**), substantial powers have been granted to HM Treasury, the Bank of England and the UK Financial Services Authority (the **FSA** and, together with HM Treasury and the Bank of England, the **Authorities**) as part of the special resolution regime (the **SRR**). These powers enable the

Authorities to deal with and stabilise UK-incorporated institutions with permission to accept deposits pursuant to Part IV of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) (such as the seller, the Funding 2 swap provider and the issuing entity swap provider etc) (each a **relevant entity**) that are failing or are likely to fail to satisfy the threshold conditions (within the meaning of section 41 of the FSMA). The SRR consists of three stabilisation options: (i) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity or the shares of the relevant entity to a private sector purchaser; (ii) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity to a "bridge bank" wholly-owned by the Bank of England; and (iii) temporary public ownership of the relevant entity. HM Treasury may also take a parent company of a relevant entity into temporary public ownership where certain conditions are met. The Banking Act also provides for two new insolvency and administration procedures for relevant entities. Certain ancillary powers include the power to modify certain contractual arrangements in certain circumstances. It is possible that one of the stabilisation options could be exercised prior to the point at which any application for an insolvency or administration order with respect to the relevant entity could be made.

In general, the Banking Act requires the Authorities to have regard to specified objectives in exercising the powers provided for by the Banking Act. One of the objectives (which is required to be balanced as appropriate with the other specified objectives) refers to the protection and enhancement of the stability of the financial system of the United Kingdom. The Banking Act includes provisions related to compensation in respect of transfer instruments and orders made under it. The Authorities are also empowered by order to amend the law for the purpose of enabling the powers under the special resolution regime to be used effectively. An order may make provision which has retrospective effect. In general, there is considerable uncertainty about the scope of the powers afforded to Authorities under the Banking Act and how the Authorities may choose to exercise them.

If an instrument or order were to be made under the Banking Act in respect of a relevant entity, such instrument or order may (amongst other things) affect the ability of such entities to satisfy their obligations under the transaction documents and/or result in modifications to such documents. In particular, modifications may be made pursuant to powers permitting certain trust arrangements to be removed or modified (such as the mortgages trust) and/or via powers which permit provision to be included in an instrument or order such that the relevant instrument or order (and certain related events) are required to be disregarded in determining whether certain widely defined "default events" have occurred (which events would include certain trigger events included in the transaction documents in respect of the relevant entity, including termination and acceleration events and (in the case of the seller) trigger events in respect of perfection of legal title to the loans). As a result, the making of an instrument or order in respect of a relevant entity may affect the ability of the issuing entity to meet its obligations in respect of the notes. While there is provision for compensation in certain circumstances under the Banking Act, there can be no assurance that noteholders would recover compensation promptly and equal to any loss actually incurred.

At present, the Authorities have not made an instrument or order under the Banking Act in respect of the relevant entities referred to above and there has been no indication that it will make any such instrument or order, but there can be no assurance that this will not change and/or that noteholders will not be adversely affected by any such instrument or order if made.

Book-Entry Interests

Unless and until definitive notes are issued in exchange for book-entry interests, holders and beneficial owners of book-entry interests will not be considered the legal owners or holders of notes under the relevant note trust deed. After payment to the principal paying agent, the issuing entity will not have responsibility or liability for the payment of interest, principal or other amounts to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or to holders or beneficial owners of book-entry interests.

DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or its nominee will be the registered holder and sole legal noteholder of the Reg S global notes under the relevant note trust deed while any notes are represented by Reg S global notes and will be the registered holder and sole legal noteholder of the US global notes under the relevant note trust deed while any notes are represented by US global notes. Accordingly, each person owning a book-entry interest must rely on the relevant procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

and, if such person is not a participant in such entities, on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interest, to exercise any right of a noteholder under the relevant note trust deed.

Holders of beneficial interests in the global notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars held directly with DTC or through its participants must give advance notice to DTC or the relevant participant in accordance with DTC's procedures that they wish payments on such global notes to be made to them in the relevant currency outside DTC. If such instructions are not given in accordance with DTC's procedures, payments on such global notes in the relevant currency will be exchanged for U.S. dollars by the exchange rate agent prior to their receipt by DTC and the affected holders will receive U.S. dollars on the relevant distribution date.

Except as noted in the previous paragraph, payments of principal and interest on, and other amounts due in respect of, the global notes will be made by the relevant principal paying agent through DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as specified in the applicable supplement to this base prospectus. Upon receipt of any payment from the principal paying agent, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, respective ownership of book-entry interests as shown on their records. The issuing entity expects that payments by participants or indirect participants to owners of interests in book-entry interests held through such participants or indirect participants will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with the securities held for the accounts of customers registered in "streetname", and will be the responsibility of such participants or indirect participants. None of the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, the principal paying agent, the exchange rate agent or the registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, the book-entry interests or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such book-entry interests.

Unlike legal owners or holders of the notes, holders of the book-entry interests held through DTC will not have the right under the relevant note trust deed to act upon solicitations by or on behalf of the issuing entity or consents or requests by or on behalf of the issuing entity for waivers or other actions from noteholders. Instead, a holder of book-entry interests held through DTC will be permitted to act only to the extent it has received appropriate proxies to do so from DTC and, if applicable, its participants. There can be no assurance that procedures implemented for the granting of such proxies will be sufficient to enable holders of book-entry interests held through DTC to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an event of default under the notes of a series or an insolvency event, holders of book-entry interests held through DTC will be restricted to acting through DTC unless and until definitive notes are issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notes and the relevant supplement to this base prospectus. There can be no assurance that the procedures to be implemented by DTC under such circumstances will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of remedies under the relevant note trust deed.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to certain procedures to facilitate transfers of book-entry interests among participants of DTC and participants of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee or the relevant note trustee, or any of their agents will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Because transactions in the global notes held by DTC or its nominee will be effected only through DTC, direct and indirect participants in DTC's book-entry system and certain banks, the ability of a holder of a beneficial interest in such a global note to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise to take actions in respect of such interest, may be limited due to the lack of physical security representing such interest.

Certain transfers of notes or interests therein may only be affected in accordance with, and subject to, certain transfer restrictions and certification requirements.

Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group's businesses are subject to substantial regulation, and regulatory and governmental oversight. Adverse regulatory developments or changes in

government policy could have a significant material adverse effect on Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group's operating results, financial conditions and prospects.

Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group conduct their businesses subject to ongoing regulation and associated regulatory risks, including the effects of changes in the laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in the UK and the other markets where it operates. This is particularly the case in the current market environment, which is witnessing increased levels of government intervention in the banking sector, which both the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group expect to continue. Future changes in regulation, fiscal or other policies are unpredictable and beyond the control of Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group and could materially adversely affect the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group's businesses.

Areas where changes could have an adverse impact include, but are not limited to:

- the monetary, interest rate and other policies of central banks and regulatory authorities;
- general changes in government or regulatory policy, or changes in regulatory regimes that may significantly influence investor decisions in particular markets in which the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group operate, may change the structure of those markets and the products offered or may increase the costs of doing business in those markets;
- other general changes in regulatory requirements, such as prudential rules relating to the capital adequacy or liquidity frameworks;
- external bodies applying or interpreting standards or laws differently to those applied by the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group historically;
- changes in competition and pricing environments;
- further developments in requirements relating to financial reporting, corporate governance, conduct of business and employee compensation;
- expropriation, nationalisation, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership; and
- other unfavourable political, military or diplomatic developments producing social instability or legal uncertainty which, in turn, may affect demand for the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group's products and services.

In the UK and elsewhere, there is continuing political and regulatory scrutiny of the banking industry and, in particular retail banking. In the UK, the Competition Commission and the Office of Fair Trading (**OFT**) are carrying out several inquiries, which are referred to in "**Bank of Scotland plc – Recent developments - UK Office of Fair Trading**". In recent years, there have been several issues in the UK financial services industry in which the FSA has intervened directly, including the sale of personal pensions and the sale of mortgage related endowments.

In light of the ongoing market uncertainty, the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group expect to face increased regulation and political and regulatory scrutiny of the financial services industry. The UK Government, FSA or other regulators, in the UK or overseas, may intervene further in relation to the areas of industry risk already identified, or in new areas, which could adversely affect the Lloyds Banking Group. Any such regulatory developments or changes may have a negative impact on Lloyds Banking Group's results and may have an impact on the ability of Lloyds TSB Bank or Bank of Scotland to perform their obligations under the transaction documents and ultimately adversely affect your interests.

In addition, the Lloyds Banking Group faces increased political and regulatory scrutiny as a result of the acquisition of the HBOS Group. Such scrutiny may focus on the historical operations of the HBOS Group as well as the characteristics of the enlarged Lloyds Banking Group.

For example, in clearing the acquisition of the HBOS Group without a reference to the UK Competition Commission, the Secretary of State noted that there were some competition concerns identified by the OFT in the markets for personal current accounts and mortgages in Great Britain and the market for SME banking in Scotland. The Secretary of State said that he is asking the OFT to keep relevant markets under review in order

to protect the interests of UK consumers and the British economy. Partly in response to this request, in April 2009 the OFT launched a consultation on its plans for keeping UK financial markets under review. At this time, it has indicated its intention to focus its efforts in the financial services markets on the banking sector, including credit, leasing and debt recovery activities. The OFT has also reiterated that it will consider whether to refer any banking markets to the Competition Commission if it identifies any prevention, restriction or distortion of competition. On 29 July 2009, following consultation on its proposed plans, the OFT published a final plan for its activities in the financial services markets in 2009. The outcome of any reviews by the OFT or referrals to the Competition Commission could adversely affect the Lloyds Banking Group.

Compliance with any changes in regulation or with any regulatory intervention resulting from political or regulatory scrutiny may significantly increase the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group's costs, impede the efficiency of their internal business processes, limit their ability to pursue business opportunities, or diminish their reputation. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group's operating results, financial condition and prospects.

Both the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group are exposed to various forms of legal and regulatory risk including the risk of misselling financial products, acting in breach of legal or regulatory principles or requirements and giving negligent advice, any of which could have a negative impact on its results or its relations with its customers

Both the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group are exposed to many forms of legal and regulatory risk, which may arise in a number of ways. Primarily:

- (a) certain aspects of the Lloyds Banking Group's and/or Bank of Scotland Group's business may be determined by the authorities, the Financial Ombudsman Service (**FOS**) or the courts as not being conducted in accordance with applicable laws, or, in the case of FOS, with what is fair and reasonable in the Ombudsman's opinion;
- (b) the possibility of alleged misselling of financial products by or attributed to a member of Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group, resulting in disciplinary action or requirements to amend sales processes, withdraw products, or provide restitution to affected customers; all of which may require additional provisions;
- (c) contractual obligations may either not be enforceable as intended or may be enforced against Lloyds Banking Group and/or Bank of Scotland Group in an adverse way;
- (d) the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group hold accounts for a number of customers that might be or are subject to interest from various regulators including the Serious Fraud Office, those in the U.S. and others. Neither the Lloyds Banking Group nor Bank of Scotland Group is aware of any current investigation into the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group as a result of any such enquiries but cannot exclude the possibility of the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group's conduct being reviewed as part of any such investigations;
- (e) the intellectual property of Lloyds Banking Group and/or Bank of Scotland Group (such as its trade names) may not be adequately protected; and
- (f) Lloyds Banking Group and/or Bank of Scotland Group may be liable for damages to third parties harmed by the conduct of its business.

In addition, Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group face risk where legal or regulatory proceedings or FOS or other complaints are brought by, amongst others, customers, counterparties, shareholders and regulators against it in the UK High Court or elsewhere or in jurisdictions outside the UK, including other European countries and the United States. For example, a major focus of US governmental policy relating to financial institutions in recent years has been combating money laundering and terrorist financing and enforcing compliance with US economic sanctions. The outcome of any proceeding or complaint is inherently uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on Lloyds Banking Group's and/or Bank of Scotland Group's operations and/or financial condition especially to the extent the scope of any such proceedings expands beyond original focus. For additional information, see "**Bank of Scotland plc - Recent developments - UK Office of Fair Trading**".

Failure to manage these risks adequately could impact Lloyds Banking Group and/or Bank of Scotland Group adversely, both financially and reputationally through an adverse impact on the Lloyds Banking Group and/or Bank of Scotland Group's brands.

In the United Kingdom, firms within the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group are responsible for contributing to compensation schemes in respect of banks and other authorised financial services firms that are unable to meet their obligations to customers

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (**FSCS**) was established under the FSMA and is the UK's statutory fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms. The FSCS can pay compensation to customers if a firm is unable, or likely to be unable, to pay claims against it. The FSCS is funded by levies on firms authorised by the FSA, including firms within the Lloyds Banking Group and the Bank of Scotland Group. The recent arrangements put in place to protect the depositors of Bradford & Bingley and other failed deposit-taking institutions involving the FSCS are expected to result in a significant increase in the levies made by the FSCS on the industry. The Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group have made provisions of £122 million and £200 million in their 2008 accounts in respect of its current obligation for the estimated interest cost on the FSCS borrowings. Going forward, further provisions in respect of these costs are likely to be necessary until the borrowings are repaid. The ultimate cost to the industry, which will also include the cost of any compensation payments made by the FSCS and, if necessary, the cost of meeting any shortfall after recoveries on the borrowings entered into by the FSCS, remains uncertain although it may be significant and the associated costs to the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group may have a material adverse effect on their results of operations and financial condition.

There is also uncertainty over how the FSCS arrangements will develop as a consequence of regulatory reform initiatives in the United Kingdom and internationally. The FSCS and the arrangements which support it are potentially subject to changes which could impose additional costs and expose the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group to risks. For example the FSA has proposed that UK deposit-taking institutions develop systems by 31 December 2010 to produce a Single Customer View (**SCV**), providing an aggregated view of each customer's eligibility for compensation in the event of a failure. As this proposal proceeds, and depending on how the FSA requires firms to execute it, the SCV has the potential to impose on the Lloyds Banking Group and Bank of Scotland Group significant costs. In the event that the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group fail to deliver such a project to the regulator's standards or timetables, there is the risk of public sanction, financial penalty and/or the deployment by the FSA of such other regulatory tools as it deems appropriate to the circumstances. Other potential changes to the FSCS arrangements with the potential to require the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group to incur additional costs or expose the Lloyds Banking Group or Bank of Scotland Group to risks may arise from ongoing discussions at the national and European Union levels around the future design of deposit protection schemes, including but not limited to potentially increasing the level of protection which is accorded to deposits and/or moving to pre-funding of compensation schemes.

Pensions Act 2004

Under the Pensions Act 2004 a person that is 'connected with' or an 'associate' of an employer under an occupational pension scheme can be subject to either a contribution notice or a financial support direction. The issuing entity, may be treated as connected to one or more employers under an occupational pension scheme which is within the Lloyds Banking Group.

A contribution notice could be served on the issuing entity if it was party to an act, or a deliberate failure to act, and either (A) the main purpose or one of the main purposes of which was either (i) to prevent the recovery of the whole or any part of a debt which was, or might become, due from the employer under Section 75 of the Pensions Act 1995 or (ii) to prevent such a debt becoming due, to compromise or otherwise settle such a debt, or to reduce the amount of such a debt which would otherwise become due or (B) in the opinion of the UK Pensions Regulator it has detrimentally affected in a material way the likelihood of accrued scheme benefits being received. A contribution notice can only be served where the UK Pensions Regulator considers it is reasonable to do so, having regard to a number of factors.

A financial support direction could be served on the issuing entity where the employer is either a service company or insufficiently resourced. An employer is insufficiently resourced if the value of its resources is broadly less than 50 per cent. of the pension scheme's deficit calculated on an annuity buy-out basis and there is at least one connected or associated person whose resources in aggregate at least cover that difference. A financial support direction can only be served where the UK Pensions Regulator considers it is reasonable to do so, having regard to a number of factors.

If a contribution notice or financial support direction were to be served on the issuing entity this could adversely affect the interests of the noteholders.

Use of proceeds

The use of proceeds from an issuance of notes will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The issuing entity

The issuing entity was incorporated in England and Wales on 1 September 2006 (registered number 5922774) and is a public limited company under the Companies Act 1985. The registered office of the issuing entity is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

The authorised share capital of the issuing entity comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of the issuing entity comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, 49,998 of which are partly paid to £0.25 each and 2 of which are fully paid and all of which are beneficially owned by Holdings (see “**Holdings**” below). Under the issuing entity corporate services agreement, Holdings has agreed to comply with all requests of the issuing entity security trustee in relation to the appointment and/or removal by Holdings of any of the directors of the issuing entity.

The issuing entity is organised as a special purpose company. The issuing entity has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings or the issuing entity.

The issuing entity was established as a special purpose vehicle for the purposes of issuing the notes and making the advances to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement. The activities of the issuing entity are limited to passively owing or holding the loan tranches, issuing the notes and borrowing the issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans and other activities reasonably incidental thereto. The principal objects of the issuing entity are set out in its memorandum of association and include:

- lending money and giving credit, with or without security;
- borrowing or raising money and obtaining credit or finance;
- securing payment or repayment of money, credit or finance by any security over the issuing entity's property; and
- acquiring or entering into financial instruments, including derivative instruments.

Under the Companies Act 1985, the issuing entity's governing documents, including the principal objects of the issuing entity, may be altered by a special resolution of the shareholders.

The activities of the issuing entity will be further restricted by the terms and conditions of the notes and will be limited to the issue of the notes, the advancing of loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement to Funding 2, the exercise of related rights and powers and other activities referred to in this prospectus or incidental to those activities.

Since its incorporation, the issuing entity has not engaged in any material activities other than those incidental to its incorporation as a public company under the Companies Act 1985 and to the issue of the notes and to the authorisation of the other transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party.

The accounting reference date (i.e. the last day of the fiscal year) of the issuing entity is the last day of December. Statutory accounts to 31 December 2008 have been prepared and delivered to the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the issuing entity.

Directors and secretary

The following table sets out the directors of the issuing entity and their respective business addresses and occupations. Each director has served in office since the incorporation of the issuing entity.

Name	Business address	Principal activities/ business occupation	Age	Term of office
SFM Directors Limited.....	35 Great St Helen's London EC3A 6AP United Kingdom	Provision of directors to special purpose companies	—	Indefinite, subject to resignation or disqualification under the Companies Act of 1985 (as amended)
SFM Directors (No.2) Limited..	35 Great St Helen's London EC3A 6AP United Kingdom	Provision of directors to special purpose companies	—	Indefinite, subject to resignation or disqualification under the Companies Act of 1985 (as amended)
David Balai	Bank of Scotland, Wholesale Markets 33 Old Broad Street London EC2N 1HZ United Kingdom	Senior Director	52	Indefinite, subject to resignation or disqualification under the Companies Act of 1985 (as amended)

The sponsor has caused David Balai of Bank of Scotland, Wholesale Markets, to be a director of the issuing entity. David Balai does not receive any compensation for acting as director.

The sponsor has caused SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited, companies specialising in acting as directors of special purpose companies, to be directors of the issuing entity.

The directors of each of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited are Jonathan Eden Keighley, James Macdonald, Robert Berry, Claudia Wallace, J-P Nowacki, Helena Whitaker and Debra Parsall. Their principal activities include the provision of directors and corporate management services to structured finance transactions as directors on the boards of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited. The business address of each of the directors of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

The company secretary of the issuing entity is SFM Corporate Services Limited, 35 Great St Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

In accordance with the issuing entity corporate services agreement, the issuing entity corporate services provider will provide to the issuing entity directors, a registered and administrative office, the service of a company secretary and the arrangement of meetings of directors and shareholders and procure book-keeping services and preparation of accounts by Bank of Scotland. No other remuneration is paid by the issuing entity to or in respect of any director or officer of the issuing entity for acting as such. There will at all times be at least one independent director of the issuing entity.

The issuing entity has no employees.

Capitalisation statement

The following table shows the capitalisation of the issuing entity as at 24 September 2009:

	<u>£</u>
Authorised share capital	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50,000.00</u>
Issued share capital	
2 ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid	2.00
49,998 ordinary shares each one quarter paid.....	<u>12,499.50</u>
	<u><u>12,501.50</u></u>

Bank of Scotland plc

Overview

Bank of Scotland plc (**Bank of Scotland**) (incorporated in Scotland with limited liability, registration number SC327000) is a leading UK based financial services group providing a wide range of banking and financial services, primarily in the UK, to personal and corporate customers. The registered office of Bank of Scotland is located at The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ, Scotland and its telephone number is +44 (0) 870 600 5000.

Its main business activities are retail, commercial and corporate banking. The main businesses of Bank of Scotland are split into three divisions, Retail, Wholesale and Wealth and International. Services provided by Retail include the provision of banking and other financial services to personal customers and mortgages. Wholesale provides banking and related services for major UK and multinational corporates and financial institutions, and small and medium-sized UK businesses. It also provides asset finance to personal and corporate customers, manages Bank of Scotland's activities in financial markets through its treasury function and provides banking and financial services overseas. Services provided by Wealth and International include the provision of private banking, fund management services and International Banking.

For the year ended 31 December 2008, Bank of Scotland had total assets of £643,978 million and underlying net operating income of £4,724 million.

The total consolidated value of Bank of Scotland's mortgage loans and advances secured on residential properties as at 31 December 2008 was approximately £238.7 billion, compared with £235.8 billion as at 31 December 2007.

History and development of Bank of Scotland

Bank of Scotland was originally established in 1695 as The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland. On 17 September 2007, in accordance with the provisions of the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 (the "**Act**"), The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1985 and changed its name to Bank of Scotland plc. On the same day, under the Act, the business activities, assets (including investments in subsidiaries) and liabilities of Capital Bank plc, Halifax plc and HBOS Treasury Services plc transferred to Bank of Scotland.

Bank of Scotland is a United Kingdom clearing bank with its headquarters in Edinburgh and an "authorised person" under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. As at 31 December 2008, it operated from branch outlets throughout the UK, overseas branches in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, Madrid, New York City, Paris, Stockholm and Sydney and representative offices in Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis and Seattle. It is a member of the British Bankers' Association and the Committee of Scottish Clearing Bankers. The Bank Notes (Scotland) Act 1845 confirmed Bank of Scotland's right to issue bank notes in Scotland. At 31 December 2008, circulation of such notes was approximately £957 million.

Following the acquisition of HBOS plc by Lloyds Banking Group plc (formerly Lloyds TSB Group plc) on 16 January 2009, Bank of Scotland is now a directly owned and controlled subsidiary of HBOS plc which in turn is directly owned and controlled by Lloyds Banking Group plc.

Halifax mortgage business

Prior to the reorganisation date, Halifax made and serviced residential mortgage loans since its founding and, for over 75 years, was the largest provider of mortgage loans in the United Kingdom.

Halifax securitisation

Halifax has been engaged in the securitisation of residential mortgage loans since June 2002. As of the date of this prospectus it had completed 13 residential mortgage securitisation transactions from the Permanent programme in which an aggregate initial principal amount of approximately £59.2 billion (equivalent) of notes had been issued by the Funding issuing entities.

HBOS plc also has a number of other securitisation programmes for mortgages originated by other entities within the group or by Halifax under other brands. No prior securitisation organised by HBOS has experienced an event of default to date.

Halifax was and from the first closing date following the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been the **sponsor** of the asset-backed securities transactions in connection with which the notes will be issued. Bank of Scotland is also the **account bank** and **issuing entity account bank** and will be the **issuing entity subordinated loan provider** and the **issuing entity start-up loan provider**.

Halifax General Insurance Services Ltd

Halifax General Insurance Services Ltd was incorporated in England and Wales on 19 February 1993 as a private limited company. Halifax General Insurance Services Ltd is a wholly and indirectly owned subsidiary of HBOS plc and its registered office is at Trinity Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX1 2RG, United Kingdom. The principal business activity of Halifax General Insurance Services Ltd is that of general insurance.

HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Ltd

HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Ltd was incorporated in Guernsey on 14 December 2001 as a protected cell company in accordance with the provisions of the Guernsey Protected Cell Companies Ordinance 1997. HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Scotland and its registered office is at Maison Trinity, Trinity Square, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4AT. The principal business activity of HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Ltd, is insurance. The company commenced insurance business on 19 December 2001, when it acquired by portfolio transfer the insurance businesses of Halifax Mortgage Re Limited and Halifax Guarantee Insurance Company Limited. HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Ltd is the current owner of the mortgage indemnity insurance policies contracted between Halifax Mortgage Re Limited and Halifax.

Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited

Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited was incorporated in Ireland on 29 March 2000 and was registered as company number 323923. Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Halifax Jersey Holdings Limited and its registered office is at Dromore House, East Park, Shannon. The principal business activity of Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited is that of general insurance. On 2 January 2001 the company began providing underwriting for mortgage repayment insurance offered by Halifax to borrowers. In March 2001 Halifax introduced the Total Mortgage Protection Policy, of which the mortgage repayment cover element is underwritten by Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited.

Recent developments

Following the acquisition of HBOS plc by Lloyds Banking Group plc (formerly Lloyds TSB Group plc) on 16 January 2009, Bank of Scotland is now a directly owned and controlled subsidiary of HBOS plc which in turn is directly owned and controlled by Lloyds Banking Group plc.

Following a placing and open offer by Lloyds Banking Group plc and a placing and open offer by HBOS plc, both in November 2008, Her Majesty's Treasury (**HM Treasury**) owns 43.4 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of Lloyds Banking Group plc. In January 2009, Lloyds Banking Group plc issued preference shares to HM Treasury (**Preference Shares**). In June 2009, following completion of a successful placing and open offer by Lloyds Banking Group plc in May 2009, the Preference Shares were redeemed in accordance with their terms.

UK Office of Fair Trading

The Office of Fair Trading (the **OFT**) is the UK's consumer and competition authority. Its regulatory and enforcement powers impact the banking sector in a number of ways. Set out below are some of its current activities that are significant for the Bank of Scotland Group

In April 2007, the OFT commenced an investigation into the fairness of personal current account and unarranged overdraft charges. At the same time, it commenced a market study into wider questions about competition and price transparency in the provision of personal current accounts.

Legal proceedings

On 27 July 2007, following agreement between the OFT, the FSA and a number of UK financial institutions, the OFT issued High Court legal proceedings against those financial institutions, including HBOS plc and Lloyds TSB Bank plc, to determine the legal status and enforceability of unarranged overdraft charges.

Current Terms and Conditions

The first step in those proceedings was a trial of certain “preliminary” issues concerning the contractual terms relating to unarranged overdraft charges.

On 24 April 2008, the High Court determined, in relation to the then current terms and conditions of the relevant financial institutions (including HBOS plc and Lloyds TSB Bank plc), that the relevant unarranged overdraft charges are not capable of amounting to penalties but that they are assessable for fairness under the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999. On 23 May 2008, HBOS plc and Lloyds TSB Bank plc along with the other relevant financial institutions, were given permission to appeal the finding that unarranged overdraft charges are assessable for fairness. The appeal hearing commenced on 28 October 2008 and concluded on 5 November 2008. On 26 February 2009, the Court of Appeal dismissed the relevant financial institutions’ appeal and held that the unarranged overdraft charges are assessable for fairness. The House of Lords gave the relevant financial institutions permission to appeal this judgment. The hearing before the House of Lords took place on 23 to 25 June 2009. The judgment is awaited.

Historic Terms and Conditions

A further High Court hearing was held on 7 to 9 July 2008 to consider whether the historical terms and conditions previously used by the relevant financial institutions are capable of being penalties, and to consider whether their historic terms are assessable for fairness. On 8 October 2008, the court confirmed that HBOS plc’s historic terms and conditions were not capable of being penalties.

Following a further High Court hearing on 9 December 2008, the court confirmed on 21 January 2009 that the relevant unarranged overdraft charges under Lloyds TSB Bank plc’s historic terms and conditions are not capable of being penalties to the extent that Lloyds TSB Bank plc’s contracts with customers included the applicable charging terms.

Following the High Court decision of 24 April 2008 (referred to above) the parties agreed that the historic terms and conditions would be treated in the same way as the then current terms and conditions in relation to being assessable for fairness. On 28 October 2008, the court issued an order specifying which historic terms and conditions could be assessed for fairness. The relevant financial institutions have been granted permission to appeal the order that the historic terms are assessable for fairness, although that appeal has been stayed pending the House of Lords’ decision in relation to current terms and conditions.

The issue of whether unarranged overdraft charges are actually fair will be determined at subsequent hearings. The OFT is investigating the fairness of the charges, but has yet to determine whether the charges are fair. If court proceedings are required to determine this, the proceedings may take a number of years to conclude, if various appeals are pursued.

On 22 July 2009, the FSA announced that it was granting to the relevant financial institutions (including Lloyds TSB Bank plc and HBOS plc) a further waiver until 26 January 2010. The waiver permits the relevant entities to continue suspending the handling of complaints relating to the level, fairness or lawfulness of unarranged overdraft charges. Cases before the Financial Ombudsman Service and the County Courts are currently stayed pending the outcome of the legal proceedings initiated by the OFT.

On 31 March 2009, the OFT announced that it is to streamline its investigation into unarranged overdraft charges by focusing on the terms of three banks, including Lloyds TSB Bank plc but not HBOS plc. The OFT has stated that the aim of this is to progress the case in the shortest and most efficient way possible. The OFT has stated that it believes that the terms of the three selected banks provide the best representative selection of all the relevant financial institutions’ unarranged overdraft charging terms, and therefore the outcome of this more focused investigation will be relevant to the assessment of other relevant financial institutions’ terms. The OFT has stated that it should not be assumed that the OFT is more or less likely to find

the three banks' terms unfair than those of the other relevant financial institutions. The investigation into the other relevant financial institutions' terms is merely on hold.

Lloyds Banking Group intends to continue to defend its position strongly. No provision in relation to the outcome of this litigation has been made. A range of outcomes is possible, some of which could have a significant financial impact on the Bank of Scotland Group. The ultimate impact of the litigation on Bank of Scotland Group can only be known at its conclusion.

If there are any further significant developments in relation to the test case, the Lloyds Banking Group and HBOS plc will make any announcements which they are required to make under any applicable regulatory provisions and/or any rules relevant to admittance on the Official List.

Interchange Fees

The **EC** has adopted a formal decision finding that an infringement of EC competition laws has arisen from arrangements whereby MasterCard issuers charged a uniform fallback interchange fee in respect of cross-border transactions in relation to the use of a MasterCard or Maestro branded payment card. The EC has required that the fee be reduced to zero for relevant cross-border transactions within the European Economic Area (the **EEA**). This decision has been appealed to the European Court of First Instance. Bank of Scotland and Lloyds TSB Bank plc (along with certain other MasterCard issuers) have successfully applied to intervene in the appeal in support of MasterCard's position that the arrangements for the charging of a uniform fallback interchange fee are compatible with EC competition laws. Both the Bank of Scotland and Lloyds TSB Bank plc submitted their respective statements in intervention on 26 February 2009. MasterCard has announced that it has reached an understanding with the EC on a new methodology for calculating intra EEA multi-lateral interchange fees on an interim basis pending the outcome of the appeal. Meanwhile, the EC and the UK's OFT are pursuing investigations with a view to deciding whether arrangements adopted by other payment card schemes for the levying of uniform fallback interchange fees in respect of domestic and/or cross-border payment transactions also infringe EC and/or UK competition laws. As part of this initiative the OFT will also intervene in the European Court of First Instance appeal supporting the EC's position. The ultimate impact of the investigations on the Bank of Scotland Group can only be known at the conclusion of these investigations and any relevant appeal proceedings.

Continuing Obligations

Bank of Scotland intends to comply with its obligations as a company with securities admitted to the Official List in connection with further disclosures in relation to the impact of the reviews and inquiries being conducted by the UK OFT as disclosed above on Bank of Scotland.

UK Competition Commission

In January 2009, the Competition Commission completed its formal investigation into the supply of Payment Protection Insurance (**PPI**) services (except store card PPI) to non-business customers in the UK. Various members of the Bank of Scotland Group underwrite PPI, while other members distribute PPI, by offering it for sale with a variety of the credit products which they supply.

On 5 June 2008, the Competition Commission issued its provisional findings, to the effect that there are market features which prevent, restrict or distort competition in the supply of PPI to non-business customers, with an adverse effect on competition and with result being detrimental to consumers.

Following consultation, the Commission published its final report on 29 January 2009 setting out its remedies. In summary, the Competition Commission has decided to adopt the following remedies: (i) a prohibition on the active sale of PPI by a distributor to a customer within 7 days of the distributor's sale of credit to that customer. However, customers may pro-actively return to the distributor to initiate a purchase by telephone or online from 24 hours after the credit sale; (ii) a requirement on all PPI providers to provide certain

information and messages in PPI marketing materials; (iii) a requirement to provide personal PPI quotes to customers; (iv) a requirement on all PPI providers to provide certain information on PPI policies to the FSA; (v) a recommendation to the FSA that it use the information provided under the requirement in (iii) to populate its PPI price comparison tables; (vi) a requirement on distributors to provide an annual statement for PPI customers containing information on their PPI policy and what it costs; and (vii) a prohibition on the levying by distributors of payments for PPI on a single premium basis. Instead, distributors are permitted to charge only regular premiums at a constant rate, paid monthly or annually. This remedy therefore precludes the selling of multi-year PPI policies for a single premium. It is expected that remedial measures relating to the provision of information in marketing materials and to third parties will come into force in April 2010 and that all other elements of the remedies package will come into force in October 2010.

On 30 March 2009, Barclays Bank plc lodged an appeal in the Competition Appeal Tribunal against the Competition Commission's findings. In particular, it has requested that the Competition Appeal Tribunal quash the decision of the Competition Commission insofar as it relates to the prohibition of distributors selling PPI at the credit point of sale and the Competition Commission's findings on market definition and the nature and extent of competition in the supply of PPI. Lloyds Banking Group plc filed a notice of its intention to intervene in the appeal on 23 April 2009. On 28 April 2009, Lloyds Banking Group plc was granted permission by the Competition Appeal Tribunal to intervene in the appeal. The hearing of the appeal is due to take place in September 2009. In the event that the appeal is successful, the Competition Commission may need to reconsider the issues and may ultimately reach a different conclusion.

Depending on the outcome of the appeal, the Competition Commission's decision may have a significant adverse impact on the level of sales and thus the revenue generation and profitability of the payment protection insurance products which the Bank of Scotland Group offers its customers, but the ultimate impact would be determined by a number of factors including the extent to which the Bank of Scotland Group was able to mitigate the potentially adverse effects of such statutory changes through restructuring the payment protection products which it offers its customers and/or developing alternative products and revenue streams. To this end, the Bank of Scotland Group took a commercial decision to sell only regular monthly premium PPI to its personal loan customers in the UK from early 2009. The FSA subsequently wrote to certain other firms still selling single premium PPI with unsecured personal loans asking them to withdraw the product as soon as possible, and no later than 29 May 2009.

On 1 July 2008 the Financial Ombudsman Service referred concerns regarding the handling of PPI complaints to the FSA as an issue of wider implication. The HBOS Group (including the Bank of Scotland Group) and other industry members and trade associations have made submissions to the FSA regarding this referral. The matter was considered at the FSA Board meeting on 25 September 2008. Lloyds Banking Group plc has been working with other industry members and trade associations in preparing an industry response to address regulatory concerns regarding the handling of PPI complaints. The FSA has now indicated that it will issue formal handbook guidance and/or rules on PPI complaint handling by the end of 2009 and a consultation paper which builds on the proposals put forward by the industry members, trade associations and other relevant parties is expected during the second half of 2009.

On 30 September 2008 the FSA published a statement arising from its ongoing thematic review of PPI sales. In the statement, which was directed at the industry generally, the FSA highlighted certain concerns and indicated that it was escalating its regulatory intervention and considering appropriate action to deal with ongoing non-compliant sales practices and to remedy non-compliant past sales. The FSA plans indicate that an update on the third phase of the thematic work would be published during 2009. In recent months the FSA has also written to a number of trade associations and firms on an industry wide basis raising issues in relation to mortgage PPI variation and cancellation terms, and the disclosure of these during a sale. Those industry discussions are ongoing and Lloyds Banking Group plc is participating in those discussions. No provision in relation to the outcome of this action has been made as the ultimate impact on the Bank of Scotland Group is not yet known.

Funding 2

Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited was incorporated in England and Wales on 17 May 2002 (registered number 4441772) as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1985 and re-registered as a private limited company on 17 August 2006. The authorised share capital of Funding 2 comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of Funding 2 comprises two ordinary shares of £1, which are beneficially owned by Holdings (see “**Holdings**” below).

Funding 2 was organised as a special purpose company to act as a depositor for the securitisation of residential mortgages originated by Halifax. Funding 2 has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings or Funding 2.

The principal objects of Funding 2 are set out in its memorandum of association and are, among other things, to:

- carry on business as a general commercial company;
- borrow or raise money by any method and to obtain any form of credit or finance in any way the directors think fit (whether secured or unsecured);
- carry on business as a money lender, financier and investor;
- acquire and enter into financial instruments, including derivative instruments; and
- undertake and carry on all kinds of loan, financial and other operations.

Since its incorporation, Funding 2 has not engaged in any material activities, other than those incidental to the authorisation of the transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party and other matters which are incidental to those activities. Funding 2 has no employees.

Funding 2 will have no continuing duties with respect to the notes but will receive payments in respect of the Funding 2 share of the trust property and distribute such receipts as payments under the master intercompany loan in accordance with the priorities of payments set out under “**Cashflows**”.

The accounting reference date of Funding 2 is the last day of December.

The registered office of Funding 2 is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. The telephone number of Funding 2's registered office is +44 (0)20 7398 6300.

The following table sets out the directors of Funding 2 and their respective business addresses and occupations.

Name	Business address	Business occupation
SFM Directors Limited.....	35 Great St Helen's London EC3A 6AP United Kingdom	Director of special purpose companies
SFM Directors (No.2) Limited.....	35 Great St Helen's London EC3A 6AP United Kingdom	Director of special purpose companies
David Balai	Bank of Scotland Wholesale Markets 33 Old Broad Street London EC2N 1HZ United Kingdom	Senior Director

David Balai is an employee of a company in the same group of companies as the seller.

The directors of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited are set out in the section **“The issuing entity”** on page 86 above.

The company secretary of Funding 2 is SFM Corporate Services Limited, 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

The directors and secretary of Funding 2 have no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Funding 2 and their private interests and/or other duties.

In accordance with the corporate services agreement, the corporate services provider will provide to Funding 2 directors, a registered and administrative office, the service of a company secretary and the arrangement of meetings of directors and shareholders and procure book-keeping services and preparation of accounts by Bank of Scotland. No other remuneration is paid by Funding 2 to or in respect of any director or officer of Funding 2 for acting as such. There will at all times be at least one independent director of Funding 2.

The mortgages trustee

The mortgages trustee was incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands on 13 May 2002 (registered number 83116) as a private company with limited liability under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991, as amended, for a period of unlimited duration. The authorised share capital of the mortgages trustee is £2 divided into 2 ordinary shares of £1 each. Two ordinary shares have been issued and fully paid and are held in trust for charitable purposes by SFM Offshore Limited pursuant to an instrument of trust dated 7 May 2002. Any profits received by the mortgages trustee, after payment of the costs and expenses of the mortgages trustee, will, ultimately, be paid for the benefit of charities and charitable purposes selected at the discretion of SFM Offshore Limited. The payments on the notes will not be affected by this arrangement. The registered office of the mortgages trustee is at 47 Esplanade, St. Helier, Jersey JE1 0BD, Channel Islands. Its telephone number is +44 1534 510 924.

The mortgages trustee was organised as a special purpose company to act as trustee of the mortgages trust, and it has acted as such in connection with each securitisation by the previous Funding 1 issuing entities. The mortgages trustee has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of the mortgages trustee.

The principal activities of the mortgages trustee are, among other things, to:

- invest and deal in mortgage loans secured on residential or other properties within England, Wales and Scotland;
- invest in, buy, sell and otherwise acquire and dispose of mortgage loans, advances, other similar investments and all forms of security;
- carry on business as a money lender, financier and investor;
- undertake and carry on all kinds of loan, financial and other operations; and
- act as trustee in respect of carrying on any of these activities.

The mortgages trustee has not engaged, since its incorporation, in any material activities other than those incidental to its incorporation, the settlement of the trust property on the mortgages trustee, acting as trustee of the mortgages trust since the initial closing date, the authorisation of the transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party, obtaining a standard licence under the CCA, filing a notification under the Data Protection Act 1998, registering as a data user under the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2005, as amended and other matters which are incidental or ancillary to the foregoing. The mortgages trustee has no employees.

The accounting reference date of the mortgages trustee is the last day of December.

In accordance with the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement, the mortgages trustee corporate services provider will (amongst other things) provide to the mortgages trustee directors, a registered and administrative office, the service of a company secretary and the arrangement of meetings of directors and shareholders. Bank of Scotland will prepare the accounts of the mortgages trustee. No other remuneration is paid by the mortgages trustee to or in respect of any director or officer of the mortgages trustee for acting as such.

Holdings

Holdings was incorporated in England and Wales on 9 August 2001 (registered number 4267664) as a private limited company under the Companies Act 1985. The registered office of Holdings is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. The telephone number of Holdings' registered office is +44 (0) 20 7398 6300.

Holdings has an authorised share capital of £100 divided into 100 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which two shares have been issued, one share at par value and one share at a premium, and are beneficially owned by SFM Corporate Services Limited on a discretionary trust for the benefit of the named beneficiary and for other charitable purposes. Any profits received by Holdings from its shareholdings, after payment of the corporate administration costs and expenses of Holdings, will ultimately be paid for the benefit of that charity and for other charitable purposes selected at the discretion of the corporate services provider. The payments on the notes will not be affected by this arrangement.

Holdings is organised as a special purpose company. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings.

The principal objects of Holdings are set out in its memorandum of association and are, among other things, to acquire and hold, by way of investments or otherwise, and deal in or exploit, in such manner as may from time to time be considered expedient, all or any part of any securities or other interests of or in any company (including the previous Funding 1 issuing entities, the issuing entity, Funding 1 and Funding 2).

Holdings has acquired all of the issued share capital of the issuing entity, the previous Funding 1 issuing entities, Funding 1 and Funding 2. Holdings has not engaged in any other activities since its incorporation other than changing its name from Alnery No. 2224 Limited on 21 March 2002 and those incidental to the authorising of the transaction documents to which it is or will be a party and other matters which are incidental to those activities. Holdings has no employees.

The accounting reference date of Holdings is the last day of December.

PECOH

The post-enforcement call option holder (or **PECOH**) was incorporated in England and Wales on 9 August 2001 (registered number 4267666) as a private limited company under the Companies Act 1985. The registered office of PECO is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

The authorised share capital of PECO is 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of PECO is one ordinary share of £1, which is beneficially owned by PECO Holdings (see "**PECO Holdings**" below).

PECO is organised as a special purpose company. PECO has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of PECO Holdings or PECO.

The principal objects of PECO are as set out in its memorandum of association and are, among others, to hold bonds, notes, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any company and any options or rights in respect of them. PECO has not engaged since its incorporation in any material activities other than changing its name from Alnery No. 2223 Limited on 21 March 2002, those activities relating to the issue of the Funding 1 notes by the previous Funding 1 issuing entities and those incidental to the authorising of the transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party and other matters which are incidental to those activities. PECO has no employees.

The accounting reference date of PECO is the last day of December.

Pursuant to the terms of an option granted to PECO under the issuing entity post-enforcement call option agreement, following the enforcement, realisation and payment of the proceeds of the security granted by the issuing entity pursuant to the issuing entity deed of charge, PECO can require the transfer to it of all of the notes outstanding for a nominal amount.

As the post-enforcement call option granted pursuant to the issuing entity post-enforcement call option agreement can be exercised by PECO only after the issuing entity security trustee has enforced and realised the security granted by the issuing entity under the issuing entity deed of charge and has determined that there are no further assets available to pay amounts due and owing to the noteholders, the exercise of the post-enforcement call option and delivery by the noteholders of the notes to PECO will not extinguish any other rights or claims other than the rights to payment of interest and repayment of principal under the notes that such noteholders may have against the issuing entity.

PECOH Holdings

PECOH Holdings was incorporated in England and Wales on 1 June 2005 (registered number 5468381) as a private limited company under the Companies Act 1985. The registered office of PECO Holdings is 35 Great St Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

PECO Holdings has an authorised share capital of £100, divided into 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of PECO Holdings comprises one ordinary share of £1, which is beneficially owned by Structured Finance Management Investments Limited on a discretionary trust for the benefit of the named beneficiary and for other charitable purposes. Any profits received by PECO Holdings, after payment of the costs and expenses of PECO Holdings, will ultimately be paid for the benefit of that charity and for other charitable purposes selected at the discretion of the corporate services provider. The payments on the notes will not be affected by this arrangement.

PECO Holdings is organised as a special purpose company. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of PECO Holdings.

The principal objects of PECO Holdings are set out in its memorandum of association and are, among other things, to acquire, hold and deal in securities of any company, including the post-enforcement call option holder.

PECO Holdings has acquired all of the issued share capital of PECO. PECO Holdings has not engaged in any other activities since its incorporation other than those incidental to the authorising of the transaction documents to which it is or will be a party and other matters which are incidental to those activities. PECO Holdings has no employees.

The accounting reference date of PECO Holdings is the last day of December.

The Funding 2 swap provider

The Funding 2 swap provider was previously Halifax and since the reorganisation date has been Bank of Scotland. See “**Bank of Scotland plc**” above.

Funding 1 issuing entities

In connection with the acquisition of Funding 1's share of the trust property, nine other issuing entities (referred to in this prospectus as the **Funding 1 issuing entities**) have issued notes which are ultimately supported by receivables under the loans comprising the mortgages trust. Funding 1 stands in substantially the same relationship with the mortgages trustee and the Funding 1 issuing entities as Funding 2 does in respect of the mortgages trustee and the issuing entity.

Each of the Funding 1 issuing entities are wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings and are public limited companies incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of each Funding 1 issuing entity is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. The telephone number of each Funding 1 issuing entity is (+44) 20 7398 6300. Each Funding 1 issuing entity is a special purpose company whose purpose is to have issued the previous Funding 1 notes that represent their respective asset-backed obligations and to have lent an amount equal to the proceeds of their respective previous Funding 1 notes to Funding 1 under their respective intercompany loans with Funding 1. Each Funding 1 issuing entity does not engage in any activities that are unrelated to these purposes.

As discussed under "**The mortgages trust**" below, each of Funding 1 and Funding 2 has a beneficial interest in the mortgages trust which is proportionate in size to the aggregate outstanding balance from time to time of the notes issued by the Funding 1 issuing entities and the issuing entity respectively. Funding 1's obligation to pay receipts under its beneficial interest in the mortgages trust to the Funding 1 issuing entities arises under the intercompany loans entered into between Funding 1 and each of the Funding 1 issuing entities. Similarly, Funding 2 will be obliged to pay receipts under its beneficial interest in the mortgages trust to the issuing entity under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement.

Each of the Funding 1 issuing entities has issued series and classes of Funding 1 notes, beginning in June 2002. Each prospectus supplement will set forth the aggregate amount of Funding 1 notes outstanding of each Funding 1 issuing entity as at the date indicated in the prospectus supplement.

Each Funding 1 issuing entity, and consequently the Funding 1 notes of each such Funding 1 issuing entity, have an indirect *pro rata* interest in the assets of the mortgages trust in relation to the Funding 1 notes issued by each other Funding 1 issuing entity and the notes issued by the issuing entity. In addition, the Funding 1 notes of each Funding 1 issuing entity rank *pari passu* with the Funding 1 notes of each other Funding 1 issuing entity. Each of Funding 1 and Funding 2 has a *pro rata* beneficial interest in the trust property of the mortgages trust. Receipts of principal and interest on the loans after payment of expenses of the mortgages trust are allocated each month between Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller on a *pro rata* basis as described under "**The mortgages trust**" below. Any losses experienced on loans are also allocated *pro rata* between Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller. Consequently, the amount of collections of principal and interest available to be paid by Funding 1 to the Funding 1 issuing entities each month under their intercompany loans, taking account of losses on the loans and expenses of the mortgages trust, is in *pro rata* proportion to the amount of collections available to Funding 2 to pay to the issuing entity during the same period.

The sponsor does not currently intend that new Funding 1 issuing entities will be created in the future or that new series of Funding 1 notes will be issued by any existing Funding 1 issuing entity. However, the position may change in the future. The issuing entity may, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, issue new series of notes from time to time (see "**Summary of the notes – Issuance**" above). The consent of the noteholders of existing series of notes is not required, and will not be obtained, prior to issuance of new series and classes of notes by the issuing entity. Similarly, the consent of the noteholders of Funding 1 notes is not required and will not be obtained prior to issuance of new series and classes of notes by the issuing entity.

Funding 1

Funding 1 was incorporated in England and Wales on 9 August 2001 (registered number 4267660) as a private limited company under the Companies Act 1985. The authorised share capital of Funding 1 comprises 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of Funding 1 comprises one ordinary share of £1, which is beneficially owned by Holdings.

Like Funding 2, Funding 1 was organised as a special purpose company to act as a depositor for the securitisation of residential mortgages originated by Halifax. Funding 1 has acted as such for each securitisation by the previous Funding 1 issuing entities. Funding 1 has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings or Funding 1.

The accounting reference date of Funding 1 is the last day of December.

The registered office of Funding 1 is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of Funding 1's registered office is (+44) 20 7398 6300.

The note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee

The note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon. The Bank of New York Mellon, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, is incorporated, with limited liability by Charter, under the Laws of the State of New York by special act of the New York State Legislature, Chapter 616 of the Laws of 1871, with its Head Office situate at One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286, USA and having a branch registered in England & Wales with FC No 005522 and BR No 000818 with its principal office in the United Kingdom situated at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL.

The Bank of New York Mellon's corporate trust business services \$12 trillion in outstanding debt from 55 locations around the world. It services all major debt categories, including corporate and municipal debt, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, derivative securities and international debt offerings. The Bank of New York Mellon's corporate trust and agency services are delivered through The Bank of New York Mellon and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 34 countries and serving more than 100 markets. The company is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing superior asset management and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, clearing services and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. It has more than \$23 trillion in assets under custody and administration and more than \$1.1 trillion in assets under management. Additional information is available at bnymellon.com.

The Bank of New York Mellon has served and currently is serving as indenture trustee and trustee for numerous securitisation transactions and programmes involving pools of mortgage loans.

Pursuant to the issuing entity trust deed, the note trustee is required to take certain actions as described in "**Description of the issuing entity trust deed**" and "**Terms and conditions of the US notes**" below. Pursuant to the issuing entity trust deed and the issuing entity deed of charge, the issuing entity security trustee is required to take certain actions as described in "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuing entity security trustee**" and "**Terms and conditions of the US notes**" below.

The limitations on liability of the note trustee are described in "**Terms and conditions of the US notes**" below. The limitations on the liability of the issuing entity security trustee are described in "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuing entity security trustee**" and "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Additional provisions of the issuing entity deed of charge**" below.

The indemnifications available to the note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee are described in number 12 under "**Terms and conditions of the US notes**" below.

Provisions for the removal of the issuing entity security trustee are described in "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Retirement and removal**" below.

The Funding 2 deed of charge sets out the terms under which the Funding 2 security trustee is appointed and the indemnification of the Funding 2 security trustee. Pursuant to the Funding 2 deed of charge, the Funding 2 security trustee is required to take certain actions as described under "**Security for Funding 2's obligations**" below. Provisions for the removal of the Funding 2 security trustee are described in "**Security for Funding 2's obligations – Retirement and removal**" below.

The Bank of New York Mellon also acts as the Funding 1 note trustees, the Funding 1 issuing entities security trustees and the Funding 1 security trustee on similar terms and conditions to those described above.

Affiliations and certain relationships and related transactions of transaction parties

Lloyds TSB Bank plc, from the first closing date following the scheme date, is an arranger for transactions under the programme. Lloyds TSB Bank plc is directly owned and controlled by Lloyds Banking Group plc.

Following the acquisition of HBOS by Lloyds Banking Group plc on 16 January 2009, Bank of Scotland is now a directly owned and controlled subsidiary of HBOS which is in turn directly owned and controlled by Lloyds Banking Group plc. Bank of Scotland provides residential mortgages through its Retail Division and under a number of brands including "Halifax", "Birmingham Midshires" and "Bank of Scotland".

Bank of Scotland has from the first closing date following the reorganisation date been the sponsor for transactions under the programme.

In addition, Bank of Scotland since the reorganisation date has had several roles in the programme.

Bank of Scotland is the seller of the loans originated by Halifax or by it since the reorganisation date under the Halifax brand.

Bank of Scotland has also since the reorganisation date provided (a) the services of servicer to the mortgages trustee, (b) the services of cash manager to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2, (c) the services of issuing entity cash manager and cash manager to the Funding 1 issuing entities, and (d) the Funding 2 swap to Funding 2 and the Funding 1 swap to Funding 1.

Bank of Scotland has also (a) since the programme date provided the issuing entity accounts and the Funding 2 accounts and (b) since the first transaction by the Funding 1 issuing entities provided the mortgages trustee GIC account to the mortgages trustee.

Bank of Scotland may also from the first closing date following the reorganisation date provide issuing entity subordinated loans and issuing entity start-up loans.

Except as described in the preceding paragraph, there are no other affiliations or relationships or related transactions involving the transaction parties under the programme.

The loans

The portfolio

Each prospectus supplement issued in connection with the issuance of a series and class of notes will contain tables summarising information in relation to the relevant portfolio which will include loans expected to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant closing date. The tables will contain information in relation to various criteria as at the applicable cut-off date. Tables will indicate, among other things, composition by type of property, seasoning, period to maturity, geographical distribution, LTV ratios, outstanding balance and repayment terms, as well as other information that may be described from time to time. The portfolio as at the cut-off date, for which statistics are presented in the applicable prospectus supplement, and the portfolio as at the relevant closing date may differ due to, among other things, amortisation of loans in the portfolio.

Each prospectus supplement relating to the issuance of a series and class of notes also will contain tables summarising certain characteristics of the United Kingdom mortgage market. Tables will provide historical information on, among other things, repossession rates, house price to earnings ratios, as well as other information that may be described from time to time.

Introduction

The following is a description of some of the characteristics of the loans currently or previously originated by the seller including details of loan types, the underwriting process, lending criteria and selected statistical information. The issuing entity believes the loans in the portfolio at any time will have characteristics that demonstrate the capacity to produce funds to service any payments due and payable on the notes.

On the initial closing date, the seller sold the initial loans and, on subsequent dates, the seller has sold further loans, in each case together with their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement. On relevant closing dates, Funding 2 will pay the seller consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee on such dates pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. The loans making up the trust property after such addition, together with their related security, accrued interest and other amounts derived from the loans, will make up the trust property.

The seller selects the loans for transfer into the portfolio, and any loans to be substituted into the portfolio, using an internally developed system containing defined data on each of the qualifying loans in the seller's overall portfolio of loans available for selection. This system allows the setting of exclusion criteria among others corresponding to relevant representations and warranties that the seller makes in the mortgage sale agreement in relation to the loans (see "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Representations and warranties**" below), for instance, the representation and warranty relating to a maximum outstanding principal balance of £500,000. Once the criteria have been determined, the system identifies all loans owned by the seller that are consistent with the criteria. From this subset, loans are selected at random until the target balance for new loans has been reached or the subset has been exhausted. After a pool of new loans is selected in this way, the constituent loans are monitored so that they continue to comply with the relevant criteria on the date of transfer.

Unless otherwise indicated, the description that follows relates to types of loans that have been or could be sold to the mortgages trustee, either as part of the portfolio as at a closing date or as a new loan sold to the mortgages trustee at a later date.

The loans in the expected portfolio will be originated by the seller between the dates set out in the relevant prospectus supplement. No loan in the portfolio will be delinquent or non-performing at the time it is sold to the mortgages trustee.

The seller may sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee from time to time. The seller reserves the right to amend its lending criteria and to sell to the mortgages trustee new loans which are based upon mortgage terms different from those upon which loans forming the portfolio as at any date are based. Those new loans may include loans which are currently being offered to borrowers which may or may not have some of the characteristics described here, but may also include loans with other characteristics that are not currently being offered to borrowers or that have not yet been developed. All new loans will be required

to comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement from time to time. All the material representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement are described in this prospectus. See “**Sale of the loans and their related security – Representations and warranties**” below.

Characteristics of the loans

Repayment terms

Loans are typically repayable on one of the following bases:

- **repayment:** the borrower makes monthly payments of both interest and principal so that, when the loan matures, the full amount of the principal of the loan will have been repaid;
- **interest-only:** the borrower makes monthly payments of interest but not of principal so that, when the loan matures, the entire principal amount of the loan is still outstanding and is payable in one lump sum; or
- a combination of both these options.

In the case of either repayment loans or interest-only loans, the required monthly payment may alter from month to month for various reasons, including changes in interest rates.

For interest-only loans (other than products offered by the seller which are known as Retirement Home Plan loans), because the principal is repaid in a lump sum at the maturity of the loan, the borrower is advised to have some repayment mechanism (such as an investment plan) which is intended to provide sufficient funds to repay the principal at the end of the term.

Principal prepayments may be made in whole or in part at any time during the term of a loan, subject to the payment of any early repayment charges (as described in “– **Early repayment charges**” below). A prepayment of the entire outstanding balance of all loans under a mortgage account discharges the mortgage. Any prepayment in full must be made together with all accrued interest, arrears of interest, any unpaid expenses (such as insurance premiums and fees) and any applicable repayment charge(s).

Payment methods

Various methods are available to borrowers for making payments on the loans, including:

- Halifax Payment Plan (**HPP**), where the borrower pays the monthly payments using an internal transfer from a Halifax branded current account or other account the borrower may have with the seller;
- direct debit (**DDR**) instruction from another bank or building society account;
- external standing order from another bank or building society account;
- internal standing order from a Halifax branded account; and
- payments made at a Halifax branch.

HPP and DDR are the only permitted payment methods for new loan applications.

Interest payments and interest rate setting

The seller has responded to the competitive mortgage market by developing a range of products with special features that are used to attract new borrowers and retain existing customers. The seller currently offers the following special rate loans and is able to combine these to suit the requirements of the borrower:

- **discounted variable rate loans**, which allow the borrower to pay interest at a specified discount to one of the variable base rates;
- **fixed rate loans**, which are subject to a fixed rate of interest; and
- **tracker rate loans**, which are subject to a variable interest rate other than the variable base rate. The rate will be set at a fixed margin above or below the base rate set by the Bank of England.

Each of the above special rates is offered for a predetermined period, usually between one and five years, at the commencement of the loan (the **product period**). At the end of the product period the rate of interest charged will either: (a) move to some other interest rate type for a predetermined period; or (b) revert to, or remain at, a variable base rate of interest (the **variable base rate**), which is administered, at the discretion of the seller, by reference to the general level of interest rates and competitive forces in the UK mortgage market. In certain instances, early repayment charges are payable by the borrower if the loan is redeemed within the product period. See “– **Early repayment charges**” below.

In addition, the seller has in the past offered:

- “**added rate loans**”, where the borrower pays interest at a margin above the variable base rate. Although these products are not currently offered by the seller, some added rate loans may be included in the portfolio; and
- “**capped rate loans**”, where the borrower pays interest equal to the seller's variable base rate (or, as the case may be, the tracker rate), but where the interest rate cannot exceed a predetermined level or cap.

Capped rate loans are not included in the portfolio, however, if they are included in the future such inclusion will be disclosed in the prospectus supplement.

Loans may combine one or more of the features listed in this section. Other customer incentives may be offered with the product including cashback, free valuations and payment of legal fees. Additional features such as payment holidays (temporary suspension of monthly payments) and the ability to make overpayments or underpayments are also available to most borrowers. See “– **Overpayments and underpayments**” and “– **Payment holidays**” below. In respect of the tracker rate loans where the tracker rate feature lasts for a specified period of time, after the expiration of that period interest on the tracker rate loan will be charged at the variable base rate that applies to the mortgage account unless the seller agrees to continue the tracker rate loan or to allow the borrower to switch to a different product. On tracker rate loans originated after November 2002, Halifax introduced a contractual provision allowing it to, *inter alia*, vary the tracker rate margin at any time where such variation would be to the borrower's advantage. Halifax may also vary the margin payable on such loans to the borrower's disadvantage, but only if the tracker base rate (as calculated by reference to the Bank of England repo rate) is below 3 per cent. per annum. The changes that the seller may make to the tracker rate margin may be more or less than the amount by which the Bank of England repo rate has fallen and would effectively enable the seller to introduce a minimum interest rate. All relevant borrowers are given advance notification of any such variation. A borrower with a tracker rate loan which is subject to a repayment charge may, within three months of a variation which is disadvantageous, repay that loan without having to pay an early repayment charge. If the seller makes a change in the tracker rate margin to the borrower's disadvantage while the repo rate is below 3 per cent. and it subsequently increases to 3 per cent. or above, the changed margin will continue to apply (unless the tracker rate margin is changed again). The features that apply to a particular loan are specified in the mortgage conditions (as varied from time to time) and mortgage offer.

The FSA in December 2008 were reported as stating that, in their view, the ability to change a tracker rate margin could be unfair and that, in particular, they believe that the right of the seller to change the tracker rate margin in the circumstances referred to above was unfair.

The seller confirmed in December 2008 that it would pass on the benefit of any future Bank of England base rate reduction to all existing customers (meaning that it would not change the tracker rate margin in the circumstances referred to above).

From 1 March 2001 until 31 January 2002, all new mortgage loans sold under the Halifax brand were subject to a second variable base rate (**HVR 2**) instead of the existing variable base rate (**HVR 1**) at the end of the predetermined product period. Existing Halifax borrowers were in some circumstances able to transfer to HVR 2, subject to the terms and conditions of their existing loan and to the borrower entering a deed of variation to vary the terms of the existing loan.

Halifax announced that from 1 February 2002 all new Halifax mortgage products would be priced by reference to or revert to HVR 1. HVR 2 continues to apply to existing mortgages that are linked to HVR 2. The mortgages trust includes flexible loans, which are priced by reference to another variable interest rate, the

Halifax flexible variable rate. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the current rates for HVR 1, HVR 2, the Halifax flexible variable rate or any other applicable rate.

In addition, from 1 March 2001, all new Halifax branded mortgages have featured interest calculated on a daily basis rather than on an annual basis. Any payment by the borrower will reduce the borrower's balance on which interest will be calculated the following day. Prior to this date, most but not all Halifax branded mortgage products had carried interest calculated on an annual basis. Borrowers with existing loans on which interest is calculated on an annual basis are in some circumstances able to change and have their interest calculated on a daily basis.

The seller may change the interest rate, by giving the borrowers notice, on any part of the loan, unless otherwise agreed in the mortgage offer and subject to certain restrictions set forth in the mortgage offer. The seller may change the interest rate by altering the base rate or, if permitted in the mortgage offer, altering the tracker rate margin (as described above) or charging an added rate. An added rate of not more than 2 per cent. may be charged if the borrower has let the property, changed the use of the property or it has become more difficult for the seller to exercise its powers over the property. The seller may also change the borrower's monthly payments, the repayment period and the accounting period by giving the borrower's notice. In the case of special rate loans, the seller may cancel the special rate under certain circumstances specified in the mortgage offer.

Except in limited circumstances as set out in "**The servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**" below, the servicer is responsible for setting the mortgages trustee variable base rate on the loans in the portfolio as well as on any new loans that are sold to the mortgages trustee. The mortgage conditions applicable to all of the variable rate loans provide that the variable base rate may only be varied in accordance with a number of reasons that are specified in the mortgage conditions. These reasons include:

- to reflect changes in the cost of funds used by the seller in its mortgage lending business;
- to reflect a change in the rates of interest charged by other mortgage lenders;
- to reflect changes in the way the seller administers its mortgage accounts;
- to reflect any regulatory requirements or guidance or any change in the law or decision or recommendation by a court or an ombudsman; or
- to reflect changes to the way that the property over which the mortgage is granted is used or occupied.

In respect of the variable rate loans with these mortgage conditions, the servicer may also change the mortgages trustee variable base rate for any other valid reason. In maintaining, determining or setting the mortgages trustee variable base rate, the servicer will apply the factors set out here and, except in limited circumstances as set out in "**The servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**" below, has undertaken to maintain, determine or set the mortgages trustee variable base rate at a rate which is not higher than the variable base rate applicable to Halifax branded loans from time to time.

If applicable, the servicer will also be responsible for setting any variable margins in respect of new tracker rate loans that are sold to the mortgages trustee in the future. However, in maintaining, determining or setting these variable margins, except in the limited circumstances as set out in "**The servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**" below, the servicer has undertaken to maintain, determine or set the variable margins at a level which is not higher than the variable margins set in accordance with the seller's policy from time to time. The seller has a variable base rate cap whereby it has limited its variable base rates to no more than 3 per cent. above the Bank of England base rate at any time. The seller may vary the 3 per cent. limit but, prior to doing so, will give 21 days' notice to borrowers who pay interest at a variable base rate, a discounted rate or an added rate and are subject to a repayment charge. Those borrowers will then have three months to repay their mortgage if they so require without incurring the repayment charge (this does not apply to borrowers who pay interest at a fixed, capped or tracker rate). The variable base rate cap has not been included in the Halifax Mortgage Conditions 2007.

Early repayment charges

The borrower may be required to pay an early repayment charge if certain events occur during the predetermined product period and the mortgage offer states that the borrower is liable for early repayment charges. The seller also offered some products in the past with early repayment charge periods that extended beyond the product period. Although these types of products are not currently offered to new borrowers, some may be included in the portfolio. These events include a full or partial unscheduled repayment of principal or an agreement between the seller and the borrower to switch to a different mortgage product. If all or part of the principal owed by the borrower, other than the scheduled monthly payments, is repaid before the end of the product period, the borrower will be liable to pay to the seller all or part of the early repayment charge based on the amount of principal borrowed at the outset of the mortgage (if a mortgage is redeemed in part, then a proportionate part of the early repayment charge set out in the loan offer is payable). If the borrower has more than one product attached to the mortgage, the borrower may choose under which product the principal should be allocated.

The seller currently permits borrowers to repay up to 10 per cent. of the amount outstanding on a mortgage in addition to scheduled repayments in any twelve month rolling period without having to pay an early repayment charge, though the seller may withdraw this concession at its discretion. The seller currently has a policy not to charge the early repayment charge in certain circumstances, for example, if the repayment is due to the death of the borrower.

If the seller changes the borrower's tracker rate margin, the rate by which the variable base rate cap exceeds the Bank of England base rate or the borrower's interest rate, for a valid reason not specified in the mortgage conditions, to the borrower's disadvantage and the loan is subject to an early repayment charge, the borrower may repay the mortgage debt in full within three months of receiving notice of the change without being charged the early repayment charge.

The mortgages trustee has agreed to pay back to the seller any early repayment charges received on the loan, so any sums received will be for the seller's account and not for the account of the mortgages trustee.

Some of the loans offered by the seller include a **cashback**, under which the borrower is offered a sum of money usually paid on completion of the loan. The incentive may take the form of a fixed amount, a percentage of the loan amount or a combination of the two. Where any loan is subject to a cashback, if there is an unscheduled principal repayment or a product switch (as described in “– **Product switches**” below), in either case before a date specified in the agreement, then an early repayment charge may be repayable by the borrower.

Some mortgage products do not include any provisions for the payment of an early repayment charge by the borrower.

Overpayments and underpayments

Borrowers with interest calculated annually who pay more than the scheduled monthly payment will have the benefit of an interest adjustment on the amount overpaid. This will only be done in cases where the total overpayment in a month is £250 or more and the borrower has paid the normal required monthly payments due for the rest of the year. The seller will not make any adjustment to the interest charged in respect of the borrower's normal monthly payments, but the borrower will be credited with interest at the rate of interest charged on the borrower's mortgage. This concession may be withdrawn or changed by the seller. Borrowers may repay up to 10 per cent. of their loan in any twelve month rolling period without incurring a repayment charge.

If borrowers with daily calculations of interest pay more than the scheduled monthly payment, the balance on their mortgage account will be reduced. The seller will charge interest on the reduced balance, which reduces the amount of interest the borrower must pay.

Borrowers may underpay to the extent of previous overpayments.

Missed payments or underpayments are rolled up and added to the mortgage, and must be repaid over the remaining life of the mortgage unless it is otherwise agreed by the seller and the borrower to extend the mortgage term.

Any overpayments will be treated as prepayments of principal on the loans.

This section does not apply to flexible loans (see “– **Flexible loans**” below).

Payment holidays

The seller offers **payment holidays**, during which a borrower may suspend mortgage payments. This option may be exercised, upon the seller's agreement, for a maximum of six months during the life of the mortgage. The payment holiday option does not include insurance premiums.

In order to qualify, the mortgage cannot be a building mortgage and more than one month in arrears when the payment holiday is applied for and no payment arrangement may be either currently in force or have been in force within the last six months. Additionally, at least three months must have elapsed since the date of the initial advance to the borrower and the borrower cannot have arranged without the consent of the seller to let the property.

Furthermore, the borrower can neither be currently applying for, or in receipt of, income support, nor in receipt of amounts to pay the mortgage under a mortgage repayments insurance policy at the time of the application. The borrower may not borrow any further money from the seller during the course of the payment holiday.

Payments deferred under the payment holiday programme are rolled up and added to the mortgage and must be repaid over the remaining life of the mortgage, unless the seller and the borrower agree to amend the mortgage term. The seller will provide the borrower with a new scheduled monthly payment based on the new amount owed. The mortgage cannot be a building mortgage and the total debt accumulated must not exceed 90 per cent. of the value of the property and must comply with the seller's normal lending limits. The borrower may make overpayments (subject to terms and conditions) to pay off their debt sooner. The payment holiday does not include buildings and contents insurance premiums, mortgage repayment insurance premiums, life assurance or total mortgage protection premiums.

The seller may exercise discretion in the application of the above qualifying criteria for borrowers with short-term financial difficulties.

This section does not apply to flexible loans (see “– **Flexible loans**” below).

Further advances

If a borrower wishes to borrow a further amount secured by the same mortgage, the borrower will need to make a further advance application and the seller will use the lending criteria applicable to further advances at that time in determining whether to approve the application. All further advances will be funded solely by the seller. Where the aggregate of the initial advance and the further advance is greater than 80 per cent. of the indexed value of the property, the seller will reassess the property's value, by instructing a valuer, who may physically inspect the property. A new loan-to-value, or LTV, ratio will be calculated by dividing the aggregate of the outstanding amount and the further advance by the reassessed valuation or the indexed valuation if no reassessment is required. The seller reserves the right to re-underwrite the loans. The aggregate of the outstanding amount of the loan and the further advance may be greater than the original amount of the loan. However, no loans will be sold to the mortgages trustee where the LTV ratio at the time of origination or further advance is in excess of 97 per cent.

In certain instances the further advance may be granted subject to the completion of improvements, alterations or repairs to the property. The seller reserves the right to confirm the completion of the work, either through an inspection of the improvement bills or a physical inspection of the property.

In addition, the seller has, in the past, offered a further advance product called the **home cash reserve**, which is a facility linked to a borrower's mortgage whereby a borrower may draw additional funds from time to time. A borrower had to have had a Halifax branded mortgage for a minimum of three months to qualify for the home cash reserve. Where originated by the seller before 31 October 2004, the total amount of the facility must have been a minimum of £25,005. Borrowers must draw down amounts of at least £1,000 at a time unless the draw down is performed online, in which case the minimum amount is £250. Funds drawn down under the home cash reserve are added to the loan. No redraw facility is available under the home cash reserve.

Although this product is not currently offered by the seller, some loans with a home cash reserve may be included in the portfolio.

None of the loans in an expected portfolio obliges the seller to make further advances save for retentions and home cash reserve withdrawals. However, some loans in an expected portfolio may have further advances made on them prior to their being sold to the mortgages trustee and new loans added to the portfolio in the future may have had further advances made on them prior to that time.

This section does not apply to flexible loans (see “– **Flexible loans**” below).

Flexible loans

Certain loans originated by the seller after 31 October 2004 included in the portfolio are subject to a range of options available for selection by the borrower, giving the borrower greater flexibility in the timing and amount of payments made under the loan as well as access to pre-approved further advances under the loan (**flexible loans**). These flexible loans may be discounted variable rate loans, added rate loans or tracker rate loans and offer the optional features described below, subject to certain conditions and financial limits. Each borrower of a flexible loan is subject to an agreement which sets out a reserve limit and the terms and conditions of the pre-approved further advances available to the borrower. The availability of the flexible loan options is generally limited to the available reserve, which in broad terms at any time is the difference between the reserve limit and the amount of the outstanding debt at that time.

Flexible loans include the following flexible options, which may be exercised in any combination, all subject to certain conditions and financial limits. In general, the flexible options impose fewer conditions and restrictions than those referred to under “– **Overpayments and underpayments**”, “– **Payment holidays**” and “– **Further advances**” above and those sections do not apply to flexible loans.

Overpayments. Borrowers may increase their regular monthly payments above the normal monthly payment then applicable at any time.

Underpayments. Borrowers may reduce their monthly payments below the amount of the applicable normal monthly payment. The amount underpaid cannot exceed six normal monthly payments in any twelve month period or have the effect of the borrower not paying the normal monthly payment for six consecutive months. The seller will make an assessment to ensure that the addition of the total unpaid payments, including interest, does not result in the loan exceeding the maximum LTV ratio of its lending criteria.

Payment holidays. Borrowers may stop monthly payments for up to six months in any twelve month period.

Lump-sum payments. Borrowers may repay all or part of the loan at any time.

Drawdown. Borrowers may borrow further amounts, subject to a minimum amount of £250 (unless the available reserve is less than £250 in which case the borrower may borrow such lesser amount).

The terms and conditions of the flexible loans provide that:

- the flexible options will be available after the first monthly payment has been made;
- the borrower must inform the seller that it wishes to exercise the underpayment, payment holidays or overpayment options one month before the borrower wishes to exercise the relevant flexible option;
- amounts repaid under the flexible options agreement may be redrawn at any time using any available options;
- the borrower may not exceed the available reserve;
- the amount underpaid by the borrower by exercising the underpayment and/or the payment holidays options may not exceed six normal monthly payments in any twelve month period; and
- the flexible options are subject to satisfactory credit searches being carried out against the borrower.

In addition to the above restrictions, the seller has the right to reduce the available reserve to zero where: (a) an event requiring the immediate repayment of the debt (as set out in the applicable terms and conditions) occurs; (b) the borrower's financial circumstances change adversely; (c) the value of the security granted by the borrower for the debt is reduced such that part of the debt is unsecured; (d) the seller obtains adverse information about the borrower from a credit reference agency or from any fraud prevention register or from its dealings with the borrower and the seller reasonably considers that the available reserve should be reduced or withdrawn to protect its interests under the flexible options agreement; or (e) a borrower dies and the seller reasonably considers that the financial resources available to the borrower's personal representatives or (as the case may be) the surviving joint-borrower are not sufficient to support further borrowing up to the existing available reserve. If the available reserve is reduced to zero, the payment holidays, underpayment and/or drawdown options will cease to be available.

The maximum total borrowing under a flexible loan is limited up to a maximum 90 per cent. of the original property value (or of a later revaluation in the event a borrower subsequently transferred to a flexible product), subject to a lower limit if a borrower's maximum loan affordability is lower than this amount. Although flexible loans are not currently offered by the seller, some flexible loans may be included in a future portfolio. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the percentage of English loans and the Scottish loans in an expected portfolio which are flexible loans.

Product switches

From time to time borrowers may request or the servicer may send an offer of a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the borrower's loan. However, as described in **"Risk factors – Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts"**, no variation or product switch will be made in relation to a loan where it would result in Funding 1, Funding 2 or the mortgages trustee arranging or advising in respect of, administering (servicing) or entering into a regulated mortgage contract or agreeing to carry on any of these activities, if Funding 1, Funding 2 or the mortgages trustee would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so. In limited circumstances, if a loan is subject to a product switch as a result of a variation, then the seller will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee, unless the relevant loan is in arrears (in which case no repurchase will be required). Those limited circumstances are that as at the relevant date, any of the conditions precedent to the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee as described in **"Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates"** below has not been satisfied. From the date when those conditions precedent have been satisfied, then a loan that has been subject to a product switch will not be so repurchased by the seller. See further **"Risk factors – In certain circumstances, loans subject to product switches will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the prepayment rate of the loans and this may affect the yield to maturity of the notes"** above and **"Sale of the loans and their related security"** below.

Origination channels

The seller currently derives its mortgage-lending business from the following sources: through its branch network (including the branch network under the Halifax brand) throughout the United Kingdom (including Halifax branded estate agency branches), through intermediaries, through internet applications and from telephone sales. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the percentage of loans in the expected portfolio originated directly by Halifax or by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand (including through the branch network and telesales), originated through intermediaries and originated through other channels.

Under the Halifax Mortgage Promise, the seller can provide customers with an agreement in principle to lend almost immediately upon application. In May 2000, the seller launched the Halifax Mortgage Promise online. In June 2000, the seller launched Mortgage Enquirer, allowing customers to view the progress of their mortgage application via the internet and selected intermediaries to view their portfolio of customers' applications.

The seller is subject to FSMA (and other FSA rules), MCOB and the Ombudsman, which is a statutory scheme under the FSMA, and follows the Code of Banking Practice. The seller has pledged its support for regulation of the UK mortgage industry by the FSA and, in particular, the implementation of CAT marked loans. CAT is a voluntary UK Government standard that was introduced for mortgages in 2000. The CAT mark indicates that the product meets minimum standards for charges, access and terms.

Right-to-buy scheme

Mortgages in the portfolio may be extended to borrowers in connection with the purchase by those borrowers of properties from local authorities or certain other landlords (each, a **landlord**) under the “right-to buy” schemes governed by the Housing Act 1985 (as amended by the Housing Act 2004) or (as applicable) the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001). Properties sold under these schemes are sold by the landlords at a discount to market value calculated in accordance with the Housing Act 1985 (as amended) or (as applicable) the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (as amended). A purchaser under these schemes must, if he sells the property within three years (or in cases where the right to buy was exercised in relation to properties in England and Wales after 18 January 2005, five years) (the **RTB disposal period**), repay a proportion of the discount he received or, in England and Wales only, the resale price (the **resale share**) to the landlord. The landlord obtains a statutory charge (or, in Scotland, a standard security) over the property in respect of the contingent liability of the purchaser under the relevant scheme to repay the resale share. In England and Wales, the statutory charge ranks senior to other charges, including that of any mortgage lender, unless (i) the mortgage lender has extended the mortgage loan to the purchaser for the purpose of enabling him to exercise the right to buy or for “approved purposes” under the scheme (including refinancing loans made for the purpose of enabling the exercise of the right to buy and repair works to the property) and is an approved lending institution for the purposes of the Housing Act 1985 or (ii) the relevant local authority issues a deed of postponement postponing its statutory charge to that of a mortgage lender. In the case of loans made for approved purposes, the statutory charge is only postponed if the relevant landlord agrees to the postponement but the relevant legislation obliges the landlord to agree to the postponement. However, in practice the lender will need to provide evidence to the relevant landlord as to whether the loan was made for approved purposes. In Scotland, where the landlord secures the contingent liability to repay the resale share, the standard security will, notwithstanding the usual statutory ranking provisions, have priority immediately after any standard security granted in security of a loan either to purchase or improve the relevant property plus interest and expenses and, if the landlord consents, a standard security over the relevant property securing any other loan. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the percentage of mortgages in an expected portfolio that are subject to right-to-buy schemes.

The seller is an approved lending institution under the Housing Act 1985. The seller will, in the mortgage sale agreement, warrant that all mortgages or standard securities originated by it were made to the person exercising the right to buy for that purpose or, in England and Wales, another approved purpose or in Scotland, improving the relevant property (save where a deed of postponement has been entered into by the relevant landlord) and have (or the seller has the evidence necessary to ensure that the mortgages will have) priority over any statutory charge or standard security in favour of the relevant landlord, save in cases where the loan is made at a time where there is no more than one year remaining of the RTB disposal period (in which case, the seller's view is that if it has to enforce, it is likely that the RTB disposal period will have expired by the time it sells the relevant property so the statutory charge or standard security will have ceased to subsist) or where adequate insurance is in place.

The seller usually obtains the relevant landlord's approval for loans for “approved purposes” retrospectively rather than in advance of making a loan because of the delays inherent in seeking that approval. Until that approval is given, the relevant advance ranks (in England and Wales) behind the statutory charge. In the case of remortgages, borrowers may in the future be offered the option of paying for insurance cover to benefit the seller in relation to the risk that a remortgage loan does not have full priority to the statutory charge, rather than paying the administrative costs of obtaining the relevant landlord's approval for the postponement of the statutory charge to the remortgage.

Amendments to the Housing Act 1985 introduced by the Housing Act 2004 give the relevant landlord a right of first refusal should the relevant property be disposed of within the first ten years following the exercise of the right to buy (when the right to buy is exercised after 18 January 2005). The consideration payable by the

relevant landlord is the value of the property determined, in the absence of agreement between the landlord and the owner, by the district valuer. This right of first refusal may add to the time it takes to dispose of a property where the seller enforces its security, and the district valuer may determine that the value of the property is lower than that the seller believes is available in the market.

Underwriting

Traditionally, the seller's decision whether to underwrite or not underwrite a loan has been made by underwriters in the branch network and then one of the seller's business centres, who liaise with the intermediaries and sales staff in the branch network. Each underwriter must undertake a training programme conducted by the seller to gain the authority to approve loans. The seller has established various levels of authority for its underwriters who approve loan applications. The levels are differentiated by, among other things, degree of risk and the loan amount being requested in the relevant application. An underwriter wishing to move to the next level of authority must undertake further training.

During 2001, the seller introduced a new automated system whereby the majority of mortgages are underwritten at the point of sale and do not make use of the traditional system of full evaluation by an underwriter. Those mortgages qualifying for point-of-sale underwriting remain subject to the seller's underwriting policies, lending criteria and internal procedures for compliance with government regulations, such as those concerning money laundering.

Mortgages which do not qualify under point-of-sale underwriting are referred to a mortgage underwriting team to carry out a further independent review of such applications. These underwriters are experienced specialists in this area and use their knowledge to make decisions on such loan applications based on the lending mandates they hold and the risk to the seller.

All mortgage underwriting decisions, whether completed at the point of sale or in a servicing centre, are subject to internal monitoring by the seller in order to ensure the seller's procedures and policies regarding underwriting are being followed by staff.

Lending criteria

Each loan in the portfolio was originated according to the seller's lending criteria applicable at the time the loan was offered, which included some or all of the criteria set out in this section. New loans may only be included in the portfolio if they are originated in accordance with the lending criteria applicable at the time the loan is offered and if the conditions set out in "**Sale of the loans and their related security – Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**" below have been satisfied. However, the seller retains the right to revise its lending criteria from time to time, so the criteria applicable to new loans may not be the same as those currently used. Some of the factors currently used in making a lending decision are as follows.

(1) Type of property

Properties may be either freehold or the Scottish equivalent or leasehold. In the case of leasehold properties, the seller will normally require the lease to have an unexpired term of at least 30 years at the end of the mortgage term, although this can be reduced to 10 years under certain circumstances. The property must be used solely for residential purposes (with extremely limited case-by-case exceptions) and must be in sound structural condition and repair or be capable of being put into such state. House boats, mobile homes and any property on which buildings insurance cannot be arranged are not acceptable. All persons who are to be legal owners of the property on completion must be borrowers under the mortgage.

All properties have been valued by a valuer approved by the seller or, where appropriate, according to a methodology which would meet the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender (as referred to under "**The servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**" below) and which has been approved by the seller.

(2) Term of loan

There is no minimum term on home purchase loans and the current maximum term is 40 years for all loans. A repayment period for a new further advance that would extend beyond the term of the original advance may also be accepted at the seller's discretion, subject to the following:

- the consent of any subsequent lender or guarantor to the further advance;
- the seller may in its discretion extend the period of the original advance, provided that, in the case of all leasehold properties, not less than 30 years (or 10 years in certain circumstances) of the lease must be left unexpired at the end of the term of the mortgage; and
- the approval of the valuers is required where the valuer has previously recommended a term which is shorter than the maximum loan terms referred to above.

If the customer requests to increase the term of the existing loan, the total term from the start date of the account must not exceed 40 years.

(3) Age of applicant

All borrowers must be aged 18 or over. There is no maximum age limit. However, if the term of the mortgage extends into retirement, the seller will attempt to ascertain the borrower's anticipated income in retirement. If the seller determines the borrower will not be able to afford the mortgage into retirement, the application will be declined. If the borrower is already retired, the seller will consider the borrower's ability to support the loan.

(4) Loan-to-value (or LTV) ratio

The maximum original LTV ratio of loans in each expected portfolio has in the past been 97 per cent.. For properties of £555,000 or less, the seller may currently lend up to 90 per cent. of the improved valuation of the property (the original valuation plus the increase in value deriving from any improvements). For properties in excess of £555,000, the permissible LTV ratio decreases as the property value increases. The seller does not provide loans in excess of 100 per cent. of the sum of the purchase price and the increase in value deriving from any improvements.

All lending (with the exception of loans secured against new build properties) for new purchases is based on a maximum of 90 per cent. of the lower of purchase price or valuation. For example, if the value of a property was £100,000 and the purchase price was £95,000, the maximum that the seller would lend is £85,500 (90 per cent. of £95,000). In the case of loans secured against new build properties, lending is based on a maximum of 80 per cent. of value provided that this does not exceed 100 per cent. of the purchase price. So, if the value of a new build property was £100,000 and the purchase price was £95,000, the maximum that the seller would lend is £80,000.

(5) Mortgage indemnity guarantee policies and high LTV fees

Borrowers are required to pay high LTV fees to the seller for each mortgage account where the LTV ratio, based on the aggregate of the outstanding principal balance of the relevant loan(s) at origination (excluding any capitalised high LTV fees and/or booking fees and/or valuation fees) exceeds a certain specified percentage.

If the LTV ratio exceeds the specified percentage applicable at origination, the borrower pays high LTV fees based on the difference between the actual LTV ratio and a 75 per cent. LTV ratio.

Prior to 1 January 2001, the seller required cover under mortgage indemnity guarantee, or MIG, policies for mortgages where the LTV ratio exceeded 75 per cent., though during 1999 and 2000 the seller paid the premium for the MIG cover if the LTV ratio was between 75 per cent. and 90 per cent. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the percentage, if any, of loans in the expected portfolio covered by MIG policies. Since 1 January 2001, the seller has not required cover under MIG policies for any loans. See “– **Insurance policies – Mortgage indemnity guarantee (MIG) policies and high LTV fees**” below.

(6) Status of applicant(s)

The maximum aggregate loan amount under a mortgage account is determined by the application of an affordability model. This model delivers an individualised result that reflects the applicant's net income, existing credit commitments and burden of family expenditure. The model also calculates the full debt servicing cost at a stressed rate of interest before comparing this cost to the net disposable income that the applicant has available. The credit score also influences the decision of how much to lend using the principle that high credit scores infer a demonstrated ability to manage financial affairs. The seller maintains rules on the amount of variable income (overtime, bonus, commission) that it will allow into the model and as a general rule will allow no more than 60 per cent. of these items. Benefit payments are allowed (including tax credits) as these quite often compensate for the taxation and National Insurance deductions that would normally cause lower levels of income to fall below minimum wage levels. This model returns "answers" of zero up to amounts that would equate to over five times income. Regardless, the seller maintains a policy rule that it will not lend more than an amount equal to five times income. Any decision to lend more than an amount equal to five times income will be made by an underwriter after fully assessing the risk to the seller.

In cases where a single borrower is attempting to have the seller take a secondary income into account, the seller will consider the sustainability of the borrower's work hours, the similarity of the jobs and/or skills, the commuting time and distance between the jobs, the length of employment at both positions and whether the salary is consistent with the type of employment. The seller will determine, after assessing the above factors, if it is appropriate to use both incomes. If so, both incomes will be used as part of the normal income calculation.

When there are two applicants, the seller adds joint incomes together for the purpose of calculating the applicants' total income. The seller may at its discretion consider the income of one additional applicant as well, but only a maximum rate of one times that income.

Positive proof of the borrower's identity and address must be established. In exceptional circumstances this requirement can be waived (provided money laundering regulations are complied with), but the reasons for doing so must be fully documented.

The seller may exercise discretion within its lending criteria in applying those factors that are used to determine the maximum amount of the loan(s). Accordingly, these parameters may vary for some loans. The seller may take the following into account when exercising discretion: credit score result, existing customer relationship, percentage of LTV, stability of employment and career progression, availability of living allowances and/or mortgage subsidy from the employer, employer's standing, regularity of overtime, bonus or commission (up to a maximum of 60 per cent. of the income), credit commitments, quality of security (such as type of property, repairs, location or saleability) and the increase in income needed to support the loan.

(7) Credit history

(a) Credit search

A credit search is carried out in respect of all applicants. Applications may be declined where an adverse credit history (for example, county court judgment, Scottish court decree for payment, default or bankruptcy notice) is revealed or the score does not meet the required risk/reward trade-off.

(b) Bank statements

The applicant may be required to provide bank statements in support of his or her application.

(8) Scorecard

The seller uses some of the criteria described here and various other criteria to produce an overall score for the application that reflects a statistical analysis of the risk of advancing the loan. The lending policies and processes are determined centrally to ensure consistency in the management and monitoring of credit risk exposure. Full use is made of software technology in credit scoring new applications. Credit scoring applies

statistical analysis to credit reference agency data (some of which is publicly available data) and customer-provided data to assess the likelihood of an account going into arrears.

The seller reserves the right to decline an application that has received a passing score. The seller does have an appeals process if a potential borrower believes his or her application has been unfairly denied. It is the seller's policy to allow only authorised individuals to exercise discretion in granting variances from the scorecard.

Changes to the underwriting policies and the lending criteria

The seller's underwriting policies and lending criteria are subject to change within the seller's sole discretion. New loans, further advances, retention drawings, home cash reserve drawings and flexible drawings that are originated under lending criteria that are different from the criteria set out here may be sold to the mortgages trustee.

Neither the issuing entity nor the seller will revalue (a) any of the mortgaged properties in the portfolio or (b) any new mortgages which are to be sold into the mortgages trust from time to time, for the purposes of any issuance under the programme.

Insurance policies

Insurance on the property

A borrower is required to insure the mortgaged property with buildings insurance. The insurance may be purchased through the seller or, alternatively, the borrower or landlord (in the case of a leasehold property) may arrange for the buildings insurance independently. In either case, the borrower must ensure that the buildings insurance payments are kept up to date.

If the borrower does not insure the property, or insures the property but violates a provision of the insurance contract, the seller will, upon becoming aware of the same, insure the property itself, in which case the seller may determine who the insurer will be, what will be covered by the policy, the amount of the sum insured and any excess. The borrower will be responsible for the payment of insurance premiums. The seller retains the right to settle all insurance claims on reasonable terms without the borrower's consent.

Halifax policies

If the buildings insurance is purchased by the borrower through the seller, the seller will arrange the insurance through Halifax General Insurance Services Limited. The premiums paid by the borrower will be calculated on a number of factors including, for example, the location of the borrower's residence, the type, age and use of the borrower's property and the borrower's past claims history. The borrower may have the option of paying the premium as a lump sum or over a 12-month period with the borrower's monthly mortgage payments. If paid monthly, interest will be charged. Any unpaid premiums will be added directly to the loan and interest charged. The policy will be automatically renewed each year. The seller will arrange for cover to be provided from the date the purchase contracts for a property are exchanged or concluded; if the borrower already owns the property, cover will start on the date that the borrower's mortgage is completed.

The borrower must ensure that nothing occurs which reduces the risk coverage or the amount of the sum insured, increases the premiums or the excess, prevents or hinders any claim from being settled in full or renders the insurance invalid. On newly originated loans, the solicitors, licensed conveyancers or, in Scotland, qualified conveyancers should advise the customer in writing of the need to ensure that adequate insurance cover is in place and must take steps to confirm this is the case in accordance with (in the case of English loans) the requirements of the CML Lenders' Handbook for England & Wales (or, for mortgages taken before this handbook was adopted in 1999, the Seller's Mortgage Practice Notes) and (in the case of Scottish loans) the CML's Lender's Handbook for Scotland (or for mortgages taken before this handbook was adopted in 2000, the Seller's Mortgage Practice Notes).

The buildings insurance available through the seller does not cover the contents of the borrower's home. Contents insurance can be arranged by the seller at the same time through Halifax General Insurance Services Limited on a combined policy. Halifax General Insurance Services Limited does not underwrite the

buildings or contents insurance itself, rather it acts as a broker and administrator for such policies. Prior to 1 January 2004, all buildings or contents insurance was underwritten by Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance plc (**Royal & Sun Alliance**). With effect on and from 1 January 2004, all new business or renewals is, or has been, underwritten by St Andrew's Insurance plc (**St Andrew's Insurance**).

In the event of a claim, the buildings are insured up to the full cost of rebuilding the property in the same form as before the damage occurred, including the costs of complying with local authority and other statutory requirements, professional fees and related costs. Standard policy conditions apply. Amounts paid under the insurance policy are generally utilised to fund the reinstatement of the property or, on very rare occasions, are otherwise paid to the seller to reduce the amount of the loan(s). In the latter circumstance, all insurance cover will be removed.

In the servicing agreement, the seller, acting in its capacity as the servicer, has also agreed to deal with claims under the Halifax policies in accordance with its normal procedures. If the seller, acting in its capacity as the servicer, receives any claim proceeds relating to a loan which has been sold to the mortgages trustee, these will be transferred into the mortgages trustee's GIC account rather than the seller's account.

Borrower-arranged buildings insurance

A borrower may elect not to take up a Halifax policy or a borrower who originally had a Halifax policy may elect to insure the property with an independent insurer. The seller requires that any borrower-arranged insurance policy be drawn in the joint names of the seller and all of the applicants and be maintained in their joint names for the duration of the mortgage. If this is not possible, for example because the property is leasehold and the lease provides for the landlord to insure, the borrower must arrange for the seller's interest to be noted on the landlord's policy. The seller also requires that the sum insured be for an amount not less than the full reinstatement value of the property and be reviewed annually, that the borrower inform the seller of any damage to the property that occurs and that the borrower make a claim under the insurance for any damages covered by it unless the borrower makes good the damage.

If the borrower fails to maintain the existing insurance cover over his or her property, the seller will, upon becoming aware of the same, insure the property itself and debit the insurance premium amount to the borrower's account.

Mortgage protection plans

The seller currently offers borrowers the option to purchase a Total Mortgage Protection Plan (**TMPP**). A TMPP can protect the borrower's mortgage debt in the event of death or critical illness and the borrower's monthly mortgage payments for a limited period in the event of unemployment, accident, sickness, or having to give up work to become a full time carer for a relative. Life and critical illness cover is available on either a level (where the sum assured remains constant throughout the term of the plan) or decreasing (where the sum assured reduces throughout the term of the plan as the repayment mortgage capital reduces) basis. The borrower may choose the types and amount of cover that is needed up to a maximum of £4,000,000 life and critical illness cover and may change the plan details at any time subject to acceptance terms and eligibility. The borrower's premiums are paid monthly in arrear by direct debit separate from the monthly mortgage payments. The seller has also offered mortgage repayments insurance in the past, underwritten by Halifax Insurance Ireland Limited from 2 January 2001 and by General Electric Financial Insurance before that date. Existing mortgage repayment insurance policies will continue unless a borrower requests to change to a TMPP.

Properties in possession cover

When a mortgaged property is taken into possession by the seller and buildings insurance has been arranged through the seller, Halifax General Insurance Services Limited takes the necessary actions to ensure that the appropriate insurance cover is provided on the mortgaged property. The seller may claim under this policy for any damage occurring to the mortgaged property while in the seller's possession.

When a mortgaged property is taken into possession by the seller and the borrower had arranged their own insurance, Halifax General Insurance Services Limited will take the necessary actions (within current risk appetite) to ensure that the appropriate insurance is provided.

To the extent that any proceeds are received by the servicer under such policy in respect of loans in the portfolio, the servicer has agreed to pay these into the mortgages trustee's accounts. The seller, acting in its capacity as servicer, will make claims in accordance with the seller's policy and transfer proceeds relating to the loans into the mortgages trustee's account.

In the mortgage sale agreement, the seller has agreed to make and enforce claims under the relevant policies and to hold the proceeds of claims on trust for the mortgages trustee or as the mortgages trustee may direct.

Title insurance

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, there will be no loans in the portfolio for which the underlying mortgages have the benefit of a title insurance policy. Inclusion of loans in the portfolio having the benefit of a title insurance policy will be subject to (among other things) the approval of the Funding 2 security trustee and the Funding 1 security trustee and confirmation from each rating agency that inclusion of these loans will not cause the downgrade or withdrawal of the rating of any note or any Funding 1 note. Relevant representations and warranties will be given in relation to any title insurance policy each time that Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 pays the consideration for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee.

Mortgage indemnity guarantee (MIG) policies and high LTV fees

The seller requires borrowers to pay high LTV fees for loans made to borrowers that are over a certain specified percentage of the property's value. The seller currently does not use secondary cover, but may collect high LTV fees from the relevant borrower itself, with the risk remaining on the seller's balance sheet. The high LTV fees are charged to the borrower based on the difference between the actual LTV ratio and a 75 per cent. LTV ratio.

The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the percentage of mortgages in the expected portfolio that are subject to MIG policies arranged when the loan was originated by the seller. MIG policies are a type of agreement between a lender and an insurance company to underwrite the amount of each relevant mortgage account that exceeds a certain LTV ratio. Each MIG policy sets out a formula to calculate the limit of indemnity in respect of each mortgage covered by the MIG policy and usually provides cover for a period of nine years from completion of the mortgage or further advance. See “ – **Underwriting – Lending criteria – Mortgage indemnity guarantee policies and high LTV fees**” above. The seller previously contracted with GE Capital, General Accident, Halifax Mortgage Re Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the seller, and Royal & Sun Alliance from 1 February 1996 until 31 May 1996. The seller then contracted with GE Capital, General Accident and Halifax Mortgage Re Ltd from 1 June 1996 until 31 December 1997. From 1 January 1998 until 31 December 2000, Halifax Mortgage Re Ltd was the seller's sole MIG insurer. The seller stopped placing MIG policies as of 1 January 2001. During the 1996-2000 period, cover under a MIG policy was mandatory where the LTV ratio of a loan exceeded 75 per cent.

On 19 December 2001, the insurance business, including the MIG policies, of Halifax Mortgage Re Ltd was acquired by HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Limited by portfolio transfer. HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Limited was registered on 14 December 2001 as a protected cell company in accordance with provisions of the Guernsey Protected Cell Companies Ordinance 1997.

The insured under each MIG policy is the seller and in certain circumstances its relevant subsidiary. The seller has formally assigned, or will formally assign, its interest in each MIG policy contracted with HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Limited to the mortgages trustee to the extent that it relates to the loans from time to time comprised in the portfolio. Practically speaking, this has little effect on the way in which claims are made and paid under the policies as they continue to be administered by the seller acting in its capacity as the servicer. To the extent that claims relate to loans in the portfolio, their proceeds will be paid by the seller into the mortgages trustee's GIC account and all other claims will be paid into the seller's account.

Management of the seller believes that financial information relating to HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Limited is not material to an investor's decision to purchase the notes. HBOS Insurance (PCC) Guernsey Limited is not rated by any nationally recognised statistical rating agency.

Governing law

Each of the English loans is governed by English law and each of the Scottish loans is governed by Scots law.

The servicer

The servicer

Under the servicing agreement, Halifax was appointed as, and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been, the **servicer** of the loans. The day-to-day servicing of the loans is performed by the servicer in accordance with the servicing agreement through the servicer's retail branches, telephone and customer service centres. The servicer's registered office is The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ, United Kingdom.

Basic information on the organisation and history of the servicer is set out in this prospectus under "**Bank of Scotland plc**" above. Halifax has been engaged in the servicing of residential mortgage loans originated by it since its founding in 1853. Bank of Scotland assumed the servicing function on the reorganisation date. This section describes the servicer's procedures in relation to loans generally. A description of the servicer's obligation under the servicing agreement follows in the next section.

Servicing of loans

Servicing responsibilities and procedures include responding to customer enquiries, monitoring compliance with and servicing the loan features and facilities applicable to the loans and management of loans in arrears. See "**The servicing agreement**" below.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the loans, borrowers must pay the monthly amount required under the terms and conditions of the loans on or before each monthly instalment due date, within the month they are due. Interest accrues in accordance with the terms and conditions of each loan and is collected from borrowers monthly.

In the case of variable rate loans, the servicer sets the mortgages trustee variable base rate and the margin applicable to any tracker rate loan on behalf of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries, except in the limited circumstances as set out in the servicing agreement. In the case of some loans that are not payable at the mortgages trustee variable base rate, for example loans at a fixed rate, the borrower will continue to pay interest at the relevant fixed rate until the relevant period ends in accordance with the borrower's offer conditions. After that period ends, and unless the servicer sends an offer of and the borrower accepts another option with an incentive, interest will be payable at the mortgages trustee variable base rate. In addition, some other types of loans are payable or may change so as to become payable by reference to other rates not under the control of the servicer, such as rates set by the Bank of England, which rates may also include a fixed or variable rate margin set by the servicer on behalf of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries.

The servicer will take all steps necessary under the mortgage terms to notify borrowers of any change in the interest rates applicable to the loans, whether due to a change in the mortgages trustee variable base rate or any variable margin or as a consequence of any provisions of those mortgage terms.

Payments of interest and principal on repayment loans are payable monthly in arrear. Payments of interest on interest-only loans are paid in the month that they are due. The servicer is responsible for ensuring that all payments are made by the relevant borrower into the collection account and transferred into the mortgages trustee GIC account on a regular basis but in any event in the case of payments by direct debits no later than the next business day after they are deposited in the collection account. All amounts which are paid to the collection account will be held on trust by the seller for the seller and the mortgages trustee until they are transferred to the mortgages trustee GIC account. Payments from borrowers are generally made by direct debits from a suitable bank or building society account or through a Halifax branded banking account, although in some circumstances borrowers pay by cash, cheque or standing order.

The servicer initially credits the mortgages trustee GIC account with the full amount of the borrowers' monthly payments. However, direct debits may be returned unpaid up to three days after the due date for payment and, under the Direct Debit Indemnity Scheme, a borrower may make a claim at any time to their bank for a refund of direct debit payments. In each case, the servicer is permitted to reclaim from the mortgages trustee GIC account the corresponding amounts previously credited. In these circumstances, the usual arrears procedures described in "**– Arrears and default procedures**" below will be taken.

Recent changes

From time to time, the seller reviews and updates its policies and procedures in relation to the servicing of the loans. Some of these changes are market-driven, for example in connection with the introduction of UK mortgage regulation under the FSMA on 31 October 2004. See “**Risk factors – Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts**” above and “**Risk factors – If a significant number of borrowers attempt to set off claims for damages based on contravention of an FSA rule against the amount owing by the borrower under a loan, there could be a material decrease in receipts to the issuing entity from the mortgages trust**” above.

Other changes are driven by the seller reviewing its procedures and amending them to reflect current trading conditions. Over the last three years the only material change has been for the seller to introduce a new type of mortgage product, the flexible loan, offering the features described in “**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Flexible loans**” above. However, flexible loans have since been withdrawn and are not currently offered by the seller.

Arrears and default procedures

The servicer regularly provides the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries with written details of loans that are in arrears. A loan is identified as being **in arrears** where an amount equal to or greater than a full month's contractual payment is past its due date. In general, the servicer attempts to collect all payments due under or in connection with the loans, having regard to the circumstances of the borrower in each case. Mortgage collection is conducted through payment collection departments located in Leeds and Romford. The servicer will work constructively with the borrower to agree a course of action. Collections and recovery interventions will be commensurate with the rate of deterioration and the borrower's willingness to address the arrears as well as risk of default. Only as a last resort where all reasonable efforts have been applied in reaching an agreement with the borrower over the method of repaying the arrears is legal action considered. The servicer uses an automated collections system to collect and/or negotiate with the borrower through letter/telephone contact.

The servicer's system tracks arrears and advances and calculates when an amount is in arrears. When arrears are first reported and are equal to or greater than £50 overdue (based on due date), the borrower is contacted and asked for payment of the arrears. An automated process exists in which the borrower is contacted through a series of letters and/or phone contacts with specific manual intervention at a certain stage commensurate with risk. Where manual intervention is required, the servicer's personnel will decide on the next appropriate course of action. Where no contact has been made or no agreement has been reached, this could result in telephone contact via a dialer and/or the use of an external agent in an attempt to reach a solution with the borrower. The servicer's employees responsible for settling arrears are trained in all collection and negotiation techniques.

Where considered appropriate, the servicer may vary the terms of the loan, in order to assist the borrower in financial difficulties with the primary aim being to rehabilitate the borrower and recover the situation. Such variations include:

- extensions to the term of the loan;
- amending the repayment terms of a loan from repayment to interest-only; and
- transferring the loan to a mortgage product with a lower interest rate.

Also, where considered appropriate, the servicer may enter into arrangements with the borrower regarding the arrears, including:

- arrangements to make each monthly payment as it falls due plus an additional amount to pay the arrears over a period of time;
- arrangements to make each monthly payment as it falls due;
- arrangements to pay only a portion of each monthly payment as it falls due; and

- a deferment for an agreed period of time of all payments, including interest and principal or parts of any of them.

Any arrangements may be varied from time to time at the discretion of the servicer, the primary aim being, again, to rehabilitate the borrower and recover the situation.

For residential loans, legal proceedings do not usually commence until the arrears become at least four months overdue for high risk loans (loans of above 60 per cent. LTV) and six months overdue for lower risk loans (loans below or equal to 60 per cent. LTV). However, the servicer's employees have discretion to commence earlier having due regard to the case history, reasonable attempts to find a solution, risk and type of lending. For very low risk loans, legal action may be delayed where appropriate to allow more time for recovery.

Once legal proceedings have commenced, the servicer or the servicer's solicitor may send further letters to the borrower encouraging the borrower to enter into discussions to pay the arrears and may still enter into an arrangement with a borrower at any time prior to a court hearing. If a court order is made for payment and the borrower subsequently defaults in making the payment, then the servicer may take action as it considers appropriate, including entering into a further arrangement with the borrower. If the servicer applies to the court for an order for possession, the court has discretion as to whether it will grant the order.

After possession, the servicer may take action as it considers appropriate, including to:

- secure, maintain or protect the property and put it into a suitable condition for sale;
- create (other than in Scotland) any estate or interest on the property, including a leasehold; and
- dispose of the property (in whole or in part) or of any interest in the property, by auction, private sale or otherwise, for a price it considers is the best price reasonably obtainable.

The servicer has discretion as to the timing of any of these actions, including whether to postpone the action for any period of time. The servicer may also carry out works on the property as it considers appropriate to maintain the market value of the property.

The servicer has discretion to deviate from these procedures. In particular, the servicer may deviate from these procedures where a borrower suffers from a mental or physical infirmity, is deceased or where the borrower is otherwise prevented from making payment due to causes beyond the borrower's control. This is the case for both sole and joint borrowers.

It should also be noted that the lender's ability to exercise its power of sale in respect of the property is dependent upon mandatory legal restrictions as to notice requirements. In addition, there may be factors outside the control of the lender, such as whether the borrower contests the sale and the market conditions at the time of sale, that may affect the length of time between the decision of the lender to exercise its power of sale and final completion of the sale.

It should also be noted that, in relation to Scottish mortgages, the Mortgage Rights (Scotland) Act 2001 confers upon the court a discretion (upon application by the borrower or other specified persons) to suspend the exercise of the lender's statutory enforcement remedies for such period and to such extent as the court considers reasonable, having regard, among other factors, to the nature of the default, the applicant's ability to remedy it and the availability of alternative accommodation. See "**Material legal aspects of the loans – Scottish loans**" below.

The net proceeds of sale of the property are applied against the sums owed by the borrower to the extent necessary to discharge the mortgage including any accumulated fees, expenses of the servicer and interest. Where these proceeds are insufficient to cover all amounts owing under the mortgage, a claim is made under any MIG policy, where arranged. Where the funds arising from application of these default procedures are insufficient to pay all amounts owing in respect of a loan, the funds are applied first in paying interest and costs and second in paying principal. The servicer may then institute recovery proceedings against the borrower. If after the sale of the property and redemption of the mortgage there are remaining funds, those funds will be distributed by the acting solicitor to the next entitled parties.

These arrears and security enforcement procedures may change over time as a result of a change in the servicer's business practices or legislative and regulatory changes.

The applicable prospectus supplement will contain a table summarising loans in arrears and repossession experience for loans previously serviced by Halifax and since the reorganisation date by Bank of Scotland in respect of Halifax brand loans, including the loans that were contained in the portfolio (including loans which had previously formed part of the portfolio) and loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant closing date, as at the cut-off date. Halifax previously serviced and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has serviced all of the loans originated under the Halifax brand.

The servicing agreement

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the servicing agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the servicing agreement.

Introduction

On the initial closing date, Halifax was appointed by the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the seller under the servicing agreement to be their agent to service the loans and their related security and the Funding 1 security trustee consented to the appointment. On the programme date, Funding 2 became a party to the servicing agreement and appointed Halifax to be its agent to service the loans and their related security and the Funding 2 security trustee consented to the appointment. Bank of Scotland has been the servicer since the reorganisation date and must comply with any proper directions and instructions that the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the seller, the Funding 1 security trustee or the Funding 2 security trustee may from time to time give to it in accordance with the provisions of the servicing agreement. The servicer is required to administer the loans in the following manner:

- in accordance with the servicing agreement; and
- as if the loans and mortgages had not been sold to the mortgages trustee but remained with the seller, and in accordance with the seller's procedures and administration and enforcement policies as they apply to those loans from time to time.

The servicer's actions in servicing the loans in accordance with its procedures are binding on the mortgages trustee. The servicer may, in some circumstances, delegate or sub-contract some or all of its responsibilities and obligations under the servicing agreement. However, the servicer remains liable at all times for servicing the loans and for the acts or omissions of any delegate or sub-contractor.

Powers

Subject to the guidelines for servicing set forth in the preceding section, the servicer has the power, among other things:

- to exercise the rights, powers and discretions of the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 in relation to the loans and their related security and to perform their duties in relation to the loans and their related security; and
- to do or cause to be done any and all other things which it reasonably considers necessary or convenient or incidental to the administration of the loans and their related security or the exercise of such rights, powers and discretions.

Undertakings by the servicer

The servicer has undertaken, among other things, the following:

1. To maintain approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents, and licences required in order to perform its obligations under the servicing agreement.
2. To determine and set the mortgages trustee variable base rate and any variable margin applicable in relation to any tracker rate loan in relation to the loans comprising the trust property, except in the limited circumstances described in this paragraph 2, when the mortgages trustee will be entitled to do so. It will not at any time, without the prior consent of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2, set or maintain:
 - (i) the mortgages trustee variable base rate at a rate which is higher than (although it may be lower than or equal to) the then prevailing seller's variable base rate which applies to loans beneficially owned by the seller outside the portfolio;

- (ii) a margin in respect of any tracker rate loan which, where the offer conditions for that loan provide that the margin shall be the same as the margin applicable to all other loans having the same offer conditions in relation to interest rate setting, is higher or lower than the margin then applying to those loans beneficially owned by the seller outside the portfolio; and
- (iii) a margin in respect of any other tracker rate loan which is higher than the margin which would then be set in accordance with the seller's policy from time to time in relation to that loan.

In particular, the servicer shall determine on each calculation date following a debit to the Funding 1 general reserve fund ledger and/or the Funding 2 general reserve fund ledger and continuing until the debit balance is eliminated having regard to:

- (A) the revenue which Funding 1 and Funding 2 would respectively expect to receive during the next succeeding Funding 1 interest period and the next succeeding interest period respectively;
- (B) the mortgages trustee variable base rate, any variable margins applicable in relation to any tracker rate loans and the variable mortgage rates in respect of the loans which the servicer proposes to set under the servicing agreement; and
- (C) the other resources available to Funding 1 and Funding 2 including (in the case of Funding 2) the Funding 2 general reserve fund, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) and the Funding 2 swap agreement,

whether:

- (1) Funding 1 would receive an amount of revenue during the relevant Funding 1 interest period which is less than the amount which is the aggregate of (1) the amount of interest which will be payable by Funding 1 in order to fund (whether by payment to a swap counterparty by a Funding 1 issuing entity or otherwise) the amount of interest payable in respect of the AAA term advances under the Funding 1 intercompany loans on the Funding 1 interest payment date falling at the end of that Funding 1 interest period and (2) all other amounts payable by Funding 1 at or before the end of that Funding 1 interest period which rank equally with or in priority to interest due on the AAA term advances under Funding 1 intercompany loans; and
- (2) Funding 2 would receive an amount of revenue during the relevant interest period which is less than the amount which is the aggregate of (1) the amount of interest which will be payable by Funding 2 in respect of the AAA loan tranches on the Funding 2 interest payment date falling at the end of that interest period and (2) all other amounts payable by Funding 2 at the end of that interest period, which rank equally with or in priority to interest due in respect of the AAA loan tranches.

If the servicer determines that there would be a shortfall in the foregoing amounts, it will give written notice to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, within one London business day of such determination, of the amount of the shortfall for each of Funding 1 and Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee variable base rate and/or any variable margins applicable in relation to any tracker rate loans which would, in the servicer's opinion, need to be set in order for no shortfalls to arise, having regard to the date(s) on which the change to the mortgages trustee variable base rate and any variable margins would take effect and at all times acting in accordance with the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender as regards the competing interests of borrowers with mortgages trustee variable base rate loans and borrowers with tracker rate loans. If the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee notify the servicer that, having regard to the obligations of Funding 1 and/or Funding 2, the mortgages trustee variable base rate and/or any variable margins should be increased, the servicer will take all steps which are necessary to increase the mortgages trustee variable base rate

and/or any variable margins, including publishing any notice which is required in accordance with the mortgage terms.

The mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee may terminate the authority of the servicer to determine and set the mortgages trustee variable base rate and any variable margins on the occurrence of a **servicer termination event** as defined under “– **Removal or resignation of the servicer**” below, in which case the mortgages trustee will set the mortgages trustee variable base rate and any variable margins itself in accordance with this paragraph 2 above.

1. To notify borrowers when required of any change in interest rates.
2. To keep records and accounts on behalf of the mortgages trustee in relation to the loans and their related security.
3. To keep the customer files and title deeds in safe custody and maintain records necessary to enforce each mortgage.
4. To provide the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 (and their respective auditors), the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee and any other person nominated by Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 with access to the title deeds and other records relating to the administration of the loans and mortgages.
5. To make available to beneficial owners of the notes, who have provided the beneficial ownership certification as described in the servicing agreement, on a monthly basis a report containing information about the loans in the mortgages trust.
6. To assist the cash manager in the preparation of a quarterly report.
7. To take all reasonable steps, in accordance with the usual procedures undertaken by a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender, to recover all sums due to the mortgages trustee, including instituting proceedings and enforcing any relevant loan or mortgage.
8. To enforce any loan which is in default in accordance with its enforcement procedures or, if these are inapplicable, with the usual procedures undertaken by a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender on behalf of the mortgages trustee.

The requirement for any action to be taken according to the standards of a **reasonable, prudent mortgage lender** is as defined in the Glossary. For the avoidance of doubt, any action taken by the servicer to set variable base rates and any variable margins applicable in relation to any tracker rate loans which are lower than that of the competitors of the seller will be deemed to be in accordance with the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender.

Compensation of the servicer

The servicer receives a fee for servicing the loans. The mortgages trustee will pay to the servicer a servicing fee of 0.05 per cent. per annum (inclusive of VAT) on the aggregate amount of the trust property as at the immediately preceding calculation date. The rate is subject to adjustment if the applicable rate of VAT changes. The fee is payable in arrear on each distribution date only to the extent that the mortgages trustee has sufficient funds to pay it. Any unpaid balance will be carried forward until the next distribution date and, if not paid earlier, will be payable on the later of (i) the latest occurring final repayment date of the Funding 1 intercompany loans or on their earlier repayment in full by Funding 1 and (ii) the latest occurring final repayment date of any loan tranche advanced under the master intercompany loan agreement or on the earlier repayment in full by Funding 2 of all loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement.

Removal or resignation of the servicer

The mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee may, upon written notice to the servicer, terminate the servicer's rights and obligations immediately if, among other things, any of the following events (each a **servicer termination event**) occurs:

- the servicer defaults in the payment of any amount due and fails to remedy that default for a period of five London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the default and receipt of written notice from the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee requiring the default to be remedied;
- the servicer fails to comply with any of its other covenants or obligations under the servicing agreement which (i) in the opinion of the Funding 1 security trustee is materially prejudicial to Funding 1, the Funding 1 issuing entities and any Funding 1 noteholders and/or (ii) in the opinion of the Funding 2 security trustee is materially prejudicial to Funding 2, the issuing entity, any new Funding 2 issuing entities, any noteholders and the holders of any notes issued by any new Funding 2 issuing entity and (in each case) does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after becoming aware of the failure; or
- an insolvency event occurs in relation to the servicer.

Subject to the fulfilment of a number of conditions (including the appointment of a substitute servicer), the servicer may voluntarily resign by giving not less than 12 months' notice to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the seller. The substitute servicer is required to have experience of administering mortgages in the United Kingdom and to enter into a servicing agreement with the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the seller, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee substantially on the same terms as the relevant provisions of the servicing agreement. It is a further condition precedent to the resignation of the servicer that the current ratings of the Funding 1 notes and the notes are not reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the resignation, unless the relevant classes of Funding 1 noteholders and the noteholders otherwise agree by an extraordinary resolution.

If the appointment of the servicer is terminated, the servicer must deliver the title deeds and customer files relating to the loans to, or at the direction of, the mortgages trustee. The servicing agreement will terminate when neither Funding 1 nor Funding 2 has any interest in the trust property.

No provision has been made in the servicing agreement or otherwise for any costs and expenses associated with the transfer of servicing to a substitute servicer, and such costs and expenses will be borne by the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 as beneficiaries of the mortgages trust. The servicing fee payable to a substitute servicer will be agreed with that substitute servicer prior to its appointment.

Right of delegation by the servicer

The servicer may sub-contract or delegate the performance of its duties under the servicing agreement, provided that it meets particular conditions, including that:

- Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee consent to the proposed sub-contracting or delegation;
- notification has been given to each of the rating agencies;
- where the arrangements involve the custody or control of any customer files and/or title deeds the sub-contractor or delegate will provide a written acknowledgement that those customer files and/or title deeds will be held to the order of the mortgages trustee (as trustee for the beneficiaries);
- where the arrangements involve the receipt by the sub-contractor or delegate of monies belonging to the beneficiaries which are paid into the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and/or the Funding 2 GIC account, the sub-contractor or delegate will execute a declaration that any such monies are held on trust for the beneficiaries and will be paid forthwith into the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and/or the Funding 2 GIC account in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
- the sub-contractor or delegate has executed a written waiver of any security interest arising in connection with the delegated services; and

- the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee have no liability for any costs, charges or expenses in relation to the proposed sub-contracting or delegation.

The consent of Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee referred to here (among other conditions) will not be required in respect of any delegation to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of Scotland or HBOS or Lloyds TSB from time to time or to persons such as receivers, lawyers or other relevant professionals.

If the servicer sub-contracts or delegates the performance of its duties, it will nevertheless remain responsible for the performance of those duties to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee.

Liability of the servicer

The servicer will indemnify the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries against all losses, liabilities, claims, expenses or damages incurred as a result of negligence or wilful default by the servicer in carrying out its functions under the servicing agreement or any other transaction document or as a result of a breach of the terms of the servicing agreement. If the servicer does breach the terms of the servicing agreement and thereby causes loss to the beneficiaries, then the seller share of the trust property will be reduced by an amount equal to the loss.

Servicer compliance

The servicer will be required pursuant to the servicing agreement to deliver to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee as required under Regulation AB an officer's certificate stating that:

- a review of the activities of the servicer during the preceding year and of its performance under the servicing agreement has been made under the supervision of that officer; and
- to the best of that officer's knowledge, based on the review, the servicer has fulfilled all its obligations under the servicing agreement or, if there has been a failure in the fulfilment of any obligation, specifying such failure known to that officer and the nature and status thereof.

Any other servicer that meets the criteria in Item 1108(a)(2) of Regulation AB will be similarly required to deliver such an officer's certificate.

The officer's certificate will be accompanied by a report on an assessment of compliance with the minimum servicing criteria established in Item 1122(d) of Regulation AB, which include specific criteria relating to general servicing considerations, cash collection and administration, investor remittances and reporting and mortgage administration. Such report will indicate that such servicing criteria were used to test compliance and will set out any material instances of non-compliance.

The servicer will also deliver with its report on assessment of compliance an attestation report from a firm of independent public accountants, prepared in accordance with the attestation engagement standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, on the assessment of compliance with such servicing criteria. This attestation report will contain the accounting firm's opinion as to whether the related servicing criteria assessment was fairly stated in all material respects or a statement that the firm cannot express such an opinion.

Governing law

The servicing agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the servicing agreement is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law, provided that any terms of the servicing agreement particular to Scots law will be construed in accordance with the laws of Scotland.

Sale of the loans and their related security

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the mortgage sale agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the mortgage sale agreement.

Introduction

Loans and their related security have been and will continue to be sold to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. The mortgage sale agreement has six primary functions:

- it provides for the sale of the loans and their related security and the transfer of the beneficial interest therein;
- it sets out the circumstances under which new loans can be sold to the mortgages trustee;
- it provides for the legal assignment or assignation (as appropriate) of the loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee;
- it sets out the representations and warranties given by the seller;
- it provides for the repurchase of mortgage accounts and related security which have loans (1) which (in limited circumstances) are subject to a product switch, (2) which are subject to a further advance or (3) which cause the seller to be in breach of any of its representations and warranties in respect of the loans; and
- it provides for drawings in respect of home cash reserve products, retention loans and flexible loans included in the trust property.

Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates

Under the mortgage sale agreement dated the initial closing date, entered into between the seller, the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee and Funding 1, the seller transferred by way of an equitable assignment to the mortgages trustee the initial loans, together with their related security and since the initial closing date additional loans have been transferred to the mortgages trustee. On the programme date, Funding 2 and the Funding 2 security trustee became parties to the mortgage sale agreement.

The mortgage sale agreement provides that the seller may sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, which may have the effect of increasing or maintaining the overall size of the trust property. The new loans may include loans with characteristics that are not currently being offered to borrowers or that have not yet been developed. New loans and their related security can only be sold if certain conditions, as described in this section, are met.

The mortgages trustee will hold the new loans and their related security on trust for the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed. Full legal assignment or assignation (as appropriate) of the loans will be deferred until a later date, as described under “– **Legal assignment of the loans to the mortgages trustee**” below. Changes may be required to the mortgage sale agreement if new types of loans are sold to the mortgages trustee. See “**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”, “**Security for Funding 2's obligations**” and “**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**”.

On the date of each relevant sale, the consideration paid to the seller will consist of:

- payment by Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 to the seller by telegraphic transfer of the proceeds of any new term advance under a new Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement and/or new loan tranche advanced to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement and/or intercompany loans made by new issuing entities to Funding 1 or Funding 2;
- a covenant by Funding 1 and Funding 2 to pay, at a later date, deferred consideration to the seller; and/or

- the promise by the mortgages trustee to hold the trust property on trust for the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 (in each case, as to their respective share) in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed.

Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller (as beneficiaries of the mortgages trust) will not be entitled to retain any fees received by the mortgages trustee, which (except in relation to fees payable to the mortgages trustee for the work undertaken by it as trustee of the trusts created by the mortgages trust deed), upon receipt and identification by the servicer, the mortgages trustee will return to the seller.

The sale of new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee will in all cases be subject to conditions precedent, including the following conditions (which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee where it has received written confirmation from the rating agencies that such variation or waiver will not cause the ratings of the outstanding Funding 1 notes and/or of the outstanding notes to be reduced, withdrawn or qualified), being satisfied on the relevant sale date (**sale date**):

- no event of default under the transaction documents shall have occurred which is continuing as at the relevant sale date;
- both (a) the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger) shall not have a debit balance as at the most recent Funding 2 interest payment date after applying all Funding 2 available revenue receipts on that Funding 2 interest payment date (for a description of the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger, see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below) and (b) no analogous event in respect of Funding 1 has occurred;
- the mortgages trustee is not aware that the purchase of the new loans on the relevant sale date would adversely affect the then current ratings by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch of any Funding 1 notes and/or any of the notes;
- as at the relevant sale date the seller has not received any notice that the short-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the seller are not rated at least P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by Standard and Poor's and F1 by Fitch at the time of, and immediately following, the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee;
- as at the relevant sale date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than three times the monthly payment then due, is less than five per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the mortgages trust unless the rating agencies have confirmed that the then current ratings of the notes and of any Funding 1 notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified;
- except where Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 pay amounts to the seller in consideration of new loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance (excluding arrears of interest) of new loans transferred in any 3-month period must not exceed 15 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans (excluding arrears of interest) in the mortgages trust as at the beginning of that 3-month period;
- the sale of new loans on the relevant sale date does not result in the product of the weighted average foreclosure frequency (**WAFF**) and the weighted average loss severity (**WALS**) for the loans comprised in the portfolio after such purchase calculated on such sale date (in the same way as for the loans comprised in the portfolio as at the most recent closing date (or as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time)) exceeding the product of the WAFF and WALS for the loans comprised in the portfolio calculated on the most recent closing date (or on another date as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time), plus 0.25 per cent.;
- the sale of new loans on the relevant sale date does not result in the Fitch portfolio tests after such sale (calculated by applying each Fitch portfolio test to the portfolio on such sale date), exceeding the most recently agreed Fitch portfolio test value for each such Fitch portfolio test;

- the yield of the loans in the mortgages trust together with the yield of the new loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date is at least 0.50 per cent. greater than the weighted average of sterling-LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits as at the previous Funding 2 interest payment date and sterling-LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits as at the previous Funding 1 interest payment date, after taking into account the average yield on the loans which are variable rate loans, tracker rate loans and fixed rate loans and the margins on the Funding 1 swap(s) and the Funding 2 swap(s), in each case as at the relevant sale date;
- the sale of new loans on the relevant sale date does not result in the loan-to-value ratio of the loans and the new loans, after application of the LTV test on the relevant sale date, exceeding the loan-to-value ratio (based on the LTV test), as determined in relation to the loans comprised in the trust property on the most recent previous closing date, plus 0.25 per cent.;
- the sale of new loans on the relevant sale date does not result in the loans (other than fixed rate loans) which, after taking into account the Funding 1 swap(s) and the Funding 2 swap(s), will yield less than sterling-LIBOR plus 0.50 per cent. as at the relevant sale date and have more than 2 years remaining on their incentive period accounting for more than 15 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans comprised in the trust property;
- the sale of the new loans on the relevant sale date does not result in the fixed rate loans which have more than 1 year remaining on their incentive period accounting for more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans comprised in the trust property;
- no sale of new loans may occur if, as at the relevant sale date, (a) the step-up date in respect of any Funding 1 note issued after 1 January 2003 and still outstanding has been reached and such Funding 1 note has not been redeemed in full. For the avoidance of doubt, this prohibition on the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee shall remain in effect only for so long as any such Funding 1 note remains outstanding and, upon its redemption, the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee may be resumed in accordance with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement or (b) the step-up date in respect of any note issued after the programme date and still outstanding has been reached and such note has not been redeemed in full. For the avoidance of doubt, this prohibition on the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee shall remain in effect only for so long as any such note remains outstanding and, upon its redemption, the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee may be resumed in accordance with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement;
- as at the sale date, (a) the adjusted Funding 1 general reserve fund level is equal to or greater than the Funding 1 general reserve fund threshold and (b) the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level is equal to or greater than the Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold;
- if the sale of loans would include the sale of new types of loan products (such as buy-to-let loans) to the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee have received written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that such new types of loan products may be sold to the mortgages trustee and that such sale of new types of loan products would not have an adverse effect on the then current ratings of the Funding 1 notes and the notes;
- Funding 1 and/or Funding 2, as the case may be, have entered into appropriate hedging arrangements to hedge against the interest rates payable in respect of such loans and the floating rate of interest payable under the Funding 1 intercompany loans and the master intercompany loan, respectively; and
- no trigger event has occurred on or before the relevant sale date.

On the relevant sale date, the representations and warranties in respect of new loans and their related security (described below in “– **Representations and warranties**” below) will also be given by the seller.

In the mortgage sale agreement, the seller undertakes, in respect of each series and class of notes issued by the issuing entity and each issuing entity subordinated loan advanced to the issuing entity and the corresponding rated loan tranches and subordinated loan tranches made available to Funding 2 under the

master intercompany loan, to use reasonable efforts to offer to sell to the mortgages trustee, and the mortgages trustee undertakes to use reasonable efforts to acquire from the seller and hold in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed, until the earlier of the latest occurring step-up date for any Funding 1 issuing entity notes or, as applicable, any series and class of notes (or such later date as may be notified by Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 to the seller) and the occurrence of a trigger event, sufficient new loans and their related security so that the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust during the period from (and including) the relevant closing date to (but excluding) the interest payment date specified in the most recent prospectus supplement is not less than the amount specified in the most recent prospectus supplement. However, the seller is not obliged to sell to the mortgages trustee, and the mortgages trustee is not obliged to acquire, new loans and their related security if, in the opinion of the seller, that sale would adversely affect the business of the seller. If Funding 2 enters into a new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreement or borrows a new loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement or if Funding 1 enters into a new Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement, then the period during which the seller covenants to use reasonable efforts to maintain the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust at a specified level prior to a trigger event may be extended.

Legal assignment of the loans to the mortgages trustee

The English loans in the portfolio were sold, and any new English loans will be sold, to the mortgages trustee by way of equitable assignment. The Scottish loans in the portfolio were sold, and any new Scottish loans will be sold, to the mortgages trustee by way of declarations of trust under which the beneficial interest in such Scottish loans has been or will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. In relation to Scottish loans, references in this document to the sale of loans are to be read as references to the making of such declarations of trust. This means that legal title to both English loans and Scottish loans and their related security will remain with the seller until legal assignments or assignments (as appropriate) are delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee (and, in the case of Scottish loans, registered or recorded in the relevant property register) and notice of such assignments or assignments (as appropriate) is given by the seller to the borrowers. Legal assignment or assignment (as appropriate) of the loans and their related security (including, where appropriate, their registration or recording in the relevant property register) to the mortgages trustee will be deferred and will only take place in the limited circumstances described below. See “**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on the notes**” above.

Legal assignment or assignment (as appropriate) of the loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee will be completed on the 20th London business day after the earliest to occur of any of, amongst other things:

- in respect of Funding 1, the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice in relation to any Funding 1 intercompany loan or a note acceleration notice in relation to any of the Funding 1 notes;
- in respect of Funding 2, the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or a note acceleration notice in relation to any of the notes;
- the seller being required to perfect the mortgages trustee's legal title to the mortgages, by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a regulatory authority to which the seller is subject or any organisation whose members comprise, but are not necessarily limited to, mortgage lenders with whose instructions it is customary for the seller to comply;
- it being rendered necessary by law to take actions to perfect legal title to the mortgages;
- the security under the Funding 1 deed of charge and/or the Funding 2 deed of charge or any material part of that security being in jeopardy and the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee respectively deciding to take action to reduce materially that jeopardy;
- unless otherwise agreed by the rating agencies, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, the termination of the seller's role as servicer under the servicing agreement;

- the seller requesting perfection by serving notice in writing on the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee;
- the date on which the seller ceases to be assigned a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated unguaranteed debt obligation rating by Moody's of at least Baa3, by Standard & Poor's of at least BBB- or by Fitch of at least BBB-;
- the occurrence of an insolvency event in relation to the seller; or
- the latest of the last repayment dates under the Funding 1 intercompany loan agreements, the master intercompany loan agreement and any other new intercompany loans where such loan has not been discharged in full.

Pending completion of the transfer, the right of the mortgages trustee to exercise the powers of the legal owner of the mortgages will be secured by an irrevocable power of attorney granted by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee.

To the extent not held at the relevant land registry electronically, the title deeds and customer files relating to the loans are currently held by or to the order of the seller or by solicitors, licensed conveyancers or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancers acting for the seller in connection with the creation of the loans and their related security. The seller has undertaken that all the title deeds and customer files relating to the loans which are at any time in its possession or under its control or held to its order will be held to the order of the mortgages trustee.

Representations and warranties

Neither the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, any previous Funding 1 issuing entity nor the issuing entity has made or has caused to be made on its behalf any enquiries, searches or investigations in respect of the loans and their related security. Instead, each is relying entirely on the representations and warranties by the seller contained in the mortgage sale agreement. The representations and warranties in relation to each loan are made on the relevant sale date that the loan (together with its related security) is sold to the mortgages trustee. The parties to the mortgage sale agreement may, with the prior written consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee (which consent may (subject as provided below) be given if the rating agencies confirm in writing that the ratings of the notes as at that time will not be withdrawn, qualified or reduced as a result), amend the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement. The material representations and warranties are as follows:

- each loan was originated by the seller in pounds sterling and is denominated in pounds sterling (or was originated and is denominated in euro if the euro has been adopted as the lawful currency of the United Kingdom);
- each loan in the portfolio was made no earlier than 1 February 1996 and no later than the date specified in the most recent prospectus supplement;
- the final maturity date of each loan is no later than (a) June 2040 or (b) such later date specified in the most recent prospectus supplement;
- no loan has or will have an outstanding principal balance of more than £500,000;
- prior to the making of each advance under a loan, (a) the lending criteria and all preconditions to the making of any loan were satisfied in all material respects subject only to exceptions made on a case by case basis as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender and (b) the requirements of the relevant MIG policy were met, so far as applicable to that loan;
- other than with respect to monthly payments, no borrower is or has, since the date of the relevant mortgage, been in material breach of any obligation owed in respect of the relevant loan or under the related security and accordingly no steps have been taken by the seller to enforce any related security;

- the total amount of arrears of interest or principal, together with any fees, commissions and premiums payable at the same time as that of an interest payment or principal repayment on any loan is not on the relevant sale date in respect of any loan, nor has been during the 12 months immediately preceding the relevant sale date, more than the amount of the monthly payment then due;
- all of the borrowers are individuals and were aged 18 years or older at the date of execution of the mortgage;
- no loan has been made to a borrower who is an employee of the seller;
- at least two monthly payments have been made in respect of each loan;
- the whole of the outstanding principal balance on each loan and any arrears of interest and all accrued interest is secured by a mortgage;
- each mortgage constitutes a valid and subsisting first charge by way of legal mortgage or (in Scotland) standard security over the relevant property, and subject only in certain appropriate cases to applications for registrations at the Land Registry or Registers of Scotland which where required have been made and are pending and (in relation to such cases) the seller is not aware of any notice or any other matter that would prevent such registration;
- all of the properties are in England, Wales or Scotland;
- not more than 12 months (or a longer period (including in the case of an intra-group remortgage) as may be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender) prior to the grant of each mortgage, the seller received a valuation report on the relevant property (or another form of report concerning the valuation of the relevant property as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender), the contents of which were such as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender;
- the benefit of all valuation reports, any other valuation report referred to in this section (if any) and certificates of title which were provided to the seller not more than two years prior to the date of the mortgage sale agreement can be validly assigned to the mortgages trustee without obtaining the consent of the relevant valuer, solicitor, licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer;
- prior to the taking of each mortgage (other than a remortgage), the seller (a) instructed its solicitor, licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer to carry out an investigation of title to the relevant property and to undertake other searches, investigations, enquiries and other actions on behalf of the seller in accordance with the instructions which the seller issued to the relevant solicitor, licensed conveyancer or qualified conveyancer as are set out in the case of English loans in the CML's Lenders' Handbook for England & Wales (or, for mortgages taken before this handbook was adopted in 1999, the seller's Mortgage Practice Notes) and, in the case of Scottish loans, the CML's Lenders' Handbook for Scotland (or, for Scottish mortgages taken before this handbook was adopted in 2000, the seller's Mortgage Practice Notes) or other comparable or successor instructions and/or guidelines as may for the time being be in place, subject only to those variations as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender and (b) received a certificate of title from such solicitor, licensed conveyancer or qualified conveyancer relating to such property, the contents of which would have been acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender at that time;
- insurance cover for each property is available under either a policy arranged by the borrower or a Halifax policy or a seller-introduced insurance policy or a policy arranged by the relevant landlord or the properties in possession cover;
- where applicable, the MIG policies are in full force and effect in relation to the portfolio and all premiums have been paid;

- the seller has good title to, and is the absolute unencumbered legal and beneficial owner of, all property, interests, rights and benefits agreed to be sold and/or assigned by the seller to the mortgages trustee under the mortgage sale agreement;
- each loan and its related security is valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and is non-cancellable:
 - (i) except in relation to any term in any loan or in its related security, in each case which is not binding by virtue of the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time or (as the case may be) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time; and
 - (ii) except in relation to any flexible loan drawing, delayed cashback, home cash reserve drawing and any other further advance, in each case which is not enforceable by virtue of the CCA as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time;
- to the best of the seller's knowledge, none of the terms in any loan or in its related security is not binding by virtue of its being unfair within the meaning of the UTCCR. In this warranty and the previous warranty, reference to any legislation shall be construed as a reference to that legislation as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time;
- the seller has, since the making of each loan, kept or procured the keeping of full and proper accounts, books and records showing clearly all transactions, payments, receipts, proceedings and notices relating to such loan; and
- there are no authorisations, permissions, approvals, licences or consents required as appropriate for the seller to enter into or to perform the obligations under the mortgage sale agreement or to make the mortgage sale agreement legal, valid, binding and enforceable.

If new types of loans are to be sold to the mortgages trustee, then the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement will be modified as required to accommodate these new types of loans. Your prior consent to the requisite amendments will not be obtained.

Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account

Under the mortgage sale agreement, if a loan does not materially comply on the sale date with the representations and warranties made under the mortgage sale agreement:

- the seller is required to remedy the breach within 20 London business days of the seller becoming aware of the breach; or
- if the breach is not remedied within the 20 London business day period then, the mortgages trustee will require the seller to purchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to their outstanding principal balances, together with any arrears of interest and accrued and unpaid interest and expenses as at the date of repurchase.

The seller is also required to repurchase the loan or loans under any mortgage account and their related security if a court or other competent authority or any ombudsman makes any determination in respect of that loan and its related security that:

- any term which relates to the recovery of interest under the standard documentation applicable to that loan and its related security is unfair; or
- the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to HVR 1 or HVR 2 (and not that of the seller's successors or assigns or those deriving title from them) and such rate is lower than the rate set by the seller's successors or assigns or those deriving title from them; or
- the variable margin above the Bank of England repo rate under any tracker rate loan must be set by the seller (rather than its successors or assigns or those deriving title from them); or

- the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to an interest rate other than that set or purported to be set by either the servicer or the mortgages trustee as a result of the seller having more than one variable mortgage rate.

In the event that more than 500 loans originated by the seller (including those loans in the portfolio) are subject to the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme and provided that the mortgages trustee has given the seller not less than 20 London business days' notice in writing (or such shorter period of notice as may be agreed between the mortgages trustee and the seller) the seller will be required to repurchase the relevant loans in the portfolio which are subject to the Homeowners Mortgage Support Scheme (and their related security and any other loan secured or intended to be secured by that related security or any part of it) in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage sale agreement.

If the seller fails to pay the consideration due for the repurchase (or otherwise fails to complete the repurchase), then the seller share of the trust property shall be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to that consideration.

Drawings under flexible loans and retention loans

The seller is solely responsible for funding all future drawings in respect of any flexible loans and retention loans included in the trust property. The amount of the seller share of the trust property will increase by the amount of the drawing.

Further advances

If, at its discretion, the seller makes or causes the servicer to send an offer of a further advance under a loan to a borrower, then the seller will be required to repurchase the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account (save for any loan in arrears, where no repurchase will be required) at a price equal to the outstanding principal balance of those loans, together with accrued and unpaid interest and expenses to the date of purchase.

Product switches

If on any distribution date, the seller is in breach of the conditions precedent to the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee listed in “– **Sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the sale dates**” above, then from (and including) that date to (but excluding) the date when those conditions precedent have been satisfied, the seller will be required to repurchase any loans and their related security that are subject to product switches (save for any loan in arrears, where no repurchase will be required). The seller will be required to repurchase the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to the outstanding principal balance of those loans, together with any accrued and unpaid interest and expenses to the date of purchase.

A loan will be subject to a “**product switch**” if the borrower and the seller agree on, or the servicer sends an offer of, a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the relevant borrower's loan other than:

- (a) any variation agreed with a borrower to control or manage arrears on the loan;
- (b) any variation in the maturity date of the loan unless, while any Funding 1 intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond June 2040 and/or while any loan tranche under the master intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond the date specified in the most recent prospectus supplement;
- (c) any variation imposed by statute;
- (d) any variation of the rate of interest payable in respect of the loan where that rate is offered to the borrowers of more than 10 per cent. by outstanding principal amount of loans in the portfolio in any 3-month period; or
- (e) any variation in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the loan is charged.

Reasonable, prudent mortgage lender

Reference in the documents to the seller and/or the servicer acting to the standard of a **reasonable, prudent mortgage lender** mean the seller and/or the servicer, as applicable, acting in accordance with the standards of a reasonably prudent prime residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales and Scotland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital.

Governing law

The mortgage sale agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the mortgage sale agreement, other than certain aspects of it relating to Scottish loans and their related security which are governed by Scots law, is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

The mortgages trust

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the mortgages trust deed. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the mortgages trust deed.

General legal structure

The mortgages trust was formed under English law with the mortgages trustee as trustee for the benefit of the seller and Funding 1 as beneficiaries. The mortgages trust was formed for the previous financings of the Funding 1 issuing entities, for the financings of the issuing entity described in this prospectus and for the future financings of any new Funding 1 issuing entities or new Funding 2 issuing entities. On the programme date, the seller assigned a portion of its beneficial interest in the mortgages trust to Funding 2 for a purchase price of £100. New Funding beneficiaries may become beneficiaries of the mortgages trust from time to time, subject to confirmation having been received from each of the rating agencies that its then rating of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result thereof (see "**Risk Factors – Holdings may establish another company which may become an additional beneficiary under the mortgages trust**").

This section describes the material terms of the mortgages trust, including how money is distributed from the mortgages trust to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller. If new Funding 2 issuing entities are established and/or new Funding beneficiaries become beneficiaries of the mortgages trust and/or new types of loans are added to the mortgages trust, then the terms of the mortgages trust may be amended. Such amendments may affect the timing of payments on the notes. Your prior consent will not be sought in relation to any such proposed amendments to the mortgages trust deed, provided (among other things) that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the notes will not be adversely affected by such amendments. There can be no assurance that the effect of any such amendments will not ultimately adversely affect your interests. See "**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**", "**Security for Funding 2's obligations**" and "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**".

Under the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee has agreed to hold all of the trust property on trust absolutely for Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller. The **trust property** is:

- the sum of £100 settled by SFM Offshore Limited on trust on the date of the mortgages trust deed;
- the portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller;
- any new loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller;
- any increase in the outstanding principal balance of a loan due to capitalised interest, capitalised expenses or capitalised arrears or a borrower taking payment holidays or making underpayments under a loan or a borrower making a drawing under any flexible loan, any retention loan, any delayed cashback or a home cash reserve;
- any interest and principal paid by borrowers on their loans prior to distribution under the mortgages trust deed;
- any other amounts received under the loans and related security (excluding third party amounts);
- rights under the insurance policies that are assigned to the mortgages trustee or which the mortgages trustee has the benefit of;
- amounts on deposit (and interest earned on those amounts) in the mortgages trustee GIC account; and
- any other property representing the above,

less:

- any actual losses in relation to the loans and any actual reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described in paragraph (1) in “– **Funding 2 share of trust property**” below; and
- distributions of revenue receipts and principal receipts made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust.

Funding 2 is not entitled to particular loans and their related security separately from Funding 1 and/or the seller. Instead each of the beneficiaries has an undivided interest in all of the loans and their related security forming part of the trust property. The beneficial interest of Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller represent *pro rata* interests in the trust property.

The accompanying prospectus supplement will set out the approximate Funding 1 share of the trust property, Funding 2 share of the trust property and seller share of the trust property as at the relevant closing date.

Fluctuation of shares in the trust property

The Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property will fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including:

- the allocation of principal receipts on the loans to Funding 1, Funding 2 and/or the seller;
- losses arising on the loans;
- if new loans and their related security are sold to the mortgages trustee;
- if Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 acquires part of the seller's or the other's share of the trust property (see further under “– **Acquisition by Funding 2 of an increased interest in trust property**”);
- if a borrower makes underpayments or takes payment holidays under a loan;
- if a borrower makes a drawing under a flexible loan, a retention loan, a delayed cashback or a home cash reserve; and
- if the seller acquires part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the Funding 2 share of the trust property as described in “– **Acquisition by seller of an interest relating to capitalised interest**” below and “– **Payment by the seller and/or Funding 1 of the amount outstanding under a loan tranche**” below.

Neither the Funding 1 share of the trust property nor the Funding 2 share of the trust property may be reduced below zero. The seller will not be entitled to receive principal receipts which would reduce the seller share of the trust property to an amount less than the minimum seller share (as defined below), unless and until both the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property have been reduced to zero or following the occurrence of an asset trigger event.

As of the programme date, and following its acquisition from the seller of a portion of the beneficial interest of the seller in the mortgages trust, the size of the Funding 2 share of the trust property was £100. Subsequently, Funding 2 used the proceeds of loan tranches advanced to it by the issuing entity (less any amount utilised to fund the Funding 2 general reserve fund) to make payment to the seller of the purchase price in respect of any new mortgage portfolio assigned to the mortgages trustee, to increase the Funding 2 share of the trust property in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed and/or to refinance an existing loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement.

The Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property are recalculated by the cash manager on each calculation date.

A **calculation date** is the first day (or, if not a London business day, the next succeeding London business day) of each month (each being a **normal calculation date**) or the date on which Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 acquires a further interest in the trust property (otherwise than due to capitalised interest) and/or the mortgages trustee acquires new loans from the seller or the date on which the mortgages trust is terminated.

The recalculation is based on the total outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio as at (1) the immediately preceding calendar month end or (2) the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, whichever occurs later (as adjusted from time to time). The period from (and including) one calculation date to (but excluding) the next calculation date is known as a **calculation period**.

The reason for the recalculation is to determine the new Funding 1 share percentage, Funding 2 share percentage and seller share percentage of the trust property. The Funding 1 share percentage, the Funding 2 share percentage and the seller share percentage of the trust property determines the entitlement of Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller to interest (including capitalised interest) and principal receipts from the loans in the portfolio and also the allocation of losses arising on the loans. The method for determining those new percentage shares is set out in the next three sections.

Two London business days after each calculation date (the **distribution date**) the mortgages trustee distributes principal and revenue receipts to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller, as described below. In relation to each distribution date, the **relevant share calculation date** means the calculation date at the start of the most recently completed calculation period.

Funding 2 share of trust property

On each calculation date (also referred to in this section as the **relevant calculation date**) or such time as the mortgages trust terminates, the interest of Funding 2 in the trust property is recalculated to take effect from the distribution date immediately succeeding the next following calculation date in accordance with the following formulae:

- The share of Funding 2 in the trust property (the **Funding 2 share**) will be an amount equal to:

$$A - B - C + D + E + F$$

- The percentage share of Funding 2 in the trust property (the **Funding 2 share percentage**) will be an amount equal to:

$$\frac{A - B - C + D + E + F}{G} \times 100$$

in the latter case, expressed as a percentage and rounded upwards to five decimal places, where:

- A = the amount of the share of Funding 2 in the trust property calculated on the immediately preceding calculation date;
- B = the amount of any principal receipts on the loans to be distributed to Funding 2 on the distribution date immediately following the relevant calculation date (as described under “– Allocation and distribution of principal receipts prior to the occurrence of a trigger event”, “– Allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event but prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event” and “– Allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of an asset trigger event” below);
- C = the amount of losses sustained on the loans in the period from (and including) the immediately preceding calculation date to (but excluding) the relevant calculation date and the amount of any reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described in paragraph (1) below, in each case allocated to Funding 2 in the calculation period ending on (but excluding) the relevant calculation date;
- D = the amount of any consideration to be paid by Funding 2 to the seller with respect to any new loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant calculation date;
- E = the amount of any consideration to be paid by Funding 2 to the seller and/or Funding 1 in relation to the acquisition by Funding 2 from the seller and/or Funding 1 on the relevant calculation date of an interest in the trust property;

- F = the amount equal to any capitalised interest accruing on a loan due to borrowers taking payment holidays and which has been allocated to Funding 2 from (and including) the immediately preceding calculation date, less the amount to be paid by the seller on the relevant distribution date to acquire an interest in trust property as described in “– **Acquisition by seller of an interest relating to capitalised interest**” below; and
- G = the aggregate outstanding principal balance of all the loans in the portfolio as at the relevant calculation date after making the distributions, allocations and additions referred to in “B”, “C”, “D”, “E” and “F” and after taking account of:
- any distribution of principal receipts to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller;
 - the amount of any losses allocated to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller;
 - the amount of any increase in the loan balances due to capitalisation of insurance premiums due by borrowers or borrowers taking payment holidays;
 - the adjustments referred to in paragraphs (1) to (4) below (or, if the seller share of the trust property is zero, the adjustments referred to in paragraph (1) only); and
 - the amount of any other additions or subtractions to the trust property.

If any of the following events occurs during a calculation period, then the aggregate total outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio will be reduced or deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation of “G” on the calculation date at the end of that calculation period:

- (1) any borrower exercises a right of set-off so that the amount of principal and interest owing under a loan is reduced, but no corresponding payment is received by the mortgages trustee. In this event, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that set-off; and/or
- (2) a loan or its related security is (i) in breach of the representations and warranties contained in the mortgage sale agreement, (ii) the subject of a further advance or (iii) in limited circumstances, the subject of a product switch or other obligation of the seller to repurchase, and, in each case, the seller fails to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security to the extent required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. In this event, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio will be deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation in “G” by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account (together with arrears of interest and accrued and unpaid interest); and/or
- (3) the seller would be required by the mortgages trustee to repurchase a loan and its related security as required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, but the loan is not capable of being repurchased. In this event, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio will be deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation in “G” by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account (together with arrears of interest and accrued and unpaid interest); and/or
- (4) the seller materially breaches any other material warranty under the mortgage sale agreement and/or (for so long as the seller is the servicer) the servicing agreement, which will also be grounds for terminating the appointment of the servicer. In this event, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the resulting loss incurred by the beneficiaries.

The reductions or deemed reductions set out in paragraphs (1) to (4) above will be made on the relevant calculation date first to the seller share (including the minimum seller share) of the trust property and, thereafter (in respect of paragraph (1) only), will be made *pro rata* to the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property.

Any sums that are subsequently recovered by the mortgages trustee in connection with a reduction or deemed reduction of the trust property under paragraphs (1) to (4) above, will constitute a revenue receipt under the relevant loan. Such revenue receipt will belong to Funding 1 and Funding 2 (but only if and to the extent that the related reductions were applied against the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property respectively) and, thereafter, will belong to the seller.

Funding 1 share of trust property

The share of Funding 1 in the trust property (the **Funding 1 share**) and Funding 1's percentage share of the trust property (the **Funding 1 share percentage**) is calculated in a similar manner to that set out above for the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share percentage.

Seller share of trust property

On each calculation date or such time as the mortgages trust terminates, the interest of the seller in the trust property is recalculated to take effect from the distribution date immediately succeeding the next following calculation date as follows:

- The share of the seller in the trust property (the **seller share**) will be an amount equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balance of all the loans in the portfolio as at that calculation date (adjusted as provided in “– **Funding 2 share of trust property**” above) minus the sum of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property (each as calculated on that calculation date).
- The percentage share of the seller in the trust property (the **seller share percentage**) is an amount equal to 100 per cent. minus the sum of the Funding 1 share percentage and the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property (each as calculated on that calculation date).

Minimum seller share

The seller share of the trust property includes an amount known as the **minimum seller share**. The amount of the minimum seller share will fluctuate depending on changes to the characteristics of the loans in the portfolio. The seller will not be entitled to receive principal receipts which would reduce the seller share of the trust property to an amount less than the minimum seller share unless and until both the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property is in an amount equal to zero or an asset trigger event has occurred. The minimum seller share will be the amount determined on each calculation date (after any sale of loans to the mortgages trustee on that calculation date) in accordance with the following formula:

$$X + Y + Z$$

where:

X = the higher of:

- (a) 7.5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the portfolio;
- or
- (b) 10.54 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the portfolio or such lower amount as confirmed by S&P and Moody's not to have an adverse effect on the then current ratings of the notes; or
- (c) such amount as determined in accordance with the methodology agreed between Bank of Scotland and Fitch from time to time;

Y = the product: (p* q)* r

where:

p = 8 per cent.;

q = the sum of (a) the **flexible draw capacity**, being an amount equal to the excess of (1) the maximum amount that borrowers may draw under flexible loans included in the trust property (whether or not drawn) over (2) the aggregate principal balance of

flexible loans in the trust property on the relevant calculation date, (b) the **retention draw capacity**, being an amount equal to the excess of (1) the maximum amount that borrowers may draw under retention loans included in the trust property (whether or not drawn) over (2) the aggregate principal balance of retention loans in the trust property on the relevant calculation date, (c) the **home cash reserve draw capacity**, being an amount equal to the excess of (1) the maximum amount that borrowers may draw under loans with a home cash reserve included in the trust property (whether drawn or not drawn) over (2) the aggregate principal balance of loans with a home cash reserve in the trust property on the relevant calculation date and (d) the **delayed cashback draw capacity**, being an amount equal to the excess of (1) the maximum amount that borrowers may draw under loans with a delayed cashback included in the trust property (whether drawn or not drawn) over (2) the aggregate principal balance of loans with a delayed cashback in the trust property on the relevant calculation date; and

r = 3;

and

Z = the aggregate sum of reductions deemed made (if any) in accordance with paragraph (2), (3) and (4) as described in “– **Funding 2 share of trust property**” above.

The purpose of “X” is to mitigate the risks relating to certain set-off risks relating to the loans. The amount of “X” may be reduced from time to time at the request of the seller, Funding 1 or Funding 2 (acting reasonably) provided that the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee have received written confirmation from the rating agencies that there will be no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the Funding 1 notes and the notes as a result thereof. In the event that the seller ceases to be assigned a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated, unguaranteed debt obligation rating by Moody's of at least Baa3, by S&P of at least BBB- or by Fitch of at least BBB-, the amount of “X” will be recalculated by the seller to such amount as the rating agencies may require in order that there is no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the notes of the Funding 1 issuing entities and the Funding 2 security trustee has received written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that there would be no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the notes of the issuing entity.

The purpose of the calculation in “Y” is to mitigate the risk of the seller failing to fund a drawing under a flexible loan.

The purpose of the calculation in “Z” is to mitigate the risk of the seller materially breaching any material warranty under the mortgage sale agreement and/or the servicing agreement and failing to repurchase certain loans and their related security to the extent required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

Cash management of trust property – revenue receipts

Under the cash management agreement, the cash manager is responsible for distributing revenue receipts on behalf of the mortgages trustee on each distribution date in accordance with the priority described in the following section. For further information on the role of the cash manager, see “**Cash management for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2**” below.

Mortgages trust calculation of revenue receipts

Mortgages trust available revenue receipts is calculated by the cash manager on each calculation date and is an amount equal to:

- revenue receipts on the loans (but excluding principal receipts);
- plus interest payable to the mortgages trustee on the mortgages trustee GIC account;
- less amounts due to third parties (also known as **third party amounts**), including:

- (1) amounts under a direct debit which are repaid to the bank making the payment if that bank is unable to recoup that amount itself from its customer's account;
- (2) payments by borrowers of any fees and other charges which are due to the seller; or
- (3) recoveries in respect of amounts deducted from loans as described in paragraphs (1) to (4) in “– **Funding 2 share of trust property**” above, which will belong to and be paid to Funding 1, Funding 2 and/or the seller as described therein, which amounts may be paid daily from monies on deposit in the mortgages trustee GIC account.

On each distribution date, the cash manager will apply mortgages trust available revenue receipts in the following priority:

- (A) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due:
 - to the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the mortgages trust deed; and
 - to third parties from the mortgages trustee in respect of the mortgages trust, but only if:
 - (1) payment is not due as a result of a breach by the mortgages trustee of the documents to which it is a party; and/or
 - (2) payment has not already been provided for elsewhere;
- (B) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, or to become due from the mortgages trustee to during the following calculation period, to:
 - the servicer under the provisions of the servicing agreement;
 - the account bank under the provisions of the bank account agreement; and
 - the mortgages trustee corporate services provider under the provisions of the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement;
- (C) to allocate and pay in no order of priority between them but in proportion to the respective amounts due:
 - to Funding 1 an amount equal to the amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts by the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date; and
 - to Funding 2 an amount equal to the amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts by the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date;
- (D) to allocate and pay to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 (as applicable), an amount equal to any loss amount (as defined below) suffered or incurred by it or them (as applicable); and
- (E) to allocate and pay to the seller an amount (if positive) equal to the amount of the mortgages trust available revenue receipts less the amount of such mortgages trust available revenue receipts applied and/or allocated under (A) to (D) above.

For the purposes of item (D) above, **loss amount** means the amount of any costs, expenses, losses or other claims suffered or incurred by, as applicable, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 in connection with any recovery of interest on the loans to which the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 or Funding 2 was not entitled or could not enforce as a result of any determination by any court or other competent authority or any ombudsman in respect of any loan and its related security that:

- any term which relates to the recovery of interest under the standard documentation applicable to that loan and its related security is unfair; or

- the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to the Halifax variable base rate (and not that of the seller's successors or assigns or those deriving title from them); or
- the variable margin above the Bank of England repo rate under any tracker rate loan must be set by the seller; or
- the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to an interest rate other than that set or purported to be set by either the servicer or the mortgages trustee as a result of the seller having more than one variable mortgage rate.

Amounts due to the mortgages trustee, the servicer, the cash manager, the account bank and the mortgages trustee corporate services provider include value added tax (**VAT**), if any, payable. At the date of this prospectus, VAT is calculated at the rate of 15.0 per cent. of the amount to be paid however, the UK Government intends to increase this standard rate of VAT to 17.5 per cent on 1 January 2010. Payment of VAT will not reduce the amounts ultimately available to pay interest on the notes.

Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2

Under the cash management agreement, the cash manager is also responsible for distributing principal receipts to Funding 2 on behalf of the mortgages trustee on each distribution date in accordance with the priority described in the next two following sections. To understand how the cash manager distributes principal receipts to Funding 2 on the loans on each distribution date you need to understand the definitions set out below.

On each calculation date, the cash manager will, in respect of Funding 2, ascertain whether the distribution date is within a cash accumulation period (as defined below) relating to a bullet loan tranche or a scheduled amortisation instalment (each a **cash accumulation advance**) and will ascertain the cash accumulation requirement (as defined below) and repayment requirement (as defined below) for Funding 2.

The cash accumulation period (as defined below) will be calculated separately for each bullet loan tranche and scheduled amortisation instalment.

The applicable loan tranche supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement (if applicable) will set out whether each loan tranche is a bullet loan tranche, a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, a pass-through loan tranche, a subordinated loan tranche or a start-up loan tranche and, in relation to **cash accumulation loan tranches** (which are the bullet loan tranches and the scheduled amortisation loan tranches), will set out the **scheduled repayment date** (being the Funding 2 interest payment date falling in the indicated month) and **relevant accumulation amount** (being the amount of funds to be accumulated over a cash accumulation period in order to repay a bullet loan tranche or a scheduled amortisation instalment on its scheduled repayment date whether or not actually repaid on that scheduled repayment date).

Definitions:

anticipated cash accumulation period means, on any normal calculation date, the anticipated number of months required by Funding 2 to accumulate sufficient principal receipts to pay the relevant accumulation amount in relation to the relevant cash accumulation advance, which will be equal to:

$$\frac{J+K-L}{M*(N*O)}$$

calculated in months and rounded up to the nearest whole number, where:

- J = the relevant accumulation amount;
- K = the aggregate principal amount outstanding on that normal calculation date of:
- each other bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation loan tranche that was not fully repaid on its scheduled repayment date;
 - each other bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation loan tranche, the scheduled repayment date of which falls on or before the scheduled repayment date of the relevant cash accumulation advance;

- each bullet term advance or scheduled amortisation term advance of Funding 1 that was not fully repaid on its scheduled repayment date; and
 - each other bullet term advance or scheduled amortisation term advance of Funding 1, the scheduled repayment date of which falls on or before the scheduled repayment date of the relevant cash accumulation advance;
- L = the aggregate on that normal calculation date of:
- the amount of any available cash already standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger at the start of that normal calculation date plus the aggregate amount of cash accumulation requirement paid to Funding 2 since the previous Funding 2 interest payment date; and
 - the amount of any available cash already standing to the credit of the Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger at the start of that normal calculation date plus the aggregate amount of Funding 1's cash accumulation requirement paid to Funding 1 since to the previous Funding 1 interest payment date;
- M = means the sum of each monthly CPR on the 12 most recent normal calculation dates divided by 12 or (in the case of a loan tranche corresponding to money market notes) any alternative CPR if specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement;
- N = 0.85; and
- O = the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans comprising the trust property on the previous normal calculation date.

cash accumulation period means the period beginning on the earlier of:

- the commencement of the anticipated cash accumulation period relating to the relevant accumulation amount; and
- unless otherwise specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, in respect of an original bullet loan tranche, six months prior to the scheduled repayment date of that original bullet loan tranche and, in respect of an original scheduled amortisation instalment, three months prior to the scheduled repayment date of that original scheduled amortisation instalment,

and ending when Funding 2 has fully repaid that original bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalment, as applicable.

cash accumulation requirement means, on a calculation date:

- the outstanding principal amounts in relation to each cash accumulation advance that is within a cash accumulation period;
- plus amounts due on the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date in items (A) and (B) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments under “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below;
- less the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger at the last Funding 2 interest payment date (which amount was not distributed on that Funding 2 interest payment date to the issuing entity or any new Funding 2 issuing entity having a cash accumulation requirement);
- less (without double counting) the amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger as at the close of business on the last Funding 2 interest payment date (which amount was not distributed on that Funding 2 interest payment date to the issuing entity or any new Funding 2 issuing entity);

- less (without double counting) the sum of each cash accumulation requirement amount paid to Funding 2 on a previous distribution date during the relevant interest period.

Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger means a ledger maintained by the cash manager for Funding 2, which records amounts accumulated by Funding 2 to pay relevant accumulation amounts.

monthly CPR means, on any normal calculation date, the total mortgages trustee principal receipts received by the mortgages trustee during the period of one month ending on that normal calculation date divided by the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans comprised in the trust property as at the immediately preceding normal calculation date.

rated loan tranche repayment requirement means the requirement pursuant to which, on a calculation date, the amount (if any) by which:

- the aggregate of all amounts that will be payable by Funding 2 on the next Funding 2 interest payment date as described in items (C) to (G) (inclusive) of the priority of payments under “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes**” on the basis:
 - that there would be no deferral of loan tranches pursuant to Rule (1) as set out in that section;
 - that where Rule (2) set out in that section applies, the amount so payable by Funding 2 in respect of loan tranches (other than bullet loan tranches and scheduled amortisation instalments) shall be treated as the lesser of (A) the amount due and payable in respect of those loan tranches and (B) the product of (a) the Funding 2 share percentage as at the start of the most recently ended calculation period (provided that if during the most recently ended calculation period loans and their related security are sold to the mortgages trustee or Funding 2 has acquired part of the seller share of the trust property and/or the Funding 1 share of the trust property, then the Funding 2 share percentage will be calculated for purposes of this paragraph as the weighted average of the Funding 2 share percentages as at the first day of such calculation period and as at the date immediately after such sale or acquisition), (b) the aggregate amount of principal receipts received by the mortgages trustee during the most recently ended calculation period and (c) the outstanding principal balance of the series A rated loan tranches (in the case of Rule (2)), divided by the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the master intercompany loan (excluding subordinated loan tranches and start-up loan tranches), each as at the most recent Funding 2 interest payment date;
 - that loan tranches will be treated as due and payable if they are already due and payable, or would become due and payable on or before the next Funding 2 interest payment date if all principal receipts were paid to Funding 2 on that calculation date; and
 - excluding amounts due and payable in respect of bullet loan tranches and scheduled amortisation instalments,

exceeds the sum of:

- the amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger as at the last Funding 2 interest payment date (which amount was not distributed on that Funding 2 interest payment date to the issuing entity or any new Funding 2 issuing entity); and
- the sum of each repayment requirement amount paid to Funding 2 on a previous distribution date during the relevant interest period.

repayment requirement means, on any calculation date, the amount (if any) equal to the sum of:

- (a) the rated loan tranche repayment requirement; and
- (b) the subordinated loan tranche repayment requirement.

scheduled amortisation instalment means that part of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche which is payable on each of the scheduled repayment dates.

subordinated loan tranche repayment requirement means the aggregate of all amounts that will be payable by Funding 2 on the next Funding 2 interest payment date as described in item (I) of the priority of payments under "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts - repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes**" on the basis that the subordinated loan tranches will not exceed the required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding.

trigger event means an asset trigger event and/or a non-asset trigger event.

An **asset trigger event** will occur when principal losses on loans in the portfolio (after application of Funding 1 available principal receipts or, as the case may be, Funding 2 available principal receipts to meet deficiencies in Funding 1 available revenue receipts or in Funding 2 available revenue receipts, respectively, or to fund the Funding 1 liquidity reserve fund or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, respectively) reach a level causing an amount to be debited to the principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of any Funding 1 issuing entity or to the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, unless such debit is made when: (a) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the term AA advances, the term A advances and the term BBB advances of the Funding 1 issuing entity is equal to zero or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches and the BB loan tranches is equal to zero; and (b) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of Funding 1 general reserve ledger and the Funding 1 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 1 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to eliminate the debit balance on the principal deficiency ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of the Funding 1 issuing entity and pay amounts ranking in priority to such item under the Funding 1 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of Funding 2 general reserve ledger and the Funding 2 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 2 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to pay the items in paragraphs (A) to (E) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made. For more information on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger, see "**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**".

A **non-asset trigger event** will occur, on a calculation date, if:

- (a) an insolvency event occurs in relation to the seller on or before that calculation date;
- (b) the seller's role as servicer under the servicing agreement is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 30 days; or
- (c) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the current seller share of the trust property is less than the minimum seller share and this has not been remedied by the relevant calculation date; or
- (d) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans comprising the trust property is less than the required loan balance amount specified in the most recent prospectus supplement or the amount as may be required to be maintained as a result of any new Funding 1 issuing entities providing new term advances to Funding 1 and/or the issuing entity advancing new loan tranches to Funding 2 which Funding 1 and/or Funding 2, as the case may be, uses to pay to the seller and/or Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, for an increase in its share of the trust property and/or to pay the seller for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee and this is not remedied by the relevant calculation date.

Changes may be made to the definitions of asset trigger event and non-asset trigger event. See “**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”, “**Security for Funding 2's obligations**” and “**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**”.

Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 1

The cash manager is also responsible for distributing principal receipts to Funding 1 on behalf of the mortgages trustee on each distribution date in accordance with the priority described in the following sections after determining (among other things) Funding 1's cash accumulation and repayment requirements, which will be calculated in a similar manner to that set out above for Funding 2.

Mortgages trust calculation of principal receipts

Mortgages trust available principal receipts are calculated by the cash manager on each calculation date and will be equal to the amount that is standing to the credit of the principal ledger on that calculation date. The repayment requirement and the cash accumulation requirement of Funding 1 and Funding 2 are calculated by the cash manager on each calculation date and the relevant amounts notified to the mortgages trustee (who will be entitled to rely on such notifications).

Allocation and distribution of principal receipts prior to the occurrence of a trigger event

On each distribution date, where no trigger event has occurred on or before the immediately preceding calculation date, the cash manager will apply mortgages trust available principal receipts as follows:

- (A) in no order or priority between them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due:
 - to Funding 1 an amount equal to the lesser of:
 - (1) an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the mortgages trust available principal receipts by the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date; and
 - (2) an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 1's cash accumulation requirement on that distribution date;
 - to Funding 2 an amount equal to the lesser of:
 - (3) an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the mortgages trust available principal receipts by the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date; and
 - (4) an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 2's cash accumulation requirement on that distribution date;
- (B) in no order or priority between them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to Funding 1 and Funding 2, to the extent not already paid pursuant to paragraph (A) above, up to the amounts set forth in sub-paragraphs (A)(2) and (A)(4), respectively;
- (C) in no order or priority between them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due:
 - to Funding 1 an amount equal to the lesser of:
 - (1) an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts by the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date; and
 - (2) an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 1 repayment requirement on that distribution date;
 - to Funding 2 an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (3) an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts by the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property as calculated on the relevant share calculation date; and
 - (4) an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 2's repayment requirement on that distribution date;
- (D) in no order or priority between them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to Funding 1 and Funding 2, to the extent not already paid pursuant to paragraph (C) above, up to the amounts set forth in sub-paragraphs (C)(2) and (C)(4), respectively;
- (E) the remainder of such receipts will be allocated and paid to the seller until the seller share of the trust property (as calculated on the relevant share calculation date) is equal to the minimum seller share.

Provided that in relation to paragraphs (A) through (D) above, the following rules will apply:

- (1) The amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts to be allocated and paid to:
 - (a) Funding 1 on a distribution date will be reduced by an amount equal to (i) the aggregate of Funding 1 available revenue receipts which are to be applied on the immediately succeeding Funding 1 interest payment date in reduction of deficiencies on the Funding 1 principal deficiency ledger less (ii) the amount by which any mortgages trust available principal receipts previously allocated to Funding 1 in the current interest period have been reduced in accordance with (1)(a)(i) above, provided that the aggregate of the mortgages trust available principal receipts previously allocated and paid to Funding 1 in the current interest period, the mortgages trust available principal receipts to be allocated and paid to Funding 1 on that distribution date (assuming for this purpose that such reduction will be made) and the Funding 1 available revenue receipts which will be applied on the immediately succeeding Funding 1 interest payment date in reduction of deficiencies on the principal deficiency ledger is at least equal to the aggregate of the Funding 1 cash accumulation requirement and the Funding 1 repayment requirement; and
 - (b) Funding 2 on a distribution date will be reduced by an amount equal to (i) the aggregate of Funding 2 available revenue receipts which are to be applied on the immediately succeeding Funding 2 interest payment date in reduction of deficiencies on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger less (ii) the amount by which any mortgages trust available principal receipts previously allocated to Funding 2 in the current interest period have been reduced in accordance with (1)(b)(i) above, provided that the aggregate of the mortgages trust available principal receipts previously allocated and paid to Funding 2 in the current interest period, the mortgages trust available principal receipts to be allocated and paid to Funding 2 on that distribution date (assuming for this purpose that such reduction will be made) and the Funding 2 available revenue receipts which will be applied on the immediately succeeding Funding 2 interest payment date in reduction of deficiencies on the principal deficiency ledger is at least equal to the aggregate of the Funding 2 cash accumulation requirement and the Funding 2 repayment requirement.
- (2) Neither Funding 1 nor Funding 2 will be entitled to receive in aggregate an amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts on a distribution date which is in excess of, respectively, the Funding 1 share of the trust property or the Funding 2 share of the trust property on the relevant distribution date.
- (3) On any calculation date prior to the occurrence of a trigger event, the mortgages trustee will make provision for any amount that would result in the seller share of the trust property being equal to or less than the minimum seller share and the seller will not receive that amount until such time as the seller share of the trust property is greater than the minimum seller share and provided that (i) the seller will not receive nor have allocated to it any such amount if a non-

asset trigger event occurs and is occurring and (ii) if an asset trigger event occurs and is occurring, the seller will have allocated to it and will be paid such amount but only to the extent permitted by the rules governing distribution of principal receipts after the occurrence of an asset trigger event.

Allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event but prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event

On each distribution date where a non-asset trigger event has occurred on or before the immediately preceding calculation date and an asset trigger event has not occurred on or before that calculation date, the cash manager will apply mortgages trust available principal receipts as follows:

- (A) *first*, all such receipts will be allocated and paid to Funding 1 and Funding 2 in no order of priority between them and *pro rata* according to the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property and the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property (in each case, as calculated on the relevant share calculation date) respectively until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property (in each case, as calculated on the relevant share calculation date) has been reduced to zero; and
- (B) *then*, the remainder, if any, of such receipts will be allocated and paid to the seller.

Following the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event, the notes will be subject to prepayment risk (that is, they may be repaid earlier than expected). See “**Risk factors – The occurrence of a non-asset trigger event may accelerate the repayment of certain notes and/or delay the repayment of other notes**” above.

Allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of an asset trigger event

On each distribution date where an asset trigger event has occurred on or before the immediately preceding calculation date, the cash manager will allocate and pay mortgages trust available principal receipts, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller according to the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property, the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property and the seller share percentage of the trust property (in each case, as calculated on the relevant share calculation date) respectively until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are zero (and, for the avoidance of doubt, such payments may reduce the seller share of the trust property to an amount less than the minimum seller share). When both the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are zero, the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts (if any) will be allocated to the seller.

Following the occurrence of an asset trigger event, certain series and classes of notes will be subject to prepayment risk and other series and classes of notes will be subject to extension risk (that is they may be repaid later than expected). See “**Risk factors – The occurrence of an asset trigger event may accelerate the repayment of certain notes and/or delay the repayment of other notes**” above.

Losses

All losses arising on the loans will be applied in reducing proportionately the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property. The Funding 1 share of the losses, the Funding 2 share of the losses and the seller share of the losses will be determined by multiplying the amount of losses during a calculation period by the Funding 1 share percentage, the Funding 2 share percentage and the seller share percentage (each as calculated on the relevant share calculation date), respectively, and such losses which will be allocated to Funding 1 and Funding 2 until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property are reduced to zero and the remainder will be allocated to the seller, on each calculation date, in each case prior to calculating the allocation of mortgages trust available principal receipts on that calculation date.

For a description of how losses on the loans that have been allocated to Funding 2 on any date will be allocated to the loan tranches of the master intercompany loan, see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below.

Any sums recovered from a borrower in respect of a loss which has been recorded on the losses ledger shall be held by the mortgages trustee for the benefit of the seller only.

Disposal of trust property

The trust property is held on trust for the benefit of Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller. Subject to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee is not entitled to dispose of the trust property or create any security interest over the trust property.

If an event of default occurs under the master intercompany loan agreement (a **master intercompany loan event of default**) and the Funding 2 security trustee, acting on the instructions of the issuing entity security trustee who in turn is acting on the instructions of the note trustee, determines to serve a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, then the Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled, among other things, to sell Funding 2's share of the trust property. For further information on the security granted by Funding 2 over its assets, see "**Security for Funding 2's obligations**" below.

Additions to trust property

The trust property may be increased from time to time by the sale of new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee. The mortgages trustee will hold the new loans and their related security on trust for Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller according to the terms of the mortgages trust deed. For further information on the sale of new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, see "**Sale of the loans and their related security**" above.

Acquisition by Funding 2 of an increased interest in trust property

If Funding 2 borrows a new loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche) under the master intercompany loan agreement or enters into a new Funding 2 intercompany loan, then it may apply the proceeds of that loan tranche or that Funding 2 intercompany loan to make a payment to the seller and/or Funding 1 so as to give rise to an increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property (and giving rise to a corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property and/or the Funding 1 share of the trust property). Funding 2 will be permitted to do this only if it meets a number of conditions (each of which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee where it (1) provides notification of such variation or waiver to Moody's and (2) receives written confirmation from S&P and Fitch that such variation or waiver will not cause its then current ratings of the notes then outstanding to be reduced, withdrawn or qualified), including:

- that, on the relevant calculation date, no master intercompany loan event of default and no note event of default have occurred that have not been remedied or waived;
- as at the most recent Funding 2 interest payment date, no deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger);
- the Funding 2 security trustee is not aware that the proposed increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property (or the corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property and/or the Funding 1 share of the trust property) would adversely affect the then current ratings by the rating agencies of any of the outstanding notes or any Funding 1 notes;
- as at the relevant calculation date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the trust property, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than three times the monthly payment then due, is less than five per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of all loans constituting the trust property unless the rating agencies have confirmed that the then current ratings of the notes and of any Funding 1 notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified;
- the Funding 2 general reserve fund has not been debited on or before the relevant date for the purposes of curing a principal deficiency in respect of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement in circumstances where the Funding 2 general reserve fund has not been replenished by a corresponding amount by the relevant date;

- where Funding 2 makes the offer to the seller, the seller has not received written notice that the short term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the seller are not rated at least P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by Standard & Poor's and F1 by Fitch at the time of, and immediately following, the payment to be made by Funding 2 on the relevant date;
- the product of the WAFF and WALs for the loans constituting the trust property calculated on the relevant date in the same way as for the initial portfolio (or as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time) does not exceed the product of the WAFF and WALs for the loans constituting the trust property calculated on the most recent previous closing date, plus 0.25 per cent;
- the Fitch portfolio tests after the relevant sale date (calculated by applying each Fitch portfolio test to the portfolio on such sale date), does not exceed the most recently agreed Fitch portfolio test value for each such Fitch portfolio test; and
- the loan-to-value ratio of loans in the portfolio, after application of the LTV test on the relevant date, does not exceed the loan-to-value ratio (based on the LTV test) of loans in the portfolio on the most recent previous closing date plus 0.25 per cent.

Acquisition by seller of an interest relating to capitalised interest

If a borrower takes a payment holiday under a loan (as permitted by the terms of the loan), then the outstanding principal balance of the loan will increase by the amount of interest that would have been paid on the relevant loan if not for such payment holiday (the **capitalised interest**).

The increase in the loan balance due to the capitalised interest will be allocated to the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the Funding 2 share of the trust property and the seller share of the trust property, based on their respective percentage shares in the trust property as calculated on the previous calculation date.

Prior to an insolvency event occurring in respect of the seller, on each distribution date, the seller will make a cash payment to Funding 1 and Funding 2 in an amount equal to Funding 1's share of the capitalised interest and Funding 2's share of the capitalised interest respectively in respect of those loans that are subject to payment holidays. Following such payment:

- the seller share of the trust property will increase by an amount equal to the amount paid to Funding 1 and Funding 2 in respect of Funding 1's share of the capitalised interest and Funding 2's share of the capitalised interest respectively, and the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the Funding 2 share of the trust property will decrease by a corresponding amount; and
- Funding 2 will apply the proceeds of the amount paid by the seller in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments and, after enforcement of the Funding 2 security, in accordance with the Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments.

If an insolvency event occurs in respect of the seller, then the seller may continue to make payments to Funding 1 and Funding 2 in an amount equal to Funding 1's share of the capitalised interest and Funding 2's share of the capitalised interest respectively in the same manner and for the same purpose described above, but it is not obliged to do so.

Payment by the seller and/or Funding 1 of the amount outstanding under a loan tranche

If the seller and/or Funding 1 offers to make a payment to Funding 2 of the amount outstanding under a loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche), then Funding 2 may accept that offer but only if:

- (except in the case of a AAA loan tranche) the Funding 2 security trustee has received written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that there would not be any withdrawal, qualification or downgrading of the then current ratings of the notes if Funding 2 accepted the offer;
- (except in the case of a subordinated loan tranche) Funding 2 would receive the payment on a Funding 2 interest payment date; and

- Funding 2 will apply the proceeds to repay the relevant loan tranche and the issuing entity will use the relevant payment to repay the corresponding series and class of notes or, as applicable, the relevant issuing entity subordinated loan).

The Funding 2 share of the trust property would decrease by an amount equal to the payment made by the seller and/or Funding 1, as the case may be, and the seller share of the trust property and/or the Funding 1 share of the trust property, as the case may be, would increase by a corresponding amount.

Compensation of mortgages trustee

The mortgages trustee will be paid a fee of £1,000 (inclusive of VAT) each year for the performance of its duties which will be paid annually on the distribution date following each anniversary of the mortgages trust deed having been entered into. The fee is subject to adjustment if the applicable rate of VAT changes.

Termination of mortgages trust

The mortgages trust will terminate on the later to occur of:

- the date on which all amounts due from Funding 1 and Funding 2 to their respective secured creditors have been paid in full; and
- any other date agreed in writing by Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller.

Retirement of mortgages trustee

The mortgages trustee is not entitled to retire or otherwise terminate its appointment. The seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 cannot replace the mortgages trustee.

Governing law

The mortgages trust deed and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the mortgages trust deed is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

The controlling beneficiary deed

Pursuant to the terms of the controlling beneficiary deed dated the programme date, as amended from time to time (the **controlling beneficiary deed**), Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the seller have agreed to, among other things, arrangements amongst them in respect of certain decisions (relating to authorisations, consents, waivers, instructions or other acts) to be made from time to time in respect of the transaction documents.

If there is a conflict of interest between Funding 1 and Funding 2 as beneficiaries (each a **Funding beneficiary**) and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee (each a **Funding security trustee**) in respect of directing the mortgages trustee or the exercising of any rights, powers, discretions or consents under the transaction documents then, pursuant to the terms of the controlling beneficiary deed, the Funding beneficiaries and/or the Funding security trustees agree to act in accordance with the controlling directions. The seller agrees that, where necessary, it shall provide directions to the mortgages trustee that are consistent with the controlling directions.

Controlling direction means:

- in respect of the Funding beneficiaries and/or the Funding security trustee, in all cases, the directions of the Funding beneficiary and/or the Funding security trustee representing one or more of the issuing entity(ies) (as applicable) with the highest ranking class of notes then outstanding, and if each Funding beneficiary and/or the Funding security trustee represents issuing entity(ies) (as applicable) with the same class as their highest ranking class of notes then outstanding, then the Funding beneficiary and/or the Funding security trustee representing one or more of the issuing entity(ies) (as applicable) with the greatest principal amount outstanding of the highest ranking class of notes.

For the purposes of the definition of controlling direction:

- a Funding beneficiary will be treated as “representing” an issuing entity(ies) in the circumstances where that Funding beneficiary is the debtor under the terms of an intercompany loan agreement or the master intercompany loan agreement, as the case may be, between that issuing entity and that Funding beneficiary;
- a Funding security trustee will be treated as “representing” an issuing entity(ies) in the circumstances where that Funding security trustee is the security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge or the Funding 2 deed of charge, as the case may be, between a Funding beneficiary, that Funding security trustee and that issuing entity(ies) which secures the obligations of that Funding beneficiary to that issuing entity(ies) under the terms of an intercompany loan agreement or the master intercompany loan agreement, as the case may be, between that issuing entity(ies) and that Funding beneficiary;
- all denominations of the principal amount outstanding of any class of notes will be calculated in sterling and where the principal amount outstanding of any such class of notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity or the issuing entity is not denominated in sterling it will be deemed to be an amount equal to the principal amount outstanding (denominated in sterling) of the corresponding term advance under the relevant intercompany loan agreement or loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement; and
- the highest ranking class of notes outstanding will mean:
 - (a) in the case of the issuing entity, the class A notes (for so long as there are class A notes outstanding), the class B notes (so long as there are no class A notes outstanding), the class M notes (so long as there are no class A notes or class B notes outstanding), the class C notes (so long as there are no class A notes, class B notes or class M notes outstanding) or the class D notes (so long as there are no class A notes, class B notes, class M notes or class C notes outstanding); and
 - (b) in the case of Funding 1 issuing entities, the class A notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity (for so long as there are class A notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity outstanding), the class B notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity (for so long as there are no class A notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity outstanding), the class M notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity (so long as there are no class A notes or class B notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity outstanding), the class C notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity (so long as there are no class A notes, class B notes or class M notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity outstanding) or the class D notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity (so long as there are no class A notes, class B notes, class M notes or class C notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity outstanding).

Governing law

The controlling beneficiary deed and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the controlling beneficiary deed is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

The master intercompany loan agreement

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the master intercompany loan agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the master intercompany loan agreement.

Changes may be required to the master intercompany loan agreement from time to time to accommodate notes to be issued by the issuing entity and/or issuing entity subordinated loans to be advanced to the issuing entity and/or loan tranches to be made available to Funding 2 using the proceeds thereof. See **“Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests”, “Security for Funding 2’s obligations” and “Security for the issuing entity’s obligations”**.

The facility

Pursuant to the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement, the issuing entity will lend to Funding 2 from time to time on the relevant closing date for each series and class of notes and/or the relevant advance date with respect of an issuing entity subordinated loan and/or issuing entity start-up loan, an aggregate amount in sterling equal to the proceeds of (a) the issuance of such notes on such closing date and/or (b) the issuing entity subordinated loan advanced to it on such advance date by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or a new issuing entity subordinated loan provider and/or (c) the issuing entity start-up loan advanced to it on such advance date by the issuing entity start-up loan provider or a new issuing entity start-up loan provider. Each such advance of funds corresponding to a particular series and class of notes will be a separate loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement (each, a **rated loan tranche**). Each advance of funds corresponding to an issuing entity subordinated loan will be a separate loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement (each, a **subordinated loan tranche**). Each advance of funds corresponding to an issuing entity start-up loan will be a separate loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement (each, a **start-up loan tranche**). The loan tranche supplement to the master intercompany loan agreement will contain the terms of each loan tranche. Funding 2 will use the proceeds of each rated or subordinated loan tranche to:

- pay the seller part of the consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of notes by the issuing entity and/or the advance of an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity, which will result in an increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property and a corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property;
- acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property (such payment to be made to Funding 1 and/or the seller, as the case may be, which will result in a corresponding decrease of the Funding 1 share of the trust property or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be, and a corresponding increase in the Funding 2 share of the trust property); and/or
- (in the case of rated loan tranches only) fund or replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any); and/or
- make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or a subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan and/or notes issued directly by it.

Ratings designations of the rated loan tranches

The ratings assigned to a rated loan tranche are collectively referred to as the **designated loan tranche ratings**. Ratings are not assigned by the rating agencies to the rated loan tranches. The designated loan tranche ratings of the AAA loan tranches reflect the ratings expected to be assigned to any class A notes by the rating agencies on the relevant closing date, except that money market notes will have different short-

term ratings. The designated loan tranche ratings of the AA loan tranches reflect the ratings expected to be assigned to any class B notes by the rating agencies on the relevant closing date. The designated loan tranche ratings of the A loan tranches reflect the ratings expected to be assigned to any class M notes by the rating agencies on the relevant closing date. The designated loan tranche ratings of the BBB loan tranches reflect the ratings expected to be assigned to any class C notes by the rating agencies on the relevant closing date. The designated loan tranche ratings of the BB loan tranches reflect the ratings expected to be assigned to any class D notes by the rating agencies on the relevant closing date. If, after any closing date, the rating agencies change the rating assigned to a series and class of notes, this will not affect the designated loan tranche ratings of the related loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement.

Issuance of loan tranches

The issuing entity may advance loan tranches to Funding 2 and issue corresponding series and classes of notes or enter into corresponding issuing entity subordinated loans and/or issuing entity start-up loans from time to time without obtaining the consent of existing noteholders. The issuing entity will not be obliged to advance loan tranches to Funding 2 unless on the relevant closing date certain conditions have been met, including:

- the related series and class of notes have been issued or, as applicable, the related issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, issuing entity start-up loan has been advanced and, in each case, the proceeds thereof have been received by or on behalf of the issuing entity;
- Funding 2 has delivered a certificate certifying that it is solvent;
- each of the applicable transaction documents has been duly executed by the relevant parties to it;
- one or more deeds of accession relating to the Funding 2 deed of charge have been executed by the parties to the Funding 2 deed of charge and any new parties to the Funding 2 deed of charge;
- one or more deeds of accession relating to the issuing entity deed of charge have been executed by the parties to the issuing entity deed of charge and any new parties to the issuing entity deed of charge; and
- each of the rating agencies has confirmed in writing to the issuing entity and/or issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee that there will not, as a result of the issuing entity issuing the corresponding series and class of notes and/or borrowing the corresponding issuing entity subordinated loan and/or issuing entity start-up loan, as the case may be, be any reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then current ratings of any notes then outstanding.

Representations and agreements

Funding 2 will make several representations to the issuing entity in the master intercompany loan agreement on each closing date, including representations that Funding 2 has the requisite corporate power and authority to enter into the transaction documents to which it is a party.

In addition, Funding 2 will agree that:

- it will not create or permit to subsist any encumbrance, or other security interest over any of its assets, unless arising by operation of law or pursuant to the transaction documents;
- it will not carry on any business or engage in any activity whatsoever which is not incidental to or necessary in connection with any of the activities in which the transaction documents provide or envisage that Funding 2 will engage;
- it will not have any subsidiaries, any subsidiary undertakings, both as defined in the Companies Act 1985 as amended, or any employees or premises;
- it will not transfer, sell, lend, part with or otherwise dispose of all or any of its assets, properties or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein other than as contemplated in the transaction documents;

- it will not pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders, other than in accordance with the Funding 2 deed of charge, and it will not issue any new shares;
- it will not incur any indebtedness in respect of any borrowed money or give any guarantee in respect of any indebtedness or of any obligation of any person whatsoever, other than indebtedness contemplated by the transaction documents; and
- it will not enter into any amalgamation, demerger, merger or reconstruction, nor acquire any assets or business nor make any investments, other than as contemplated in the transaction documents.

Payments of interest

Payment of interest and fees on each loan tranche will be made only from and to the extent of distributions by the mortgages trustee of amounts constituted from mortgages trust available revenue receipts to Funding 2 in respect of the Funding 2 share of the trust property. Such payments of interest and fees will be made on Funding 2 interest payment dates in the priorities set forth in “**Cashflows**” below.

The interest rates applicable to the loan tranches from time to time will be determined (other than, in each case, in respect of the first interest period) by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits or, for some loan tranches, such other sterling LIBOR rate as may be specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement plus or minus, in each case, a margin which may differ for each separate loan tranche. The accompanying prospectus supplement sets out details relating to the Funding 2 interest payment dates and payment of interest on the loan tranches related to each series and class of the notes issued.

In addition, prior to enforcement of the Funding 2 security, Funding 2 will agree to pay an additional fee to the issuing entity (the **senior fee**) on each Funding 2 interest payment date or otherwise when required. The senior fee on each Funding 2 interest payment date will be equal to the amount needed by the issuing entity to pay or provide for other amounts falling due, if any, to be paid to its creditors (other than amounts of interest and principal due on the notes and tax that can be met out of the issuing entity's profits). In addition, the fee shall include a sum (in an amount equal to 0.01 per cent. of the interest paid by Funding 2 to the issuing entity on the loan tranches on that Funding 2 interest payment date less an amount (if any) equal to any payment to be made by Funding 2 to the issuing entity on that Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the issuing entity's liability for corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain) to be retained by the issuing entity as profit. The fee will be paid by Funding 2 out of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts.

Repayment of principal on the rated loan tranches

Repayment of a rated loan tranche may be made by way of bullet repayment, scheduled amortisation instalments or on a pass-through basis. A rated loan tranche with a bullet repayment date is an advance that is scheduled to be repaid in full in one instalment on one Funding 2 interest payment date (a **bullet loan tranche**). A rated loan tranche with scheduled amortisation is an advance that is scheduled to be repaid in instalments (each a **scheduled amortisation instalment**) on more than one Funding 2 interest payment date (a **scheduled amortisation loan tranche**). A rated loan tranche with pass-through repayment is an advance that has no scheduled repayment date other than its final repayment date (a **pass-through loan tranche**). Rated loan tranches with pass-through repayment will be repaid on or after the Funding 2 interest payment date on which the rated loan tranches with the same series designation and a higher rating designation in respect of the series have been fully repaid.

Repayment of principal on the rated loan tranches will only be made from and to the extent of distributions by the mortgages trustee of amounts constituted from mortgages trust available principal receipts to Funding 2 in respect of the Funding 2 share of the trust property.

The applicable loan tranche supplement for each loan tranche and the accompanying prospectus supplement will set forth (i) the bullet repayment dates, (ii) the scheduled repayment dates or (iii) the Funding 2 interest payment date on which a pass-through loan tranche is expected to be paid, as applicable. Each such date will be the same as the equivalent dates for the related series and class of notes.

A rated loan tranche (or part thereof) will become due on the earlier to occur of:

- the date for repayment of a rated loan tranche as specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement and applicable prospectus supplement;
- the date upon which a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 2;
- the date upon which a trigger event occurs; and
- the step-up date, if any, in relation to the relevant rated loan tranche as specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement and applicable prospectus supplement,

in each case subject to the applicable Funding 2 priority of payments.

Repayment of principal on the subordinated loan tranches

Funding 2 will repay each subordinated loan tranche, but only (a) on any Funding 2 interest payment date, to the extent that the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the subordinated loans exceed the required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding and to the extent that it has Funding 2 available principal receipts after making higher ranking payments or (b) on any date, to the extent that it is being refinanced by another loan tranche (which may be another subordinated loan tranche). Principal due on the subordinated loan tranches is payable after principal is due on the rated loan tranches.

A subordinated loan tranche (or part thereof) will become due on the earlier to occur of:

- the date on which all notes have been redeemed in full;
- the date upon which a trigger event occurs; and
- the date upon which an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 2,

in each case subject to the applicable Funding 2 priority of payments.

Repayment of principal on the start-up loan tranches

Funding 2 will repay each start-up loan tranche, but only to the extent that it has Funding 2 available revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments. Principal due on the start-up loan tranches are payable in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments.

A start-up loan tranche (or part thereof) will become due on the earlier to occur of:

- the date on which all notes have been redeemed in full and all of the issuing entity subordinated loans have been repaid in full;
- the date upon which a trigger event occurs; and
- the date upon which an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 2,

in each case subject to the applicable Funding 2 priority of payments.

Deferral of principal

In each case, when a loan tranche becomes due, it shall continue to be due until it is fully repaid. If there are insufficient funds available to repay a loan tranche on a Funding 2 interest payment date upon which that loan tranche has become or remains due, then the shortfall will be repaid on subsequent Funding 2 interest payment dates from Funding 2 available principal receipts until that loan tranche is fully repaid. You should note that in certain other circumstances payments on the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches and the BB loan tranches will be deferred. See “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below.

Limited recourse

Funding 2 will only be obliged to pay amounts to the issuing entity in respect of any loan tranche to the extent that it has funds to do so after making payments ranking in priority to amounts due on such loan tranches (including amounts due on loan tranches of a more senior ranking).

If, prior to the latest final repayment date of a loan tranche outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement, there is a shortfall between the amount of interest and/or principal due on that loan tranche and the amount available to Funding 2 to make that payment, then that shortfall shall not be due and payable to the issuing entity until the time (if ever) when Funding 2 has enough money available to pay the shortfall on that loan tranche (after making any other payments due that rank higher in priority to that loan tranche).

If, following the latest final repayment date of loan tranche outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement there is a shortfall between the amount required to pay all outstanding interest and/or principal and/or other amounts outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement, then the shortfall all outstanding claims of the issuing entity and the Funding 2 security trustee against Funding 2 will be extinguished.

Master intercompany loan events of default

The master intercompany loan agreement will contain events of default (each a **master intercompany loan event of default**), which will include, among others, the following events:

- a default by Funding 2 for a period of three London business days in the payment of any amount payable under the master intercompany loan agreement (but subject to the limited recourse provisions described in this section);
- Funding 2 does not comply in any material respect with its obligations under any of the transaction documents (other than non-payment as set out in the preceding paragraph) and that non-compliance, if capable of remedy, is not remedied promptly and in any event within 20 London business days of Funding 2 becoming aware of its non-compliance or of receipt of written notice from the Funding 2 security trustee requiring Funding 2's non-compliance to be remedied; or
- an insolvency event occurs in relation to Funding 2 or it is, or becomes, unlawful for Funding 2 to perform its obligations under any of the transaction documents.

Investors should note that, as described in “– **Repayment of principal on the rated loan tranches**” and “– **Limited recourse**” above, it will not be a master intercompany loan event of default if default is made by Funding 2 in paying amounts due under the master intercompany loan agreement where Funding 2 does not have the money available to make the relevant payment or where the repayment tests are not satisfied. The ability of the issuing entity to repay each series and class of notes will depend, among other things, upon payments received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 under the corresponding loan tranches pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement. See “**Risk factors – Funding 2 is not obliged to make payments on the loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on the notes**” above.

If a master intercompany loan event of default occurs and is continuing under the master intercompany loan agreement, then the Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled to deliver a master intercompany loan acceleration notice to Funding 2 stating that a master intercompany loan event of default has occurred. Upon the service of such a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, the Funding 2 security trustee may direct that all loan tranches outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement become immediately due and payable and/or that all loan tranches outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement become due and payable on the demand of the Funding 2 security trustee.

Other Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements

Other Funding 2 issuing entities may be established by Funding 2 for the purpose of issuing notes to investors and using the proceeds thereof to make new Funding 2 intercompany loans to Funding 2. The issuance of notes by any such other Funding 2 issuing entity and the making of the related Funding 2 intercompany loan will only be permitted if certain conditions precedent are satisfied, including, among others, that the ratings of the notes issued by the issuing entity will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified at the time of the issuance of such notes by the new Funding 2 issuing entity. See “**Risk factors – If Funding 2 enters into new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements, such new Funding 2 intercompany loans and accompanying new Funding 2 notes may be repaid prior to the master intercompany loan and the**

notes” above and “**Risk factors – Other Funding 2 issuing entities may share in the same security granted by Funding 2 to the issuing entity, and this may ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on the notes**” above.

Funding 2's bank accounts

Funding 2 maintains two bank accounts in England in its name with Bank of Scotland plc, as the **account bank**. These are:

- the **Funding 2 GIC account**: the Funding 2 reserve funds are credited to this account and on each distribution date Funding 2's share of the mortgages trust available revenue receipts, any distribution of mortgages trust available principal receipts to Funding 2 under the mortgages trust and any balance remaining in the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger are initially deposited in this account. On each Funding 2 interest payment date, amounts required to meet Funding 2's obligations to its various creditors are transferred to the Funding 2 transaction account; and
- the **Funding 2 transaction account**: on each Funding 2 interest payment date, monies standing to the credit of the Funding 2 GIC account are transferred to the Funding 2 transaction account and applied by the cash manager in accordance with the relevant order for priority of payments. Amounts representing Funding 2's profits are retained in the Funding 2 transaction account.

These accounts may be required to be transferred to an alternative bank if the short-term, unguaranteed and unsecured ratings of the account bank fall below A-1 by Standard & Poor's, F1 by Fitch or P-1 by Moody's unless each rating agency confirms that its then current rating of the notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such ratings falling below these minimum ratings.

Governing law

The master intercompany loan agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the master intercompany loan agreement will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

Security for Funding 2's obligations

Funding 2 provided security for its obligations under the master intercompany loan agreement and the other transaction documents to which it is or will be a party by entering into the Funding 2 deed of charge with the Funding 2 secured creditors on the programme date. A summary of the material terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge is set out below. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the Funding 2 deed of charge.

The Funding 2 deed of charge has seven primary functions:

- it sets out certain covenants of Funding 2;
- it creates security interests in favour of the Funding 2 security trustee which the Funding 2 security trustee holds on trust for itself and each of the other Funding 2 secured creditors (including secured creditors that accede to the Funding 2 deed of charge in connection with future loan tranches or other Funding 2 intercompany loans);
- it sets out the order in which the cash manager applies money received by Funding 2 prior to enforcement of the security;
- it sets out the enforcement procedures relating to a default by Funding 2 on its covenants under the transaction documents to which it is a party (including provisions relating to the appointment of a receiver);
- it sets out the order in which the Funding 2 security trustee applies money received by Funding 2 after the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2;
- it sets out the appointment of the Funding 2 security trustee, its powers and responsibilities and the limitations on those responsibilities; and
- it sets out how new creditors of Funding 2 can accede to the terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge as new Funding 2 secured creditors.

Covenants of Funding 2

The Funding 2 deed of charge contains covenants made by Funding 2 in favour of the Funding 2 security trustee on trust for the benefit of itself and the other Funding 2 secured creditors including that it will comply with its other obligations under the transaction documents to which it is or will be a party.

Funding 2 security

Under the Funding 2 deed of charge, Funding 2 has created the following security interests in favour of the Funding 2 security trustee for itself and as Funding 2 security trustee on behalf of the other Funding 2 secured creditors (the **Funding 2 security**) in respect of its obligations under the master intercompany loan agreement and the other transaction documents to which it is or will be a party:

- an assignment by way of first fixed security or, to the extent not assignable, charge by way of a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) of the Funding 2 share of the trust property;
- an assignment by way of first fixed security or, to the extent not assignable, charge by way of a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) of all of its rights in the transaction documents to which Funding 2 is a party from time to time;
- a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of Funding 2's rights in respect of all amounts standing from time to time to the credit of the Funding 2 bank accounts, all interest paid or payable in relation to those amounts and all debts represented by those amounts;
- a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of Funding 2's rights in respect of all authorised investments made or purchased from time to time by or on behalf of Funding 2 (whether owned by it or held by any nominee on its behalf) using monies

standing to the credit of the Funding 2 accounts and all interest, monies and proceeds paid or payable in relation to those authorised investments;

- a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of its rights in respect of the benefit of all authorisations (statutory or otherwise) held in connection with its use of any other property charged by Funding 2 pursuant to the Funding 2 deed of charge and any compensation which may be payable to it in respect of those authorisations; and
- a first floating charge over all of the property, assets and undertaking of Funding 2 not otherwise secured by any fixed security interest detailed above (but extending over) all of Funding 2's property, assets and undertaking situated in Scotland or the rights to which are governed by Scots law all of which are charged by way of floating charge).

Nature of security – fixed charge

Whether a fixed security interest expressed to be created by the Funding 2 deed of charge will be upheld under English law as a fixed security interest rather than floating security will depend, among other things, on whether the Funding 2 security trustee has the requisite degree of control over Funding 2's ability to deal in the relevant assets and the proceeds thereof and, if so, whether such control is exercised by the Funding 2 security trustee in practice. However, it is likely that the Funding 2 security trustee does not exert sufficient control over the accounts of Funding 2 for the charges over those account to take effect as fixed charges. In addition, any assignment, charge or security granted over an asset which is expressed to be a fixed charge may be characterised as a floating charge if the proceeds thereof are paid into a bank account over which the Funding 2 security trustee is not deemed to have sufficient control. Such is likely to be the case in respect of the other security expressed above to be fixed security.

Scots law does not recognise any equivalent concept of fixed charges taking effect as floating charges, as described above in relation to English law.

Nature of security – floating charge

Unlike the fixed charges, the **floating charge** does not attach to specific assets but instead “floats” over a class of assets which may change from time to time, allowing Funding 2 to deal with those assets and to give third parties title to those assets free from any encumbrance in the event of sale, discharge or modification, provided those dealings and transfers of title are in the ordinary course of Funding 2's business. Any of Funding 2's assets acquired after the programme date (including assets acquired as a result of the disposition of any other asset of Funding 2), which are not subject to the fixed charges mentioned in this section (including all of Funding 2's Scottish assets) will be subject to the floating charge.

The existence of the floating charge will allow the Funding 2 security trustee to appoint an administrative receiver of Funding 2 as long as the capital markets exemption is available. The main advantage of the Funding 2 security trustee being able to appoint an administrative receiver is that a person entitled to appoint an administrative receiver can prevent the appointment of an administrator of Funding 2, which allows the Funding 2 security trustee to control proceedings in the event any of Funding 2's other creditors seek such action. See “**Risk factors – Changes of law may adversely affect your interests**” above relating to the appointment of an administrative receiver.

The interest of the Funding 2 secured creditors in property and assets over which there is a floating charge only will rank behind the expenses of any liquidation or any administration and the claims of certain preferential creditors on enforcement of the Funding 2 security. This means that the expenses of any liquidation or any administration and preferential creditors will be paid out of the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement. Section 250 of the Enterprise Act abolished crown preference in relation to all insolvencies (and thus reduced the categories of preferential debts that are to be paid in priority to the debts due to the holder of a floating charge) but a new Section 176A of the Insolvency Act (as inserted by Section 251 of the Enterprise Act) requires a “prescribed part” (up to a maximum amount of £600,000) of the floating charge realisations available for distribution to be set aside to satisfy the claims of unsecured creditors. This means that the expenses of any liquidation or administration, the claims of preferential creditors and the beneficiaries of the prescribed part will be paid out of

the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to the issuing entity and ultimately the noteholders. The prescribed part will not be relevant to property subject to a valid fixed security interest or to a situation in which there are no unsecured creditors.

The floating charge created by the Funding 2 deed of charge may “crystallise” and become a fixed charge over the relevant class of assets owned by Funding 2 at the time of crystallisation. Crystallisation will occur automatically following the occurrence of specific events set out in the Funding 2 deed of charge, including, among other events, notice to Funding 2 from the Funding 2 security trustee following a master intercompany loan event of default, except in relation to Funding 2’s Scottish assets where crystallisation will occur only on the appointment of an administrative receiver or on the commencement of the winding-up of Funding 2. A crystallised floating charge will rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors, which are in excess of the prescribed part, but will continue to rank behind the expenses of any liquidation or any administration and the claims of preferential creditors (as referred to in this section) and the beneficiaries of the prescribed part on enforcement of the Funding 2 security.

Funding 2 pre-enforcement priority of payments

The Funding 2 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution by the cash manager, prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 transaction account on each Funding 2 interest payment date. This priority is described in “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts before master intercompany loan acceleration**” and “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” below.

Enforcement

The Funding 2 deed of charge sets out the general procedures by which the Funding 2 security trustee may take steps to enforce the Funding 2 security so that the Funding 2 security trustee can protect the interests of each of the Funding 2 secured creditors.

The Funding 2 deed of charge provides that, when exercising its powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions, the Funding 2 security trustee must act only in accordance with the directions of the issuing entity security trustee, which (for so long as any notes remain outstanding) must act only in accordance with the directions of the note trustee. This provision may be amended in the event that Funding 2 enters into a new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreement with any new Funding 2 issuing entity or Funding 2 issues any new Funding 2 notes directly. The Funding 2 security trustee will only act if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The Funding 2 security will become enforceable upon the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice under the master intercompany loan, provided that, if the Funding 2 security has become enforceable otherwise than by reason of a default in payment of any amount due in respect of the AAA loan tranches, the Funding 2 security trustee will not be entitled to dispose of all or part of the assets comprised in the Funding 2 security unless either:

- a sufficient amount would be realised to allow a full and immediate discharge of all amounts owing in respect of all AAA loan tranches and all prior ranking amounts due by Funding 2; or
- the Funding 2 security trustee is of the sole opinion that the cashflow prospectively receivable by Funding 2 will not (or that there is a significant risk that it will not) be sufficient, having regard to any other relevant actual, contingent or prospective liabilities of Funding 2, to discharge in full in due course all amounts owing in respect of all AAA loan tranches and all prior ranking amounts due by Funding 2.

Each of the Funding 2 secured creditors (other than the Funding 2 security trustee) will agree under the Funding 2 deed of charge that they will not take steps directly against Funding 2 (other than in accordance with the transaction documents) for any amounts owing to them, unless the Funding 2 security trustee has become bound to institute such proceedings but has failed to do so within 30 days of becoming so bound and the failure is continuing.

Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments

The Funding 2 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution by the Funding 2 security trustee, following service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, of amounts received or recovered (other than monies standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds) by the Funding 2 security trustee or a receiver appointed on its behalf. This priority is described in “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration**” below.

New Funding 2 issuing entities

If any other Funding 2 issuing entities are established to issue notes and accordingly to make advances to Funding 2, such Funding 2 issuing entities and other applicable creditors of Funding 2 will enter into deeds of accession or supplemental deeds in relation to the Funding 2 deed of charge which may, depending on the type of notes to be issued, require amendments, among other things, to any of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, the Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments and the Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments.

Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 2 security trustee

The Funding 2 security trustee is appointed to act as trustee on behalf of the Funding 2 secured creditors on the terms and conditions of the Funding 2 deed of charge. It holds the benefit of the Funding 2 security created by the Funding 2 deed of charge on trust for itself, any receivers of Funding 2 and each of the other Funding 2 secured creditors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Funding 2 deed of charge.

The Funding 2 security trustee may concur with any person in making any modifications to the transaction documents only if so directed by the issuing entity security trustee so long as there is any loan tranche outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement and otherwise with the prior consent of all of the Funding 2 secured creditors. This provision may be amended in the event that Funding 2 enters into a new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreement with any new Funding 2 issuing entity or Funding 2 issues any new Funding 2 notes directly. The issuing entity security trustee may give such direction only (for so long as any notes remain outstanding) if so directed by the note trustee. The note trustee may give such direction, without the consent or sanction of the noteholders, provided that:

- the note trustee is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of any series or class of notes; or
- in the sole opinion of the note trustee such modification is necessary to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is of a formal, minor or technical nature.

The note trustee will be entitled to assume that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders if each of the rating agencies has confirmed that the then current rating by it of the notes would not be adversely affected by such modification.

In addition, the Funding 2 security trustee will give its consent to any modifications to any transaction document that are requested by Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf), Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf), Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf) certifies to the Funding 2 security trustee (in writing) that such modifications are required in order to accommodate (among other things):

- (i) notes to be issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches to be made available by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement;
- (ii) the entry by Funding 2 into new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements and/or the issue of new notes by new Funding 2 issuing entities or by Funding 2 directly;
- (iii) the sale of new types of loans or mortgages to the mortgages trustee;
- (iv) the inclusion of a new Funding beneficiary as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust;
- (v) the addition of other relevant secured creditors to the transaction;

- (vi) changes to be made to the Funding 2 reserve required amount, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount and/or the manner in which any Funding 2 reserve fund is funded;
- (vii) different interest payment dates for any new notes to be issued by the issuing entity (including modification of the Funding 2 interest payment dates, the interest period and/or the basis for the calculation of interest in respect of any outstanding loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement); and/or
- (viii) changes to be made to the definitions of asset trigger event and non-asset trigger event,

and provided further that:

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraph (i) to (iv), the conditions precedent to notes being issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches being made available to Funding 2, new notes being issued by new Funding 2 issuing entities or by Funding 2 directly and/or new Funding 2 loans being made available to Funding 2, the sale of new types of loans to the mortgages trustee and the inclusion of a new beneficiary of the mortgages trust have been satisfied; and
- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii), the Funding 2 security trustee has received written confirmation from each of the rating agencies then rating the notes that the relevant modifications will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the notes.

Funding 2 security trustee's fees and expenses

Funding 2 shall pay to the Funding 2 security trustee a fee (inclusive of VAT, if any) payable on dates and in the amount agreed from time to time by the Funding 2 security trustee and Funding 2. Funding 2 will also pay, on written request, all costs, charges and expenses (including any amount in respect of VAT chargeable thereon) properly incurred in relation to the negotiation, preparation and execution of and the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under transaction documents or any action taken or contemplated by the Funding 2 security trustee for enforcing the transaction documents. The Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled to additional fees if it undertakes duties of an exceptional nature or otherwise outside the scope of the normal duties of the Funding 2 security trustee, as further set out in the Funding 2 deed of charge.

Funding 2 has agreed to indemnify the Funding 2 security trustee and each of its officers, employees and advisers from and against all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses arising out of or in connection with:

- the transaction documents; or
- the Funding 2 security trustee's engagement as Funding 2 security trustee,

which it or any of its officers, employees or advisers may suffer a result of Funding 2 failing to perform any of its obligations.

Funding 2 will not be responsible under the Funding 2 deed of charge for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from fraud, negligence, wilful default or breach by them of the terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge by the Funding 2 security trustee.

Retirement and removal

Subject to the appointment of a trust corporation as a successor Funding 2 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee may retire after giving three months' notice in writing to Funding 2. In order to be eligible to act as Funding 2 security trustee, such successor must meet the applicable eligibility requirements under the Funding 2 deed of charge, including the requirement that it satisfies the minimum capitalisation and other applicable conditions in regards to trustee eligibility set forth in the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. If within two months of having given notice of its intention to retire, Funding 2 has failed to appoint a replacement Funding 2 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee will be entitled to appoint its own successor trustee being a trust corporation.

The noteholders may, by extraordinary resolution of each class thereof, instruct the note trustee to instruct the issuing entity security trustee to remove the Funding 2 security trustee at any time.

In addition, the Funding 2 security trustee may, subject to conditions specified in the Funding 2 deed of charge, appoint a co-trustee to act jointly with it.

Additional provisions of the Funding 2 deed of charge

The Funding 2 deed of charge contains a range of provisions regulating the scope of the Funding 2 security trustee's duties and liabilities. These include the following:

- the Funding 2 security trustee is not responsible for the execution, delivery, legality, validity, adequacy, admissibility in evidence or enforceability of the Funding 2 deed of charge or any other transaction document or the title, ownership, value, sufficiency, enforceability or existence of any of the property charged by Funding 2 (or the security relating thereto);
- the Funding 2 security trustee will not, and will not be bound to, exercise its powers under the Funding 2 deed of charge without being directed to do so by the issuing entity security trustee (and then only to the extent that it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction) which direction (for so long as the notes remain outstanding) may not be given unless the issuing entities security trustee has been directed or requested to do so by the note trustee. The note trustee is not obliged to give such direction or request to the issuing entity security trustee unless it is directed or requested to do so by an extraordinary resolution of any class of the noteholders (which for this purpose means the noteholders of all series of notes constituting that class) or in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of any class of the notes then outstanding (which for this purpose means the noteholders of all series of notes constituting that class) (and then only to the extent that it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction) provided that:
 - (i) the note trustee shall not be obliged to act at the direction or request of the class B noteholders unless either so to do would not, in its sole opinion, be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class A noteholders or the action is sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders;
 - (ii) the note trustee shall not be obliged to act at the direction or request of the class M noteholders unless either so to do would not in its sole opinion, be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class A noteholders and the class B noteholders or the action is sanctioned by extraordinary resolutions of the class A noteholders and the class B noteholders;
 - (iii) the note trustee shall not be obliged to act at the direction or request of the class C noteholders unless either so to do would not, in its sole opinion, be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders and the class M noteholders or the action is sanctioned by extraordinary resolutions of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders and the class M noteholders; and
 - (iv) the note trustee shall not be obliged to act at the direction or request of the class D noteholders unless either so to do would not, in its sole opinion, be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders or the action is sanctioned by extraordinary resolutions of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders and the class C noteholders;
- the Funding 2 security trustee may rely (without investigation or further inquiry) on a certificate or confirmation of the agent bank, any paying agent, any of the rating agencies or any reference bank and the advice of lawyers, valuers, accountants, surveyors, bankers, brokers, auctioneers or other experts and shall not be bound in any such case to call for further evidence or be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconvenience

- that may be occasioned by its failing so to do or the exercise or non-exercise by the Funding 2 security trustee of any of its powers, duties and discretions under the transaction documents;
- the Funding 2 security trustee is not bound to take steps to ascertain whether a master intercompany loan event of default under the master intercompany loan agreement has occurred and, until it shall have actual written notice to the contrary, shall be entitled to assume that no master intercompany loan event of default has occurred and that Funding 2 is observing and performing all its obligations under the Funding 2 deed of charge and the other transaction documents;
 - each Funding 2 secured creditor must make its own independent appraisal of and investigations into the financial condition, creditworthiness, condition, affairs, status and nature of Funding 2 and the Funding 2 security trustee shall not at any time have any responsibility for the same and no Funding 2 secured creditor shall rely on the Funding 2 security trustee in respect thereof; and
 - the Funding 2 security trustee and its directors, officers, holding companies and associated companies may enter into any contract, transaction or arrangement with Funding 2 or any of the other parties to the transaction documents as if it were not the Funding 2 security trustee and shall be entitled to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under any such contract, transaction or arrangement without regard to the interests of the Funding 2 security creditors.

The Funding 2 security trustee has had no involvement in the preparation of any part of this prospectus, other than any particular reference to the Funding 2 security trustee. The Funding 2 security trustee expressly disclaims and takes no responsibility for any other part of this prospectus. The Funding 2 security trustee makes no statement or representation in this prospectus, has not authorised or caused the issue of any part of it and takes no responsibility for any part of it. The Funding 2 security trustee does not guarantee the performance of the master intercompany loan or the payment of principal of or interest on the master intercompany loan.

Governing law

The Funding 2 deed of charge and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Funding 2 deed of charge is governed by English law, provided that any terms that are particular to Scots law shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Scotland.

Security for the issuing entity's obligations

The issuing entity will provide security for its obligations under the notes and the other transaction documents to which it is or will be a party by entering into the issuing entity deed of charge with the issuing entity secured creditors (other than the noteholders).

A summary of the material terms of the issuing entity deed of charge is set out below. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the issuing entity deed of charge.

The issuing entity deed of charge has six primary functions:

- it sets out certain covenants of the issuing entity;
- it creates security interests in favour of the issuing entity security trustee which the issuing entity security trustee then holds on trust for itself and each of the other issuing entity secured creditors (including secured creditors that accede to the issuing entity deed of charge in connection with future series and classes of notes or future issuing entity subordinated loans);
- it sets out the enforcement procedures relating to a default by the issuing entity of its covenants under the transaction documents (including the appointment of a receiver);
- it sets out the order in which the issuing entity security trustee applies monies standing to the credit of the issuing entity transaction account following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity;
- it sets out the appointment of the issuing entity security trustee, its powers and responsibilities and the limitations on those responsibilities; and
- it sets out how creditors of the issuing entity can accede to the terms of the issuing entity deed of charge.

Covenants of the issuing entity

The issuing entity deed of charge contains covenants made by the issuing entity in favour of the issuing entity security trustee on trust for the benefit of itself and the other issuing entity secured creditors, including that it will comply with its other obligations under the transaction documents to which it is or will be a party.

Issuing entity security

Under the issuing entity deed of charge, the issuing entity will create the following security interests in favour of the issuing entity security trustee for and on behalf of the issuing entity secured creditors (the **issuing entity security**), in respect of its obligations under the notes and the other transaction documents to which it is or will be a party:

- an assignment by way of first fixed security or, to the extent not assignable, charge by way of first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) of all of the issuing entity's rights in respect of the transaction documents to which it is a party from time to time (without prejudice to, in respect of any issuing entity swap agreements, and after giving effect to, any contractual netting provision confined in such agreements);
- a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of issuing entity's rights in respect of any amount standing from time to time to the credit of the issuing entity transaction account and any other issuing entity bank account, all interest paid or payable in relation to those amounts and all debts represented by those amounts;
- a first fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of the issuing entity's rights in all authorised investments made or purchased by or on behalf of the issuing entity using moneys standing to the credit of the issuing entity accounts and all interest, monies and proceeds paid or payable in relation to those authorised investments;
- a first fixed charge over all of its rights in respect of the benefit of all authorisations (statutory or otherwise) held in connection with its use of any of the property charged by the issuing entity

- pursuant to the issuing entity deed of charge and any compensation which may be payable to it in respect of those authorisations; and
- a first floating charge over all of the issuing entity's property, assets (including, without limitation, its uncalled capital) and undertaking not otherwise effectively charged or assigned by way of fixed charge or assignment detailed above (but extending over all of the issuing entity's property, assets and undertaking situated in Scotland or the rights to which are governed by Scots law, all of which are charged by the floating charge).

Nature of security – fixed charge

Whether a fixed security interest expressed to be created by the issuing entity deed of charge will be upheld under English law as a fixed security interest rather than floating security will depend, among other things, on whether the issuing entity security trustee has the requisite degree of control over the issuing entity's ability to deal in the relevant assets and the proceeds thereof and, if so, whether such control is exercised by the issuing entity security trustee in practice. However, it is likely that the issuing entity security trustee does not exert sufficient control over the issuing entity transaction account for the charges over such account to take effect as a fixed charge. In addition, any assignment, charge or security granted over an asset which is expressed to be a fixed charge may be characterised a floating charge if the proceeds thereof are paid into a bank account over which the issuing entity security trustee is not deemed to have sufficient control. Such may be the case in respect of the other security expressed above to be fixed security.

Scots law does not recognise any equivalent concept of fixed charges taking effect as floating charges, as described above in relation to English law.

Nature of security – floating charge

Unlike the fixed charges, the floating charge does not attach to specific assets but instead “floats” over a class of assets which may change from time to time, allowing the issuing entity to deal with those assets and to give third parties title to those assets free from any encumbrance in the event of sale, discharge or modification, provided those dealings and transfers of title are in the ordinary course of the issuing entity's business. Any assets acquired by the issuing entity after the programme date (including assets acquired as a result of the disposition of any other assets of the issuing entity) which are not subject to the fixed charges mentioned in this section (including all of the issuing entity's Scottish assets) will also be subject to the floating charge.

The existence of the floating charge will allow the issuing entity security trustee to appoint an administrative receiver of the issuing entity as long as the capital markets exemption is available. The main advantage of the issuing entity security trustee being able to appoint an administrative receiver is that a person entitled to appoint an administrative receiver can prevent the appointment of an administrator of the issuing entity, which allows the issuing entity security trustee to control proceedings in the event the issuing entity's other creditors seek such action. However, see “**Risk factors – Changes of law may adversely affect your interests**” above relating to the appointment of administrative receivers.

The interest of the issuing entity secured creditors in property and assets over which there is a floating charge will rank behind the expenses of any liquidation or administration and the claims of certain preferential creditors on enforcement of the issuing entity security. This means that the expenses of any liquidation or any administration and the claims of preferential creditors will be paid out of the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to the noteholders. Section 250 of the Enterprise Act abolished crown preference in relation to all insolvencies (and thus reduced the categories of preferential debts that are to be paid in priority to debts due to the holder of a floating charge) but a new Section 176A of the Insolvency Act (as inserted by Section 251 of the Enterprise Act) requires a “prescribed part” (up to a maximum amount of £600,000) of the floating charge realisations available for distribution to be set aside to satisfy the claims of unsecured creditors. This means that the expenses of any liquidation or administration, the claims of preferential creditors and the beneficiaries of the prescribed part will be paid out of the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to noteholders. The prescribed part will not be relevant to property subject to a valid fixed security interest or to a situation in which there are no unsecured creditors.

The floating charge created by the issuing entity deed of charge may “crystallise” and become a fixed charge over the relevant class of assets owned by the issuing entity at the time of crystallisation. Except in relation to the issuing entity's Scottish assets, crystallisation will occur automatically following the occurrence of specific events set out in the issuing entity deed of charge, including, among other events, service of a note acceleration notice to the issuing entity from the note trustee following an event of default under the notes. In relation to the issuing entity's Scottish assets, crystallisation will occur only on the appointment of an administrative receiver or on the commencement of the winding-up of the issuing entity. A crystallised floating charge will rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors which are in excess of the prescribed part, but will rank behind the expenses of any liquidation or administration, the claims of preferential creditors (as referred to in this section) and the beneficiaries of the prescribed part on enforcement of the issuing entity security.

Enforcement

The issuing entity deed of charge sets out the general procedures by which the issuing entity security trustee may take steps to enforce the issuing entity security so that the issuing entity security trustee can protect the interests of each of the issuing entity secured creditors.

The issuing entity security trustee is not bound to take such steps unless it is so directed by the note trustee (for so long as any notes remain outstanding) and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The issuing entity security will become enforceable upon the service of a note acceleration notice or, if there are no notes outstanding, following a default in payment of any other secured obligation of the issuing entity, provided that, if the issuing entity security has become enforceable otherwise than by reason of a default in payment of any amount due on the class A notes or any other most senior class of notes then outstanding, the issuing entity security trustee will not be entitled to dispose of all or part of the assets comprised in the issuing entity security unless either:

- a sufficient amount would be realised to allow a discharge in full of all amounts owing in respect of the class A notes or, if the class A notes have been fully repaid, the class B notes or, if the class B notes have been fully repaid, the class M notes or, if the class M notes have been fully repaid, the class C notes or, if the class C notes have been fully repaid, the class D notes and all prior ranking amounts due by the issuing entity; or
- the issuing entity security trustee is of the sole opinion that the cashflow prospectively receivable by the issuing entity will not (or that there is a significant risk that it will not) be sufficient, having regard to any other relevant actual, contingent or prospective liabilities of the issuing entity, to discharge in full in due course all amounts owing in respect of the class A notes or, if the class A notes have been fully repaid, the class B notes or, if the class B notes have been fully repaid, the class M notes or, if the class M notes have been fully repaid, the class C notes or, if the class C notes have been fully repaid, the class D notes and all prior ranking amounts due by the issuing entity.

Each of the issuing entity secured creditors (other than the note trustee acting on behalf of the noteholders and the issuing entity security trustee) will agree under the issuing entity deed of charge that they will not take steps directly against the issuing entity (other than in accordance with the transaction documents) for any amounts owing to them, unless the issuing entity security trustee has become bound to institute such proceedings but has failed to do so within 30 days of becoming so bound and the failure is continuing.

Issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments

The issuing entity deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution by the issuing entity security trustee, following service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity but prior to service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2 and following service of both a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity and a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, of amounts received or recovered by the issuing entity security trustee or a receiver appointed on its behalf. There are two separate payment orders of priority depending on whether the Funding 2 security trustee has served a master intercompany loan acceleration notice. These orders of priority are described in “**Cashflows**” below.

New issuing entity secured creditors

New issuing entity secured creditors may from time to time enter into deeds of accession in relation to the issuing entity deed of charge upon or immediately prior to the issue of a new series or class of notes.

Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuing entity security trustee

The issuing entity security trustee is appointed to act as trustee on behalf of the issuing entity secured creditors on the terms and conditions of the issuing entity deed of charge. It holds the benefit of the security created by the issuing entity deed of charge on trust for itself, any receiver of the issuing entity and each of the other issuing entity secured creditors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuing entity deed of charge.

The issuing entity security trustee may concur, or direct the Funding 2 security trustee to concur with any person in making any modifications to the transaction documents only (for so long as any notes remain outstanding) if so directed by the note trustee and (as provided for in the issuing entity deed of charge) with the prior consent of any other relevant issuing entity secured creditors. The note trustee may give such direction, without the consent or sanction of the noteholders provided that:

- the note trustee is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of any series or class of notes; or
- in the sole opinion of the note trustee such modification is necessary to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to comply with the mandatory provisions of law.

The note trustee will be entitled to assume that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders if each of the rating agencies has confirmed that the then current rating by it of the notes would not be adversely affected by such modification.

In addition, the issuing entity security trustee will give its consent to any modifications to any transaction document that are requested by Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf) Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 2 (or the cash manager on its behalf) Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuing entity (or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf) certifies to the issuing entity security trustee in writing that such modifications are required in order to accommodate (among other things):

- (i) notes to be issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches to be made available by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement;
- (ii) the entry by Funding 2 into new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements and/or the issue of new notes by new Funding 2 issuing entities or Funding 2 directly;
- (iii) the sale of new types of loans or mortgages to the mortgages trustee;
- (iv) the inclusion of a new Funding beneficiary as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust;
- (v) the addition of other relevant secured creditors to the transaction documents;
- (vi) changes to be made to the Funding 2 reserve required amount, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount and/or the manner in which any Funding 2 reserve fund is funded;
- (vii) different interest payment dates for any new notes to be issued by the issuing entity (including modification of the interest payment dates, the interest period and/or the basis for the calculation of interest in respect of any outstanding notes and/or the Funding 2 interest payment dates, the interest period and/or basis for the calculation of interest in respect of any outstanding loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement); and/or
- (viii) changes to be made to the definitions of asset trigger event and non-asset trigger event,

and provided further that:

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraph (i) to (iii), the conditions precedent to notes being issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches being made available to Funding 2, new notes

being issued by new Funding 2 issuing entities or by Funding 2 directly and/or new Funding 2 loan being made available to Funding 2, the sale of new types of loans to the mortgages trustee and the inclusion of a new beneficiary of the mortgages trust have been satisfied; and

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii), the issuing entity security trustee has received written confirmation from each of the rating agencies then rating the notes that the relevant modifications will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the notes.

Issuing entity security trustee's fees and expenses

The issuing entity will pay to the issuing entity security trustee a fee (inclusive of VAT, if any) payable on dates and in the amount agreed from time to time by the issuing entity security trustee and the issuing entity. The issuing entity will also pay, on written request, all costs, charges and expenses (including any amount in respect of VAT chargeable thereon) properly incurred by the issuing entity security trustee in the negotiation, preparation and execution of and the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under the transaction documents or any action taken or contemplated by the issuing entity security trustee for enforcing the transaction documents.

The issuing entity security trustee will be entitled to additional fees if it undertakes duties of an exceptional nature or otherwise outside the scope of the normal duties of the issuing entity security trustee, as further set out in the issuing entity deed of charge.

Furthermore, the issuing entity shall agree to indemnify the issuing entity security trustee against all liabilities to which it may be or become subject or which may be incurred by it in the proper execution or purported execution of any of its trusts, powers, authorities and discretions under the transaction documents or its functions pursuant to its appointment as issuing entity security trustee.

The issuing entity has agreed to indemnify the issuing entity security trustee and each of its officers, employees and advisers from and against all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses arising out of or in connection with

- the transaction documents; or
- the issuing entity security trustee's engagement as issuing entity security trustee,

which any of its officers, employees or advisers may suffer as a result of the issuing entity failing to perform any of its obligations.

The issuing entity will not be responsible under the issuing entity deed of charge for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from the fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the issuing entity security trustee.

Retirement and removal

Subject to the appointment of a trust corporation as a successor issuing entity security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee may retire after giving three months' notice in writing to the issuing entity. In order to be eligible to act as issuing entity security trustee, such successor issuing entity security trustee must meet the applicable eligibility requirements under the issuing entity deed of charge, including the requirement that it satisfies the minimum capitalisation and other applicable conditions in regards to trustee eligibility set forth in the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. If within two months of having given notice of its intention to retire, the issuing entity has failed to appoint a replacement issuing entity security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee will be entitled to appoint its own successor trustee, being a trust corporation.

The noteholders may, by extraordinary resolution of each class thereof, instruct the note trustee to remove the issuing entity security trustee at any time.

In addition, the issuing entity security trustee may, subject to the conditions specified in the issuing entity deed of charge, appoint a co-trustee to act jointly with it.

Additional provisions of the issuing entity deed of charge

The issuing entity deed of charge contains a range of provisions regulating the scope of the issuing entity security trustee's duties and liability. These include the following:

- the issuing entity security trustee is not responsible for the execution, delivery, legality, validity, adequacy, admissibility in evidence or enforceability of the issuing entity deed of charge or any other transaction document or the title, ownership, value, sufficiency, enforceability or existence of any property charged by the issuing entity (or the security relating thereto);
- the issuing entity security trustee will not, and will not be bound to, exercise its powers under the issuing entity deed of charge without (for so long as the notes remain outstanding) being directed or requested to do so by the note trustee (and then only to the extent that it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction);
- the issuing entity security trustee may rely (without investigation or further inquiry) on the advice of lawyers, valuers, accountants, surveyors, bankers, brokers, auctioneers or other experts and a certificate or confirmation of the issuing entity, agent bank, any paying agent, any of the rating agencies or any reference bank and shall not be bound in any such case to call for further evidence or be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconveniences that may be occasioned by its failing so to do or the exercise or non-exercise by the issuing entity security trustee of any of its powers, duties and discretions under the transaction documents;
- the issuing entity security trustee is not bound to take steps to ascertain whether a note event of default has occurred and, until it shall have actual written notice to the contrary, shall be entitled to assume that no note event of default has occurred and that the issuing entity is observing and performing all its obligations under the issuing entity deed of charge and the other transaction documents;
- each issuing entity secured creditor must make its own independent appraisal of and investigations into the financial condition, creditworthiness, condition, affairs, status and nature of the issuing entity and shall not at any time have any responsibility for the same and no issuing entity secured creditor shall rely on the issuing entity security trustee in respect thereof;
- the issuing entity security trustee has no liability under or in connection with the issuing entity deed of charge or any other transaction document, whether to an issuing entity secured creditor or otherwise, (1) other than to the extent to which the liability is able to be satisfied in accordance with the issuing entity deed of charge out of the property held by it on trust under the issuing entity deed of charge and (2) it is actually indemnified for the liability. This limitation of liability does not apply to a liability of the issuing entity security trustee to the extent that it is not satisfied because there is a reduction in the extent of the issuing entity security trustee's indemnification as a result of its negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust; and
- the issuing entity security trustee and its directors, officers, holding companies and associated companies may enter into any contract, transaction or arrangement with the issuing entity or any of the other parties to the transaction documents as if it were not the issuing entity security trustee and shall be entitled to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under such contract, transaction or arrangement without regard to the interests of the issuing entity secured creditors.

The issuing entity security trustee has had no involvement in the preparation of any part of this prospectus, other than any particular reference to the issuing entity security trustee. The issuing entity security trustee expressly disclaims and takes no responsibility for any other part of this prospectus. The issuing entity security trustee makes no statement or representation in this prospectus, has not authorised or caused the issue of any part of it and takes no responsibility for any part of it. The issuing entity security trustee does not guarantee the success of the notes or the payment of principal or interest on the notes.

Trust Indenture Act prevails

The issuing entity deed of charge contains a provision that, if any other provision of the issuing entity deed of charge limits, qualifies or conflicts with another provision which is required to be included in the issuing entity deed of charge by, and is not subject to contractual waiver under the US Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, then the required provision of that Act will prevail.

Governing law

The issuing entity deed of charge and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the issuing entity deed of charge will be governed by English law, provided that any terms that are particular to Scots law shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Scotland.

Cashflows

Definition of Funding 2 available revenue receipts

Funding 2 available revenue receipts for each Funding 2 interest payment date will be calculated by the cash manager on the day falling four business days prior to such Funding 2 interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- all mortgages trust available revenue receipts distributed or to be distributed to Funding 2 during the then current interest period;
- any amounts paid or to be paid by the seller to Funding 2 during the then current interest period in consideration of the seller acquiring a further interest in the trust property (see **“The mortgages trust – Acquisition by seller of an interest relating to capitalised interest”** above);
- other net income of Funding 2 including all amounts of interest received on the Funding 2 GIC account, the Funding 2 transaction account and/or authorised investments and amounts received by Funding 2 under the Funding 2 swap agreement (including any amount received by Funding 2 in consideration for entering into a replacement Funding 2 swap agreement), in each case received or to be received during the then current interest period;
- the amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger, subject to any limits or conditions on the purposes for which the Funding 2 general reserve fund may be utilised;
- any amounts which have been made available from amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds pursuant to paragraph (F) of the Funding 2 yield reserve priority of payments;
- if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, and there are no amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger, the amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger and available to be drawn, to the extent necessary to pay the items in paragraphs (A) to (D), (F), (H), (J) and (L) in the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments;
- if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred but is no longer continuing due to an increase in the seller's rating since the preceding Funding 2 interest payment date, and Funding 2 elects to terminate the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, all amounts standing to the credit of the liquidity reserve ledger;
- any amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger in excess of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount as a result of a reduction in the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount; and
- any amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 transaction account to the extent equal to the principal amount advanced to Funding 2 by either the issuing entity by way of start-up loan tranche or by the Funding 2 start-up loan provider by way of a Funding 2 start-up loan and not required by Funding 2 to meet its costs and expenses, as certified by the cash manager on behalf of Funding 2 to the Funding 2 security trustee.

Funding 2 available revenue receipts does not include:

- any payment made by the seller and/or Funding 1 to Funding 2 on such Funding 2 interest payment date as described in **“The mortgages trust – Payment by the seller and/or Funding 1 of the amount outstanding under a loan tranche”** above;
- any proceeds of a new loan tranche received by Funding 2 during the then current interest period as described in **“The master intercompany loan agreement – The facility”** above and any proceeds of a new Funding 2 intercompany loan received by Funding 2 during the then

current interest period as described in “**The master intercompany loan agreement – Other Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements**” above.

Four business days prior to each Funding 2 interest payment date, the cash manager will calculate whether Funding 2 available revenue receipts (as calculated above) will be sufficient to pay items (A) to (D), (F), (H), (J) and (L) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments.

If the cash manager determines that there is an insufficiency, then Funding 2 shall pay or provide for that insufficiency by (a) first, applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger (if any) and (b) second, applying any amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger after first applying the amounts in (a) above (if any), and the cash manager shall make a corresponding entry in the relevant Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger, as described in “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below. Funding 2 principal receipts thus applied may not be used to pay interest on any rated loan tranche if and to the extent that would result in a deficiency being recorded, or an existing deficiency being increased, on a principal deficiency sub-ledger relating to a rated loan tranche with a higher rating designation.

If the cash manager determines that there is an excess of Funding 2 available revenue receipts over the amount required to pay the specified items in the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, then Funding 2 shall apply such excess to extinguish any balance on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger, as described in “**Credit structure – Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below.

Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts before master intercompany loan acceleration

This section sets out the priority of payments of Funding 2 available revenue receipts. If Funding 2 enters into new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements, then this priority will change. See “**Risk Factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”, “**Security for Funding 2’s obligations**” and “**Security for the issuing entity’s obligations**”.

Except for amounts due to third parties (other than parties to the transaction documents) by the issuing entity and/or Funding 2 under item (A) or amounts due to the account bank and/or the issuing entity account bank or amounts payable to any replacement swap provider using any termination payment received by Funding 2 in respect of the Funding 2 swap agreement or amounts payable to the Funding 2 swap provider (other than amounts pursuant to the first bullet point in item (S) below) using any premium recovered from any replacement swap provider, which will be paid when due, on each Funding 2 interest payment date prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, the cash manager will apply (i) the Funding 2 available revenue receipts for such date and (ii) if Funding 2 available revenue receipts for such date are insufficient to pay items (A) to (D), (F), (H), (J), and (L) below amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger and the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger (in the manner described above), in the following priority (the **Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments**):

- (A) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to:
- the Funding 2 security trustee (together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts) and to provide for any amounts due or to become due in the immediately following interest period to the Funding 2 security trustee under the Funding 2 deed of charge;
 - to pay amounts due to the issuing entity, by way of payment of the senior fee, in respect of the issuing entity’s obligations specified in items (A) to (C) inclusive of the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments or, as the case may be, items (A) and (B) of the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments, as described in “**– Distribution of issuing entity revenue receipts before note acceleration**” below and “**– Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts and issuing entity revenue receipts following note acceleration and master intercompany loan acceleration**” below; and

- any third party creditors of Funding 2 (other than those referred to later in this priority of payments), which amounts have been incurred without breach by Funding 2 of the transaction documents to which it is a party and to provide for any of these amounts expected to become due and payable in the immediately following interest period by Funding 2 and to pay or discharge any liability of Funding 2 for corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain of Funding 2;
- (B) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts, if any, due and payable by Funding 2 to:
- the account bank under the terms of the bank account agreement;
 - the cash manager under the terms of the cash management agreement; and
 - the corporate services provider under the terms of the corporate services agreement and the post-enforcement call option holder corporate services agreement;
- (C) towards payment of all amounts (if any) due and payable to the Funding 2 swap provider under the Funding 2 swap agreement (including termination payments, but excluding any Funding 2 swap excluded termination amount);
- (D) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of;
- interest due and payable on the AAA loan tranches (other than interest due and payable on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches); and
 - the Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest amount due and payable on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (E) towards a credit to the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (F) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of interest due and payable on the AA loan tranches;
- (G) towards a credit to the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (H) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of interest due and payable on the A loan tranches;
- (I) towards a credit to the A principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (J) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of interest due and payable on the BBB loan tranches;
- (K) towards a credit to the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (L) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of interest due and payable on the BB loan tranches;
- (M) towards a credit to the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (N) by way of payment of the senior fee, towards payment of any amounts due to the issuing entity in respect of its obligations (if any) to make a termination payment to an issuing entity swap provider (but excluding any **issuing entity swap excluded termination amount**);
- (O) towards a credit to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 reserve required amount, taking into account any net replenishment of the Funding 2 general reserve fund on that Funding 2 interest payment

- date from Funding 2 available principal receipts (see item (A) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments);
- (P) if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, towards a credit to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount, taking into account any net replenishment of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund on that Funding 2 interest payment date from Funding 2 available principal receipts (see item (B) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments);
- (Q) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of interest due and payable on the subordinated loan tranches;
- (R) towards a credit to the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger in an amount sufficient to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (S) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay (without double counting):
- after the occurrence of a Funding 2 swap provider default or a Funding 2 swap provider downgrade termination event, any Funding 2 swap excluded termination amount;
 - by way of payment of the senior fee, to the issuing entity in respect of its obligations (if any) to pay any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount; and
 - by way of payment of the senior fee, any other amounts due to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement and not otherwise provided for in this priority of payments;
- (T) towards payment to Funding 2 of an amount equal to the sum of:
- 0.01 per cent. of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts; and
 - an amount equal to aggregate of 0.01 per cent. of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts in respect of each previously occurring Funding 2 interest payment date, less an amount equal to the sum of (i) the aggregate of amounts previously paid in accordance with this paragraph (T) on such Funding 2 interest payment date or subsequently occurring Funding 2 interest payment date and (ii) the aggregate of amounts previously applied pursuant to the third bullet point of paragraph (A) above to pay or discharge corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain of Funding 2;
- (U) towards payments of amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider under any Funding 2 start-up loan made by the Funding 2 start-up loan provider to fund the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund;
- (V) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards:
- payments of amounts due on the issuing entity start-up loan tranches; and
 - payment of amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider under each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement;
- (W) towards payment to the seller of any deferred consideration due to the seller pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement (the **deferred consideration**); and
- (X) the balance (if any) to Funding 2.

Definition of issuing entity revenue receipts

Issuing entity revenue receipts will be calculated by the issuing entity cash manager four business days prior to each quarterly interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- interest to be paid by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement;

- principal repaid by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the issuing entity start-up loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement;
- fees to be paid to the issuing entity by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement;
- interest payable on the issuing entity bank accounts and any authorised investments and which will be received on or before the relevant quarterly interest payment date;
- other net income of the issuing entity including amounts received or to be received under the issuing entity swap agreements on or before the relevant quarterly interest payment date (including any amount received by the issuing entity in consideration for entering into a replacement issuing entity swap agreement, but excluding (i) the return or transfer of any excess swap collateral as set out under any of the issuing entity swap agreements and (ii) in respect of each issuing entity swap provider, prior to the designation of an early termination date under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement and the resulting application of the collateral by way of netting or set-off, an amount equal to the value of all collateral (other than excess swap collateral) provided by such issuing entity swap provider to the issuing entity pursuant to the relevant issuing entity swap agreement (and any interest or distributions in respect thereof)); and
- any additional amount the issuing entity receives from any taxing authority on account of amounts paid to that taxing authority for and on account of tax by an issuing entity swap provider under an issuing entity swap agreement.

On each Funding 2 interest payment date, all Funding 2 available revenue receipts received by the issuing entity in respect of interest paid on a loan tranche and any payment due by the issuing entity to an issuing entity swap provider in relation to the corresponding class of notes will be credited to a sub-ledger (in respect of the related series and class of notes) on the **issuing entity revenue ledger** (being, the ledger on which the issuing entity cash manager records issuing entity revenue receipts received and paid out of the issuing entity).

On each Funding 2 interest payment date, all Funding 2 available revenue receipts received by or to the order of the issuing entity in respect of principal repaid on a start-up loan tranche will be credited to a sub-ledger (in respect of the related issuing entity start-up loan) on the issuing entity revenue ledger.

Distribution of issuing entity revenue receipts before note acceleration

Prior to the occurrence of a pass-through trigger event, the issuing entity cash manager (on behalf of the issuing entity) shall on each monthly interest payment date apply amounts received by the issuing entity from any relevant issuing entity swap provider in respect of any issuing entity swap relating to any money market notes to pay interest due on those money market notes.

In addition, the issuing entity cash management agreement sets out the priority of distribution by the issuing entity cash manager, prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, of amounts received by the issuing entity on each quarterly interest payment date. The order of priority will be as described in this section as supplemented by the prospectus supplement related to each series.

Except for amounts due to third parties by the issuing entity under item (B) below, amounts due to the issuing entity account bank under item (C) below, amounts payable to any replacement swap provider using any termination payment received by the issuing entity in respect of the corresponding issuing entity swap agreement or amounts payable to an issuing entity swap provider (other than amounts pursuant to item (J) below) using any premium recovered from any replacement swap provider, which will be paid when due, on each quarterly interest payment date the issuing entity cash manager will apply issuing entity revenue receipts in the following priority (the **issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments**):

- (A) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to:

- the issuing entity security trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due during the following interest period to the issuing entity security trustee under the issuing entity deed of charge;
 - the note trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due during the following interest period to the note trustee under the issuing entity trust deed; and
 - the agent bank, the paying agents, the registrar and the transfer agent, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due during the following interest period to the agent bank, the registrar, the transfer agent and the paying agents under the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- (B) to pay amounts due to any third party creditors of the issuing entity (other than those referred to later in this priority of payments), which amounts have been incurred without breach by the issuing entity of the transaction documents to which it is a party and for which payment has not been provided for elsewhere and to provide for any of those amounts expected to become due and payable during the following interest period by the issuing entity and to pay or discharge any liability of the issuing entity for corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain of the issuing entity;
- (C) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to:
- the issuing entity cash manager, together with any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due, or to become due to the issuing entity cash manager in the immediately succeeding interest period, under the issuing entity cash management agreement;
 - the issuing entity corporate services provider, together with VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due, or to become due to the corporate service provider in the immediately succeeding interest period, under the issuing entity corporate services agreement; and
 - the issuing entity account bank, together with VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due, or to become due to the issuing entity account bank in the immediately succeeding interest period, under the issuing entity bank account agreement;
- (D) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AAA loan tranche (and, in respect of (ii) below, the amounts (if any), excluding principal, received from the issuing entity swap provider(s) under the issuing entity swap agreement(s) in respect of the related series and class of notes):
- (i) to pay the amounts due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) (if any) in respect of the related series and class of class A notes (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement;
 - (ii) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related series and class of class A notes on such interest payment date;
- (E) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AA loan tranche (and, in respect of (ii) above, the amounts (if any), excluding principal, received from the issuing entity swap provider(s) under the issuing entity swap agreement(s) in respect of the related series and class of notes):
- (i) to pay the amounts due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) (if any) in respect of the related series and class of class B notes (including any

- termination payment, but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement;
- (ii) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related series and class of class B notes on such interest payment date;
- (F) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each A loan tranche (and, in respect of (ii) below, the amounts (if any), excluding principal, received from the issuing entity swap provider(s) under the issuing entity swap agreement(s) in respect of the related series and class of notes):
- (i) to pay the amounts due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) (if any) in respect of the related series and class of class M notes (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement;
 - (ii) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related series and class of class M notes on such interest payment date;
- (G) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BBB loan tranche (and, in respect of (ii) below, the amounts (if any), excluding principal, received from the issuing entity swap provider(s) under the issuing entity swap agreement(s) in respect of the related series and class of notes):
- (i) to pay the amounts due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) (if any) in respect of the related series and class of class C notes (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement;
 - (ii) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related series and class of class C notes on such interest payment date;
- (H) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BB loan tranche (and, in respect of (ii) below, the amounts (if any), excluding principal, received from the issuing entity swap provider(s) under the issuing entity swap agreement(s) in respect of the related series and class of notes):
- (i) to pay the amounts due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) (if any) in respect of the related series and class of class D notes (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement;
 - (ii) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related series and class of class D notes on such interest payment date;
- (I) from amounts (excluding principal) received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each subordinated loan tranche, to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the related issuing entity subordinated loan on such quarterly interest payment date;
- (J) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay any issuing entity swap excluded termination payment due to an issuing entity swap provider;
- (K) from amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each start-up loan tranche, to pay all amounts due and payable (if any) on the related issuing entity start-up loan on such quarterly interest payment date; and
- (L) the balance (if any) to the issuing entity.

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, on each quarterly interest payment date, the amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger of the issuing entity revenue ledger (in respect of a series and class of notes, an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan) may only be applied by the issuing entity cash manager to pay the interest and other amounts due in respect of such

series and class of notes (including under any corresponding issuing entity swap), such issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, such issuing entity start-up loan under the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, provided that (a) to the extent that, on any quarterly interest payment date, amounts standing to the credit of the issuing entity expense ledger and the issuing entity revenue ledger (excluding amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers for each series and class of notes, each issuing entity start-up loan and each issuing entity subordinated loan) are insufficient to pay items (A) to (C) of the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, then the issuing entity cash manager will, (i) first, apply amounts standing to the credit of the issuing entity expense ledger to meet such shortfall and (ii) second, in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the amount required, apply amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the issuing entity start-up loans on such date to meet such shortfall (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero), then amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the class D notes of each series on such date to meet such shortfall (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero), then amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the class C notes of each series (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero), then amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the class M notes of each series (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero), then amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the class B notes of each series (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero) and then amounts standing to the credit of the sub-ledgers of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of the class A notes (until the balance of such sub-ledgers is zero) and (b) any amount remaining on any sub-ledger after payment in full of the corresponding series and class of notes, issuing entity subordinated loan or issuing entity start-up loan may be transferred to the issuing entity expense ledger.

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, on each quarterly interest payment date, the amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of amounts (excluding principal) on an issuing entity start-up loan may only be applied by the issuing entity cash manager to pay interest, capitalised interest and other amounts due (except for principal) in respect of such issuing entity start-up loan and the amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger of the issuing entity revenue ledger in respect of principal of an issuing entity start-up loan may only be applied by the issuing entity cash manager to repay principal due in respect of such issuing entity start-up loan.

Distribution of issuing entity revenue receipts after note acceleration but before master intercompany loan acceleration

Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, but prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, the issuing entity security trustee will apply issuing entity revenue receipts in the same priority as set out in the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, except that:

- in addition to the amounts due to the issuing entity security trustee under item (A) of the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, issuing entity revenue receipts will be applied to pay amounts due to any receiver appointed by the issuing entity security trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due to the receiver during the following interest period; and
- the issuing entity security trustee will not be required to pay amounts due to any entity which is not an issuing entity secured creditor.

Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts

Payment of principal receipts to Funding 2 by the mortgages trustee

On each distribution date mortgages trust available principal receipts will be paid to Funding 2 in the manner and to the extent provided by the mortgages trust principal priority of payments (see “**The mortgages trust – Mortgages trust calculation of principal receipts**” above) and shall be deposited in the Funding 2 GIC account and credited by the cash manager to the **Funding 2 principal ledger** (being a ledger maintained by the cash manager for Funding 2 to record the amount of principal receipts received by Funding 2 from the mortgages trustee).

Definition of Funding 2 available principal receipts

Funding 2 available principal receipts will be calculated by the cash manager on the day falling four business days prior to each Funding 2 interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- all mortgages trust available principal receipts received by Funding 2 during the then current interest period;
- all other Funding 2 principal receipts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger which are to be applied on the next Funding 2 interest payment date to repay a bullet loan tranche and/or, subject to Rule (1) below, a scheduled amortisation instalment in respect of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, or to make a payment under items (A) or (B) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments and, if such Funding 2 interest payment date occurs on or after a trigger event, the remainder of such receipts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger;
- the amount, if any, to be credited to the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger pursuant to items (E), (G), (I), (K), (M) and (R) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date;
- in so far as available for and needed to make a Funding 2 reserve principal payment (see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 general reserve fund**” below), the amount that would then be standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger, less any amounts applied or to be applied on the relevant date in payment of interest and other revenue expenses as set out in items (A) to (M) (inclusive) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, plus any amounts which will be credited to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger under item (A) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments on the next Funding 2 interest payment date (i.e. occurring at the end of such period of four business days);
- in so far as available for and needed to make a Funding 2 reserve principal payment (see “**Credit structure – Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund**” below), the amount that would then be standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger, but less any amounts applied or to be applied on the relevant date in payment of interest and other revenue expenses as set out in items (A) to (D) (inclusive) and (F), (H), (J) and (L) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments plus any amounts which will be credited to the liquidity reserve ledger under item (B) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments on the next Funding 2 interest payment date (i.e. occurring at the end of such period of four business days); and
- any other amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger (without double-counting the amounts described above);

less

- amounts to be applied on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date to pay items (A) to (D) (inclusive) and (F), (H), (J) and (L) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments.

Due and payable dates of loan tranches

The repayment of any loan tranche prior to the occurrence of a trigger event, service of a note acceleration notice or service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice will be made in accordance with the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement. The accompanying prospectus supplement will specify the Funding 2 interest payment dates of the loan tranches related to the series and classes of notes issued and/or the issuing entity subordinated loan and/or the issuing entity start-up loan made to the issuing entity.

The following sections set out various priorities of payments for Funding 2 available principal receipts under the following circumstances, and are collectively referred to as the “**Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments**”:

- repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes;
- repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after a non-asset trigger event but before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes;
- repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after an asset trigger event but before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes; and
- repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after acceleration of all notes but before master intercompany loan acceleration.

Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes

On each Funding 2 interest payment date prior to the occurrence of a trigger event or the service on Funding 2 of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or the service on the issuing entity of a note acceleration notice, the cash manager shall apply Funding 2 available principal receipts in the following priority:

- (A) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 general reserve fund to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments, towards a credit to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 reserve required amount;
- (B) if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, (i) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund in order to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments or (ii) to the extent that the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund has not been fully funded and Funding 2 available revenue receipts on such Funding 2 interest payment date are insufficient to do so, towards a credit to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount;
- (C) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and, if two or more AAA loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the AAA loan tranches, in each case subject to Rules (1) and (2) below;
- (D) in no order of priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the AA loan tranches, in each case subject to Rules (1) and (2) below;
- (E) in no order of priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the A rated loan tranches, in each case subject to Rules (1) and (2) below;
- (F) in no order of priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the BBB loan tranches, in each case subject to Rules (1) and (2) below;
- (G) in no order of priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the BB loan tranches, in each case subject to Rules (1) and (2) below;
- (H) towards a credit to the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger until the balance is equal to Funding 2's cash accumulation liability (as calculated after any payments are made at item (C) of this priority of payments);
- (I) in no order of priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to repay the principal amounts due (if any) on such Funding 2 interest payment date on the subordinated loan tranches, in each case subject to Rule (1) below; and
- (J) the remainder to be credited to the Funding 2 principal ledger.

In the applicable circumstances, the following Rules apply in determining the amounts to be paid under items (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) of the priority of payments set out above and below:

Rule (1) – Repayment deferrals

(A) If on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- (1) there is a debit balance on the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger, the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger, the A principal deficiency sub-ledger or the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger, after application of the Funding 2 available revenue receipts on that Funding 2 interest payment date; or
- (2) the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level is less than the Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold; or
- (3) the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than three times the monthly payment then due, is more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans in the mortgages trust,

then until the relevant circumstance as described in sub-paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) above has been cured or otherwise ceases to exist, if:

- (a) any AAA loan tranche (whether or not such AAA loan tranche is then due and payable) remains outstanding after making the payments under item (C) of the above priority of payments, then the AA loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments under item (D) of the above priority of payments;
- (b) any AAA loan tranche or any AA loan tranche (whether or not such AAA loan tranche or AA loan tranche is then due and payable) remains outstanding after making the payments under items (C) and/or (D) of the above priority of payments, then the A loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments under item (E) of the priority of payments set out above;
- (c) any AAA loan tranche, any AA loan tranche or any A loan tranche (whether or not such AAA loan tranche, AA loan tranche or A loan tranche is then due and payable) remains outstanding after making the payments under items (C), (D) and/or (E) of the above priority of payments, then the BBB loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments under item (F) of the priority of payments set out above;
- (d) any AAA loan tranche, any AA loan tranche, any A loan tranche or any BBB loan tranche (whether or not such AAA loan tranche, AA loan tranche, A loan tranche or BBB loan tranche is then due and payable) remains outstanding after making the payments under items (C), (D), (E) and/or (F) of the above priority of payments, then the BB loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments under item (G) of the priority of payments set out above; and/or
- (e) any AAA loan tranche, any AA loan tranche, any A loan tranche, any BBB loan tranche or any BB loan tranche (whether or not such AAA loan tranche, AA loan tranche, A loan tranche, BBB loan tranche or BB loan tranche is then due and payable) remains outstanding after making the payments under items (C), (D), (E), (F) and/or (G) of the above priority of payments, then the subordinated loan tranches will not be entitled to principal repayments under item (I) of the above priority of payments.

(B) If on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- (1) one or more bullet loan tranches are within a cash accumulation period at that time; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) the quarterly CPR is less than 10 per cent.; or
 - (b) both:

- (i) the quarterly CPR is equal to or greater than 10 per cent., but less than 15 per cent., and
- (ii) the annualised CPR is less than 10 per cent.;

then, on or before their step-up dates, the scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be entitled to principal repayments under items (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) of the priority of payments set out above only to the extent permitted under the scheduled amortisation repayment restrictions (as defined below).

(C) If on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- (1) one or more bullet loan tranches and/or scheduled amortisation instalments are within a cash accumulation period at that time;
- (2) the quarterly CPR is less than 15 per cent.; and
- (3) there is a cash accumulation shortfall at that time,

then, on or before their step-up dates, the original pass-through loan tranches will be entitled to principal repayments under items (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) of the priority of payments above only to the extent permitted under the pass-through repayment restrictions (as defined below).

In this prospectus:

annualised CPR means the result of:

$$1 - ((1 - M)^{12})$$

where

M is expressed as a percentage and determined as at the most recent normal calculation date as indicated in the definition of **anticipated cash accumulation period** (see “**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2**” above);

bullet accumulation liability means, on any Funding 2 interest payment date prior to any payment under item (C) of the above priority of payments, the aggregate of each relevant accumulation amount at that time of each bullet loan tranche which is within a cash accumulation period;

bullet accumulation shortfall means, at any time, the amount that the cash accumulation ledger amount is less than the bullet accumulation liability;

cash accumulation liability means, on any Funding 2 interest payment date prior to any payment under item (C) of the above priority of payments, the sum of:

- (1) the bullet accumulation liability at that time; and
- (2) the aggregate of each relevant accumulation amount at that time of each scheduled amortisation instalment which is within a cash accumulation period;

cash accumulation shortfall means, at any time, the amount that the cash accumulation ledger amount is less than the cash accumulation liability;

cash accumulation ledger amount means, at any time, the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger at that time (immediately prior to any drawing to be applied on that Funding 2 interest payment date and prior to any payment under item (H) of the above priority of payments);

pass-through repayment restrictions means, at any time on a Funding 2 interest payment date, no amount may be applied in repayment of any original pass-through loan tranche unless:

- (1) the sum of the cash accumulation ledger amount and the amount of Funding 2 available principal receipts after the application of items (A) and (B) and before item (C) of the above priority of payments,

is greater than or equal to:

- (2) the sum of the cash accumulation liability and the aggregate amount of all original pass-through loan tranches which are due and payable as at that time;

scheduled amortisation repayment restrictions means, at any time on a Funding 2 interest payment date:

- (1) where there is not a bullet accumulation shortfall at that time, the total amount withdrawn from the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger on that Funding 2 interest payment date for repayment of the relevant scheduled amortisation instalments shall not exceed the cash accumulation ledger amount less the bullet accumulation liability at that time; and
- (2) where there is a bullet accumulation shortfall at that time:
 - (a) no amount may be withdrawn from the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger on that Funding 2 interest payment date to be applied in repayment of the relevant scheduled amortisation instalments; and
 - (b) no amount may be applied in repayment of the relevant scheduled amortisation instalments unless:
 - (i) the sum of the cash accumulation ledger amount and the amount of Funding 2 available principal receipts after the application of items (A) and (B) and before item (C) of the above priority of payments, is greater than or equal to
 - (ii) the sum of the bullet accumulation liability and the aggregate amount of scheduled amortisation instalments which are due and payable as at that time; and

relevant accumulation amount means the amount of funds to be accumulated over a cash accumulation period in order to repay a bullet loan tranche or a scheduled amortisation instalment on its scheduled repayment date whether or not actually repaid on that scheduled repayment date.

Rule (2) – Repayment of payable pass-through loan tranches after a step-up date

Following the occurrence of the step-up date under a series of rated loan tranches corresponding to a particular issuance of the notes (the **series A rated loan tranches**) and provided that the Funding 2 share of the trust property is greater than zero, the aggregate amount repaid on a Funding 2 interest payment date in relation to rated loan tranches (other than bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation instalments) comprising those series A rated loan tranches under items (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) of the priority of payments set out above shall be limited to an amount calculated as follows:

$$\text{Funding 2 principal funds} \times \frac{\text{Outstanding principal balance of series A rated loan tranches}}{\text{Aggregate outstanding principal balance of all rated loan tranches}}$$

where **Funding 2 principal funds** means in respect of any Funding 2 interest payment date the sum of:

- (A) the aggregate of the following amount for each calculation period which has ended in the period from the previous Funding 2 interest payment date to the most recent normal calculation date, such amount being the product of:
 - (1) the Funding 2 share percentage as calculated at the start of the relevant calculation period; and
 - (2) the aggregate amount of principal receipts received by the mortgages trustee in the relevant calculation period;
- (B) the amount credited to the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date; and
- (C) the amount, if any, credited to the Funding 2 principal ledger pursuant to item (I) of the above Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments on the immediately preceding Funding 2 interest payment date.

Allocations involving Rule (2)

Where Rule (2) applies at a level of any priority of payments, the funds available for making payments at that level shall first be allocated without reference to Rule (2). However, if the amount so allocated to one or more loan tranches exceeds the amount permitted under Rule (2) to be paid in respect of those loan tranches

(the **capped loan tranches**), the excess shall then be reallocated among any other relevant loan tranches at that level using the method of allocation as applies at that level but without reference to the capped loan tranches in calculating such reallocation. If a further such excess arises as a result of the reallocation process, the reallocation process shall be repeated at that level in relation to each such further excess that arises until no further funds can be allocated at that level following which the remaining excess shall then be applied at the next level of that priority of payments.

Rules 1 and 2 above are referred to in this prospectus as the “**repayment tests**”.

Repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after a non-asset trigger event but before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes

Following the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event (where no asset trigger event has occurred) under the mortgages trust deed but prior to the service on Funding 2 of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or the service on the issuing entity of a note acceleration notice, the bullet loan tranches and the scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches and on each Funding 2 interest payment date Funding 2 will be required to apply Funding 2 available principal receipts in the following priority:

- (A) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 general reserve fund to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments, towards a credit to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger to the extent that the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 reserve required amount;
- (B) if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, (i) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund in order to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments or (ii) to the extent that the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund has not been fully funded, towards a credit to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount;
- (C) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more AAA loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the AAA loan tranches until the AAA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (D) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more AA loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the AA loan tranches until the AA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (E) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more A loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the A loan tranches until the A loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (F) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more BBB loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the BBB loan tranches until the BBB loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (G) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more BB loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the BB loan tranches until the BB loan tranches are fully repaid; and
- (H) in order of their final repayment dates, beginning with the earliest such date (and if two or more subordinated loan tranches have the same final repayment date, in proportion to the respective amounts due) to repay the subordinated loan tranches until the subordinated loan tranches are fully repaid.

Repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after an asset trigger event but before master intercompany loan acceleration notice or acceleration of all notes

Following the occurrence of an asset trigger event (whether or not a non-asset trigger event occurs or has occurred) but prior to the service on Funding 2 of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or the service on the issuing entity of a note acceleration notice, the bullet loan tranches and the scheduled amortisation loan

tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches and on each Funding 2 interest payment date Funding 2 will be required to apply Funding 2 available principal receipts in the following order of priority:

- (A) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 general reserve fund to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments, towards a credit to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger to the extent that the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 reserve required amount;
- (B) if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, (i) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund in order to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments or (ii) to the extent that the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund has not been fully funded, towards a credit to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount;
- (C) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the AAA loan tranches until the AAA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (D) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the AA loan tranches until the AA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (E) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the A loan tranches until the A loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (F) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the BBB loan tranches until the BBB loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (G) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the BB loan tranches until the BB loan tranches are fully repaid; and
- (H) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the subordinated loan tranches until the subordinated loan tranches are fully repaid.

Repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) after acceleration of all notes but before master intercompany loan acceleration

If a note acceleration notice is served on the issuing entity, then that will not result in automatic enforcement of the Funding 2 security under the Funding 2 deed of charge. In those circumstances, however, the bullet loan tranches and any scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches and on each Funding 2 interest payment date Funding 2 will be required to apply Funding 2 available principal receipts in the following order of priority:

- (A) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 general reserve fund to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments, towards a credit to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger to the extent that the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 reserve required amount;
- (B) if a liquidity reserve fund rating event has occurred and is continuing, (i) to the extent only that monies have been drawn from the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund in order to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments or (ii) to the extent that the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund has not been fully funded, towards a credit to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount;
- (C) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the AAA loan tranches until the AAA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (D) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the AA loan tranches until the AA loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (E) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the A loan tranches until the A loan tranches are fully repaid;

- (F) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the BBB loan tranches until the BBB loan tranches are fully repaid;
- (G) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the BB loan tranches until the BB loan tranches are fully repaid; and
- (H) without priority among them, but in proportion to the amounts due, to repay the subordinated loan tranches until the subordinated loan tranches are fully repaid.

Repayment of loan tranches (other than start-up loan tranches) when Funding 2 receives an amount outstanding under the master intercompany loan

If Funding 2 receives a payment from the seller and/or Funding 1 in the circumstances described in “**The mortgages trust – Payment by the seller and/or Funding 1 to Funding 2 of the amount outstanding under a loan tranche**” above or the proceeds of a new loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche) or new Funding 2 intercompany loan which is to be used to refinance another loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche) as described in “**The master intercompany loan agreement – The facility**” and “**The master intercompany loan agreement – Other Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements**” above (such payment by the seller and/or Funding 1 or such proceeds being a **full repayment amount**), then Funding 2 will not apply the full repayment amount as described in “**– Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**” above. Rather, Funding 2 will apply the full repayment amount to repay the relevant loan tranche.

Definition of issuing entity principal receipts

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, **issuing entity principal receipts** will be calculated by the issuing entity cash manager four business days prior to each quarterly interest payment date and will be an amount equal to all principal amounts to be repaid by Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan during the relevant interest period (excluding amounts with respect to the start-up loan tranches). Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, but prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, **issuing entity principal receipts** means the sum calculated by the issuing entity security trustee four business days prior to each quarterly interest payment date as the amount to be repaid by Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan during the relevant interest period (excluding amounts with respect to the start-up loan tranches) and/or the sum otherwise recovered by the issuing entity security trustee (or the receiver appointed on its behalf) representing the principal balance of the notes.

On each Funding 2 interest payment date, all Funding 2 available principal receipts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 constituting principal repayments on a loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche) will be credited to a sub-ledger (in respect of the related series and class of notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loan) to the **issuing entity principal ledger**.

Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts before note acceleration

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity or the issuing entity cash manager on its behalf will apply any issuing entity principal receipts on each quarterly interest payment date to repay the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans in the following manner (the **issuing entity pre-enforcement principal priority of payments**):

- the class A notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AAA loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class A notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class A notes;

- the class B notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AA loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class B notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class B notes;
- the class M notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each A loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class M notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class M notes;
- the class C notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BBB loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class C notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class C notes;
- the class D notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BB loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class D notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class D notes; and
- the issuing entity subordinated loans: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each subordinated loan tranche to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such quarterly interest payment date on the related issuing entity subordinated loan.

The amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger of the issuing entity principal ledger (in respect of a series and class of notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loans) may only be applied by the issuing entity cash manager to pay the principal amounts due (if any) in respect of such series and class of

notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loan under the issuing entity pre-enforcement principal priority of payments.

Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts after note acceleration but before master intercompany loan acceleration

The issuing entity deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution of issuing entity principal receipts received or recovered by the issuing entity security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf) following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity but prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2. In these circumstances, the issuing entity security trustee will apply issuing entity principal receipts on each quarterly interest payment date to repay the notes and issuing entity subordinated loans in the following manner:

- the class A notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AAA loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class A notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class A notes;
- the class B notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each AA loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class B notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class B notes;
- the class M notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each A loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class M notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class M notes;
- the class C notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BBB loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class C notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and

- (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class C notes;
- the class D notes: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each BB loan tranche (and in respect of (ii) below, the principal amounts received (if any) from the issuing entity swap providers under the relevant issuing entity swap agreements in respect of the related series and class of notes):
 - (i) to pay amounts due and payable (in respect of principal) on such interest payment date to the relevant issuing entity swap providers in respect of the related series and class of class D notes in accordance with the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreements; and
 - (ii) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the related series and class of class D notes; and
- the issuing entity subordinated loans: from principal amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 in respect of each subordinated loan tranche to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such quarterly interest payment date on the related issuing entity subordinated loan.

The amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger of the issuing entity principal ledger (in respect of a series and class of notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loans) may only be applied by the issuing entity security trustee to pay the principal amounts due (if any) in respect of such series and class of notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loan under the above issuing entity principal priority of payments.

Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration

The Funding 2 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution of amounts received or recovered by the Funding 2 security trustee or a receiver appointed on its behalf following the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2. If Funding 2 enters into new Funding 2 intercompany loan agreements, then this priority will change. See **“Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests”**, **“Security for Funding 2’s obligations”** and **“Security for the issuing entity’s obligations”**.

The Funding 2 security trustee will apply amounts received or recovered following the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2 (other than monies standing to the credit of the Funding 2 Yield Reserve Funds which fund shall be applied in accordance with the Funding 2 yield reserve fund priority of payments) on each Funding 2 interest payment date in accordance with the following priority (the **Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments**):

- (A) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to:
 - the Funding 2 security trustee and any receiver appointed by the Funding 2 security trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due to the Funding security trustee and the receiver in the following interest period under the Funding 2 deed of charge; and
 - the issuing entity in respect of the issuing entity's obligations specified in items (A) and (B) of the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments;
- (B) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts (if any) due by Funding 2 to the account bank under the terms of the bank account agreement, to the cash manager under the terms of the cash management agreement and to the corporate services provider under the terms of the corporate services agreement and the post-enforcement call option holder corporate services agreement;

- (C) towards payment of amounts (if any) due to the Funding 2 swap provider under the Funding 2 swap agreement (including any termination payment, but excluding any Funding 2 swap excluded termination amount);
- (D) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of:
- interest, principal and fees due and payable on the AAA loan tranches (other than interest due and payable on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches); and
 - the Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest amount due and payable on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (E) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the AA loan tranches;
- (F) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the A loan tranches;
- (G) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the BBB loan tranches;
- (H) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the BB loan tranches;
- (I) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payments of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the subordinated loan tranches;
- (J) by way of payment of the senior fee, towards payment of any amounts due to the issuing entity in respect of its obligations (if any) to make a termination payment to an issuing entity swap provider (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount);
- (K) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay (without double counting):
- by way of payment of the senior fee, amounts due to the issuing entity in respect of its obligations (if any) to pay any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount to an issuing entity swap provider following an issuing entity swap provider default or an issuing entity swap provider downgrade termination event (as appropriate);
 - by way of payment of the senior fee, any other amounts due to the issuing entity under the master intercompany loan agreement and not otherwise provided for earlier in this priority of payments; and
 - amounts due to the Funding 2 swap provider in respect of Funding 2's obligation to pay any termination amount to the Funding 2 swap provider as a result of a Funding 2 swap provider default or a Funding 2 swap provider downgrade termination event;
- (L) towards payments of amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider under any Funding 2 start-up loan made by the Funding 2 start-up loan provider to fund the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund;
- (M) without priority among them but in proportion to the amounts then due, towards payment of:
- amounts due towards payment of interest, principal and fees due and payable on the start-up loan tranches; and
 - amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider under each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement; and
- (N) towards payment of any deferred consideration due to the seller pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts and issuing entity revenue receipts following note acceleration and master intercompany loan acceleration

If a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 2, then there will be an automatic enforcement of the issuing entity security under the issuing entity deed of charge. The issuing entity deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution by the issuing entity security trustee, following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity and the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2 (known as the **issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments**), of amounts received or recovered by the issuing entity security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf).

On each quarterly interest payment date, the issuing entity security trustee will apply amounts (other than amounts representing (i) any excess swap collateral which shall be returned directly to the relevant issuing entity swap provider, (ii) in respect of each issuing entity swap provider, prior to the designation of an early termination date under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement and the resulting application of the collateral by way of netting or set-off, an amount equal to the value of all collateral (other than excess swap collateral) provided by such issuing entity swap provider to the issuing entity pursuant to the relevant issuing entity swap agreement (and any interest or distributions in respect thereof) (iii) amounts payable to any replacement swap provider using any termination payment received by the issuing entity in respect of the corresponding issuing entity swap agreement or amounts payable to an issuing entity swap provider (other than amounts pursuant to item (N) below) using any premium recovered from any replacement swap provider, which will be paid when due) and (iv) amounts received or recovered from Funding 2 or the Funding 2 security trustee under paragraph (C) of the Funding 2 yield reserve priority of payments) received or recovered following enforcement of the issuing entity security as follows:

- (A) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to:
 - the issuing entity security trustee and any receiver appointed by the issuing entity security trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts and any amounts then due or to become due to the issuing entity security trustee and the receiver under the provisions of the issuing entity deed of charge;
 - the note trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts and any amounts then due or to become due and payable to the note trustee under the provisions of the issuing entity trust deed; and
 - the agent bank, the paying agents, the registrar and the transfer agent together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due and payable to them under the provisions of the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- (B) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts (together with any amount in respect of VAT on those amounts) due and payable to:
 - the issuing entity cash manager under the issuing entity cash management agreement;
 - to the issuing entity corporate services provider under the issuing entity corporate services agreement; and
 - to the issuing entity account bank under the issuing entity bank account agreement.
- (C) subject to item (D) below, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to the issuing entity swap providers for each series of class A notes (excluding any termination payment);
- (D) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the applicable series of class A notes and to pay any swap termination payment due to the issuing entity swap provider for each series of class A notes (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) provided that if the amounts available for distribution under this item (D) (on the assumption that no

- amounts are due and payable under item (C) and no amounts are received from any issuing entity swap provider) would be insufficient to pay the sterling equivalent of the amounts due and payable under this item (D), the shortfall will be divided amongst all such amounts on a pro rata basis and the amount payable by the issuing entity to the issuing entity swap provider in respect of any series of class A notes under item (C) above will be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to that series of class A notes;
- (E) subject to item (F) below, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to the issuing entity swap providers for each series of class B notes (excluding any termination payment);
 - (F) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the applicable series of class B notes and to pay any swap termination payment due to the issuing entity swap provider for each series of class B notes (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) provided that if the amounts available for distribution under this item (F) (on the assumption that no amounts are due and payable under item (E) and no amounts are received from any issuing entity swap provider) would be insufficient to pay the sterling equivalent of the amounts due and payable under this item (F), the shortfall will be divided amongst all such amounts on a pro rata basis and the amount payable by the issuing entity to the issuing entity swap provider in respect of any series of class B notes under item (E) above will be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to that series of class B notes;
 - (G) subject to item (H) below, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to the issuing entity swap providers for each series of class M notes (excluding any termination payment);
 - (H) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the applicable series of class M notes and to pay any swap termination payment due to the issuing entity swap provider for each series of class M notes (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) provided that if the amounts available for distribution under this item (H) (on the assumption that no amounts are due and payable under item (G) and no amounts are received from any issuing entity swap provider) would be insufficient to pay the sterling equivalent of the amounts due and payable under this item (H), the shortfall will be divided amongst all such amounts on a pro rata basis and the amount payable by the issuing entity to the issuing entity swap provider in respect of any series of class M notes under item (G) above will be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to that series of class M notes;
 - (I) subject to item (J) below, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to the issuing entity swap providers for each series of class C notes (excluding any termination payment);
 - (J) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the applicable series of class C notes and to pay any swap termination payment due to the issuing entity swap provider for each series of class C notes (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) provided that if the amounts available for distribution under this item (J) (on the assumption that no amounts are due and payable under item (I) and no amounts are received from any issuing entity swap provider) would be insufficient to pay the sterling equivalent of the amounts due and payable under this item (J), the shortfall will be divided amongst all such amounts on a pro rata basis and the amount payable by the issuing entity to the issuing entity swap provider in respect of any series of class C notes under item (I) above will be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to that series of class C notes;
 - (K) subject to item (L) below, without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due to the issuing entity swap providers for each series of class D notes (excluding any termination payment);

- (L) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the applicable series of class D notes and to pay any swap termination payment due to the issuing entity swap provider for each series of class D notes (but excluding any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount) provided that if the amounts available for distribution under this item (L) (on the assumption that no amounts are due and payable under item (K) and no amounts are received from any issuing entity swap provider) would be insufficient to pay the sterling equivalent of the amounts due and payable under this item (L), the shortfall will be divided amongst all such amounts on a pro rata basis and the amount payable by the issuing entity to the issuing entity swap provider in respect of any series of class D notes under item (K) above will be reduced by the amount of the shortfall applicable to that series of class D notes;
- (M) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the issuing entity subordinated loans;
- (N) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay any issuing entity swap excluded termination amount to the issuing entity swap providers;
- (O) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the issuing entity start-up loans; and
- (P) the balance to the issuing entity.

Notwithstanding the above, amounts standing to the credit of any sub-ledger to the issuing entity revenue ledger and/or the issuing entity principal ledger (in respect of a series and class of notes, any issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, any issuing entity start-up loan) may only be applied by the issuing entity security trustee to pay the interest, principal and other amounts due in respect of such series and class of notes, such issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, such issuing entity start-up loan or any shortfall in the amounts available to pay items (A) to (B) under the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments and may not be applied in payment of interest, principal and other amounts due in respect of any other series and class of notes or in respect of any issuing entity subordinated loans or any issuing entity start-up loan.

Following enforcement of the issuing entity security, any amounts received or recovered from Funding 2 or the Funding 2 security trustee in respect of a series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches pursuant to paragraph (C) of the Funding 2 yield reserve priority of payments may only be applied by the issuing entity security trustee without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the corresponding series and class of yield reserve notes.

Distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds before and after master intercompany loan acceleration

This section sets out the order of priority of payments of amounts standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund.

On any date that the cash manager or the Funding 2 security trustee is required to apply amounts standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund or the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund it shall apply such amounts in the following **Funding 2 yield reserve order of priority**:

- (A) first, apply amount standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund; and
- (B) second, to the extent that there are no longer any amounts standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund, apply amounts standing to the credit of the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund.

On each Funding 2 interest payment date prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, the cash manager or, following the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice the Funding 2 security trustee, will (subject at all times to the Funding 2 yield reserve order of priority) apply all amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds in the following order of priority (being the **Funding 2 yield reserve priority of payments**):

- (A) first, to pay the Funding 2 excess margin interest amount due on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (B) second, prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice only, in relation to any series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche, on or after the date upon which any principal amounts outstanding on such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches become due and payable and provided that
- if after deducting any amounts from the relevant Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers applied or to be applied on such date in payment of the Funding 2 excess margin interest amount due in respect of the series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches corresponding to such Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers pursuant to paragraph (A) above, the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches would be sufficient to repay in full the principal amount due on such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches (after the payment on such date of all principal, interest and any other amounts due and paid on such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments); and
 - the cash manager (acting in its sole discretion) so elects,
- to pay any principal amounts outstanding on such series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to such series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (C) third, following service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice only, to pay any principal amounts outstanding on such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (D) fourth, after repayment of the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches in full, to repay the relevant Funding 2 start-up loan corresponding to such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (E) fifth, if a series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches has been repaid in full, to repay the relevant Funding 2 start-up loan corresponding to such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches;
- (F) sixth, if following repayment in full of a series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches, the relevant Funding 2 start-up loan corresponding to such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches has been repaid in full pursuant to paragraph (E) above any amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches will be made available to Funding 2 and form part of Funding 2 available revenue receipts; and
- (G) seventh, any surplus to remain standing to the credit of the relevant Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledger.

Credit structure

The notes will be obligations of the issuing entity only and will not be obligations of, or the responsibility of, or guaranteed by, any other party. However, there are a number of features of the transaction which enhance the likelihood of timely receipt of payments to noteholders, as follows:

- Funding 2 available revenue receipts are expected to exceed interest and the senior fees payable to the issuing entity;
- a shortfall in Funding 2 available revenue receipts may be met from Funding 2's principal receipts;
- a Funding 2 general reserve fund has been established to help meet shortfalls in principal due on the original bullet loan tranches and original scheduled amortisation loan tranches in the circumstances described below;
- the Funding 2 general reserve fund may also be used to help meet any deficit in Funding 2 available revenue receipts available for payment of interest and fees due under the master intercompany loan agreement (other than with respect to the subordinated loan tranches or the start-up loan tranches) and to help meet any deficit on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (other than with respect to the subordinated loan principal deficiency ledger);
- Funding 2 will be obliged to establish a liquidity reserve fund if the seller ceases to have a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed credit rating by Moody's of at least A3 or at least A- by Fitch (unless the relevant rating agency confirms that the current rating of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by the rating downgrade of the seller);
- payments on the issuing entity subordinated loans will be subordinated to payments on the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes;
- payments on the class D notes will be subordinated to payments on the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes and the class C notes;
- payments on the class C notes will be subordinated to payments on the class A notes, the class B notes and the class M notes;
- payments on the class M notes will be subordinated to payments on the class A notes and the class B notes;
- payments on the class B notes will be subordinated to payments on the class A notes;
- the mortgages trustee GIC account and the Funding 2 GIC account each earn interest at a specified rate;
- Funding 2 start-up loans may be provided to Funding 2 from time to time to fund the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) and to meet the costs in connection with the issuance of notes and/or for meeting the costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with the payment of any purchase price by Funding 2 for any sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee and/or the acquisition by Funding 2 of part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or seller share of the trust property; and
- issuing entity start-up loans may be provided to the issuing entity, to be on-lent to Funding 2 by way of start-up loan tranches in connection with each issuance of notes to fund the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any) and to meet the costs and expenses in connection with the issuance of notes.

Each of these factors is considered more fully in the remainder of this section.

Credit support for the notes provided by Funding 2 available revenue receipts

It is anticipated that, during the life of the notes issued under the programme, the Funding 2 share of the interest received from borrowers on the loans will, assuming that all of the loans are fully performing, be

greater than the sum of interest which Funding 2 is required to pay on the rated loan tranches outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement and any new Funding 2 intercompany loan in order to fund (by payment to a swap provider or otherwise) the interest payments due on the relevant notes and the notes of any new Funding 2 issuing entity and the other senior costs and expenses of the structure. In other words, it is anticipated that the Funding 2 available revenue receipts will be sufficient to pay the amounts payable under items (A) to (D), (F), (H), (J) and (L) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments assuming all loans are fully performing.

The actual amount of any excess will vary during the life of the notes. Two of the key factors determining the variation are as follows:

- the interest rate on the loans in the portfolio; and
- the level of arrears experienced.

On any Funding 2 interest payment date, any excess will be available to meet the payments referred to under items (M) to (U) (inclusive) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments including the payment of any deferred consideration to the seller.

Level of arrears experienced

If the level of arrears of interest payments made by the borrowers results in Funding 2 experiencing an income deficit, Funding 2 will be able to use the following amounts to cure that income deficit:

- *first*, amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund, as described in “– **Funding 2 general reserve fund**” below;
- *second*, drawings under the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, if established, as described in “– **Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund**” below; and
- *third*, principal receipts, if any, as described in “– **Use of Funding 2 principal receipts to pay Funding 2 income deficiency**” below,

provided that such amounts cannot be used in respect of the subordinated loan tranches or the start-up loan tranches.

Any excess of Funding 2 available revenue receipts will be applied on each Funding 2 interest payment date to the extent described in the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, including to extinguish amounts standing to the debit of any principal deficiency sub-ledger and to replenish the Funding 2 reserve funds.

Use of Funding 2 principal receipts to pay Funding 2 income deficiency

Four business days prior to each Funding 2 interest payment date, the cash manager will calculate whether there will be an excess or a deficit of Funding 2 available revenue receipts to pay items (A) to (D), (F), (H), (J) and (L) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments.

If there is a deficit, then Funding 2 shall pay or provide for that deficit by the application of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger (plus any amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger which is not comprised in Funding 2 available principal receipts), if any, and the cash manager shall make a corresponding entry in the relevant principal deficiency sub-ledger, as described in “– **Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger**” below as well as making a debit in the Funding 2 principal ledger. Any such entry and debit shall be made and taken into account (including as to which priority of payments shall apply) prior to the application of Funding 2 available principal receipts on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date.

Funding 2 principal receipts may not be used to pay interest on any loan tranche if and to the extent that would result in a deficiency being recorded, or an existing deficiency being increased, on a principal deficiency sub-ledger relating to a rated loan tranche with a higher rating designation.

Funding 2 general reserve fund

A Funding 2 general reserve fund has been established:

- to contribute to Funding 2 available revenue receipts (including to help meet any deficit recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger (excluding the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger)); and
- to make, where necessary, **Funding 2 reserve principal payments**, being:
 - (i) prior to the occurrence of a trigger event;
 - (a) repayments of principal which are then due and payable in respect of the original bullet loan tranches; and
 - (b) repayments of principal in respect of original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only; and
 - (ii) on or after the occurrence of a trigger event, repayments of principal in respect of original bullet loan tranches and original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only,

in each case prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2.

The Funding 2 general reserve fund will be funded and replenished from:

- Funding 2 available revenue receipts in accordance with item (O) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments up to an amount equal to the Funding 2 reserve required amount (see “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts before master intercompany loan acceleration**” above);
- Funding 2 available principal receipts to the extent applied in making Funding 2 reserve principal payments;
- Funding 2 start-up loans provided to Funding 2 from time to time to fund the Funding 2 general reserve fund pursuant to the terms of a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement; and
- issuing entity start-up loans advanced to the issuing entity by the issuing entity start-up loan provider or new issuing entity start-up loan providers in connection with each issuance of notes, the proceeds of which will be advanced to Funding 2 by way of start-up loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement for the purposes of, among other things, funding the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any).

The **Funding 2 reserve required amount** as at any date will be the amount specified as such in the most recent prospectus supplement. Changes may be made to the Funding 2 reserve required amount and/or the manner in which the Funding 2 general reserve is funded. See “**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”, “**Security for Funding 2's obligations**” and “**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**”.

Funding 2 may adjust, at any time, the Funding 2 reserve required amount without the consent of noteholders so long as the Funding 2 security trustee and Funding 2 obtain confirmation from the rating agencies that such adjustments will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the ratings of any outstanding notes.

A Funding 2 general reserve ledger is maintained by the cash manager to record the balance from time to time of the Funding 2 general reserve fund.

On each Funding 2 interest payment date the amount of the Funding 2 general reserve fund is added to the other income of Funding 2 in calculating Funding 2 available revenue receipts.

Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger

A principal deficiency ledger has been established to record:

- on each calculation date, any principal losses on the loans allocated to Funding 2; and/or
- on each Funding 2 interest payment date, any application of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger and/or the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger to meet any deficiency in Funding 2 available revenue receipts (as described in “– **Use of Funding 2 principal receipts to pay Funding 2 income deficiency**” above); and/or
- the application of Funding 2 available principal receipts which are allocated to fund the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund up to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount.

The Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger is split into six sub-ledgers which will correspond to each of the AAA loan tranches, the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the BB loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches, respectively.

Losses on the loans and/or the application of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger and/or the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger, to pay certain senior expenses of Funding 2 and interest and fees due under the master intercompany loan agreement will be recorded as follows:

- *first*, on the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger until the balance of the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all the subordinated loan tranches;
- *second*, on the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger until the balance of the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all BB loan tranches;
- *third*, on the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger until the balance of the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all BBB loan tranches;
- *fourth*, on the A principal deficiency sub-ledger until the balance of the A principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all A loan tranches;
- *fifth*, on the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger until the balance of the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all AA loan tranches; and
- *sixth*, on the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger, at which point there will be an asset trigger event (unless such losses are recorded when (a) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all subordinated loan tranches, BB loan tranches, BBB loan tranches, A loan tranches and AA loan tranches is equal to zero and (b) the sum of (i) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger and (ii) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 2 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to pay the items in paragraphs (A) to (E) in the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made).

Losses on the loans and/or the application of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 principal ledger and/or the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger to pay certain senior expenses of Funding 2 and interest and fees on the master intercompany loan will not be recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger on any day to the extent that the Funding 2 share of the trust property together with amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger and the Funding 2 principal ledger in aggregate is greater than or equal to the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the rated loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches on that day, after taking account of such losses or the relevant application of principal receipts.

Prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, Funding 2 available revenue receipts will be applied on each Funding 2 interest payment date in the manner and to the extent described in the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments as follows:

- *first*, provided that interest due on the AAA loan tranches has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger;
- *second*, provided that interest due on the AA loan tranches has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger;
- *third*, provided that interest due on the A loan tranches has been paid, in an amount to reduce to zero the balance on the A principal deficiency sub-ledger;
- *fourth*, provided that interest due on the BBB loan tranches has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger;
- *fifth*, provided that interest due on the BB loan tranches has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger; and
- *sixth*, provided that interest due on the subordinated loan tranches has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the subordinated principal deficiency sub-ledger.

See also “– Use of Funding 2 principal receipts to pay Funding 2 income deficiency” above.

Issuing entity available funds

On each Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the master intercompany loan agreement, the issuing entity will receive from Funding 2 an amount equal to or less than the amount which it needs to pay out on the corresponding interest payment date in respect of the notes, the issuing entity subordinated loans and the issuing entity start-up loan in accordance with the issuing entity pre-enforcement principal priority of payments and the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments. It is not intended that any surplus cash will be accumulated in the issuing entity.

Please see also the description of the issuing entity swaps under “**The swap agreements**” below.

Priority of payments among the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes, the class D notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans

Payments of interest on the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans will be prioritised so that interest payments due on the issuing entity subordinated loans on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the class D notes, the class M notes, the class C notes, the class B notes and the class A notes due on the same interest payment date, interest payments due on the class D notes on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the C notes, the class M notes, the class B notes and the class A notes due on the same interest payment date, interest payments due on the class C notes on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the class M notes, the class B notes and the class A notes due on the same interest payment date, interest payments due on the class M notes on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the class B notes and the class A notes due on the same interest payment date and interest payments due on the class B notes on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the class A notes on the same interest payment date, in each case in accordance with the applicable issuing entity priority of payments.

Any shortfall in payments of interest due on any issuing entity subordinated loan and/or any series of class D notes and/or class C notes and/or class M notes and/or class B notes on any interest payment date in respect of such issuing entity subordinated loan or notes will be deferred until the next interest payment date in respect of such notes and will accrue interest. On that next interest payment date, the amount of interest due on the relevant issuing entity subordinated loan or class of notes will be increased to take account of any deferred interest. If, on that interest payment date, there is still a shortfall, that shortfall will be deferred again. This deferral process will continue until the final maturity date of the notes, at which point all such deferred amounts (including interest thereon) will become due and payable. However, if there is insufficient money available to the issuing entity to pay interest on the class D notes and/or the class C notes and/or class M notes and/or the

class B notes, then you may not receive all interest amounts payable on those classes of notes and Bank of Scotland may not receive payment on the subordinated loans.

The issuing entity is not able to defer payments of interest due on any interest payment date in respect of the class A notes or (if applicable) the most senior class of notes then outstanding. The failure to pay interest on such notes will be a note event of default.

The class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes will be constituted by the issuing entity trust deed and together with the issuing entity subordinated loans will share the same security.

However, upon the service of a note acceleration notice or the occurrence of a trigger event, the class A notes of each series will rank in priority to each series of class B notes, each series of class M notes, each series of class C notes, each series of class D notes and each issuing entity subordinated loan and the class B notes of each series will rank in priority to each series of class M notes, each series of class C notes, each series of class D notes and each issuing entity subordinated loan and the class M notes of each series will rank in priority to each series of class C notes, each series of class D notes and each issuing entity subordinated loan and the class C notes of each series will rank in priority to each series of class D notes and each issuing entity subordinated loan and the class D notes of each series will rank in priority to each issuing entity subordinated loan.

Issuing entity subordinated loan agreements

The following section contains a summary of the expected material terms of issuing entity subordinated loan agreements. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of each relevant issuing entity subordinated loan agreement.

General description

Pursuant to issuing entity subordinated loan agreements to be entered into from time to time, Bank of Scotland (acting as **issuing entity subordinated loan provider**) will, on the applicable date, advance an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity. Each issuing entity subordinated loan will be used by the issuing entity to fund a subordinated loan tranche to be advanced by the issuing entity to Funding 2 pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement. Each subordinated loan tranche will be used to:

- (a) pay the seller part of the consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee in connection with the making of the issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity and the issuing entity advancing the corresponding loan tranches to Funding 2;
- (b) acquire part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be (such payment to be made to Funding 1 and/or the seller, as the case may be);
- (c) fund or replenish the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund (if any); and/or
- (d) make a payment to the issuing entity to refinance an existing loan tranche (which may be a rated loan tranche or a subordinated loan tranche) or to a new issuing entity to refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan or to make a payment to any new Funding beneficiary so that it may refinance some or all of a new intercompany loan.

The issuing entity may, from time to time, enter into new issuing entity subordinated loan agreements with providers other than Bank of Scotland. On entering into a subordinated loan agreement, the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or, as applicable, any new issuing entity subordinated loan provider will enter into a deed of accession to the issuing entity deed of charge.

Interest

Each issuing entity subordinated loan will bear interest until repaid at a rate which will correspond to the interest paid under the corresponding subordinated loan tranche as set out in the applicable loan tranche

supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement (if applicable). Any unpaid interest will not fall due but will instead be due on the next following quarterly interest payment date on which sufficient funds are available to pay such unpaid amount and, pending such payment, will itself bear interest. Interest in respect of each issuing entity subordinated loan will be payable by the issuing entity on each quarterly interest payment date.

Repayment

Funding 2 will make repayments of each subordinated loan tranche on a *pro rata* basis (a) on each Funding 2 interest payment date, but only to the extent that the aggregate principal amount outstanding on all subordinated loan tranches exceeds the required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding and to the extent that it has Funding 2 available principal receipts after making higher ranking payments (see further "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration**" above) or (b) on any date, to the extent that such subordinated loan tranches are being refinanced on such date by other loan tranches (which may be another subordinated loan tranche). The issuing entity will make repayment on each issuing entity subordinated loan if and to the extent that it receives amounts from Funding 2 representing repayment of principal on the corresponding subordinated loan tranche. After the issuing entity has repaid an issuing entity subordinated loan, it will have no further recourse to the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or, as applicable, the relevant new issuing entity subordinated loan provider in respect of such issuing entity subordinated loan.

The **required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding**, as at any date, will be the amount specified as such in the most recent loan tranche supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement (if applicable) or such other amount (which may be higher or lower) that Funding 2 and the issuing entity may designate and have notified to the cash manager, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity cash manager and the issuing entity security trustee, at any time, without the consent of noteholders so long as the Funding 2 security trustee and/or Funding 2 obtain confirmation from each of the rating agencies that such adjusted amount will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then ratings of any outstanding notes. See "**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**", "**Security for Funding 2's obligations**" and "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations**".

Acceleration

If a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is served by the issuing entity security trustee on Funding 2, then each issuing entity subordinated loan will become immediately due and payable.

Governing law

Each issuing entity subordinated loan agreement and each new issuing entity subordinated loan agreement (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with each issuing entity subordinated loan agreement and each new issuing entity subordinated loan agreement) will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law.

Mortgages trustee GIC account/Funding 2 GIC account

All amounts held by the mortgages trustee have been and will continue to be deposited in the mortgages trustee GIC account with the mortgages trustee GIC provider. This account is subject to the mortgages trustee guaranteed investment contract under which the mortgages trustee GIC provider has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on funds in the mortgages trustee GIC account of 0.25 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

Amounts held in the collection account will not have the benefit of a guaranteed investment contract but following receipt will be transferred into the mortgages trustee GIC account on a regular basis and in any event in the case of direct debits no later than the next business day after they are deposited in the collection account.

All amounts held by Funding 2 will be deposited in the **Funding 2 GIC account** in the first instance. The Funding 2 GIC account is maintained with the Funding 2 GIC provider. This account is subject to the Funding 2 guaranteed investment contract under which the Funding 2 GIC provider has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on funds in the Funding 2 GIC account of 0.25 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

The mortgages trustee GIC provider and the Funding 2 GIC provider are required to satisfy certain criteria (including certain criteria and/or permissions set or required by the FSA from time to time) in order to continue to receive deposits in the mortgages trustee GIC account and the Funding 2 GIC account respectively. These criteria include a requirement that the short-term, unguaranteed and unsecured ratings of the mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider, as the case may be, are at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's, F1 by Fitch and P-1 by Moody's, unless (in each case) each rating agency confirms that its then current rating of the notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such ratings falling below these minimum ratings. If either the mortgages trustee GIC provider or the Funding 2 GIC provider ceases to satisfy these criteria, then the relevant account may be transferred to another entity which does satisfy these criteria.

Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund

Funding 2 will be required to establish a liquidity reserve fund to the extent of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount if, and for as long as, the long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller cease to be rated at least A3 by Moody's or A- by S&P (unless Moody's confirms that the then current ratings of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by the ratings downgrade and S&P is notified of the rating change). If, following a subsequent increase in the seller's rating, Funding 2 would no longer be required to maintain the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, then Funding 2 at its option may terminate the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, and all amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger will then be treated as Funding 2 available revenue receipts for the next Funding 2 interest payment date. In addition, following a reduction in the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount, amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger in excess of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount will then be treated as Funding 2 available revenue receipts for the next Funding 2 interest payment date.

Prior to enforcement of Funding 2 security or service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund may be used as part of Funding 2 available revenue receipts available to fund payment of certain senior expenses and interest due on rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement. Prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2 and taking into account any allocation of principal to meet any deficiency in Funding 2's available revenue receipts, the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund will also be available to make Funding 2 reserve principal payments, being:

- to contribute to Funding 2 available revenue receipts (including to help meet any deficit recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger); and
- to make, where necessary, Funding 2 reserve principal payments, being:
 - (i) prior to the occurrence of a trigger event;
 - (a) repayments of principal which are then due and payable in respect of the original bullet loan tranches; and
 - (b) repayments of principal in respect of original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only; and
 - (ii) on or after the occurrence of a trigger event, repayments of principal in respect of original bullet loan tranches and original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only, in each case prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2.

The Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, if required to be funded, will be funded initially from Funding 2 available principal receipts or (if insufficient funds are available therefrom) from Funding 2 available revenue receipts in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or Funding 2 pre-

enforcement revenue priority of payments, as applicable. The Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund will be deposited in Funding 2's name in the Funding 2 GIC account into which the Funding 2 general reserve fund is also deposited. All interest or income accrued on the amount of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund while on deposit in the Funding 2 GIC account will belong to Funding 2. The cash manager will maintain a separate Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger to record the balance from time to time of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund.

The Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund, if required, will be funded and replenished up to and including an amount equal to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount on Funding 2 interest payment dates from Funding 2 available revenue receipts at item (P) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments and from Funding 2 available principal receipts at item (B) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments.

The **Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount** is an amount, as of any Funding 2 interest payment date, equal to the excess (if any) of 3 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding balance of the notes on that Funding 2 interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made by the issuing entity on that date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund on that Funding 2 interest payment date (taking into account any amount credited to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger on that date). Changes may be made to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve required amount and/or the manner in which the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund is funded. See **“Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests”**, **“Security For Funding 2's obligations”** and **“Security for the issuing entity's obligations”**.

Following enforcement of the Funding 2 security, amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger may be applied in making payments of principal due under the loan tranches.

Funding 2 yield reserve funds

On the first date that any Funding 2 yield reserve notes are issued the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund will be established to make payments on each Funding 2 interest payment date of Funding 2 excess margin interest amounts due on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches in accordance with the Funding 2 yield reserve fund priority of payments (see **“Cashflows – Distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds before and after master intercompany loan acceleration”** above).

Both the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund will be funded from Funding 2 start-up loans provided to Funding 2 from time to time to fund the Funding 2 yield reserve funds pursuant to the terms of a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement.

On any date that the cash manager is required to apply amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds it shall:

- first, apply amount standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund; and
- second, to the extent that there are no longer any amounts standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund, apply amounts standing to the credit of the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund.

On any date on or after the date upon which any principal amounts outstanding on a series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches become due and payable in so far as the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to the relevant series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche would be sufficient to repay in full the principal amount due on such series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche (after taking into account all appropriate reductions set out in **“Cashflows – Distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds before and after master intercompany loan acceleration”** above), if the cash manager so elects, such amounts will be used to pay any principal amounts outstanding on such series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche.

Following the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds will be used to pay any principal amounts outstanding on any series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches by applying amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers corresponding to such series or class of Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches (see “**Cashflows – Distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds before and after master intercompany loan acceleration**” above).

The **primary Funding 2 yield reserve required amount** and the **secondary Funding 2 yield reserve required amount** as at any date will be the amount specified as such in the most recent prospectus supplement. Changes may be made to the Funding 2 yield reserve required amount and/or the manner in which the Funding 2 yield reserve is funded. See “**Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**”.

A Funding 2 yield reserve ledger is maintained by the cash manager to record the balance from time to time of the Funding 2 yield reserve fund.

Funding 2 start-up loan agreements

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement.

General description

Pursuant to Funding 2 start-up loan agreements dated the programme date and on the subsequent closing date, Halifax (acting as the **Funding 2 start-up loan provider**) agreed to make available to Funding 2 a Funding 2 start-up loan. At any time after the reorganisation date, additional Funding 2 start-up loan agreements may be entered into by Bank of Scotland (acting as the **Funding 2 start-up loan provider**) pursuant to which the Funding 2 start-up loan provider will make further Funding 2 start-up loans available to Funding 2. Each Funding 2 start-up loan will be a subordinated loan advance which will be used for (i) increasing the Funding 2 general reserve fund on the relevant closing date and/or (ii) funding the primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger (as applicable) and/or (iii) for meeting the costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with the payment of the purchase price by Funding 2 for any sale of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee and/or the acquisition by Funding 2 of part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or seller share of the trust property and/or (iv) the fees payable under the master intercompany loan agreement which relate to the issuance of notes, as the case may be, on the relevant closing date and/or advance date and the fees payable under the master intercompany loan agreement which relate to the costs of issue of the relevant series of notes (including any fees payable in connection with any notes which have been issued or re-offered at a discount to par). The amount of each Funding 2 start-up loan will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Funding 2 may, from time to time, enter into Funding 2 start-up loan agreements with providers other than Bank of Scotland subject to (i) such Funding 2 start-up loan agreement being on similar terms to that form of the Funding 2 start-up loan agreement which was entered into on the programme date and (ii) such new entity entering into a deed of accession to the Funding 2 deed of charge.

Interest

Each Funding 2 start-up loan will bear interest until repaid at a rate which will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Any unpaid interest will not fall due but will instead be due on the next following Funding 2 interest payment date on which sufficient funds are available to pay such unpaid amount and pending such payment will itself bear interest. Interest in respect of each Funding 2 start-up loan is payable by Funding 2 on each Funding 2 interest payment date.

Repayment

Funding 2 will repay each Funding 2 start-up loan, but only to the extent that it has Funding 2 available revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments (see further “**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2**”).

available revenue receipts” and “Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration” above). Amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider are payable after amounts due on the loan tranches. After Funding 2 has repaid a Funding 2 start-up loan, it will have no further recourse to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider in respect of that Funding 2 start-up loan.

Event of default

It will be an event of default under the Funding 2 start-up loan agreement if Funding 2 has available revenue receipts to pay amounts due to the Funding 2 start-up loan provider and it does not pay them.

The occurrence of an event of default under a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement may constitute a master intercompany loan event of default.

Acceleration

If notice is given that the security granted by Funding 2 under the Funding 2 deed of charge is to be enforced, then each Funding 2 start-up loan will become immediately due and payable.

Governing law

Each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

Issuing entity start-up loan agreements

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the issuing entity start-up loan agreements. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the issuing entity start-up loan agreements.

General description

Pursuant to an issuing entity start-up loan agreement to be dated on or about the first closing date following the reorganisation date, the **issuing entity start-up loan provider** will agree to make available to the issuing entity an issuing entity start-up loan. On any subsequent closing date after the reorganisation date, new issuing entity start-up loan agreements may be entered into pursuant to which the issuing entity start-up loan provider or, as applicable, a new issuing entity start-up loan provider will make further issuing entity start-up loans available to the issuing entity. Each issuing entity start-up loan will be a subordinate-ranking loan which will be used by the issuing entity to advance start-up loan tranches to Funding 2 pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement. The proceeds of each start-up loan tranche will be used by Funding 2 for increasing the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund or yield reserve fund on the relevant closing date and/or for meeting the costs and expenses incurred by Funding 2 in connection with any purchase price and related sale of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee or the acquisition of part of the Funding 1 share of the trust property and/or the seller share of the trust property (including any reasonable costs incurred by the mortgages trustee in relation to any issuance, as the case may be, on the relevant closing date) and the fees payable under the master intercompany loan agreement which relate to the costs and expenses of the related issuance of notes. The amount of each issuing entity start-up loan will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The issuing entity may, from time to time, enter into new issuing entity start-up loan agreements with providers other than Bank of Scotland subject to (i) such new issuing entity start-up loan agreement being on similar terms to the issuing entity start-up loan agreement and (ii) such new entity entering into a deed of accession to the issuing entity deed of charge.

Interest

Each issuing entity start-up loan will bear interest until repaid at a rate which will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement. Any unpaid interest will not fall due but will instead be due on the next following quarterly interest payment date on which sufficient funds are available to pay such unpaid amount and

pending such payment will itself bear interest. Interest in respect of each issuing entity start-up loan will be payable by the issuing entity on each quarterly interest payment date. The rate of interest on each start-up loan tranche will match the rate of interest on the corresponding issuing entity start-up loan.

Repayment

Funding 2 will repay each start-up loan tranche on a *pro rata* basis on each Funding 2 interest payment date, but only to the extent that it has Funding 2 available revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments (see further "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration**" above). The issuing entity will repay each issuing entity start-up loan if and to the extent that it receives amounts from Funding 2 representing repayments of principal on the corresponding start-up loan tranche. Amounts due to the issuing entity start-up loan provider or a new issuing entity start-up loan provider are payable after amounts due on the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans. After the issuing entity has repaid an issuing entity start-up loan, it will have no further recourse to the issuing entity start-up loan provider or, as applicable, the relevant new issuing entity start-up loan provider in respect of such issuing entity start-up loan.

Acceleration

If a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is served by the issuing entity security trustee on Funding 2, then each issuing entity start-up loan will become immediately due and payable.

Governing law

The issuing entity start-up loan agreement and each new issuing entity start-up loan agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with each issuing entity start-up loan agreement and each new issuing entity start-up loan agreement will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

The swap agreements

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the Funding 2 swap agreement and the issuing entity swap agreements. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of those swap agreements.

General

Funding 2 entered into the Funding 2 swap agreement with Halifax (as the **Funding 2 swap provider**) and the Funding 2 security trustee and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been party thereto in place of Halifax. The issuing entity will enter into issuing entity swaps with the issuing entity swap providers and the issuing entity security trustee. In general, the swaps are designed to do the following:

- Funding 2 swap: to hedge against the possible variance between the mortgages trustee variable base rate payable on the variable rate loans, the rates of interest payable on the tracker rate loans and the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans and a weighted average of the LIBOR-based rates for sterling deposits payable in respect of any outstanding rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement; and
- Issuing entity swaps: to protect the issuing entity against certain interest rate and/or currency risks in respect of amounts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 under rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement and amounts payable by the issuing entity under each series and class of notes.

The Funding 2 swap

Some of the loans in the portfolio pay a variable rate of interest for a period of time which may be linked to the mortgages trustee variable base rate, a variable interest rate other than the mortgages trustee variable base rate, such as a rate set by the Bank of England, or the flexible variable rate. Other loans pay a fixed rate of interest for a period of time. However, the interest rate payable by Funding 2 with respect to the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement is calculated by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits or, for some loan tranches, such other sterling LIBOR rate as may be specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement, each plus or minus a margin. To provide a hedge against the possible variance between:

- (1) the mortgages trustee variable base rate payable on the variable rate loans, the rates of interest payable on the tracker rate loans and the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans; and
- (2) the LIBOR-based rates for sterling deposits payable in respect of any outstanding rated loan tranches,

Funding 2, the Funding 2 swap provider and the Funding 2 security trustee entered into the Funding 2 swap agreement on the programme date and will (if necessary) amend and restate the Funding 2 swap agreement on each relevant closing date such that the Funding 2 swap will:

- have a notional amount that is sized to hedge against any potential interest rate mismatches in relation to the rated loan tranches and subordinated loan tranches which remain outstanding; and
- provide for the notional amount to be increased as appropriate to hedge against similar potential interest rate mismatches in relation to any future rated loan tranches and subordinated loan tranches made available from time to time.

Under the Funding 2 swap, on each calculation date the following amounts will be calculated:

- the amount produced by applying a weighted average of the LIBOR-based rates for sterling deposits payable in respect of any outstanding rated loan tranches (as determined in respect of the corresponding interest period under such loan tranches) plus a spread for the relevant calculation period to the notional amount of the Funding 2 swap (known as the **calculation period swap provider amount**); and

- the amount produced by applying a rate equal to the weighted average of:
 - (i) the average of the standard variable mortgage rates or their equivalent charged to existing borrowers on residential mortgage loans as published from time to time, after excluding the highest and the lowest rate, of Abbey National plc, HSBC Bank plc, National Westminster Bank Plc, Nationwide Building Society, Northern Rock plc and Woolwich plc;
 - (ii) the rates of interest payable on the tracker rate loans; and
 - (iii) the rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans,

for the relevant calculation period to the notional amount of the Funding 2 swap (known as the **calculation period Funding 2 amount**).

On each Funding 2 interest payment date the following amounts will be calculated:

- the sum of each of the calculation period swap provider amounts calculated during the preceding interest period; and
- the sum of each of the calculation period Funding 2 amounts calculated during the preceding interest period.

After these two amounts are calculated in relation to a Funding 2 interest payment date, the following payments will be made on that Funding 2 interest payment date:

- if the first amount is greater than the second amount, then the Funding 2 swap provider will pay the difference to Funding 2;
- if the second amount is greater than the first amount, then Funding 2 will pay the difference to the Funding 2 swap provider; and
- if the two amounts are equal, neither party will make a payment to the other.

If a payment is to be made by the Funding 2 swap provider, that payment will be included in the Funding 2 available revenue receipts and will be applied on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date according to the relevant priority of payments of Funding 2. If a payment is to be made by Funding 2, it will be made according to the relevant priority of payments of Funding 2.

The notional amount of the Funding 2 swap in respect of a calculation period during an interest period will be an amount in sterling equal to:

- the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement during the relevant calculation period, less
- the balance of the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger attributable to such loan tranches during the relevant calculation period, less
- the amount of the principal receipts in the Funding 2 GIC account attributable to such loan tranches during the relevant calculation period.

Unless a relevant swap early termination event occurs, the Funding 2 swap will terminate on the date on which the aggregate principal amount outstanding of rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement is reduced to zero. In the event that the Funding 2 swap is terminated prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice or the latest occurring final repayment date of any rated loan tranche outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement, Funding 2 shall enter into a replacement Funding 2 swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, with the Funding 2 security trustee and with a swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed in writing to Funding 2, the issuing entity and the Funding 2 security trustee will not cause the then current ratings of the notes to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified. If Funding 2 is unable to enter into a replacement Funding 2 swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay interest on the rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement.

The issuing entity currency swaps

The loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement will be denominated in sterling and interest payable by Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the loan tranches is calculated by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits or, for some loan tranches, such other sterling LIBOR rate as may be specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement, each plus or minus a margin. However, the issuing entity may (subject to compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory and central bank requirements) issue a series or class of notes in such currency as may be agreed with the relevant underwriters and/or (in the case of any privately placed notes) the relevant noteholders. Such notes will accrue interest at a rate calculated by reference to a rate for one-month deposits in such currency, three-month deposits in such currency or such other rate specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. To deal with the potential currency mismatch between (i) its receipts and liabilities in respect of a rated loan tranche and (ii) its receipts and liabilities under the notes, the issuing entity will, pursuant to the terms of the issuing entity swap agreements in respect of each series, swap its receipts and liabilities in respect of the relevant rated loan tranche on terms that match the issuing entity's obligations under the relevant series and class of notes.

The currency amount of each such issuing entity swap will be the principal amount outstanding under the series of notes to which the relevant issuing entity swap relates. Subject, in the case of the issuing entity's obligations under certain classes of notes, to certain deferral of interest provisions that will apply when payment of interest under the corresponding notes is deferred in accordance with the terms and conditions of such notes, and to the extent that the issuing entity makes its corresponding payments to the issuing entity swap providers, the issuing entity swap providers will pay to the issuing entity amounts in the specified currency that are equal to the amounts of interest to be paid on each of the classes of the notes of the relevant series and the issuing entity will pay to the issuing entity swap providers the sterling interest amounts received on the rated loan tranche corresponding to the classes of notes of the relevant series. In order to allow for the effective currency amount of each relevant issuing entity swap to amortise at the same rate as the relevant series and class of notes, each issuing entity swap agreement will provide that, as and when the notes amortise, a corresponding portion of the currency amount of the relevant issuing entity swap will amortise. Pursuant to each such issuing entity swap agreement, any portion of issuing entity swap so amortised will be swapped from sterling into the specified currency at the specified currency exchange rate for such notes.

On the final maturity date of each such class of notes or, if earlier, the date on which such notes are redeemed in full (other than following delivery of a note acceleration notice in respect of such series and class of notes), the relevant issuing entity swap provider will pay to the issuing entity an amount in the specified currency, equal to the principal amount outstanding under the relevant notes, and the issuing entity will pay to the relevant issuing entity swap provider an equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the specified currency exchange rate for such notes. If the issuing entity does not have sufficient principal available pursuant to the issuing entity cash management agreement to pay such amount in full on such date and accordingly pays only a part of such amount to the relevant issuing entity swap provider, the relevant issuing entity swap provider will be obliged on such date to pay only the equivalent of such partial amount in the specified currency, in each case converted by reference to the specified currency exchange rate for such notes.

In the event that any such issuing entity swap is terminated prior to the service of a note acceleration notice or the final redemption of the relevant series of notes, the issuing entity shall enter into a replacement currency swap in respect of that class and series of notes. Any replacement currency swap must be entered into on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee and with a replacement currency swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed in writing to the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee will not cause the then current ratings of the notes of the relevant series to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified. If the issuing entity is unable to enter into any replacement currency swaps on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay amounts due under the notes.

If such an issuing entity swap agreement is terminated and the issuing entity is unable to enter into a replacement swap as described above, then any payments received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 on each Funding 2 interest payment date shall be deposited in the issuing entity transaction account (or such other account opened for this purpose) and applied by the issuing entity to repay the notes on each quarterly interest

payment date after exchanging at the “spot” rate the relevant proceeds from sterling into the specified currency as required.

Issuer interest rate swaps

The rated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement will be denominated in sterling and interest payable by Funding 2 to the issuing entity under the rated loan tranches is calculated by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits or, for some loan tranches, such other sterling LIBOR rate as may be specified in the applicable loan tranche supplement, each plus or minus a margin. However, the issuing entity may (subject to compliance with all applicable legal, regulatory and central bank requirements) issue a series or class of notes in sterling and such notes may accrue interest at a fixed rate of interest. To deal with the potential interest rate mismatch between (i) its receipts and liabilities in respect of the loan tranches and (ii) its receipts and liabilities under the notes, the issuing entity will, pursuant to the terms of the issuing entity swap agreements in respect of each such series and class of notes, swap its receipts and liabilities in respect of the relevant loan tranches on terms that match the issuing entity's obligations under the relevant series and class of notes.

In the event that any such issuing entity swap is terminated prior to the service of a note acceleration notice or its scheduled termination date, the issuing entity shall enter into a replacement interest rate swap in respect of that series and class of notes. Any replacement interest rate swap must be entered into on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee and with a replacement interest rate swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed in writing to the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee will not cause the then current ratings of the notes of the relevant series and class to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified. If the issuing entity is unable to enter into any replacement interest rate swaps on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay amounts due under such series and class of notes.

If such an issuing entity swap agreement is terminated and the issuing entity is unable to enter into a replacement swap as described above, then any payments received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 on each Funding 2 interest payment date shall be deposited in the issuing entity transaction account (or such other account opened for this purpose) and applied by the issuing entity to pay interest to the holders of the relevant series and class of notes on each quarterly interest payment date.

Ratings downgrade of swap providers

Under each of the swap agreements, in the event that the relevant rating(s) of a swap provider, or its respective guarantor, as applicable, is or are, as applicable, downgraded by a rating agency below the rating(s) specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the rating agencies) for such swap provider, and, if applicable, as a result of the downgrade, the then current ratings of the notes, in respect of the Funding 2 swap, or the notes corresponding to the relevant issuing entity swap, in respect of the relevant issuing entity swap, would or may, as applicable, be reduced, withdrawn or qualified, the relevant swap provider will, in accordance with the Funding 2 swap or the relevant issuing entity swap, as applicable, be required to take certain remedial measures which may include (a) providing collateral for its obligations under the relevant swap, (b) arranging for its obligations under the relevant swap to be transferred to an entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency), (c) procuring another entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency) to become co-obligor or guarantor, as applicable, in respect of its obligations under the relevant swap or (d) taking such other action as it may agree with the relevant rating agency.

Termination of the swaps

Any swap agreement may also be terminated in certain other circumstances that may include the following, each referred to as a **swap early termination event**:

- at the option of one party to the swap agreement, if there is a failure by the other party to pay any amounts due under that swap agreement and any applicable grace period has expired;

- in respect of the issuing entity swaps, at the option of the relevant issuing entity swap provider, if a note event of default under the relevant series and class of notes occurs and the note trustee serves a note acceleration notice;
- in respect of the Funding 2 swap, at the option of the Funding 2 swap provider, if a master intercompany loan event of default occurs and the Funding 2 security trustee serves a master intercompany loan acceleration notice;
- if applicable, at the option of the issuing entity (in the case of an issuing entity swap) or Funding 2 (in the case of the Funding 2 swap), if certain tax representations by the relevant swap provider prove to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect;
- at the option of the relevant swap provider, if certain insolvency events occur with respect to the issuing entity (in the case of an issuing entity swap) or Funding 2 (in the case of the Funding 2 swap);
- at the option of the issuing entity (in the case of an issuing entity swap) or Funding 2 (in the case of the Funding 2 swap), upon the occurrence of an insolvency of the relevant swap provider, or its guarantor, or the merger of the relevant swap provider without an assumption of its obligations under the relevant swap agreement, or if a material misrepresentation is made by the swap provider under the relevant swap agreement, or if the relevant swap provider defaults under an over-the-counter derivatives transaction under another agreement between the issuing entity and such swap provider or, if a breach of a provision of the relevant swap agreement by the swap provider is not remedied within the applicable grace period or, if applicable, if the guarantor of the relevant swap provider fails to comply with its obligations under the guarantee;
- if applicable, at the option of the issuing entity (in the case of an issuing entity swap relating to a US dollar-denominated series and class of notes) or Funding 2 (in the case of the Funding 2 swap), if the relevant swap provider fails to provide the cash manager with the required financial information necessary to complete the issuing entity's or Funding 2's, as applicable, Exchange Act filings with the SEC as required pursuant to the relevant swap agreement;
- if a change in law results in the obligations of one of the parties becoming illegal;
- at the option of the relevant swap provider, if withholding taxes are imposed on payments made by the relevant swap provider or issuing entity due to a change in law; and
- at the option of the issuing entity (in the case of an issuing entity swap) or Funding 2 (in the case of the Funding 2 swap) if the relevant swap provider or its guarantor, as applicable, is downgraded and fails to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provision contained in the relevant swap agreement and described under “– **Ratings downgrade of swap providers**” above.

Upon the occurrence of a swap early termination event, the issuing entity or the relevant issuing entity swap provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other (in the case of an issuing entity swap) and/or Funding 2 or the Funding 2 swap provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other (in the case of the Funding 2 swap). This termination payment will be calculated and payable in sterling. The amount of any termination payment will be based on the market value of the terminated swap as determined on the basis of quotations sought from leading dealers as to the cost of entering into a swap with the same terms and conditions that would have the effect of preserving the economic equivalent of the respective full payment obligations of the parties (or based upon a good faith determination of total losses and costs (or gains) if an insufficient number of quotations can be obtained or if basing the valuation on quotations would not produce a commercially reasonable result) and will include any unpaid amounts that became due and payable prior to the date of termination. Any such termination payment could be substantial.

If any issuing entity swap is terminated early and a termination payment is due by the issuing entity to an issuing entity swap provider, then, pursuant to its obligations under the master intercompany loan agreement, Funding 2 shall pay to the issuing entity an amount equal to the termination payment due to the relevant issuing entity swap provider less any amount received by the issuing entity under any replacement

issuing entity swap agreement. These payments will be made by Funding 2 only after paying interest amounts due on the loan tranches and after providing for any debit balance on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger. The issuing entity shall apply amounts received from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement in accordance with the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments or, as the case may be, the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments. The application by the issuing entity of termination payments due to an issuing entity swap provider may affect the funds available to pay amounts due to the noteholders (see further “**Risk factors – You may be subject to risks relating to exchange rates or interest rates on the notes**” above).

If the issuing entity receives a termination payment from an issuing entity swap provider, then the issuing entity shall use those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting any currency exchanges at the applicable spot rate of exchange until a replacement issuing entity swap is entered into and/or to acquire a replacement issuing entity swap.

If Funding 2 receives a termination payment from the Funding 2 swap provider, then Funding 2 shall use those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting any interest rate exchanges until a replacement Funding 2 swap is entered into and/or to acquire a replacement Funding 2 swap.

Noteholders will not receive extra amounts (over and above interest and principal payable on the notes) as a result of the issuing entity receiving a termination payment.

Transfer of the swaps

Each swap provider may, subject to certain conditions specified in the relevant swap agreement, including (without limitation) the satisfaction of certain requirements of the rating agencies, transfer its obligations under any of the swaps to another entity.

Taxation

Neither Funding 2 nor the issuing entity is obliged under any of the swaps to gross up payments made by them if withholding taxes are imposed on payments made under the Funding 2 swap or the issuing entity swaps.

Each swap provider will generally be obliged to gross up payments made by it to Funding 2 or the issuing entity, as appropriate, if withholding taxes are imposed on payments made under the Funding 2 swap or the issuing entity swaps. However, if a swap provider is required to gross up a payment under a swap due to a change in law, the relevant swap provider may be entitled to terminate the relevant swap.

Governing law

The Funding 2 swap agreement and the issuing entity swap agreements and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Funding 2 swap agreement and the issuing entity swap agreements will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law.

Cash management for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the cash management agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the cash management agreement. Halifax was appointed by the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee to provide cash management services in relation to the mortgages trust, Funding 1 and Funding 2 and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been responsible for such services.

On the programme date, Funding 2 appointed Halifax (acting as **cash manager**) to provide cash management services to Funding 2 and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been responsible for such services. The cash manager also provides cash management services to the mortgages trustee and Funding 1.

Cash management services provided in relation to the mortgages trust

The cash manager's duties in relation to the mortgages trust include, but are not limited to:

- (A) determining the current shares of Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller in the trust property in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
- (B) maintaining the following ledgers on behalf of the mortgages trustee:
 - a ledger designated the Funding 1 share/Funding 2 share/seller share ledger, which records the current shares and share percentage of the seller, Funding 1 and Funding 2 in the trust property;
 - the losses ledger, which records losses on the loans;
 - the principal ledger, which records principal receipts on the loans received by the mortgages trustee and payments of principal from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller; and
 - the revenue ledger, which records revenue receipts on the loans received by the mortgages trustee and payments of revenue receipts from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller;
- (C) distributing the mortgages trust available revenue receipts and the mortgages trustee principal receipts to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed; and
- (D) providing the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the rating agencies with a quarterly report in relation to the trust property.

Cash management services provided to Funding 2

The cash manager's duties in relation to Funding 2 will include, but are not limited to:

- (A) four business days before each Funding 2 interest payment date, determining:
 - the amount of Funding 2 available revenue receipts to be applied to pay interest and fees in relation to the loan tranches (and principal in relation to the start-up loan tranches) under the master intercompany loan agreement on the following Funding 2 interest payment date; and
 - the amount of Funding 2 available principal receipts to be applied to repay the loan tranches (excluding the start-up loan tranches) under the master intercompany loan agreement on the following Funding 2 interest payment date;
- (B) if required, making drawings under the Funding 2 general reserve fund and/or the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund;

- (C) maintaining the following ledgers on behalf of Funding 2:
- the Funding 2 principal ledger, which records the amount of principal receipts received by Funding 2 on each distribution date;
 - the Funding 2 revenue ledger, which records all amounts (other than principal receipts) received by Funding 2 on each distribution date, together with interest received by Funding 2 on its authorised investments or pursuant to the bank account agreement;
 - the Funding 2 general reserve ledger, which records (i) the amount credited to the Funding 2 general reserve fund from a portion of the proceeds of Funding 2 start-up loans on the relevant closing dates, (ii) other amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund (but not exceeding the Funding 2 reserve required amount) and (iii) all deposits and other credits in respect of the Funding 2 general reserve fund;
 - the Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger, which will records the amounts credited to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund from Funding 2 available revenue receipts and from Funding 2 available principal receipts up to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount and drawings made under the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund;
 - the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger, which records principal deficiencies arising from losses on the loans which have been allocated to the Funding 2 share or the use of the Funding 2 principal receipts to cover certain senior expenses (including interest on the loan tranches and fees due under the master intercompany loan agreement);
 - the primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger, which records (i) on each relevant closing date on which any Funding 2 yield reserve notes are issued, an amount drawn down on such closing date by Funding 2 pursuant to a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement for the purposes of funding the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (or any other similar reserve fund) and (ii) drawings made under the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund;
 - the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger, which records (i) on each relevant closing date on which any Funding 2 yield reserve notes are issued, an amount drawn down on such closing date by Funding 2 pursuant to a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement for the purposes of funding the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (or any other similar reserve fund) and (ii) drawings made under the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund;
 - the master intercompany loan ledger, which records payments of interest and repayments of principal made on each of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement; and
 - the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger, which records the amount accumulated by Funding 2 from time to time to pay the amounts due on the bullet loan tranches and the scheduled amortisation instalments;
- (D) investing sums standing to the credit of the Funding 2 GIC account in short-term authorised investments as determined by Funding 2, (insofar as permitted by applicable law, including without limitation, the FSMA) the cash manager and the Funding 2 security trustee;
- (E) making withdrawals from the Funding 2 reserve funds as and when required;
- (F) applying the Funding 2 available revenue receipts and Funding 2 available principal receipts in accordance with the relevant Funding 2 priority of payments;
- (G) providing Funding 2, the issuing entity, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee and the rating agencies with a quarterly report in relation to Funding 2; and
- (H) making all returns and filings in relation to Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee and providing or procuring the provision of company secretarial and administration services to them.

For the definitions of Funding 2 available revenue receipts and Funding 2 available principal receipts, see “**Cashflows**” above.

Cash management services provided to Funding 1

The cash manager is also responsible for providing similar cash management services to Funding 1 as those provided to Funding 2.

Periodic audit

The cash manager's external auditors will review the mortgages trustee's, Funding 1's and Funding 2's bank accounts and account activity as part of their periodic audits.

Compensation of cash manager

The cash manager is paid a rate of 0.025 per cent. per annum (inclusive of VAT) by Funding 1 of the aggregate of the principal amount outstanding of the term advances under the Funding 1 intercompany loan agreements and by Funding 2 of the aggregate of the principal amount outstanding of the rated loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement for the services provided to the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 and Funding 1. The rate is subject to adjustment if the applicable rate of VAT changes.

In addition, the cash manager is entitled to be reimbursed for any expenses or other amounts properly incurred by it in carrying out its duties. The cash manager is paid by (a) the mortgages trustee prior to payment of mortgages trust available revenue receipts to Funding 1 and Funding 2 on each distribution date, (b) Funding 2 prior to payment of interest due on the loan tranches and (c) Funding 1 prior to payment of interest due on the term advances.

Resignation of cash manager

The cash manager may resign only on giving 12 months' written notice to the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee and if (among other things):

- a substitute cash manager has been appointed and a new cash management agreement is entered into on terms satisfactory to the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2; and
- the ratings of the notes and the Funding 1 notes at that time would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of that replacement (unless otherwise agreed by an extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of each class and the holders of each class of Funding 1 notes).

Termination of appointment of cash manager

Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee or the Funding 2 security trustee may, upon written notice to the cash manager, terminate the cash manager's rights and obligations immediately if any of the following events occurs:

- the cash manager defaults in the payment of any amount due and fails to remedy the default for a period of three London business days after becoming aware of the default;
- the cash manager fails to comply with any of its other obligations under the cash management agreement which in the opinion of the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee (as the case may be) is materially prejudicial to the Funding 1 secured creditors or the Funding 2 secured creditors (as the case may be) and does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the failure and receiving a notice from Funding 1 or Funding 2 or the Funding 1 security trustee or the Funding 2 security trustee (case may be); or
- Bank of Scotland, while acting as the cash manager, suffers an insolvency event.

If the appointment of the cash manager is terminated or it resigns, the cash manager must deliver its books of account relating to the loans to or at the direction of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee or the Funding 2 security trustee, as the case may be. The cash management agreement will terminate automatically when Funding 1 and Funding 2 have no further interests in the trust property and the Funding 1 intercompany loans, the master intercompany loan and all other Funding 2 intercompany loans have been repaid or otherwise discharged.

Governing law

The cash management agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the cash management agreement is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

Cash management for the issuing entity

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the issuing entity cash management agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the issuing entity cash management agreement.

On the programme date, the issuing entity appointed Halifax (acting as **issuing entity cash manager**) to provide cash management services to the issuing entity and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland has been responsible for such services.

Cash management services to be provided to the issuing entity

The issuing entity cash manager's duties will include, but are not limited to:

- (A) four business days before each quarterly interest payment date, determining:
 - the amount of issuing entity revenue receipts to be applied to pay interest on the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans on the following quarterly interest payment date and to pay amounts due to other creditors of the issuing entity; and
 - the amount of issuing entity principal receipts to be applied to repay the notes and the issuing entity subordinated loans on the following quarterly interest payment date;
- (B) applying issuing entity revenue receipts and issuing entity principal receipts in accordance with the relevant priority of payments for the issuing entity set out in the issuing entity cash management agreement or, as applicable, the issuing entity deed of charge;
- (C) maintaining the following ledgers on behalf of the issuing entity:
 - the issuing entity revenue ledger, which records issuing entity revenue receipts (excluding certain fees to be paid by Funding 2 on each Funding 2 interest payment date under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement (other than in respect of any non-subordinated termination payment due by the issuing entity in respect of any issuing entity swap), which will be credited to the issuing entity expense ledger) received and paid out of the issuing entity. The issuing entity revenue ledger will be split into sub-ledgers corresponding to each series and class of notes issued by the issuing entity, each issuing entity subordinated loan advanced to the issuing entity and each issuing entity start-up loan advanced to the issuing entity and any interest received from Funding 2 in respect of a loan tranche and any payment due by the issuing entity to an issuing entity swap provider in relation to the corresponding class of notes and any principal received from Funding 2 in respect of a start-up loan tranche will be credited to the relevant corresponding sub-ledger;
 - the issuing entity principal ledger, which records all Funding 2 available principal receipts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 constituting principal repayments on a loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche). All such Funding 2 available principal receipts in relation to each loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche) will be credited to a sub-ledger (in respect of the related series and class of notes or, as applicable, issuing entity subordinated loan);
 - the issuing entity expense ledger, which records payments of certain fees received from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan and payments out in accordance with the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments;
 - the series ledgers, which record payments of interest and repayments of principal on each series and class of notes and any payment of fees in respect of any termination payment due by the issuing entity in respect of a corresponding issuing entity swap and payments of interest and repayments of principal on each issuing entity subordinated loan and on each issuing entity start-up loan;

- the issuing entity subordinated loan ledgers, which record payments of interest and repayments and prepayments of principal made under each issuing entity subordinated loan; and
 - the issuing entity start-up loan ledgers, which record payments of interest and repayments and prepayments of principal made under each issuing entity start-up loan;
- (D) providing the issuing entity, Funding 2, the issuing entity security trustee and the rating agencies with quarterly reports in relation to the issuing entity;
- (E) making all returns and filings required to be made by the issuing entity and providing or procuring the provision of company secretarial and administration services to the issuing entity;
- (F) arranging payment of all fees to the London Stock Exchange or, as applicable, the FSA; and
- (G) if necessary, performing all currency and interest rate conversions (whether it be a conversion from sterling to another specified currency or vice versa, or floating rates of interest to fixed rates of interest or vice versa) free of charge, cost or expense at the relevant exchange rate.

Periodic audit

The issuing entity cash manager's external auditors will review the issuing entity bank accounts and account activity as part of their periodic audits.

The issuing entity's bank accounts

Since the programme date, the issuing entity has maintained a sterling bank account in its name with Bank of Scotland acting through its offices at 116 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 4LT, the right, benefit and interest of which is assigned to the issuing entity security trustee under the issuing entity deed of charge (the **issuing entity transaction account** and, together with any other accounts of the issuing entity from time to time, the **issuing entity bank accounts**). The issuing entity may, with the prior written consent of the issuing entity security trustee, open additional or replacement bank accounts.

The issuing entity bank accounts may be required to be transferred to an alternative bank if the short-term, unguaranteed and unsecured ratings of the issuing entity account bank falls below A-1 by Standard & Poor's, F1 by Fitch or P-1 by Moody's unless each rating agency confirms that its then current rating of the notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such ratings falling below these minimum ratings.

Compensation of issuing entity cash manager

The issuing entity cash manager will be paid a rate of 0.025 per cent. per annum (inclusive of VAT) of the principal amount outstanding of the notes and the subordinated loan for its services which will be paid quarterly in arrear on each quarterly interest payment date. The rate is subject to adjustment if the applicable rate of VAT changes.

In addition, the issuing entity cash manager will be entitled to be reimbursed for any expenses or other amounts properly incurred by it in carrying out its duties. The issuing entity cash manager will be paid by the issuing entity prior to amounts due on the notes.

Resignation of the issuing entity cash manager

The issuing entity cash manager may resign only on giving 12 months' written notice to the issuing entity security trustee and the issuing entity and if:

- a substitute issuing entity cash manager has been appointed and a new issuing entity cash management agreement is entered into on terms satisfactory to the issuing entity security trustee and the issuing entity; and
- the ratings of the notes at that time would not be reduced, withdrawn, or qualified as a result of that replacement.

Termination of appointment of the issuing entity cash manager

The issuing entity security trustee may, upon written notice to the issuing entity cash manager, terminate the issuing entity cash manager's rights and obligations immediately if any of the following events occurs:

- the issuing entity cash manager defaults in the payment of any amount due and fails to remedy the default for a period of three London business days after the earlier of the issuing entity cash manager becoming aware of the default and receipt by the issuing entity cash manager of written notice from the issuing entity or the issuing entity security trustee, as the case may be;
- the issuing entity cash manager fails to comply with any of its other obligations under the issuing entity cash management agreement which in the opinion of the issuing entity security trustee is materially prejudicial to the issuing entity secured creditors and does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the failure and receiving a notice from the issuing entity or the issuing entity security trustee; or
- the issuing entity cash manager suffers an insolvency event.

If the appointment of the issuing entity cash manager is terminated or it resigns, the issuing entity cash manager must deliver its books of account relating to the notes to or at the direction of the issuing entity security trustee. The issuing entity cash management agreement will terminate automatically when the notes have been fully redeemed.

Governing law

The issuing entity cash management agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the issuing entity cash management agreement is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

Description of the issuing entity trust deed

General

The principal agreement governing the notes is the issuing entity trust deed dated on or about the programme date and made between the issuing entity and the note trustee (the **issuing entity trust deed**). The issuing entity trust deed has five primary functions. It:

- constitutes the notes;
- sets out the covenants of the issuing entity in relation to the notes;
- sets out the enforcement and post-enforcement procedures relating to the notes;
- contains provisions necessary to comply with the US Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended; and
- sets out the appointment, powers and responsibilities of the note trustee.

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the issuing entity trust deed. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the issuing entity trust deed.

The trust deed sets out the form of the global notes and the definitive notes. It also sets out the terms and conditions and the conditions for the issue of definitive notes and/or the cancellation of any notes. It stipulates, among other things, that the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent and the agent bank will be appointed. The detailed provisions regulating these appointments are contained in the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement.

The issuing entity trust deed also contains covenants made by the issuing entity in favour of the note trustee and the noteholders. The main covenants are that the issuing entity will (subject to the deferral provisions contained in the terms and conditions of the notes) pay interest and repay principal on each of the notes when due. Covenants are included to ensure that the issuing entity remains insolvency-remote and to give the note trustee access to all information and reports that it may need in order to discharge its responsibilities in relation to the noteholders. Some of the covenants also appear in the terms and conditions of the notes. See number 3 (Covenants) of “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below. The issuing entity also covenants that it will (in respect of those notes that are listed) do all things necessary to maintain the listing of the notes on the official list of the UK Listing Authority and to maintain the trading of those notes on the London Stock Exchange’s Regulated Market. In addition, the issuing entity covenants to keep in place a common depositary, paying agents and an agent bank.

The issuing entity trust deed provides that the class A noteholders’ interests take precedence over the interests of other noteholders for so long as the class A notes are outstanding and thereafter the interests of the class B noteholders take precedence for so long as the class B notes are outstanding and thereafter the interests of the class M noteholders take precedence for so long as the class M notes are outstanding and thereafter the interests of the class C noteholders take precedence for so long as the class C notes are outstanding and thereafter the interests of the class D noteholders take precedence for so long as the class D notes are outstanding. Certain basic terms of each class of notes may not be amended without the consent of the majority of the holders of that class of note and the consent of the majority of the holders of the other classes of affected notes outstanding. This is described further in number 11 (Meetings of noteholders, modifications and waiver) of “**Terms and conditions of the US notes**” below.

The issuing entity trust deed also sets out the terms on which the note trustee is appointed, the indemnification of the note trustee, the payment it receives and the extent of the note trustee’s authority to act beyond its statutory powers under English law. The note trustee is also given the ability to appoint a co-trustee or any delegate or agent in the execution of any of its duties under the issuing entity trust deed. The issuing entity trust deed also sets out the circumstances in which the note trustee may resign or retire.

The issuing entity trust deed includes certain provisions mandated by the US Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. Generally, these provisions outline the duties, rights and responsibilities of the note trustee and the issuing entity and the rights of the noteholders. Specifically these include, but are not limited to:

- (a) maintenance of a noteholder list by the note trustee;
- (b) provision of financial statements and other information by the issuing entity to the note trustee;
- (c) ability of noteholders to waive certain past defaults of the issuing entity;
- (d) duty of the note trustee to use the same degree of care in exercising its responsibilities as would be exercised by a prudent person conducting their own affairs;
- (e) duty of the note trustee to notify all noteholders of any events of default of which it has actual knowledge; and
- (f) right of the note trustee to resign at any time by notifying the issuing entity in writing and the ability of the issuing entity to remove the note trustee under certain circumstances.

Trust Indenture Act prevails

The issuing entity trust deed contains a provision that, if any other provision of the issuing entity trust deed limits, qualifies or conflicts with another provision which is required to be included in the issuing entity trust deed by, and is not subject to contractual waiver under the US Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, then the required provision of that Act will prevail.

Governing law

The issuing entity trust deed and non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the issuing entity trust deed will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

The notes and the global notes

The initial issuance of notes under the programme was authorised by a resolution of the board of directors of the issuing entity passed on 25 September 2006. Each subsequent issuance of notes is or will be constituted by the issuing entity trust deed and any deeds supplemental thereto between the issuing entity and the note trustee, as trustee for, among others, the holders for the time being of the notes. While the material terms of the notes, the definitive notes and the global notes are described in this prospectus, the statements set out in this section with regard to the notes, the definitive notes and the global notes are subject to the detailed provisions of the issuing entity trust deed. The issuing entity trust deed will include the form of the global notes and the form of definitive notes. The issuing entity trust deed includes provisions which enable it to be modified or supplemented and any reference to the issuing entity trust deed is a reference also to the document as modified or supplemented in accordance with its terms.

An issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement between the issuing entity, the note trustee, Citibank, N.A. in London as principal paying agent, the US paying agent, the registrar, the transfer agent and the agent bank, regulate how payments will be made on the notes and how determinations and notifications will be made. The trust deed and the paying agent and agent bank agreement are dated on or about the programme date and the parties include, on an ongoing basis, any successor party appointed in accordance with its terms.

Each class of each series of notes will be represented initially by a global note in registered form without interest coupons attached. The US notes will initially be offered and sold pursuant to a registration statement filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The Reg S notes which are not being offered under this prospectus will initially be offered and sold outside the United States to non-US persons pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The global notes representing the US notes offered under this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement (the **US global notes**) will be deposited on behalf of the beneficial owners of the notes with Citibank, N.A. in London, as the custodian for, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of, The Depository Trust Company – called **DTC**. On confirmation from the custodian that it holds the global notes, DTC will record book-entry interests in the beneficial owner's account or the participant account through which the beneficial owner holds its interests in the notes. These book-entry interests will represent the beneficial owner's beneficial interest in the relevant global notes.

The global notes representing the notes sold to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S of the Securities Act (the **Reg S global notes**) will be deposited on behalf of the beneficial owners of those notes with, and registered in the name of a nominee of, a common depository for Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (**Clearstream, Luxembourg**), Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (**Euroclear**) and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity. On confirmation from the common depository that it holds the Reg S global notes, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear, as the case may be, will record book-entry interests in the beneficial owner's account or the participant account through which the beneficial owner holds its interests in the Reg S global notes. These book-entry interests will represent the beneficial owner's beneficial interest in the relevant Reg S global notes.

The amount of notes represented by each global note is evidenced by the register maintained for that purpose by the registrar. Together, the notes represented by the global notes and any outstanding definitive notes will equal the aggregate principal amount of the notes outstanding at any time. However, except as described under “– **Definitive notes**” below, definitive certificates representing individual notes shall not be issued.

Beneficial owners may hold their interests in the global notes only through DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, as applicable, or through any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, or indirectly through organisations that are participants in any of those systems. Ownership of these beneficial interests in a global note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear (with respect to interests of their participants) and the records of their participants (with respect to interests of persons other than their participants) or by any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity. By contrast, ownership of

definitive notes and direct interests in a global note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected through, the register maintained by the registrar. Because of this holding structure of notes, beneficial owners of notes may look only to DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, as applicable, or their respective participants for their beneficial entitlement to those notes or to any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity. The issuing entity expects that DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear will take any action permitted to be taken by a beneficial owner of notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account the interests in a global note is credited and only in respect of that portion of the aggregate principal amount of notes as to which that participant or those participants has or have given that direction.

Beneficial owners will be entitled to the benefit of, will be bound by and will be deemed to have notice of, all the provisions of the issuing entity trust deed and the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement. Beneficial owners can see copies of these agreements at the principal office for the time being of the note trustee, which is, as at the date of this document, The Bank of New York Mellon, One Canada Square, London, E14 5AL, United Kingdom and at the specified office for the time being of each of the paying agents. Pursuant to its obligations under the listing rules made by the UK Listing Authority, the issuing entity will maintain a paying agent in the United Kingdom until the date on which the notes are finally redeemed for as long as any note is outstanding. The issuing entity will endeavour to maintain a paying agent in a member state of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

Payment

Principal and interest payments on the global notes will be made via the paying agents to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) or to any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity or their respective nominee, as the registered holder of the global notes. DTC's practice is to credit its participants' accounts on the applicable interest payment date according to their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that interest payment date.

Payments by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear participants, or by any participants of any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, to the beneficial owners of notes will be governed by standing instructions, customary practice, and any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time, as is now the case with securities held by the accounts of customers registered in "street name". These payments will be the responsibility of the DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear participant or the participant of such alternative clearing system and not of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear, any such alternative clearing system, any paying agent, the note trustee or the issuing entity. Neither the issuing entity, the note trustee nor any paying agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or such alternative clearing system relating to payments made by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear on account of beneficial interests in the global notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or such alternative clearing system relating to those beneficial interests.

Clearance and settlement

DTC

DTC has advised the issuing entity and the underwriters that it intends to follow the following procedures:

DTC will act as securities depository for the US global notes. The US global notes will be issued as securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's nominee).

DTC has advised the issuing entity that it is a:

- limited-purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law;
- banking organisation within the meaning of the New York Banking Law;
- member of the Federal Reserve System;

- clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- clearing agency registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**).

DTC holds securities for its participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement among its participants of securities transactions, including transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic book-entry changes in its participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organisations. Indirect access to the DTC system is also available to others, including securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC. Transfers between participants on the DTC system will occur under DTC rules.

Purchases of notes under the DTC system must be made by or through DTC participants, which will receive a credit for the notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual beneficial owner is in turn to be recorded on the DTC participants' and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. However, beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the DTC participant or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfer of ownership interests in the global notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of DTC participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in notes unless use of the book-entry system for the notes described in this section is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all global notes deposited with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of these global notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the ultimate beneficial owners of the notes. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the DTC participants to whose accounts the beneficial interests are credited, which may or may not be the actual beneficial owners of the notes. The DTC participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to DTC participants, by DTC participants to indirect participants, and by DTC participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners, will be governed by arrangements among them and by any statutory or regulatory requirements in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices for the US global notes will be sent to DTC. If less than all of those global notes are being redeemed by investors, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each participant in those global notes to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote on behalf of the US global notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC will mail an omnibus proxy to the issuing entity as soon as possible after the record date, which assigns the consenting or voting rights of Cede & Co. to those DTC participants to whose accounts the book-entry interests are credited on the record date, identified in a list attached to the proxy.

The issuing entity understands that under existing industry practices, when the issuing entity requests any action of noteholders or when a beneficial owner desires to give or take any action which a noteholder is entitled to give or take under the issuing entity trust deed, DTC generally will give or take that action, or authorise the relevant participants to give or take that action, and those participants would authorise beneficial owners owning through those participants to give or take that action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners through them.

Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear

Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear each hold securities for their participating organisations and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between their respective participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of those participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear provide various services, including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending

and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other. Transactions may be settled in Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear in any of numerous currencies, including United States dollars. Transfer between participants on the Clearstream, Luxembourg system and participants of the Euroclear system will occur under their respective rules and operating procedures.

Clearstream, Luxembourg is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is also available to others, including banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg participant, either directly or indirectly.

The Euroclear system was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participants and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment. The Euroclear system is operated by Euroclear, under contract with Euroclear Clearance System, Co-operative, a Belgium co-operative corporation (the **Euroclear co-operative**). All operations are conducted by Euroclear. All Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with Euroclear, not the Euroclear co-operative. The board of the Euroclear co-operative establishes policy for the Euroclear system.

Euroclear participants include banks – including central banks – securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to the Euroclear system is also available to other firms that maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with Euroclear are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear system. These terms and conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within the Euroclear system, withdrawal of securities and cash from the Euroclear system and receipts of payments for securities in the Euroclear system. All securities in the Euroclear system are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. Euroclear acts under these terms and conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system, and the book-entry system of any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear has been obtained from sources that the issuing entity believes to be reliable, but the issuing entity takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

As the holders of book-entry interests, beneficial owners will not have the right under the issuing entity trust deed to act on solicitations by the issuing entity for action by noteholders. Beneficial owners will only be able to act to the extent they receive the appropriate proxies to do so from DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity or, if applicable, their respective participants. No assurances are made about these procedures or their adequacy for ensuring timely exercise of remedies under the issuing entity trust deed.

No beneficial owner of an interest in a global note will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with applicable procedures, in addition to those provided for under the issuing entity trust deed, of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, as applicable. The laws of some jurisdictions require that some purchasers of securities take physical delivery of those securities in definitive form. These laws and limitations may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the global notes.

Global clearance and settlement procedures

Initial settlement

The US global notes will be delivered at initial settlement to Citibank, N.A., London branch as custodian for DTC, and the Reg S global notes will be delivered to a common depository for Clearstream, Luxembourg

and Euroclear or any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity. Customary settlement procedures will be followed for participants of each system at initial settlement. Notes will be credited to investors' securities accounts on the settlement date against payment in same-day funds.

Secondary trading

Secondary market sales of book-entry interests in notes between DTC participants will occur in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional United States corporate debt obligations.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to these procedures to facilitate transfers of interests in securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, they are not obligated to perform these procedures. Additionally, these procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the issuing entity, any agent, the underwriters or any affiliate of any of the foregoing, or any person by whom any of the foregoing is controlled for the purposes of the Securities Act, will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear, any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations or for the sufficiency for any purpose of the arrangements described herein.

Definitive notes

Beneficial owners of global notes will only be entitled to receive definitive notes (such as exchanged global notes, the **definitive notes**) under the following limited circumstances:

- as a result of a change in UK law, the issuing entity or any paying agent is or will be required to make any deduction or withholding on account of tax from any payment on the notes that would not be required if the notes were in definitive form;
- in the case of the US global notes, DTC notifies the issuing entity that it is unwilling or unable to hold the US global notes or is unwilling or unable to continue as, or has ceased to be, a clearing agency under the Exchange Act and, in each case, the issuing entity cannot appoint a successor within 90 days; or
- in the case of the Reg S global notes, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days or more (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announce an intention to cease business permanently or do in fact do so and no alternative clearing system satisfactory to the note trustee is available.

In no event will definitive notes in bearer form be issued. Any definitive notes will be issued in registered form in minimum denominations as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Any definitive notes will be registered in that name or those names as the registrar shall be instructed by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, as applicable. It is expected that these instructions will be based upon directions received by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuing entity, from their participants reflecting the ownership of book-entry interests. To the extent permitted by law, the issuing entity, the note trustee and any paying agent shall be entitled to treat the person in whose name any definitive notes are registered as the absolute owner thereof. The issuing entity, paying agent and agent bank agreement contains provisions relating to the maintenance by a registrar of a register reflecting ownership of the notes and other provisions customary for a registered debt security.

Any person receiving definitive notes will not be obligated to pay or otherwise bear the cost of any tax or governmental charge or any cost or expense relating to insurance, postage, transportation or any similar charge, which will be solely the responsibility of the issuing entity. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of any definitive notes.

Terms and conditions of the US notes

The following is a summary of the material terms and conditions of each series and class of the US notes offered pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, numbered 1 to 17. This summary does not need to be read with the actual terms and conditions of the US notes in order to learn all the material terms and conditions of the US notes. The complete terms and conditions of the US notes are set out in the issuing entity trust deed and in the event of a conflict, the terms and conditions of the notes set out in the issuing entity trust deed will prevail. Changes may be required to the terms and conditions of the notes set out in the issuing entity trust deed to accommodate notes to be issued by the issuing entity and/or loan tranches to be made available to Funding 2. See **“Risk factors – The Funding 2 security trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree to modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests”**, **“Security for Funding 2’s obligations”** and **“Security for the issuing entity’s obligations”**.

References in this section to:

- the **notes** mean collectively the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes of each series;
- the **class A noteholders**, the **class B noteholders**, the **class M noteholders**, the **class C noteholders** and the **class D noteholders** shall, in each case and unless specified otherwise, be references to the holders of the notes of all series of the applicable class; and
- the **class A notes**, the **class B notes**, the **class M notes**, the **class C notes** or the **class D notes** shall, in each case and unless specified otherwise, be references to the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes or the class D notes of all series of the applicable class.

Furthermore, this section, as elsewhere in this prospectus, provides information on the Reg S notes that are not being offered to the public in the United States by this prospectus. This information is provided only to enhance your understanding of the US notes. Each series and class of notes will be the subject of the following documents:

- an issuing entity trust deed dated on or about the programme date between the note trustee and the issuing entity and a deed or deeds supplemental to the issuing entity trust deed entered into between the note trustee and the issuing entity from time to time;
- an issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement dated on or about the programme date between the principal paying agent, the agent bank, the other paying agents, the transfer agent, the registrar, the note trustee and the issuing entity;
- an issuing entity deed of charge dated on or about the programme date between the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, the issuing entity swap providers, certain other parties and the issuing entity; and
- if applicable to a series and class of notes, an issuing entity swap agreement dated on or about the relevant closing date in respect of such series and class of notes, between the issuing entity swap provider and the issuing entity.

Any reference to the parties to these documents includes any successor to that party validly appointed.

The parties are as follows:

- Permanent Master Issuer plc, as the issuing entity;
- Citibank, N.A., as principal paying agent, agent bank, registrar and transfer agent;
- The Bank of New York Mellon, as Funding 2 security trustee, issuing entity security trustee and note trustee; and
- Bank of Scotland plc as Funding 2 swap provider.

Noteholders can view drafts of those documents at the registered office of the issuing entity and the specified office of any of the paying agents.

There is no English law that prohibits US residents from holding notes solely because of their residence outside the UK.

There are no UK governmental laws or regulations other than in relation to withholding tax, as described under “**United Kingdom taxation**” below, that restrict payments made to non-UK resident noteholders.

1. **Form, denomination, register, title and transfers**

The US notes will be offered and sold to the public in the United States and to institutional investors outside the United States.

The US notes will be in global registered form, without coupons attached. Each US global note will be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (or such other name as may be requested by an authorised representative of DTC) as nominee of DTC. Each US global note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded on the relevant global note and in the register.

Transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests in notes represented by global note certificates are made in accordance with the rules and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable.

Global note certificates will be exchanged for individual note certificates in definitive registered form only under certain limited circumstances. If individual note certificates are issued, they will be serially numbered and issued in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of the relevant global note certificates and in registered form only.

The US notes (in either global or definitive form) will be issued in such denominations as specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, save that US notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, provided that notes issued with a maturity of less than one year will be issued in a minimum denomination of the US dollar equivalent of £100,000. No US note will be issued in a denomination of less than the US dollar equivalent of €50,000.

The registrar will maintain a register in respect of the US notes in accordance with the provisions of the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement. References in this section to a **holder** of a US note means the person in whose name such US note is for the time being registered in the register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof) and **noteholder** shall be construed accordingly. A **note certificate** will be issued to each noteholder in respect of its registered holding. Each note certificate will be numbered serially with an identifying number that will be recorded in the register.

The holder of each US note shall (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as the absolute owner of such US note for all purposes (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any other interest therein, any writing on the note certificate relating thereto (other than the endorsed form of transfer) or any notice of any previous loss or theft of such note certificate) and no person shall be liable for so treating such holder.

Subject to the provisions below, a US note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant note certificate, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the specified offices of the registrar or any transfer agent specified in the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement, together with such evidence as the registrar or (as the case may be) such transfer agent may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer; provided, however, that a US note may only be transferred in the minimum denominations specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Where not all the US notes represented by the surrendered note certificate are the subject of the transfer, a new note certificate in respect of the balance of the US notes will be issued to the transferor.

Within five commercial business days of such surrender of a note certificate, the registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new note certificate of a like principal amount to the US notes transferred to each relevant holder at its specified office or (as the case may be) the specified office of any transfer agent or

(at the request and risk of any such relevant holder) by uninsured first class mail (and by airmail if the holder is overseas) to the address specified for the purpose by such relevant holder. In this paragraph, **commercial business day** means a day on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant transfer agent has its specified office.

The transfer of a US note will be effected without charge by the registrar but against such indemnity as the registrar may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such transfer.

Noteholders may not require transfers to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the US notes.

All transfers of US notes and entries on the register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of US notes scheduled to the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement. The issuing entity may change the regulations with the prior written approval of the note trustee and the registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the registrar to any noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

2. **Status, security and priority**

The notes of each series and class are direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the issuing entity.

Subject to the provisions of **numbers 4 and 5** and subject to the conditions and priorities set out under **“Cashflows”** above:

- the class A notes of each series will rank without preference or priority among themselves and with the class A notes of each other series, but in priority to the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes of any series;
- the class B notes of each series will rank without preference or priority among themselves and with the class B notes of each other series, but in priority to the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes of any series;
- the class M notes of each series will rank without any preference or priority among themselves and with the class M notes of each other series, but in priority to the class C notes and the class D notes of any series; and
- the class C notes of each series will rank without any preference or priority among themselves and with the class C notes of each other series, but in priority to the class D notes of any series; and
- the class D notes of each series will rank without preference or priority among themselves and with the class D notes of each other series.

The note trustee is required to have regard to the interests of all classes of noteholders equally. However, except where the transaction documents expressly provide otherwise, if there are any class A notes outstanding and if there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the class A noteholders and the interests of the class B noteholders and/or the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders, then the note trustee will have regard to the interests of the class A noteholders only. Except where the transaction documents expressly provide otherwise, if there are no class A notes outstanding and there are any class B notes outstanding and if there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the class B noteholders and the interests of the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders, then the note trustee will have regard to the interests of the class B noteholders only. Except where the transaction documents expressly provide otherwise, if there are no class A notes outstanding and no class B notes outstanding and there are any class M notes outstanding and if there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the class M noteholders and the interests of the class C noteholders and/or the class D noteholders, then the note trustee will have regard to the interests of the class M noteholders only. Except where the transaction documents expressly provide otherwise, if there are no class A notes outstanding,

no class B notes outstanding and no class M notes outstanding and there are class C notes outstanding, and if there is or may be a conflict between the interests of the class C noteholders and the interests of the class D noteholders, then the note trustee will have regard to the interests of the class C noteholders only.

Except in certain limited circumstances described in **number 11**, there is no limitation on the power of class A noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution the exercise of which is binding on the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders in each case, of any series. As described in **number 11** there are provisions limiting the power of the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution, depending on its effect on the class A noteholders. Likewise, except in the limited circumstances described in **number 11**, there is no limitation on the power of class B noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution the exercise of which is binding on the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders in each case, of any series. As described in **number 11** there are provisions limiting the power of the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution, depending on its effect on the class B noteholders. Likewise, except in the limited circumstances described in **number 11**, there is no limitation on the power of class M noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution the exercise of which is binding on the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders of any series. As described in **number 11** there are provisions limiting the power of the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution, depending on its effect on the class M noteholders. Likewise, except in the limited circumstances described in **number 11**, there is no limitation on the power of class C noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution the exercise of which is binding on the class D noteholders. As described in **number 11** there are provisions limiting the power of the class D noteholders to pass an effective extraordinary resolution, depending on its effect on the class C noteholders.

The note trustee is entitled to assume (without further investigation or inquiry) that any exercise by it of any right, power, trust, authority, discretion or duty under or in relation to the transaction documents will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders if the rating agencies have confirmed that the then current ratings of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by that exercise.

The security for the payment of amounts due under the notes is created by the issuing entity deed of charge. The issuing entity security trustee will hold such security for itself and on behalf of the issuing entity secured creditors (which definition includes the note trustee and the noteholders).

3. Covenants

If any note is outstanding, the issuing entity will not, unless it is provided in or permitted by the terms and conditions of the notes or the terms of the transaction documents to which the issuing entity is party or by the written consent of the note trustee:

- create or permit to subsist any mortgage, standard security, pledge, lien, charge or other security interest whatsoever (unless arising by operation of law), upon the whole or any part of its assets (including any uncalled capital) or its undertakings, present or future except where the same is given in connection with the issue of a series and class of notes or the advance of an issuing entity subordinated loan;
- sell, assign, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of, or deal with, or grant any option or present or future right to acquire all or any of its properties, assets or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein or thereto or agree or attempt or purport to do any of the foregoing;
- permit any other person other than itself and the issuing entity security trustee (as to itself and on behalf of the issuing entity secured creditors) to have any equitable or beneficial interest in any of its assets or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein;
- have an interest in any bank account other than its bank accounts maintained pursuant to the transaction documents;

- carry on any business other than as described in this prospectus (as revised, supplemented and/or amended from time to time) relating to the issue of the notes, the advancing of loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement to Funding 2 and the related activities described herein or as contemplated in the transaction documents relating to the issue of the notes and the advancing of loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement to Funding 2;
- incur any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any indebtedness or obligation of any person, except where the same is incurred or given or the issuing entity becomes so obligated in connection with the issue of a series and class of notes or the advance of an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan;
- consolidate with or merge with any person or transfer substantially all of its properties or assets to any person;
- waive or consent to the modification or waiver of any of the obligations relating to the issuing entity security;
- have any employees, premises or subsidiaries;
- pay any dividend or make any other distributions to its shareholders or issue any further shares or alter any rights attaching to its shares as at the date of the issuing entity deed of charge;
- purchase or otherwise acquire any notes; or
- engage in any activities in the United States (directly or through agents), or derive any income from United States sources as determined under United States income tax principles, or hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States as determined under United States income tax principles.

4. Interest

(A) *Interest on fixed rate notes*

Each fixed rate note bears interest on its principal amount outstanding from (and including) the interest commencement date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the rate(s) of interest payable, subject as provided in the terms and conditions, in arrear on the interest payment date(s) in each year specified for such fixed rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement up to (and including) the final maturity date.

If interest is required to be calculated in respect of any fixed rate note for a period other than a fixed rate interest period, such fixed rate interest shall be calculated by applying the rate of interest specified for such note in the applicable prospectus supplement to the principal amount outstanding on such note, multiplying such sum by the applicable day count fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant specified currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention and (in the case of a global note) apportioning the resulting total between the noteholders in respect thereof *pro rata* and *pari passu*.

Day count fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in respect of a fixed rate note:

- (i) if “Actual/Actual (ICMA)” is specified for such note in the applicable prospectus supplement:
 - (a) in the case of fixed rate notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent interest payment date for such fixed rate notes (or, if none, the interest commencement date) to (but excluding) the relevant interest payment date (the **accrual period**) is equal to or shorter than the determination period during which the accrual period ends, the number of days in such accrual period divided by; the product of:
 - (1) the number of days in such determination period; and

- (2) the number of determination dates (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (b) in the case of fixed rate notes where the accrual period is longer than the determination period during which the accrual period ends, the sum of:
 - (1) the number of days in such accrual period falling in the determination period in which the accrual period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such determination period and (y) the number of determination dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (2) the number of days in such accrual period falling in the next determination period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such determination period and (y) the number of determination dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (ii) if “30/360” is specified for such fixed rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent interest payment date for such fixed rate note (or, if none, the interest commencement date) to (but excluding) the relevant interest payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months) divided by 360.
- (B) *Interest on floating rate notes*
 - (i) Interest payment dates

Each floating rate note bears interest on its principal amount outstanding from (and including) the interest commencement date and such interest will be payable in arrear on the interest payment date(s) in each year specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement. Such interest will be payable in respect of each interest period.

If a business day convention is specified for a floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an interest payment date should occur or (y) if any interest payment date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then, if the business day convention specified is:

 - (a) the “following business day convention”, the interest payment date for such floating rate note shall be postponed to the next day which is a business day; or
 - (b) the “modified following business day convention”, the interest payment date for such floating rate note shall be postponed to the next day which is a business day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such interest payment date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding business day; or
 - (c) the “preceding business day convention”, the interest payment date for such floating rate note shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding business day.
 - (ii) Rate of interest

The rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of a floating rate note will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

 - (a) ISDA Determination for floating rate notes

Where “ISDA Determination” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement as the manner in which the rate of interest is to be determined, the rate of interest for each floating rate interest period will be the relevant ISDA rate plus or minus (as indicated for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement) the margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph (a), **ISDA rate** for an interest period means a rate equal to the floating rate that would be determined by the agent bank or other person specified in the applicable prospectus supplement under an interest rate swap transaction if the agent bank or that other person were

acting as calculation agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA definitions and under which:

- (1) the floating rate option is as specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement;
- (2) the designated maturity is the period specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement; and
- (3) the relevant reset date is either (i) if the applicable floating rate option is based on LIBOR or EURIBOR for a currency, the first day of that interest period or (ii) in any other case, as specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (a), **floating rate**, **calculation agent**, **floating rate option**, **designated maturity** and **reset date** have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA definitions.

ISDA definitions means the 2000 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Associations, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the closing date for the first series of notes.

(b) Screen rate determination for floating rate notes

Where **Screen Rate Determination** is specified for a floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement as the manner in which the rate of interest for such floating rate note is to be determined, the rate of interest for each interest period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation (if there is only one quotation on the relevant screen page); or
- (2) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the reference rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the relevant screen page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time, in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the interest determination date in question plus or minus the margin (if any), all as determined by the agent bank. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the relevant screen page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the agent bank for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

If the reference rate from time to time in respect of a floating rate note is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the rate of interest in respect of such floating rate note will be determined as provided for such note in the applicable prospectus supplement.

(iii) Minimum rate of interest and/or maximum rate of interest

If the applicable prospectus supplement specifies a minimum rate of interest for a floating rate note for any interest period, then, in the event that the rate of interest for such floating rate note in respect of such interest period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is less than such minimum rate of interest, the rate of interest for such floating rate note for such interest period shall be such minimum rate of interest.

If the applicable prospectus supplement specifies a maximum rate of interest for such note for any interest period, then, in the event that the rate of interest for such floating rate note in

respect of such interest period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is greater than such maximum rate of interest, the rate of interest for such note for such interest period shall be such maximum rate of interest.

(iv) Determination of rate of interest and calculation of interest amounts

The agent bank will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the rate of interest is to be determined, determine the rate of interest for the relevant interest period.

The agent bank will calculate the amount of interest payable on the floating rate notes in respect of each specified denomination or (in the case of a global note) the principal amount outstanding thereunder (each an **interest amount**) for the relevant interest period. Each interest amount shall be calculated by applying the rate of interest to the principal amount outstanding of each floating rate note, multiplying such sum by the applicable day count fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant specified currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention and (in the case of a global note) apportioning the resulting total between the noteholders in respect thereof *pro rata* and *pari passu*.

day count fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for a floating rate note in accordance with this paragraph (iv) for any interest period:

- (a) if “Actual/365” or “Actual/Actual (ISDA)” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the actual number of days in the interest period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that interest period falls in a leap year, the sum of (a) the actual number of days in that portion of the interest period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (b) the actual number of days in that portion of the interest period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (b) if “Actual/365 (Fixed)” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the actual number of days in the interest period divided by 365;
- (c) if “Actual/365 (Sterling)” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the actual number of days in the interest period divided by 365 or, in the case of an interest payment date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (d) if “Actual/360” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the actual number of days in the interest period divided by 360;
- (e) if “30/360”, “360/360” or “Bond Basis” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the number of days in the interest period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months (unless (a) the last day of the interest period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of the interest period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month or (b) the last day of the interest period is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month)); and
- (f) if “30E/360” or “Eurobond Basis” is specified for such floating rate note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the number of days in the interest period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months, without regard to the date of the first day or last day of the interest period unless, in the case of the final interest period, the final maturity date is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).

(v) Notification of rate of interest and interest amounts

The agent bank will cause the rate of interest and each interest amount for each interest period and the relevant interest payment date to be notified to the note trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the issuing entity cash manager, the paying agents, the registrar and to any stock exchange or other relevant competent authority or quotation system on which the relevant floating rate notes are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded or by which they have been admitted to listing and to be published in accordance with **number 14** as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth business day thereafter. Each interest amount and interest payment date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the interest period. Any such amendment or alternative arrangements will be promptly notified to the note trustee and each stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant floating rate notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to listing and to noteholders in accordance with **number 14**.

(vi) Determination or calculation by note trustee

If for any reason at any relevant time after the relevant closing date, the agent bank or, as the case may be, the calculation agent defaults in its obligation to determine the rate of interest for a floating rate note or the agent bank defaults in its obligation to calculate any interest amount for such note in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii)(a) or (b) above or as otherwise specified in the applicable note supplement, as the case may be, and in each case in accordance with paragraph (iv) above, the note trustee shall determine the rate of interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this **number 4**, but subject always to any minimum rate of interest or maximum rate of interest specified for such note in the applicable note supplement), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, the note trustee shall calculate the interest amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the agent bank or the calculation agent, as the case may be.

(vii) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions set out in this **number 4(b)**, whether by the agent bank or the calculation agent or the note trustee shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the issuing entity, the issuing entity cash manager, the principal paying agent, the calculation agent, the other paying agents, the note trustee and all noteholders and (in the absence of wilful default or bad faith) no liability to the issuing entity or the noteholders shall attach to the agent bank or the calculation agent or the note trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

(C) *Accrual of interest*

Interest (if any) will cease to accrue on each note (or, in the case of the redemption of part only of a note, that part only of such note) on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused in which event, interest will continue to accrue as provided in the issuing entity trust deed.

(D) *Deferred interest*

To the extent that the funds available to the issuing entity, subject to and in accordance with the relevant issuing entity priority of payments, to pay interest on any series and class of notes (other than any series and class of notes if then the most senior class of notes then outstanding) on an interest payment date (after discharging the issuing entity's liabilities of a higher priority) are insufficient to pay the full amount of such interest, payment of the shortfall attributable to such series and class of notes (**deferred interest**), will not then

fall due but will instead be deferred until the first interest payment date for such notes thereafter on which sufficient funds are available (after allowing for the issuing entity's liabilities of a higher priority and subject to and in accordance with the relevant issuing entity priority of payments) to fund the payment of such deferred interest to the extent of such available funds.

Such deferred interest will accrue interest (**additional interest**) at the rate of interest applicable from time to time to the applicable series and class of notes and payment of any additional interest will also be deferred until the first interest payment date for such notes thereafter on which funds are available (after allowing for the issuing entity's liabilities of a higher priority subject to and in accordance with the relevant issuing entity priority of payments) to the issuing entity to pay such additional interest to the extent of such available funds.

Amounts of deferred interest and additional interest shall not be deferred beyond the final maturity date of the applicable series and class of notes, when such amounts will become due and payable.

Payments of interest due on an interest payment date in respect of the most senior class of notes of any series then outstanding will not be deferred. In the event of the delivery of a note acceleration notice (as described in **number 9**), the amount of interest in respect of such notes that was due but not paid on such interest payment date will itself bear interest at the applicable rate until both the unpaid interest and the interest on that interest are paid.

5. **Redemption, purchase and cancellation**

(A) *Final redemption*

If the US notes have not previously been redeemed in full as described in this **number 5**, the issuing entity will redeem each series and class of notes at their then principal amount outstanding together with all accrued interest on the final maturity date in respect of such series and class of notes.

Subject to **number 9**, the issuing entity may not redeem the US notes in whole or in part prior to their final maturity date except as set out in **numbers 5(B), (D), (E) or (F)**.

(B) *Mandatory redemption of the notes in part*

On each interest payment date, other than an interest payment date on which a series and class of notes are to be redeemed under **numbers 5(A), (D), (E) or (F)**, the issuing entity shall repay principal in respect of such series and class of notes in an amount equal to the amount (if any) repaid on the corresponding Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the related loan tranche and pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement converted, where the specified currency for such notes is not sterling, into the specified currency at the specified currency exchange rate.

To the extent that there are insufficient funds available to the issuing entity to repay the amount due to be paid on such interest payment date, the issuing entity will be required to repay the shortfall, to the extent that the issuing entity receives funds therefor (and subject to the terms of the issuing entity deed of charge and the issuing entity cash management agreement) on subsequent interest payment dates in respect of such series and class of notes.

(C) *Note principal payments and principal amount outstanding*

Two business days prior to each interest payment date (the **note determination date**), the issuing entity will determine (or cause the agent bank to determine) the following:

- the amount of each principal payment payable on each US note of each series and class, called the **note principal payment**;
- the principal amount outstanding of each US note of that series and class on the note determination date which is the specified denomination of each US note of that series and class as at the closing date less the aggregate of all note principal payments that have been paid in respect of that note; and

- the fraction, or pool factor, obtained by dividing the principal amount outstanding of each US note by the specified denomination of each note of that series and class as at the closing date.

The issuing entity will notify the amounts and dates determined to the principal paying agent, who will then notify the agent bank, other paying agents, the note trustee, the registrar and each stock exchange on which the notes are listed and the issuing entity shall also publish such amounts and dates in accordance with **number 14** by no later than the business day after the relevant interest payment date.

If the issuing entity fails to make, or cause the agent bank to make, a determination as described, the note trustee will calculate the note principal payment, principal amount outstanding and pool factor as described in this paragraph (C) in the manner the note trustee in its discretion considers fair and reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to paragraph (C) above, and each of these determinations or calculations will be deemed to have been made by the issuing entity. If this happens, the agent bank and the noteholders and the issuing entity will be bound by the determinations made.

(D) *Optional redemption in full of a series*

Provided that a note acceleration notice has not been served and subject to the provisos below, the issuing entity may, upon giving not less than 30 and not more than 60 days' prior written notice to the note trustee, the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) and the noteholders in accordance with **number 14**, redeem a series and class of notes at the aggregate redemption amount together with any accrued and unpaid interest on the following dates:

- (a) the date specified as the **call option date** (if any) for such series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement and on any interest payment date for such series and class of notes thereafter. This gives the issuing entity the option to redeem a series and class on or after the call option date (if any) specified for that series and class of notes; or
- (b) the date specified as the **step-up date** for such series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement and on any interest payment date for such series and class of notes thereafter. This gives the issuing entity the option to redeem a series and class of notes on or after the step-up date for interest for that series and class of notes; and
- (c) any such interest payment date for such notes on which the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series and class of notes and all other notes of the same series is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series of notes as at the relevant closing date on which such notes were issued.

The issuing entity may only redeem the notes as described above if the issuing entity has prior to the date of giving any such notice provided to the note trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the issuing entity to the effect that the issuing entity will have the necessary funds to pay all amounts due in respect of the relevant series and class of notes on the relevant interest payment date and to discharge all other amounts required to be paid by it on the relevant interest payment date in priority to or in the same priority as such series and class of notes in accordance with the applicable issuing entity priority of payments.

The issuing entity may only redeem the notes as described in (a) and (b) above if (1) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger is equal to or greater than the Funding 2 reserve required amount or (2) each rating agency has provided written confirmation that the redemption will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the notes then outstanding.

(E) *Optional redemption for tax and other reasons*

Provided that no note acceleration notice has been served, if the issuing entity satisfies the note trustee immediately prior to the giving of the notice referred to below that:

- (i) on the next interest payment date the issuing entity would by virtue of a change in the law or regulations of the United Kingdom or any other jurisdiction (or the application or interpretation thereof) be required to withhold or deduct from amounts due on a series and class of notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties, assessments or

- governmental charges of whatever nature (other than where the relevant holder or beneficial owner has some connection with the relevant jurisdiction other than holding the US notes); or
- (ii) on the next interest payment date Funding 2 would be required to withhold or deduct from amounts due in respect of the loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement which was funded by such series and class of notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature; or
 - (iii) the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be, falls within the securitisation tax regime but subsequently ceases to fall within such regime and that such cessation would result in the issuing entity and/or Funding 2 having to pay more tax than if the issuing entity and Funding 2 remained within the Securitisation Tax Regime; and
 - (iv) in relation to any of the events described in (i) to (iii) above, such obligation of the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be, or such ceasing to fall within the securitisation tax regime cannot be avoided by the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be, taking reasonable measures available to the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be,

then (in the case of any of the events described in (i) to (ii) above) the issuing entity will use reasonable endeavours to arrange the substitution of a company incorporated in another jurisdiction approved by the note trustee in order to avoid such a situation, provided that the issuing entity will not be permitted to do so unless (among other things) the note trustee is satisfied that the substitution will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders of any series and class and the issuing entity security trustee is satisfied that (A) the position of the issuing entity secured creditors will not thereby be adversely affected and (B) such substitution would not require registration of any new security under US securities laws or would materially increase the disclosure requirements under US law or the costs of issuance.

If (a) the issuing entity is unable to arrange a substitution as described above and as a result one or more of the events described in (i) and (ii) above is continuing or (b) if the event described in (iii) above is continuing, then the issuing entity may, by giving not less than 30 and not more than 60 days' prior notice to the note trustee, the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) and the noteholders in accordance with **number 14**, redeem all (but not some only) of such series and class of notes at their redemption amount together with any accrued interest on the next following interest payment date in respect of such notes, provided that, prior to giving any such notice, the issuing entity shall deliver to the note trustee (1) a certificate signed by two directors of the issuing entity stating that the circumstances referred to in (i), (ii) or (iii) above and (iv) above prevail and setting out details of such circumstances and (2) an opinion in form and substance satisfactory to the note trustee of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the issuing entity has or will become obliged to deduct or withhold such amounts as a result of such change or amendment or, as the case may be, that the issuing entity or Funding 2, as the case may be, has or will cease to fall within the securitisation tax regime and that such cessation would result in the issuing entity and/or Funding 2 having to pay more tax than if the issuing entity and Funding 2 remained within the securitisation tax regime. The note trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstance set out in (i), (ii) or (iii) above and (iv) above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the noteholders. The issuing entity may only redeem such series and class of notes as described above if the issuing entity has prior to the date of such notice provided to the note trustee a certificate to the effect that the issuing entity will have funds available to make the required payment of principal and interest due in respect of the notes on the relevant interest payment date and to discharge all other amounts required to be paid by it on the relevant interest payment date in priority to or *pari passu* with such series and class of notes in accordance with the applicable issuing entity priority of payments.

In addition to the foregoing, if at any time the issuing entity delivers a certificate to Funding 2, the note trustee and issuing entity security trustee to the effect that it would be unlawful for the issuing entity to make, fund or allow to remain outstanding a rated loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement, then the issuing entity may require Funding 2 to prepay the relevant loan tranche on a Funding 2 interest payment date subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the master intercompany loan agreement to the extent necessary to cure such illegality and the issuing entity may redeem all (but not some only) of the relevant series and class of notes at their redemption amount together with any accrued interest upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' (or such shorter period as may be required under any relevant law) prior written notice to

the issuing entity security trustee, the note trustee, the relevant issuing entity swap provider(s) and the noteholders in accordance with **number 14**, provided that, prior to giving any notice, the issuing entity must have provided to the note trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the issuing entity to the effect that it will have the funds, not subject to the interest of any other person, required to redeem the relevant series and class of notes as provided above and any amount to be paid in priority to or equally with the relevant series and class of notes. Such monies received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 shall be used to prepay the relevant series and class of notes in full, together with any accrued interest, on the equivalent interest payment date.

(F) *Reserved*

(G) *Redemption amounts*

For the purposes of this **number 5**, **redemption amount** means, in respect of any series and class of notes, the amount specified in relation to such notes in the applicable prospectus supplement or, if not specified:

- (i) in respect of each note (other than a zero coupon note), the principal amount outstanding of such note or such other amount stated in the accompanying prospectus supplement; and
- (ii) in respect of each zero coupon note, an amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{redemption amount} = \text{RP} \times (1 + \text{AY})^y$$

where:

- RP = the reference price (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement);
- AY = the accrual yield expressed as a decimal (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement); and
- y = the day count fraction.

If the amount payable in respect of any zero coupon note upon redemption of such zero coupon note pursuant to number 5(A), (B), (D), (E) or (F) above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in number 9 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such note shall be the amount calculated as provided in paragraph (a) above as though the reference therein to the date fixed for the redemption or, as the case may be, the date upon which such note becomes due and payable were replaced by reference to the date which is the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such note have been paid; and
- (ii) the date on which the full amount of the monies payable in respect of such note has been received by the principal paying agent or the note trustee or the registrar and notice to that effect has been given to the noteholders in accordance with **number 14**.

Day count fraction means, in respect of the calculation of the redemption amount for a zero coupon note in accordance with this number 5(G) for any zero coupon period:

- (i) if actual/actual is specified for such note in the accompanying prospectus supplement, the actual number of days from (and including) the closing date of the series and class of notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption (the **zero coupon period**) or, as the case may be, the date upon which such series and class of notes becomes due and payable divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the zero coupon period falls in one or more leap years, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in the zero coupon period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in the zero coupon period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365); or
- (ii) if 30/360 is specified for such note in the applicable prospectus supplement, the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) during the zero coupon period divided by 360.

(H) *Mandatory transfer of remarketable notes*

- (i) Each series and class of the remarketable notes shall, subject to (iii) below, be transferred in accordance with (iii) below on each relevant mandatory transfer date prior to the occurrence of a mandatory transfer termination event (as confirmed by the relevant remarketing agent or relevant tender agent by the provision of a conditional purchaser confirmation to the issuing entity and the principal paying agent) in exchange for payment of the relevant mandatory transfer price, and the issuing entity will procure payment of the relevant mandatory transfer price to the holders of such series and class of remarketable notes on the relevant mandatory transfer date, provided that the issuing entity shall not be liable for the failure to make payment of the relevant mandatory transfer price to the holders of such series and class of remarketable notes to the extent that such failure is a result of the failure of the remarketing agent or the conditional purchaser to perform its obligations under the relevant agreements.
- (ii) Subject to (i) above and (iii) below, all the holders' interests in a series and class of remarketable notes shall be transferred on the relevant mandatory transfer date to the account of the relevant remarketing agent on behalf of the relevant purchasers or as otherwise notified by or on behalf of the relevant remarketing agent prior to such date or, if definitive notes are then issued with respect to such series and class of remarketable notes, such series and class of remarketable notes will be registered in the name of the relevant remarketing agent or as otherwise notified by or on behalf of the relevant remarketing agent by the registrar and the register will be amended accordingly with affect from the relevant mandatory transfer date.
- (iii) Any holder of a series and class of remarketable notes may exercise his rights to retain such series and class of note through the facilities of DTC at any time prior to the commencement of the relevant remarketing period that ends immediately before the relevant mandatory transfer date.

6. **Payments**

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the notes will be made to the persons in whose names the global note certificates are registered on the register at the opening of business in the place of the registrar's specified office on the fifteenth day before the due date for such payment. Such date is called the **record date**. Payments shall be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds, if such registered holder shall have provided wiring instructions no less than five business days prior to the record date, or otherwise by check mailed to the address of such registered holder as it appears in the register at the opening of business on the record date. In the case of the final redemption, and provided that payment is made in full, payment will only be made against surrender of those global note certificates to any paying agent.

All payments on the US notes are subject to any applicable fiscal or other laws and regulations. Noteholders will not be charged commissions or expenses on these payments.

If the due date for payment of any amount on the US notes is not a payment business day, noteholders will not be entitled to payment of the amount due in that place until the next payment business day and noteholders shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment as a result of that delay.

If a paying agent makes a partial payment on a US note, the registrar will endorse on that US global note certificate a statement indicating the amount and date of that payment.

If payment of principal of a US note is improperly withheld or refused, the interest which continues to accrue will still be payable in accordance with the usual procedures.

The issuing entity can, at any time, vary or terminate the appointment of any paying agent and can appoint successor or additional paying agents, registrar or transfer agent. If the issuing entity does this, the issuing entity must ensure that it maintains a paying agent in London, a paying agent in New York and a registrar. The issuing entity will ensure that at least 30 days' notice of any change in the paying agents, registrar or transfer agent or their specified offices is given to noteholders in accordance with **number 14**.

Subject as described earlier in relation to the deferral of interest, if payment of interest on a note is not paid for any other reason when due and payable, the unpaid interest will itself bear interest at the applicable rate until both the unpaid interest and the interest on that interest are paid.

7. Prescription

Claims against the issuing entity for payment of interest and principal on redemption will become void if the relevant note certificates are not surrendered for payment within the time limit for payment. That time limit is ten years from the due date of such notes. If there is a delay in the paying agents or, as applicable, the note trustee, receiving the funds, then the due date, for the purposes of this time limit, is the date on which such funds have been received and notice to that effect has been given to the noteholder, in accordance with **number 14**, that it has received the relevant payment.

8. Taxation

Payments of interest and principal will be made without making any withholding or deduction for or on account of any tax unless a withholding or deduction is required by any applicable law. If a withholding or deduction for or on account of tax is made, the relevant paying agent or the issuing entity will account to the relevant authority for the amount so withheld or deducted. Neither the issuing entity nor any paying agent are required to make any additional payments to noteholders for such withholding or deduction.

9. Events of default

An event of default under the provisions of the notes will constitute a **note event of default** as described below.

(A) Class A noteholders

The note trustee in its absolute discretion may serve a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee of a class A note event of default (as defined below) in respect of the class A notes of any series, and shall give such notice if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and it is:

- requested to do so in writing by the holders of at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class A notes (which, for this purpose and the purpose of any extraordinary resolution referred to in this **number 9(A)**, means the class A notes of all series constituted by the issuing entity trust deed); or
- directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the noteholders of the class A notes.

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing it is called a **class A note event of default**:

- the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of principal of the class A notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions or the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of interest on the class A notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions; or
- the issuing entity fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the class A notes of any series, the issuing entity trust deed, the issuing entity deed of charge or any other transaction document, and (except where the note trustee certifies that, in its sole opinion, such failure is incapable of remedy, in which case no notice will be required) it remains unremedied for 20 days after the note trustee has given notice of it to the issuing entity requiring the same to be remedied, and the note trustee has certified that the failure to perform or observe is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the class A notes of such series; or
- except for the purposes of an amalgamation or restructuring as described in the point immediately following, the issuing entity ceases or threatens to cease carrying on all or a substantial part of its business or the issuing entity is deemed unable to pay its debts within the

meaning of section 123(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as that section may be amended, modified or re-enacted) or become unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as that section may be amended, modified or re-enacted); or

- an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up of the issuing entity except for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation, restructuring or merger previously approved by the note trustee in writing or by an extraordinary resolution (as defined in the issuing entity trust deed) of the holders of the class A notes; or
- proceedings are otherwise initiated against the issuing entity under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for an administration or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) and (except in the case of presentation of a petition for an administration order) such proceedings are not, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success, or an administration order being granted or the appointment of an administrator takes effect or an administrative receiver or other receiver, liquidator or other similar official being appointed in relation to the issuing entity or in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the issuing entity, or an encumbrancer taking possession of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the issuing entity, or a distress, execution, diligence or other process being levied or enforced upon or sued out against the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the issuing entity and such possession or process (as the case may be) not being discharged or not otherwise ceasing to apply within 30 days, or the issuing entity initiating or consenting to the foregoing proceedings relating to itself under applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or making a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of creditors of the issuing entity generally or a composition or similar arrangement with the creditors or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of its indebtedness, including without limitation, the filing of documents with the court; or
- if a master intercompany loan acceleration notice is served in respect of the master intercompany loan agreement while the class A notes of any series are outstanding.

(B) *Class B noteholders*

The terms described in this **number 9(B)** will have no effect so long as any class A notes of any series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any class B notes of any series are outstanding, the note trustee may, in its absolute discretion, serve a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee of a class B note event of default (as defined below) in respect of the class B notes, and shall give such notice if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and it is:

- requested to do so in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class B notes (which, for this purpose and the purpose of any extraordinary resolution referred to in this **number 9(B)**, means the class B notes of all series constituted by the issuing entity trust deed); or
- directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of the class B notes.

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing it is called a **class B note event of default**:

- the issuing entity fails to pay a period of three business days any amount of principal of the class B notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions or the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of interest on the class B notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions; or

- the occurrence of any of the events in **number 9(A)** above but so that any reference to class A notes and class A noteholders shall be read as references to class B notes and class B noteholders.

(C) *Class M noteholders*

The terms described in this **number 9(C)** will have no effect so long as any class A notes or class B notes of any series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any class M notes of any series are outstanding, the note trustee may, in its absolute discretion, serve a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee of a class M note event of default (as defined below) in respect of the class M notes, and shall give such notice if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and it is:

- requested to do so in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class M notes (which, for this purpose and the purposes of any extraordinary resolution referred to in this **number 9(C)**, means the class M notes of all series constituted by the issuing entity trust deed); or
- directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of the class M notes.

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing it is called a **class M note event of default**:

- the issuing entity fails to pay a period of three business days any amount of principal of the class M notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions or the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of interest on the class M notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions; or
- the occurrence of any of the events in **number 9(A)** above but so that any reference to class A notes and class A noteholders shall be read as references to class M notes and class M noteholders.

(D) *Class C noteholders*

The terms described in this **number 9(D)** will have no effect so long as any class A notes, class B notes or class M notes of any series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any class C notes of any series are outstanding, the note trustee may, in its absolute discretion, serve a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee of a class C note event of default (as defined below) in respect of the class C notes, and shall give such notice if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and it is:

- requested to do so in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class C notes (which, for this purpose and the purpose of any extraordinary resolution referred to in this **number 9(D)**, means the class C notes of all series constituted by the issuing entity trust deed); or
- directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of the class C notes.

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing it is called a **class C note event of default**:

- the issuing entity fails to pay a period of three business days any amount of principal of the class C notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions or the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of interest on the class C notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions; or
- the occurrence of any of the events in **number 9(A)** above but so that any reference to class A notes and class A noteholders shall be read as references to class C notes and class C noteholders.

(E) *Class D noteholders*

The terms described in this **number 9(E)** will have no effect so long as any class A notes, class B notes, class M notes or class C notes of any series are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any class D notes of any series are outstanding, the note trustee may, in its absolute discretion, serve a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee of a class D note event of default (as defined below) in respect of the class D notes, and shall give such notice if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and it is:

- requested to do so in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class D notes (which, for this purpose and the purpose of any extraordinary resolution referred to in this **number 9(E)**, means the class D notes of all series constituted by the issuing entity trust deed); or
- directed to do so by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of the class D notes.

If any of the following events occurs and is continuing it is called a **class D note event of default**:

- the issuing entity fails to pay a period of three business days any amount of principal of the class D notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions or the issuing entity fails to pay for a period of three business days any amount of interest on the class D notes of any series when such payment ought to have been paid in accordance with the conditions; or
- the occurrence of any of the events in **number 9(A)** above but so that any reference to class A notes and class A noteholders shall be read as references to class D notes and class D noteholders.

A **note acceleration notice** is a written notice from the note trustee to the issuing entity security trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and to the issuing entity pursuant to this **number 9** declaring the notes to be immediately due. When it is given, the notes of all series and classes will become immediately due at their principal amount outstanding together with accrued and unpaid interest (or, in the case of a zero coupon note, at its redemption amount calculated in accordance with **number 5(G)**) without further action, notice or formality.

10. **Enforcement of notes**

The note trustee may, at its discretion and without notice at any time and from time to time, take such steps and institute such proceedings against the issuing entity or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the notes or the issuing entity trust deed (including the terms and conditions of the notes) or any of the other transaction documents to which it is a party and may, at its discretion without notice, at any time after the issuing entity security has become enforceable (including after the service of a note acceleration notice in accordance with number 9), instruct the issuing entity security trustee to take such steps as it may think fit to enforce the issuing entity security. The note trustee shall not be bound to take steps or institute such proceedings or give such instructions unless:

- (subject in all cases to restrictions contained in the issuing entity trust deed to protect the interests of any higher ranking class of noteholders) it shall have been so directed by an extraordinary resolution (as described in **number 11**) of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders or the class D noteholders (which for this purpose means the holders of all series of the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes or the class D notes (as applicable)) or so requested in writing by the holders of at least one quarter in aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes or the class D notes (as applicable) of all series; and
- it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The issuing entity security trustee shall not, and shall not be bound to, take such steps or take any such other action unless it is so directed by the note trustee and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

Amounts available for distribution after enforcement of the issuing entity security shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the issuing entity deed of charge.

No noteholder may institute any proceedings against the issuing entity to enforce its rights under or in respect of the notes, the issuing entity trust deed or the issuing entity deed of charge unless (1) the note trustee or the issuing entity security trustee, as applicable, has become bound to institute proceedings and has failed to do so within 30 days of becoming so bound and (2) such failure is continuing; provided that no class B noteholder, class M noteholder, class C noteholder or class D noteholder will be entitled to commence proceedings for the winding up or administration of the issuing entity unless there are no outstanding notes of a class with higher priority, or if notes of a class with higher priority are outstanding, there is consent of noteholders of not less than one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the notes outstanding of the class or classes of notes with higher priority or by an extraordinary resolution of the holders of such class or classes of notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing and notwithstanding any other provision of the issuing entity trust deed, the right of any noteholder to receive payment of principal and interest on its notes on or after the due date for such principal or interest, or to institute suit for the enforcement of payment of that principal or interest, may not be impaired or affected without the consent of that noteholder.

In the event that:

- the issuing entity security is enforced and the issuing entity security trustee determines that (a) the proceeds of such enforcement, after distribution of such proceeds to the persons entitled thereto ranking in priority to the notes under the issuing entity deed of charge and to the noteholders (to the extent entitled thereto) are insufficient to pay in full all principal and interest and other amounts whatsoever due in respect of the notes and any claims ranking equally with such claims (b) such proceeds of enforcement have been so distributed in accordance with the terms of the issuing entity deed of charge and (c) there are no further assets available to pay principal and interest and other amounts whatsoever due in respect of the notes; or
- within 20 days following the final maturity date of the latest maturing note, the issuing entity security trustee certifies that there is no further amount outstanding under the master intercompany loan agreement,

then the noteholders are required to transfer or (as the case may be) procure transfer of all (but not some only) of the notes, for the consideration of one penny per class of note of each series, to the post-enforcement call option holder pursuant to the option granted to it by the note trustee (as agent for the noteholders). The option is granted to acquire all of the notes plus accrued interest on the notes. This is called the **post-enforcement call option**. Immediately upon such transfer, no such former noteholder shall have any further interest in the notes. Each of the noteholders acknowledges that the note trustee has the authority and the power to bind the noteholders in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the post-enforcement call option agreement and each noteholder, by subscribing for or purchasing notes, agrees to be so bound.

11. Meetings of noteholders, modifications and waiver

(1) Meetings of noteholders

The issuing entity trust deed contains provisions for convening meetings of noteholders of any series and class to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by extraordinary resolution of a modification of any provision of the terms and conditions of the notes or the provisions of any of the transaction documents.

In respect of the class A notes, the issuing entity trust deed provides that subject to **number 11(2)**:

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of one class only of the class A notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the holders of that class of the class A notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class A notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class A notes, shall be deemed to

have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class A notes;

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class A notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class A notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class A notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each of such two or more classes of class A notes.

In respect of the class B notes, the issuing entity trust deed provides that (subject to **number 11(2)**):

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of one class only of the class B notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the holders of that class of the class B notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class B notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class B notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class B notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class B notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any two or more such classes of class B notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class B notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each of such two or more classes of class B notes.

In respect of the class M notes, the issuing entity trust deed provides that subject to **number 11(2)**:

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of one class only of the class M notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the holders of that class of the class M notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class M notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class M notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class M notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class M notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class M notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class M notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each of such two or more classes of class M notes.

In respect of the class C notes, the issuing entity trust deed provides that subject to **number 11(2)**:

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of one class only of the class C notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the holders of that class of the class C notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class C notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class C notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class C notes;

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class C notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class C notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class C notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each of such two or more classes of class C notes.

In respect of the class D notes, the issuing entity trust deed provides that subject to **number 11(2)**:

- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of one class only of the class D notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the holders of that class of the class D notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class D notes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such classes of class D notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class D notes;
- a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, affects the interests of the holders of any two or more classes of the class D notes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the holders of any such two or more classes of class D notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of such two or more classes of class D notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each of such two or more classes of class D notes.

The quorum for any meeting of the noteholders of any series and class of notes or of any class of notes of more than one series convened to consider a resolution (except for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution or a programme resolution) will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-twentieth of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series and class of notes or such class of notes of more than one series or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing noteholders of such series and class of notes or such class of notes of more than one series, whatever the total principal amount of the outstanding notes so represented. A **resolution** means a resolution (excluding an extraordinary resolution or a programme resolution) passed at a meeting of noteholders duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the issuing entity trust deed by a simple majority of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or if a poll is duly demanded by a simple majority of the votes cast on such poll.

Subject as provided in the following paragraph, the quorum for a meeting of the noteholders of any series and class of notes or of any class of notes of more than one series convened to consider an extraordinary resolution will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than half of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series and class of notes or such class of notes of more than one series of notes or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing noteholders of such series and class of notes or such class of notes of more than one series, whatever the total principal amount of the outstanding notes so represented.

Certain terms (as more fully set out in the issuing entity trust deed) including the reduction or cancellation of the amount, method of calculating the amount of interest and principal payable or timing of payments of interest and principal or method of calculating the timing of interest and principal payable on a series and class of notes, the currency of payment or the quorum or majority required in relation to any basic terms modification resolution (a **basic terms modification**), require a quorum for passing an extraordinary resolution of one or more persons holding or representing in total not less than three quarters of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the relevant series and class of notes or of the class of notes of more than one series of notes or, at any adjourned meeting, at least one quarter of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such series and class of notes or of the class of notes of more than one series of notes.

An **extraordinary resolution** means a resolution passed at a meeting of the noteholders of a particular class, series or series and class duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the issuing entity trust deed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or if a poll is duly demanded by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast on

such poll. An extraordinary resolution passed at any meeting of noteholders shall be binding on all of the noteholders of the relevant series and class or, as the case may be, of the class of notes of more than one series of notes whether or not they are present or represented at the meeting. A resolution signed by or on behalf of all the noteholders of the relevant series and class or of the relevant class of more than one series of notes who for the time being are entitled to receive notice of a meeting under the issuing entity trust deed shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of holders of such series and class or of the relevant class of more than one series of notes.

Subject as provided in **number 11(3)**:

- an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders of any series shall be binding on all class B noteholders, all class M noteholders, all class C noteholders and all class D noteholders in each case, of that series or of any other series;
- no extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders of any series shall take effect while the class A notes of that series or of any other series remain outstanding unless sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders of each series, or the note trustee, is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class A noteholders of any series (as applicable) and subject to this provision and to **number 11(3)**, an extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders of any series will be binding on the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders in each case, of that or any other series irrespective of the effect upon them.
- no extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders of any series shall take effect while the class A notes or class B notes in each case, of that series or of any other series remain outstanding unless sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee, is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class A noteholders and/or the class B noteholders of any series (as applicable) and subject to this provision and to **number 11(3)**, an extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders of any series will be binding on the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders in each case, of that or of any other series irrespective of the effect upon them.
- no extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders of any series shall take effect while the class A notes, class B notes or class M notes in each case, of that series or of any other series remain outstanding unless sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee, is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders and the class M noteholders of any series (as applicable) and subject to this provision and to **number 11(3)**, an extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders of any series will be binding on the class D noteholders of that or any other series irrespective of the effect upon them.
- no extraordinary resolution of the class D noteholders of any series shall take effect while the class A notes, class B notes, class M notes or class C notes in each case, of that series or of any other series remain outstanding unless sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class A noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee, is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class A noteholders, the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders and/or the class C noteholders of any series (as applicable).

(2) *Programme resolution*

Notwithstanding the provisions set out in **number 11(1)**, any extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of any class of notes of any series to direct the note trustee to take any enforcement action pursuant set out in **numbers 9 and 10 (a programme resolution)** shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the

noteholders of all series of such class of notes. The quorum at any such meeting for passing a programme resolution shall be one or more persons holding or representing more than half of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the notes of such class or, at any adjourned and reconvened meeting, one or more persons being or representing noteholders of such class of notes, whatever the aggregate principal amount outstanding of such class of notes so held or represented by them.

(3) *Approval of modifications and waivers by noteholders*

No extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of any one or more series of class A notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the transaction documents or the terms and conditions of the notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class B noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class D noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class B noteholders, the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders of any series.

No extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of any one or more series of class B notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the transaction documents or the terms and conditions of the notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class M noteholders, an extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class D noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class M noteholders, the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders of any series.

No extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of any one or more series of class M notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the transaction documents or the terms and conditions of the notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class C noteholders and an extraordinary resolution of the class D noteholders, in each case of each series, or the note trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the class C noteholders and the class D noteholders of any series.

No extraordinary resolution of the noteholders of any one or more series of class C notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the transaction documents or the terms and conditions of such notes shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an extraordinary resolution of the class D noteholders of each series, or the note trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the class D noteholders of any series.

(4) *Modifications and waivers by the note trustee*

The note trustee, may, without the consent of the noteholders, (1) other than in relation to a matter which is the subject of a basic terms modification, agree to any modification of, or to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, the terms and conditions of any series and class of notes or any of the transaction documents which is not, in the opinion of the note trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders of any series and class of notes or (2) determine that any note event of default shall not be treated as such, provided that it is not in the opinion of the note trustee materially prejudicial to the interest of the noteholders of the most senior class of notes then outstanding or (3) agree to any modification of any of the terms and conditions of any series and class of notes or any of the transaction documents which, in the sole opinion of the note trustee, is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is to comply with the mandatory provisions of law or (4) agree to any modification of any of the terms and conditions of any series and class of notes or any transaction documents as expressly provided for in such transaction documents.

For the avoidance of doubt, the note trustee shall be entitled to assume, without further investigation or inquiry, that such modification, waiver, determination or authorisation will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders or any class or series thereof if each of the rating agencies rating the relevant series and/or class of notes has confirmed in writing that the then current ratings of the applicable series and class of notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such modification waiver, determination or authorisation.

Any of these modifications, authorisations, determinations or waivers will be binding on the noteholders and, unless the note trustee agrees otherwise, shall be promptly notified to the noteholders and the rating agencies in accordance with **number 14** as soon as practicable thereafter.

Where the note trustee is required in connection with the exercise of its powers to have regard to the interests of the noteholders of a class, series or series and class thereof it shall have regard to the interests of such noteholders as a class. In particular, the note trustee shall not have regard to, or be liable for, the consequences of such exercise for individual noteholders resulting from their being domiciled or resident in or connected with any particular territory. In connection with any such exercise, the note trustee shall not be entitled to require, and no noteholder shall be entitled to claim, from the issuing entity or any other person, any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual noteholders.

12. Indemnification of the note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee

The issuing entity trust deed and the issuing entity deed of charge set out certain provisions for the benefit of the note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee. The following is a summary of such provisions and is subject to the more detailed provisions of the issuing entity trust deed and the issuing entity deed of charge.

The note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee are entitled to be indemnified and relieved from responsibility in certain circumstances, including provisions, among others, relieving them from taking enforcement proceedings unless indemnified to their satisfaction. The note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee are also entitled to be paid their costs and expenses in priority to any interest payments to noteholders.

The note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee and their related companies are entitled to enter into business transactions with the issuing entity, Bank of Scotland plc or related companies of either of them and to act as note trustee or as security trustee for the holders of any new notes and for any person who is a party to any transaction document or whose obligations are comprised in the issuing entity security or any of their subsidiary or associated companies, without accounting for any profit resulting from those transactions.

The note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee will not be responsible for any loss or liability suffered as a result of any assets in the issuing entity security being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by clearing operations or their operators or by intermediaries on behalf of the note trustee or the issuing entity security trustee, as applicable.

Furthermore, the note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee will be relieved of liability for making searches or other inquiries in relation to the assets comprising the issuing entity security. The note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee do not have any responsibility in relation to the legality and the enforceability of the trust arrangements and the related issuing entity security. Neither the note trustee nor the issuing entity security trustee will be obliged to take any action that might result in its incurring personal liabilities. Neither the note trustee nor the issuing entity security trustee is obliged to monitor or investigate the performance of any other person under the issuing entity related documents or the documents relating to the master intercompany loan and the mortgages trust and is entitled to assume, until it has actual knowledge to the contrary, that all such persons are properly performing their duties, unless it receives express notice to the contrary.

Neither the note trustee nor the issuing entity security trustee will be responsible for any deficiency that may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of the proceeds of any security.

Similar provisions in respect of the indemnification of the Funding 2 security trustee are set out in the transaction documents.

13. Replacement of notes

If individual note certificates are lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the noteholder can replace them at the specified office of any paying agent. The noteholder will be required both to pay the expenses of producing a replacement and to comply with the registrar's, the paying agent's and the issuing

entity's reasonable requests for evidence and indemnity. The noteholder must surrender any defaced or mutilated note certificates before replacements will be issued.

If a global note certificate is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the issuing entity will deliver a replacement global note certificate to the registered holder upon satisfactory evidence and surrender of any defaced or mutilated global note certificate. A replacement will only be made upon payment of the expenses for a replacement and compliance with the registrar's, the paying agents' and the issuing entity's reasonable requests as to evidence and indemnity.

14. **Notice to noteholders**

Any notice to noteholders shall be validly given if such notice is:

- (i) sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to a non-UK address) by airmail at the respective addresses on the register; and
- (ii) published in *The Financial Times*; and
- (iii) for so long as amounts are outstanding on the US notes, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in New York (which is expected to be *The New York Times*);

or, if any of such newspapers set out above shall cease to be published or timely publication therein shall not be practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in the United Kingdom or the United States (as applicable) provided that if, at any time, the issuing entity procures that the information concerned in such notice shall be published on the relevant screen, publication in the newspapers set out above or such other newspaper or newspapers shall not be required with respect to such information.

Any notices so published shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of posting, or as the case may be, on the date of such publication or, if published more than once on different dates, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in the newspaper or newspapers in which (or on the relevant screen on which) publication is required.

While the notes are represented by global note certificates, any notice to noteholders will be validly given if such notice is provided in accordance with the previous paragraphs of this **number 14** or (at the option of the issuing entity) if delivered to DTC (in the case of the US notes) or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (in the case of the Reg S notes). Any notice delivered to the DTC and/or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be deemed to be given on the day of such delivery.

The note trustee shall be at liberty to sanction some other method of giving notice to noteholders or any series or class or category of them having regard to market practice then prevailing and to the requirements of the stock exchanges on which the notes are then listed and provided that notice of such other method is given to the noteholders in such manner as the note trustee shall require.

15. **Note issues**

The issuing entity shall be at liberty from time to time, without the consent of the noteholders, to create and issue notes upon satisfaction of the following conditions:

- (a) the issuing entity obtaining a written confirmation from each of the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the outstanding Funding 1 notes and the outstanding notes will not be withdrawn, qualified or reduced because of the new issue;
- (b) the issuing entity providing written certification to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee that no master intercompany loan event of default has occurred which has not been remedied or waived and no master intercompany loan event of default will occur as a result of the issue of the new notes; and
- (c) the issuing entity providing written certification to the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee;

- (i) that no principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger in relation to the loan tranches outstanding at that time; or
- (ii) where a principal deficiency is recorded on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger at that time, that there will be sufficient Funding 2 available receipts on the forthcoming Funding 2 interest payment date, when applied in accordance with the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, to eliminate such principal deficiency.

16. **Rating agencies**

If:

- (a) a confirmation of rating or other response by a rating agency is a condition to any action or step under any transaction document (other than pursuant to **number 15**); and
- (b) a written request for such confirmation or response is delivered to each rating agency by the issuing entity (copied to the note trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee, as applicable) and either one or more rating agency (each a **non-responsive rating agency**) indicates that it does not consider such confirmation or response necessary in the circumstances; and
- (c) at least one rating agency gives such a confirmation or response based on the same facts,

then such condition shall be deemed to be modified with respect to the facts set out in the request referred to in (b) so that there shall be no requirement for the confirmation or response from the non-responsive rating agency.

The note trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee, as applicable, shall be entitled to treat as conclusive a certificate by any director, officer or employee of the issuing entity, Funding 2, the seller, any investment bank or financial adviser acting in relation to the notes as to any matter referred to in (b) in the absence of manifest error or the note trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee, as applicable, having facts contradicting such certificates specifically drawn to his attention and the note trustee and/or the issuing entity security trustee and/or the Funding 2 security trustee, as applicable, shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconvenience that may be caused as a result.

17. **Governing law**

The transaction documents, the notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the transaction documents and the notes will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law, unless specifically stated to the contrary. Certain provisions in the transaction documents relating to property situated in Scotland are governed by Scots law. Unless specifically stated to the contrary (i) the courts of England are to have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the transaction documents and the notes and (ii) the parties to the transaction documents irrevocably submit to the nonexclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England.

Material legal aspects of the loans

The following discussion is a summary of the material legal aspects of English and Scottish residential property loans and mortgages. It is not an exhaustive analysis of the relevant law.

English loans

General

There are two parties to a mortgage. The first party is the mortgagor, who is the borrower and homeowner. The mortgagor grants the mortgage over its property. The second party is the mortgagee, who is the lender. Each English loan will be secured by an English mortgage which has a first ranking priority over all other mortgages secured on the property and over all unsecured creditors of the borrower. Borrowers may create a subsequent mortgage or other secured interest over the relevant property without the consent of the seller, though such other mortgage or interest will rank below the seller's mortgage in priority.

Nature of property as security

There are two forms of title to land in England and Wales: registered and unregistered. Both systems of title can include both freehold and leasehold land.

Registered title

Title to registered land is registered at the Land Registry. Each parcel of land is given a unique title number. Prior to 13 October 2003 title to the land was established by a land certificate or (in the case of land which is subject to a mortgage or charge) charge certificate containing official copies of the entries on the register relating to that land, however, pursuant to the Land Registration Act 2002 which came into force on 13 October 2003 the provision of land certificates and charge certificates has now been abolished. Title to land and any mortgage is now established by reference to entries on the Land Register, which is held electronically so that no paper title document is issued.

There are four classes of registered title although generally only two of these (absolute and good leasehold) will be acceptable as good for mortgage purposes). A person registered with title absolute owns the land free from all interests other than those entered on the register and certain "overriding" interests (in the case of good leasehold title, ownership is also subject to any matters affecting freehold or leasehold title out of which the land is granted).

Title information documents provided by the Land Registry will reveal the present owner of the land, together with any legal charges and other interests affecting the land. However, the Land Registration Act 2002 provides that some interests in the land will bind the land even though they are not capable of registration at the Land Registry such as unregistered interests which override first registration and unregistered interests which override registered dispositions. The title information documents will also contain a plan indicating the location of the land. However, these plans may not be conclusive as to matters such as the precise location of boundaries.

Unregistered title

Since November 1997 all land in England and Wales has been subject to compulsory registration on the happening of any of a number of trigger events, which include the granting of a first legal mortgage. This means that, in the case of all mortgages granted since November 1997, the title to the property and the mortgage itself must (if not already done so) be registered.

Taking security over land

Where land is registered, a mortgagee must register its mortgage at the Land Registry in order to secure priority over any subsequent mortgagee. Prior to registration, the mortgage will take effect only as an equitable mortgage or charge. Priority of mortgages over registered land is governed by the date of registration of the mortgage rather than date of creation. However, a prospective mortgagee is able to obtain a priority period within which to register his mortgage by undertaking an official search which will afford a priority of

approximately six weeks. If the mortgagee submits a proper application for registration during this period, its interest will take priority over any other mortgage application for registration which is received by the Land Registry during this period.

The absence of registration will risk loss of priority if a subsequent mortgage is registered, and will create difficulties in enforcing security in that it is usually necessary for registration to be effected in order to convey good title to a third party buyer. However, where a subsequent mortgagee gives notice of a further charge over the same property to a prior mortgagee, the priority of the prior mortgagee only extends to amounts advanced at or before the time such notice is received, unless the prior mortgagee is under a legal obligation to make further advances.

The seller as mortgagee

The sale of the English mortgages by the seller to the mortgages trustee will take effect in equity only. The mortgages trustee will not apply to the Land Registry or the Central Land Charges Registry to register or record its equitable interest in the mortgages. The consequences of this are explained in “**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on the notes**” above.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a borrower defaults under an English loan, the English mortgage conditions provide that all monies under the English loan will become immediately due and payable. The seller or its successors or assigns would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the covenant of the borrower contained in the English mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the seller or its successors or assigns may enforce its English mortgage in relation to the defaulted loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following:

- The mortgagee may enter into possession of the property. If it does so, it does so in its own right and not as agent of the mortgagor, and so may be personally liable for mismanagement of the property and to third parties as occupier of the property.
- The mortgagee may lease the property to third parties.
- The mortgagee may foreclose on the property. Under foreclosure procedures, the mortgagor's title to the property is extinguished so that the mortgagee becomes the owner of the property. The remedy is, because of procedural constraints, rarely used.
- The mortgagee may sell the property, subject to various duties to ensure that the mortgagee exercises proper care in relation to the sale. This power of sale arises under the Law of Property Act 1925. The purchaser of a property sold pursuant to a mortgagee's power of sale becomes the owner of the property.

A court order under section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage in certain circumstances as described under “**Risk factors – If the seller's interpretation of certain technical rules under the CCA were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman or was challenged by a significant number of borrowers, or borrowers exercise rights of set-off insofar as available under the CCA, there could be material disruption in the income from the mortgages trust**” and “**– Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under the FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts**” above.

Scottish loans

General

A standard security is the only means of creating a fixed charge over heritable or long leasehold property in Scotland. Its form must comply with the requirements of the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 (the **1970 Act**). There are two parties to a standard security. The first party is the grantor, who is the borrower and homeowner. The grantor grants the standard security over its property (and is

generally the only party to execute the standard security). The second party is the grantee of the standard security, who is the lender and is called the heritable creditor. Each Scottish loan will be secured by a standard security which has a first ranking priority over all other standard securities secured on the property and over all unsecured creditors of the borrower. Borrowers may create a subsequent standard security over the relevant property without the consent of the seller. Upon intimation to the seller (in its capacity as trustee for the mortgages trustee pursuant to the relevant Scottish declaration of trust) of any subsequent standard security the prior ranking of the seller's standard security shall be restricted to security for advances made prior to such intimation and advances made subsequent to such intimation which the seller or the mortgages trustee is obliged to advance, and interest and expenses in respect thereof.

The 1970 Act automatically imports a statutory set of **Standard Conditions** into all standard securities, although the majority of these may be varied by agreement between the parties. The seller, along with most major lenders in the residential mortgage market in Scotland, has elected to vary the Standard Conditions by means of its own set of Scottish mortgage conditions, the terms of which are in turn imported into each standard security. The main provisions of the Standard Conditions which cannot be varied by agreement relate to redemption and enforcement, and in particular the notice and other procedures that are required to be carried out prior to the exercise of the heritable creditor's rights on a default by the borrower.

Nature of property as security

While title to all land in Scotland is registered there are currently two possible forms of registration, namely the Land Register and Sasine Register. Both systems of registration can include both heritable (the Scottish equivalent to freehold) and long leasehold land.

Land Register

This system of registration was established by the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 and now applies to the whole of Scotland. Any sale of land (including a long leasehold interest in land) the title to which has not been registered in the Land Register or the occurrence of certain other events in relation thereto (but not the granting of a standard security alone) trigger its registration in the Land Register, when it is given a unique title number. Title to the land and the existence of a standard security over it are established by the entries on the Land Register relating to that land. Prior to 22 January 2007, the holder of the title received a land certificate containing official copies of the relevant entries on the Land Register. Similarly, the holder of any standard security over the land in question received a charge certificate containing official copies of the entries relating to that security. However, under the terms of the Automated Registration of Title to Land (Electronic Communications) (Scotland) Order 2006 and the Land Registration (Scotland) Rules 2006, with effect from 22 January 2007 such land and charge certificates will only be issued to the relevant title or security holder if so requested at the time of the relevant registration and will otherwise be available in electronic form only. A person registered in the Land Register owns the land free from all interests other than those entered on the Register, those classified as overriding interests and any other interests implied by law.

The relevant Land Register entries and land certificate (whether in paper or electronic form) will reveal the present owners of the land, together with any standard securities and other interests (other than certain overriding interests and certain interests implied by law) affecting the land. They will also contain a plan indicating the location and extent of the land. While this plan is not in all circumstances conclusive as to the extent of the land, it cannot be amended if this would be to the prejudice of a proprietor in possession of the land, unless the statutory indemnity in respect of such amendments has been expressly excluded in the relevant Land Register entries and land certificate.

Sasine Register

Title to all land in Scotland where no event has yet occurred to trigger registration in the Land Register is recorded in the General Register of Sasines. Title to such land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence of title going back at least ten years. Where the land is affected by third party rights, some of those rights can be proved by documentary evidence or by proof of continuous exercise of the rights for a prescribed period and do not require registration. However, other rights (including standard securities) would have to be recorded in the Sasine Register in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser of the land.

Taking security over land

A heritable creditor must register its standard security in the Land Register or the Sasine Register (as applicable) in order to perfect its security and secure priority over any subsequent standard security. Until such registration occurs, a standard security will not be effective against a subsequent purchaser or the heritable creditor under another standard security over the property. Priority of standard securities is (subject to express agreement to the contrary between the security holders) governed by their date of registration rather than their date of execution. There is no equivalent in Scotland to the priority period system which operates in relation to registered land in England and Wales.

The seller as heritable creditor

The sale of the Scottish mortgages by the seller to the mortgages trustee has been given effect by a number of declarations of trust by the seller (and any further sale of Scottish mortgages in the future will be given effect by further declarations of trust), by which the beneficial interest in the Scottish mortgages has been or will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. Such beneficial interest (as opposed to the legal title) cannot be registered in the Land Register or Sasine Register. The consequences of this are explained in “**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect the payments on the notes**” above.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a borrower defaults under a Scottish loan, the Scottish mortgage conditions provide that all monies under that Scottish loan will become immediately due and payable. The seller or its successors or assignees would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the obligation of the borrower contained in the Scottish mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the seller or its successors or assignees may enforce its standard security in relation to the defaulted Scottish loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following (all of which arise under the 1970 Act):

- The heritable creditor may enter into possession of the property. If it does so, it does so in its own right and not as agent of the borrower, and so may be personally liable for mismanagement of the property and to third parties as occupier of the property.
- The heritable creditor may grant a lease of the property of up to seven years (or longer with the court's permission) to third parties.
- The heritable creditor may sell the property, subject to various duties to ensure that the sale price is the best that can reasonably be obtained. The purchaser of a property sold pursuant to a heritable creditor's power of sale becomes the owner of the property.
- The heritable creditor may, in the event that a sale cannot be achieved, foreclose on the property. Under foreclosure procedures the borrower's title to the property is extinguished so that the heritable creditor becomes the owner of the property. However, this remedy is rarely used.

In contrast to the position in England and Wales, the heritable creditor has no power to appoint a receiver under the standard security.

A court order under section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a standard security in certain circumstances as described under “**Risk factors – If the seller's interpretation of certain technical rules under the CCA were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman or was challenged by a significant number of borrowers, or borrowers exercise rights of set-off insofar as available under the CCA, there could be material disruption in the income from the mortgages trust**” and “**– Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under the FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts**” above.

Borrower's right of redemption

Under Section 11 of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974 the grantor of any standard security has an absolute right, on giving appropriate notice, to redeem that standard security once it has subsisted for a period of 20 years, subject only to the payment of certain sums specified in Section 11 of that Act. These specified sums consist essentially of the principal monies advanced by the lender, interest thereon and expenses incurred by the lender in relation to that standard security.

United Kingdom taxation

The following applies only to persons who are the beneficial owners of notes and is a summary of the issuing entity's understanding of current law and practice in the United Kingdom relating only to United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments of principal and interest in respect of notes. It does not deal with any other United Kingdom taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of notes. The United Kingdom tax treatment of prospective noteholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Prospective noteholders who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or who may be unsure as to their tax position should seek their own professional advice.

Payment of interest on the notes

Payments of interest on the notes may be made without deduction of or withholding on account of United Kingdom income tax provided that the notes are and continue to be listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007. The London Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange. Securities will be treated as listed on the London Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List (within the meaning of and in accordance with the provisions of Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange. Provided, therefore, that the notes are and remain so listed, interest on the notes will be payable without withholding or deduction on account of United Kingdom tax.

Interest on the notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction on account of United Kingdom tax where interest on the notes is paid by a company and, at the time the payment is made, the issuing entity reasonably believes (and any person by or through whom interest on the notes is paid reasonably believes) that the beneficial owner is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax as regards the payment of interest; provided that HM Revenue and Customs has not given a direction (in circumstances where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the above exemption is not available in respect of such payment of interest at the time the payment is made) that the interest should be paid under deduction of tax.

Interest on the notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction on account of United Kingdom tax where the maturity of the notes is less than 365 days and the notes do not form part of a scheme or arrangement of borrowing intended to be capable of remaining outstanding for more than 364 days.

In other cases, an amount must generally be withheld from payments of interest on the notes on account of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.). However, where an applicable double tax treaty provides for a lower rate of withholding tax (or for no tax to be withheld) in relation to interest paid to a noteholder, HM Revenue and Customs can issue a notice to the issuing entity to pay interest to the noteholder without deduction of tax (or for interest to be paid with tax deducted at the rate provided for in the relevant double tax treaty).

Noteholders may wish to note that in certain circumstances, HM Revenue and Customs has power to obtain information (including the name and address of the beneficial owner of the interest) from any person in the United Kingdom who either pays or credits interest to or receives interest for the benefit of a noteholder. HM Revenue and Customs also has power, in certain circumstances, to obtain information from any person in the United Kingdom who pays amounts payable on the redemption of notes which are deeply discounted securities for the purposes of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 to, or receives such amounts for the benefit of, another person. HM Revenue and Customs published practice indicates that it will not exercise its power to require this information where such amounts are paid on or before 5 April 2010. Such information may include the name and address of the beneficial owner of the amount payable on redemption. Any information obtained may, in certain circumstances, be exchanged by HM Revenue and Customs with the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which the noteholder is resident for tax purposes.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the **EU Savings Directive**), member states, including Belgium from 1 January 2010, are required to provide to the tax authorities of another member state details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other member state or certain limited types of entities established in that other

member state. However, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have agreed to adopt similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the EU Savings Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for changes to the EU Savings Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the EU Savings Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the EU Savings Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

For additional disclosure in relation to the EU Savings Directive in relation to Jersey, see “**Material Jersey (Channel Islands) tax considerations**” below.

United States federal income taxation

General

The following section discusses the material US federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the US notes, subject to the qualifications set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. In general, the discussion assumes that a holder acquires the US notes at original issuance and holds the US notes as capital assets. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the US notes. In particular, it does not discuss special tax considerations that may apply to certain types of taxpayers, including, without limitation, the following: (i) financial institutions; (ii) insurance companies; (iii) dealers or traders in stocks, securities, notional principal contracts or currencies; (iv) tax-exempt entities; (v) regulated investment companies; (vi) real estate investment trusts; (vii) persons that will hold the US notes as part of a “hedging” or “conversion” transaction or as a position in a “straddle” for US federal income tax purposes; (viii) persons that own (or are deemed to own) 10 per cent. or more of the voting shares of the issuing entity; (ix) partnerships, pass-through entities or persons who hold US notes through partnerships or other pass-through entities; (x) persons that have a “functional currency” other than the US dollar; and (xi) certain US expatriates and former long-term residents of the United States. This discussion does not address alternative minimum tax consequences or the indirect effects on the holders of equity interests in a holder of US notes, nor does it describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any taxing jurisdiction other than the US federal government. In addition, please consult the applicable prospectus supplement in the event the US notes are denominated in a currency other than the US dollar.

This discussion is based on the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the **Code**), US Treasury regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, in each case as in effect or available on the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change, and any change may apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

As described below, upon issuance of the US notes, Allen & Overy LLP, US federal income tax advisers to the issuing entity (**US tax counsel**), will deliver an opinion that the mortgages trustee acting as trustee of the mortgages trust, Funding 2 and the issuing entity will not be subject to US federal income tax as a result of their contemplated activities. As described further under “– **Characterisation of the US notes**” below, unless otherwise indicated in the accompanying prospectus supplement, upon the issuance of the US notes US tax counsel will deliver an opinion that, although there is no authority on the treatment of instruments substantially similar to the US notes, the class A US notes, the class B US notes and the class M US notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes and the class C US notes, when issued, should be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the class D US notes will not be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes.

An opinion of US tax counsel is not binding on the US Internal Revenue Service (the **IRS**) or the courts, and no rulings will be sought from the IRS on any of the issues discussed in this section and there can be no assurance that the IRS or courts will agree with the conclusions expressed herein. **Accordingly, investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers as to the personal US federal income tax consequences to the investor of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the US notes, including the possible application of state, local, non-US or other tax laws, and other US tax issues affecting the transaction.**

As used in this section, the term **United States holder** means a beneficial owner of US notes that is for US federal income tax purposes: (i) a citizen or individual resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation), created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia); (iii) any estate the income of which is subject to US federal income tax regardless of the source of its income; or (iv) any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. A **non-United States holder** is a beneficial owner of US notes that is not a United States holder. If a partnership holds US notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships

holding US notes are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the personal tax consequences to them.

Tax status of the issuing entity, Funding 2, mortgages trustee and mortgages trust

Under the transaction documents, each of the issuing entity, Funding 2 and the mortgages trustee acting in its capacity as trustee of the mortgages trust covenants not to engage in any activities in the United States (directly or through agents), not to derive any income from sources within the United States as determined under US federal income tax principles, and not to hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged or deemed to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States as determined under US federal income tax principles. Upon issuance of the notes US tax counsel will deliver an opinion that, assuming compliance with the transaction documents, none of the issuing entity, Funding 2 or the mortgages trustee acting in its capacity as trustee of the mortgages trust will be subject to US federal income tax. See “**United States federal income taxation – General**” for further information regarding this opinion. No election will be made to treat the issuing entity, Funding 2 or the mortgages trustee or any of their assets as a REMIC (a type of securitisation vehicle having a special tax status under the Code).

Characterisation of the US notes

Although there is no authority regarding the treatment of instruments that are substantially similar to the US notes, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, upon issuance of the US notes, US tax counsel will deliver an opinion that the class A US notes, the class B US notes and the class M US notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes and the class C US notes, when issued, should be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes (see “**United States federal income taxation – Alternative characterisation of the US notes**” below and see “**United States federal income taxation – General**” above for further information regarding this opinion). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the class D US notes will not be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes. The issuing entity intends to treat the US notes (other than notes that will not be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes as indicated in the accompanying prospectus supplement) as indebtedness of the issuing entity for all purposes, including US tax purposes.

The US notes will not be qualifying real property loans in the hands of domestic savings and loan associations, real estate investment trusts, or REMICs under Sections 7701(a)(19)(C), 856(c) or 860G(a)(3) of the Code, respectively.

For purposes of the discussion below, the term **US notes** excludes notes that will not be treated as debt for US Federal income tax purposes as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Taxation of United States holders of the US notes

Qualified stated interest and original issue discount

The issuing entity intends to treat interest on the US notes as “**qualified stated interest**” under US Treasury regulations relating to original issue discount (hereafter the **OID regulations**). As a consequence, discount on the US notes arising from an issuance at less than par will only be required to be accrued under the OID regulations if such discount exceeds a statutorily defined *de minimis* amount. Qualified stated interest, which generally must be unconditionally payable at least annually, is taxed under a holder's normal method of accounting as ordinary interest income. *De minimis* original issue discount (**OID**) is included in income on a *pro rata* basis as principal payments are made on the US notes.

It is possible that interest on the US notes that are class B notes, class M notes or class C notes could be treated as OID because such interest is subject to deferral in certain limited circumstances. A United States holder of a US note issued with OID must include OID in income over the term of such US note under a constant yield method that takes into account the compounding of interest. Under the Code, OID is calculated and accrued using prepayment assumptions where payments on a debt instrument may be accelerated by reason of prepayments of other obligations securing such debt instrument. Moreover, the legislative history to the provisions provides that the same prepayment assumptions used to price a debt instrument be used to calculate OID, as well as to accrue market discount and amortise premium. Here, prepayment of the loans is

not expected to alter the scheduled principal payments on the US notes that are class B notes, class M notes or class C notes (or, if treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes, class D notes) and accordingly, the issuing entity intends to assume that such US notes will have their principal repaid according to the schedule for purposes of accruing any OID. No representation is made that the loans will pay on the basis of such prepayment assumption or in accordance with any other prepayment scenario.

US notes with a term of one year or less (**short-term obligations**) will be treated as having been issued with OID. In general, United States holders who report income for US federal income tax purposes under the accrual method are required to accrue OID on short-term obligations on a straight-line basis unless an election is made to accrue the OID under a constant yield method (based on daily compounding). A United States holder who is an individual or other cash method holder is not required to accrue such OID unless such holder elects to do so. If such an election is not made, any gain recognised by such holder on the sale, exchange or maturity of such short-term obligations will be ordinary income to the extent of the holder's rateable share of OID accrued on a straight-line basis, or upon election under the constant yield method (based on daily compounding), through the date of the sale, exchange or maturity.

As an alternative to the above treatments, United States holders may elect to include in gross income all interest with respect to the US notes, including stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortisable bond premium or acquisition premium, using the constant yield method described above.

Interest income on the US notes will be treated as foreign source income for US federal income tax purposes, which may be relevant in calculating a United States holder's foreign tax credit limitation for US federal income tax purposes. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the US foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. The foreign tax credit rules are complex, and United States holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit and the application of the limitation in their particular circumstances.

Sales and retirement

In general, a United States holder of a US note will have a basis in such US note equal to the cost of the US note to such holder, increased by the amount of any OID included in the United States holder's income with respect to such US note and reduced by any payments thereon other than payments of qualified stated interest. Upon a sale or exchange of the US note, a United States holder will generally recognise gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realised (less any accrued interest, which would be taxable as such) and the holder's tax basis in the US note. Any gain or loss recognised by a United States holder will generally be US source gain or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the United States holder has held the US note for more than one year at the time of disposition. **Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the treatment of capital gains (which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income for taxpayers who are individuals, trusts or estates that hold the US notes for more than one year) and capital losses (the deductibility of which is subject to limitations) for them as a consequence of an investment in the notes.**

Taxation of non-United States holders of the US notes

Subject to the backup withholding rules discussed below, a non-United States holder generally should not be subject to US federal income or withholding tax on any payments on a US note and gain from the sale, redemption or other disposition of a US note unless: (i) that payment and/or gain is effectively connected with the conduct by that non-United States holder of a trade or business in the United States; (ii) in the case of any gain realised on the sale or exchange of an offered note by an individual non-United States holder, that holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange or retirement and certain other conditions are met; or (iii) the non-United States holder is subject to tax pursuant to provisions of the Code applicable to certain expatriates. **non-United States holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the US federal income and other tax consequences to them of owning US notes.**

Alternative characterisation of the US notes

The proper characterisation of the arrangement involving the issuing entity and the holders of the US notes is not clear because there is no authority on transactions comparable to that contemplated herein. The issuing entity intends to treat the US notes as debt for all US federal income tax purposes. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the personal tax consequences with respect to the potential impact of an alternative characterisation of the US notes for US federal income tax purposes.

One possible alternative characterisation is that the IRS could assert that the class C US notes or any other class of US notes should be treated as equity in the issuing entity for US federal income tax purposes because the issuing entity may not have substantial equity. If the class C US notes or any other class of notes were treated as equity, United States holders of such US notes would be treated as owning equity in a passive foreign investment company (**PFIC**) which, depending on the level of ownership of such United States holders and certain other factors, might also constitute an interest in a controlled foreign corporation (**CFC**) for such United States holder. A US note that is treated as an equity interest in a PFIC or CFC rather than a debt instrument for US federal income tax purposes would have certain timing and character consequences to a United States holder and could require certain elections and disclosures that would need to be made shortly after acquisition to mitigate potentially adverse US tax consequences.

If a United States holder were treated as owning an equity interest in a PFIC, unless a United States holder makes a **QEF election** or **mark to market election**, a United States holder will be subject to a special tax regime (i) in respect of gains realised on the sale or other disposition of the relevant notes, and (ii) in respect of distributions on the relevant notes held for more than one taxable year to the extent those distributions constitute “**excess distributions**”. Although not free from doubt, the PFIC rules should not apply to gain realised in respect of any notes disposed of during the same taxable year in which such notes are acquired. An excess distribution generally includes dividends or other distributions received from a PFIC in any taxable year to the extent the amount of such distributions exceeds 125 per cent. of the average distributions for the three preceding years (or, if shorter, the investor's holding period). For US notes that pay interest at a floating rate, it is possible that a US holder will receive “**excess distributions**” as a result of fluctuations in the rate of USD-LIBOR over the term of US notes. In general, under the PFIC rules, a United States holder will be required to allocate such excess distributions and any gain realised on a sale of its notes to each day during the United States holder's holding period for the US notes, and such distribution or gain will be taxable at the highest rate of taxation applicable to the notes for the year to which the excess distribution or gain is allocable (without regard to the United States holder's other items of income and loss for such taxable year) (the **deferred tax**). The deferred tax (other than the tax on amounts allocable to the year of disposition or receipt of the distribution) will then be increased by an interest charge computed by reference to the rate generally applicable to underpayments of tax (which interest charge generally will be a non-deductible interest expense for individual taxpayers). The issuing entity does not intend to provide information that would enable a holder of a note to make a QEF election, and the mark to market election will only be available during any period in which the notes are traded on a qualifying exchange or market and certain other trading requirements are met. The issuing entity encourages persons considering the purchase or ownership of 10 per cent., or more of any class of US notes (or combination of classes) that is treated as equity for US federal income tax purposes to consult their own tax advisors regarding the personal US tax consequences resulting from such an acquisition under the special rules applicable to CFCs under the Code.

Backup withholding and information reporting

Backup withholding and information reporting requirements may apply to certain payments on the US notes and proceeds of the sale or redemption of the US notes to United States holders. The issuing entity, its agent, a broker, or any paying agent, as the case may be, may be required to withhold tax from any payment that is subject to backup withholding if the United States holder fails to furnish the United States holder's taxpayer identification number (usually on IRS Form W-9), to certify that such United States holder is not subject to backup withholding, or to otherwise comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Certain United States holders (including, among others, corporations) are not subject to the backup withholding and information reporting requirements. non-United States holders may be required to comply with applicable certification procedures (usually on IRS Form W-8BEN) to establish that they are not

United States holders in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding.

Payments of principal or interest made to or through a foreign office of a custodian, nominee or other agent acting on behalf of a beneficial owner of a US note generally will not be subject to backup withholding. However, if such custodian, nominee or other agent is (i) a United States person (as defined in section 7701(a)(30) of the Code), (ii) a controlled foreign corporation (as defined in section 957(a) of the Code), (iii) a foreign person 50 per cent. or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a US trade or business for a specified three-year period, or (iv) a foreign partnership if (A) at any time during its tax year, one or more of its partners are United States persons (as defined in applicable Treasury regulations) who in the aggregate hold more than 50 per cent. of the income or capital interest in the partnership or (B) at any time during its taxable year, it is engaged in a US trade or business (each of (i) through (iv), a **US connected holder**), such custodian, nominee or other agent may be subject to certain information reporting requirements with respect to such payment unless it has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is not a United States holder and certain conditions are met or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption. Principal and interest paid by the US office of a custodian, nominee or agent will be subject to both backup withholding and information reporting unless the beneficial owner certifies its non-US status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption. Payments of proceeds on the sale of an offered note made to or through a foreign office of a broker will not be subject to backup withholding. However, if such broker is a US connected holder, information reporting will be required unless the broker has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is not a United States holder and certain conditions are met or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption. Payments of proceeds on the sale of an offered note made to or through the US office of a broker will be subject to backup withholding and information reporting unless the beneficial owner certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a US holder or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be refunded or credited against the United States holder's US federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS. **Holders of US notes are encouraged to consult their tax advisers as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.**

IRS disclosure reporting requirements

US Treasury Regulations (the **disclosure regulations**) meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (**reportable transaction**) could be interpreted to cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters. Under the disclosure regulations it may be possible that certain transactions with respect to the US notes may be characterised as reportable transactions requiring a United States holder to disclose such transactions, such as sales, exchanges, retirements or other taxable dispositions of US notes that result in losses that exceed certain thresholds and other specified conditions are met. **Accordingly, investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisers to determine the tax return obligations, if any with respect to an investment in the US notes, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement).**

Material Jersey (Channel Islands) tax considerations

Tax status of the mortgages trustee and the mortgages trust

It is the opinion of Mourant du Feu & Jeune, Jersey (Channel Islands) tax counsel to the issuing entity, that the mortgages trustee is resident in Jersey for taxation purposes and will be liable to income tax in Jersey at a rate of 0% in respect of the profits it makes from acting as trustee of the mortgages trust. The mortgages trustee will not be liable for any income tax in Jersey in respect of any income it receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee on behalf of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust.

EU Savings Directive

As part of an agreement reached in connection with the EU Savings Directive on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, in line with steps taken by other relevant third countries, Jersey introduced, with effect from 1 July 2005, a retention tax system in respect of payments of interest, or other similar income, made to an individual beneficial owner resident in an EU member state by a paying agent established in Jersey. The retention tax system applies for a transitional period prior to the implementation of a system of automatic communication to EU member states of information regarding such payments. During this transitional period, such an individual beneficial owner resident in an EU member state will be entitled to request a paying agent not to retain tax from such payments but instead to apply a system by which the details of such payments are communicated to the tax authorities of the EU member state in which the beneficial owner is resident.

ERISA considerations

The US notes are eligible for purchase by employee benefit plans and other plans subject to the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (**ERISA**), and/or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code and by governmental, church and non-US plans that are subject to state, local or other federal law of the United States or non-US law that is substantially similar to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, subject to consideration of the issues described in this section. ERISA imposes certain requirements on **employee benefit plans** (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to ERISA, including entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, **ERISA Plans**) and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to ERISA's general fiduciary requirements, including the requirements of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan's particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment including, but not limited to, the matters discussed under "**Risk factors**" above and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the US notes.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan (as well as those plans that are not subject to ERISA but which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts (together with ERISA Plans, the **Plans**)) and certain persons (referred to as **parties in interest** or **disqualified persons**) having certain relationships to such Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

The seller, the issuing entity, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 or any other party to the transactions contemplated by the transaction documents may be parties in interest or disqualified persons with respect to many Plans. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise if any of the US notes is acquired or held by a Plan with respect to which the issuing entity, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 or any other party to such transactions is a party in interest or a disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may be applicable, however, depending in part on the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire any such notes and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are Section 408 (b)(17) of ERISA (relating to certain transactions between a plan and a non-fiduciary service provider), Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (**PTCE**) 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds), PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a qualified professional asset manager), PTCE 95-60 (relating to transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts) and PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions determined by in-house asset managers). Prospective investors should consult with their advisors regarding these statutory or class exemptions. There can be no assurance that any of these statutory or class exemptions or any other exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving any such notes.

Non-US plans, governmental plans and certain church plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to other laws or regulations that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code (**similar laws**).

Each purchaser and subsequent transferee of any US note will be deemed by such purchase or acquisition of any such note to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which the purchaser or transferee acquires such note through and including the date on which the purchaser or transferee disposes of such note, either that (A) it is not a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any Plan or a governmental, church or non-US plan which is subject to any federal, state or local law of the United States that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or (B) its purchase, holding and disposition of such note will not result in a prohibited transaction under Section

406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code for which an exemption is not available (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-US plan, a violation of any similar federal, state or local law of the United States or non-US law) for which an exemption is not available.

In addition, the US Department of Labor has promulgated a regulation, 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the **Plan Asset Regulation**), describing what constitutes the assets of a Plan with respect to the Plan's investment in an entity for purposes of certain provisions of ERISA, including the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, and Section 4975 of the Code. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, if a Plan invests in an equity interest of an entity that is neither a publicly-offered security nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Plan's assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the entity's underlying assets, unless one of the exceptions to such treatment described in the Plan Asset Regulation applies. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, a security which is in debt form may be considered an equity interest if it has substantial equity features. If the issuing entity were deemed under the Plan Asset Regulation to hold plan assets by reason of a Plan's investment in any of the US notes, such plan assets would include an undivided interest in the assets held by the issuing entity and transactions by the issuing entity would be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. The Plan Asset Regulation provides, however, that if equity participation in any entity by **Benefit Plan Investors** is not significant, then the "look-through" rule will not apply to such entity. The term "Benefit Plan Investors" is defined in Section 3(42) of ERISA to include (1) any employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA), subject to Title I of ERISA, (2) any plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, and (3) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any such plan's investment in the entity. Equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors in any entity is significant if, immediately after the most recent acquisition of any equity interest in the entity, 25% or more of the value of any class of equity interests in the entity (excluding the value of any interests held by certain persons, other than Benefit Plan Investors) exercising control over the assets of the entity or providing investment advice to the entity for a fee or any affiliates of such persons is held by Benefit Plan Investors. The look-through rule will not apply to the underlying assets of the issuing entity if less than 25% of the value of each class of its equity interests are held by Benefit Plan Investors. Several rules apply in calculating this percentage under the Plan Asset Regulation. First, a proportionate rule applies to investments by one entity in another entity. Under this rule, if more than 25% of an investor's equity interests are held by Benefit Plan Investors, only a proportionate amount of its investment counts towards the 25% threshold (but if less than 25% of an investor's equity interests are held by Benefit Plan Investors, none of the investor's investment counts). Second, an entity must determine whether the 25% threshold has been reached each time an investor acquires an equity interest in the entity. The Department of Labor has taken the position in this regard that a redemption of an equity interest by an investor constitutes the acquisition of an equity interest by the remaining investors (through an increase in their percentage ownership of the remaining equity interests). Third, for this purpose, the value of any equity interests held by a person (other than a Benefit Plan Investor) who has discretionary authority or control with respect to the assets of an entity or any person who provides investment advice for a fee (direct or indirect) with respect to such assets, or any affiliate of such a person, is disregarded.

There is little pertinent authority in this area and securities may change character from debt to equity over time due to changing circumstances. Fiduciaries of Plans considering the purchase of notes should consult their counsel in this regard. As noted above, it is expected that the Class A notes, the Class B notes and the Class M notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes and, thus, will not constitute "equity interests". Although there is less certainty that the Class C notes will be treated as debt for US federal income tax purposes, no measures will be taken to restrict investment in the Class C notes by Benefit Plan Investors.

Any insurance company proposing to purchase any of the US notes using the assets of its general account should consider the extent to which such investment would be subject to the requirements of ERISA in light of the US Supreme Court's decision in *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Harris Trust and Savings Bank* and under any subsequent guidance that may become available relating to that decision. In particular, such an insurance company should consider the retroactive and prospective exemptive relief granted by the Department of Labor for transactions involving insurance company general accounts in PTCE 95-60, 60 Fed. Reg. 35925 (12 July 1995), the enactment of Section 401(c) of ERISA by the Small Business Job

Protection Act of 1996 (including, without limitation, the expiration of any relief granted thereunder) and the Insurance Company General Account Regulations, 65 Fed. Reg. No. 3 (5 January 2000) (codified at 29 C.F.R. pt. 2550) that became generally applicable on 5 July 2001.

Each Plan fiduciary who is responsible for making the investment decisions whether to purchase or commit to purchase and to hold any of the US notes should determine whether, under the documents and instruments governing the Plan, an investment in such notes is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan's investment portfolio and liquidity needs in view of the Plan's benefit obligations. Any Plan, governmental, church or non-US plan proposing to invest in such notes should consult with its counsel to confirm that such investment will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will satisfy the other requirements of ERISA and the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-US plan, any similar law).

The sale of any US notes to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the seller, the issuing entity, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 or any other party to the transactions that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

Enforcement of foreign judgments in England and Wales

The issuing entity is a UK public limited company incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales and its executive offices and administrative activities are located outside the United States. Any final and conclusive judgment of any United States federal or state court having jurisdiction recognised by England or Wales in respect of an obligation of the issuing entity in respect of the notes which is for a fixed sum of money and which has not been stayed or satisfied in full, would be enforceable by action against the issuing entity in the courts of England and Wales without a re-examination of the merits of the issues determined by the proceedings in that United States federal or state court, as applicable, unless:

- the proceedings in that United States federal or state court, as applicable, involved a denial of the principles of natural or substantial justice;
- the judgment is contrary to the public policy of England or Wales;
- the judgment was obtained by fraud or duress or was based on a clear mistake of fact;
- the judgment is of a public nature (for example, a penal or revenue judgment);
- there has been a prior judgment in another court between the same parties concerning the same issues as are dealt with in the judgment of the United States federal or state court, as applicable;
- enforcement would breach section 5 of the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980; or
- enforcement proceedings are not instituted within six years after the date of the judgment.

A judgment by a court may be given in some cases only in sterling. The issuing entity expressly submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England for the purpose of any suit, action or proceedings arising out of this offering.

All of the directors and executive officers of the issuing entity reside outside the United States. Substantially all or a substantial portion of the assets of all or many of those persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for holders of the notes to effect service of process within the United States upon those persons or to enforce against them judgments obtained in United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of federal securities laws of the United States. Based on the restrictions referred to in this section, there is doubt as to the enforceability in England and Wales, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts, of civil liabilities predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

United States legal investment considerations

None of the notes will constitute “mortgage related securities” under the United States Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, as amended.

No representation is made as to the proper characterisation of the notes for legal investment purposes, financial institutional regulatory purposes, or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase the notes under applicable legal investment restrictions. These uncertainties may adversely affect the liquidity of the notes. Accordingly, all institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult with their legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the notes constitute legal investments or are subject to investment, capital or other restrictions.

Legal matters

An opinion with respect to English law regarding the notes, including matters relating to the validity of the issuance of the notes, will be provided to the issuing entity, the note trustee and the underwriters by Allen & Overy LLP. An opinion with respect to United States law regarding the notes, including matters of United States federal income tax law with respect to the US notes, will be provided to the issuing entity, the note trustee and the underwriters by Allen & Overy LLP.

Underwriting

United States

A prospectus supplement will be prepared for each series of US notes which will describe the method of offering being used for that series and will set forth the identity of any of its underwriters and either the price at which each class of such series is being offered, the nature and amount of any underwriting discounts or additional compensation to the underwriters and the proceeds of the offering to the issuing entity or the method by which the price at which the underwriters will sell those US notes will be determined. Each prospectus supplement for an underwritten offering will also contain information regarding the nature of the underwriters' obligations, any material relationship between any underwriter and the issuing entity and, where appropriate, information regarding any discounts or concessions to be allowed or reallocated to dealers or others and any arrangements to stabilise the market for the US notes so offered. US notes may be acquired by the underwriters for their own accounts and may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale.

The seller and the issuing entity will agree to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The selling commissions and management and underwriting fees that the issuing entity has agreed to pay to the underwriters will be paid to the underwriters on behalf of the issuing entity by Funding 2 from part of the proceeds of the relevant Funding 2 start-up loan.

In the event that an underwriter fails to purchase the offered notes allocated to it in accordance with the terms of the underwriting agreement, the underwriting agreement provides that in certain circumstances the underwriting agreement may be terminated.

The underwriting agreement is subject to a number of restrictions and may be terminated by the underwriters in certain circumstances prior to payment to the issuing entity.

After the initial offering, the underwriters may change the public offering price and any other selling terms.

The underwriters or their affiliates may engage in over-allotment transactions (also known as short sales), stabilising transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids for the US notes under Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

- Over-allotment transactions involve sales by an underwriter in excess of the total offering size, which creates what is known as a naked short position. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the notes in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.
- Stabilising transactions permit bids to purchase the US notes so long as the stabilising bids do not exceed a specified maximum.
- Short covering transactions involve purchases of the US notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover naked short positions.
- Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the notes originally sold by that syndicate member are purchased in a syndicate covering transaction.

Similar to other purchase transactions, these transactions may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the US notes or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the US notes. As a result, these transactions may cause the prices of the US notes to be higher than they would otherwise be in the absence of those transactions. Neither the issuing entity nor any of the underwriters represent that any underwriter will engage in any of these transactions or that these transactions, once begun, will not be discontinued without notice at any time.

The US notes will be registered under the Securities Act. Any underwriters of the US notes that are not US registered broker dealers will agree that they will offer and sell the US notes within the United States through US registered broker-dealers.

The US notes will not be offered or sold via the internet, e-mail or through similar electronic channels except that certain underwriters may deliver copies of this prospectus and applicable prospectus supplement via e-mail to persons who have given, and not withdrawn, their prior consent to receive copies of this prospectus and applicable prospectus supplement in that format.

The place and time of delivery for the notes in respect of which this prospectus is delivered will be set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter will represent and agree that:

- in relation to any US notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any US notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the US notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the issuing entity;
- it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any US notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuing entity; and
- it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to such US notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Norway

Each underwriter will represent and agree that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell in the Kingdom of Norway any US notes with a maturity of two years or more if any discount of the issue price of the US notes has the effect of giving rise to an effective interest rate equal to or less than 0.10 % per annum until maturity or until the first interest rate adjustment.

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a **relevant member state**), each dealer has represented and agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the programme agreement will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the prospectus directive is implemented in that relevant member state (the **relevant implementation date**) it has not made and will not make an offer of US Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus as completed by the applicable prospectus supplement in relation thereto to the public in that relevant member state except that it may, with effect from and including the relevant implementation date, make an offer of such US Notes to the public in that relevant member state:

- (a) at any time to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;

- (c) at any time to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the prospectus directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant dealer or dealers nominated by the issuing entity for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the prospectus directive,

provided that no such offer of US Notes referred to in (a) to (d) above shall require the issuing entity or any dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the prospectus directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the prospectus directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of Notes to the public" in relation to any US Notes in any relevant member state means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the US Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the US Notes, as the same may be varied in that member state by any measure implementing the prospectus directive in that member state and the expression "**prospectus directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each relevant member state.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the US notes has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this prospectus or of any other document relating to the US notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined in Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**) and the relevant implementing CONSOB regulations, as amended from time to time, and in Article 2 of Directive No. 2003/71/EC of 4 November 2003; or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on solicitation of investments pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 33, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended (**Regulation No. 11971**).

Any offer, sale or delivery of the US notes or distribution of copies of this prospectus or any other document relating to the US notes in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the **Banking Act**); and
- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB or other Italian authority.

Sweden

Each underwriter will confirm and agree that it will not, directly or indirectly, offer for subscription or purchase or issue invitations to subscribe for or buy US notes or distribute any draft or definite document in relation to any such offer, invitation or sale except in circumstances that will not result in a requirement to prepare a prospectus or an offer to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act (*lag (1991:980) om handel med finansiella instrument*).

Hong Kong

Each underwriter will represent and agree that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any US notes other than (i) to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent); or (ii) to "professional investors" as defined in the

- Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the US notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to US notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The US notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the **FIEA**). Each underwriter will represent, warrant and agree that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any US notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan and as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228 of 1949, as amended)) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

People's Republic of China

Each underwriter will represent and agree that neither it nor any of its affiliates has offered or sold or will offer or sell any of the US notes in the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, the **PRC**) as part of the initial distribution of the US notes.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in the PRC.

The issuing entity does not represent that this prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any US notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in the PRC, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the issuing entity which would permit a public offering of any US notes or distribution of this document in the PRC. Accordingly, the US notes are not being offered or sold within the PRC by means of this prospectus or any other document. Neither this prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in the PRC, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the **SFA**). Accordingly, the US notes may not be offered or sold or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, nor may this prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase of any US notes be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the US notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an individual who is an accredited investor,

should note that shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the US notes under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA;
- (ii) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or
- (iii) by operation of law.

General

The underwriters will represent and agree that they have complied and will comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver US notes or possess them or distribute the prospectus or any other offering material and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by them for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by them of US notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which they are subject or in which they make such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and the issuing entity shall have no responsibility for them. Furthermore, the underwriters will represent and agree that they have not and will not directly or indirectly offer, sell or deliver any notes or distribute or publish any prospectus, form of application, offering circular, advertisement or other offering material except under circumstances that will, to the best of its knowledge and belief, result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations, and all offers, sales and deliveries of US notes by it will be made on the same terms.

Neither the issuing entity nor the underwriters represent that US notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any application, registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction (other than as described above), or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

The underwriters will agree that they will, unless prohibited by applicable law, furnish to each person to whom they offer or sell notes a copy of the prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, in each case as then amended or supplemented or, unless delivery of the prospectus is required by applicable law, inform each such person that a copy will be made available upon request. The underwriters are not authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in the prospectus in connection with the offer and sale of notes to which the prospectus relates.

Reports to noteholders

Pursuant to the cash management agreement, the cash manager on behalf of Funding 2 will prepare and, to the extent required to do so by Regulation AB, file with the SEC periodic reports on Form 8-K, annual reports on Form 10-K and monthly reports on Form 10-D that will contain the information required by Item 1121 of Regulation AB. Such reports will be filed with the SEC under the Funding 2's central index key (CIK) number, 000 1375880. The monthly reports will contain information on the portfolio, the notes, the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger, Funding 2 reserve funds, the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger and the occurrence of any material events. The financial information contained in these reports will not be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of any jurisdiction. These monthly and annual reports will be sent by the cash manager on behalf of Funding 2 to Cede & Co. and Citivic, as applicable, as the registered holder of the notes, unless and until individual note certificates are issued. No reports will be sent to beneficial owners of the notes by the cash manager. Cede & Co. and Citivic, as applicable, may make such reports available to beneficial owners upon request in accordance with their rules.

The annual reports of assessment of compliance, attestation reports and statements of compliance referred to in "**The servicing agreement – Servicer compliance**" above will be filed as exhibits to Funding 2's annual report on Form 10-K.

Pursuant to the servicing agreement, the servicer will provide to beneficial owners of the notes on a monthly basis a report containing information about the loans in the mortgages trust if they have furnished the servicer with the beneficial ownership certification described in the servicing agreement.

Certain relationships

There are no business relationships, agreements, arrangements, transactions or understandings that are entered into outside the ordinary course of business or are on terms other than would be obtained in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated third party between the sponsor, Funding 2 or the issuing entity on the one hand and the servicer, the note trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity security trustee, the mortgages trustee, the seller, the Funding 2 swap provider, any issuing entity swap provider, Funding 1 or any affiliates of such parties, that currently exist or that existed during the past two years and that would be material to the notes.

Pursuant to the transaction documents, there are numerous relationships involving or relating to the notes or the portfolio between the sponsor (who is also the seller, the servicer, the cash manager, the issuing entity cash manager, the account bank, the issuing entity account bank, the issuing entity subordinated loan provider and the issuing entity start-up loan provider), Funding 2 or the issuing entity (see "**The servicing agreement**", "**Cash management for issuing entity**", "**The issuing entity's bank accounts**" and "**The master intercompany loan agreement – Funding 2's bank accounts**" above), the note trustee, the Funding 2 security trustee and the issuing entity security trustee (see "**Description of the issuing entity trust deed**", "**Security for Funding 2's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 2 security trustee**" and "**Security for the issuing entity's obligations – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuing entity security trustee**" above), the mortgages trustee (see "**The mortgages trust deed**" above), the seller (see "**Sale of the loans and their related security**" above), the Funding 2 swap provider (see "**The swap agreements – The Funding 2 swap**" above), each issuing entity swap provider (see "**The swap agreements – The issuing entity swaps**" above), Funding 1 (see "**The mortgages trust**" above) or any affiliates of such parties, that currently exists or that existed during the past two years and that would be material to the notes. The material terms of these relationships are disclosed in the sections referred to above. See "**Fees**" above for a summary of fee amounts relating to certain of the foregoing relationships.

Incorporation of certain information by reference

The SEC allows Funding 2 to “incorporate by reference” the information filed with the SEC by Funding 2, under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, that relates to the issuing entity and the offered notes. This means that Funding 2 can disclose important information to any investor by referring the investor to these documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information filed by Funding 2 with the SEC that relates to the issuing entity for any series of offered notes will automatically update and supersede this information. The following documents shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this prospectus: terms and conditions of the notes contained in the previous offering circulars dated 11 October 2006 pages W-62 to W-99 (inclusive) and pages 200 to 231 (inclusive) and 4 January 2008, pages W-62 – W-102 (inclusive) and pages 223 to 249 (inclusive), prepared by the issuing entity in connection with the programme and the financial statements of the issuing entity and Funding 2. Documents that may be incorporated by reference for a particular series of offered notes include an insurer's financial statements, a financial guaranty insurance policy, computational materials, collateral term sheets, the related transaction documents and amendments thereto, other documents on Form 8-K, Form 10-D and Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as may be required in connection with the issuing entity. Any reports and documents that are incorporated in this prospectus will not be physically included in this prospectus or delivered with this prospectus.

Funding 2 will provide or cause to be provided without charge to each person to whom this prospectus and accompanying prospectus supplement is delivered in connection with the offering of one or more classes of the related series of offered notes, on written or oral request of that person, a copy of any or all reports incorporated in this prospectus by reference, in each case to the extent the reports relate to one or more of the classes of the related series of notes, other than the exhibits to those documents, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in the documents. Requests should be directed either by telephone to + (44) 20 7398 6300 or in writing to Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited, 35 Great St. Helen's, London, EC3 6AP, United Kingdom, Attention: The Directors.

Listing and general information

Authorisation

The initial issuance of notes under the programme was authorised by resolution of the board of directors of the issuing entity passed on 25 September 2006.

Listing of notes

Application has been made to the FSA in its capacity as competent authority under the FSMA (the **UK Listing Authority**) for the notes issued during the period of 12 months from the date of this prospectus (other than any notes which are unlisted or listed on any other exchange) to be admitted to the official list (the **Official List**) maintained by the UK Listing Authority. Application will also be made to the London Stock Exchange for such notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market. Admission to the Official List together with admission to the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market (being a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (2004/39/EC)) constitute official listing on the London Stock Exchange.

It is expected that each series and class of notes which is to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market will be admitted separately, as and when issued, subject only to the issue of a global note or notes initially representing the notes of each series and class and to making the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the series and class of notes available to the public in accordance with the EU Directive 2003/71/EC (the **Prospectus Directive**) and associated UK and EU implementing legislation. Prior to listing, however, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules.

This prospectus has been prepared in compliance with the prospectus rules made under Part VI of the FSMA.

The issuing entity accepts responsibility for the information contained in this prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the issuing entity (who has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The issuing entity accepts responsibility accordingly.

Clearing and settlement

Transactions in respect of the US notes will normally be effected for settlement in US dollars and for delivery on the third working day after the date of the transaction. Prior to listing, however, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules.

It is expected that the US notes will be accepted for clearance through DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. The appropriate CUSIP numbers, common codes and ISINs for each series and class of notes will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Litigation

Currently, none of the issuing entity, Funding 2, Holdings, the post-enforcement call option holder, PECO Holdings or the mortgages trustee is or has been involved in the previous 12 months in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the issuing entity is aware) which may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the issuing entity, Funding 2, Holdings, the post-enforcement call option holder, PECO Holdings or the mortgages trustees financial position or profitability.

Save as disclosed in the description of Bank of Scotland, there are currently no ongoing legal proceedings against Bank of Scotland that are material to holders of the notes.

Accounts

Statutory accounts to 31 December 2008 within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985 (as amended) have been prepared by the issuing entity and Funding 2. So long as the notes are listed on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and are trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market, the most recently published audited annual accounts of the issuing entity and Funding 2 from time to time shall be available at the specified office of the principal paying agent in London. The issuing entity and Funding 2 do not publish interim accounts.

The auditor of the issuing entity and Funding 2 is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Since the date of its incorporation, the issuing entity and Funding 2 have not entered into any contracts or arrangements not being in the ordinary course of business.

Significant or material change

Since 31 December 2008 (being the date of the last published financial statements), there has been (1) no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the issuing entity, PECO Holdings, Funding 2, Holdings, the post-enforcement call option holder or the mortgages trustee and (2) no significant change in the financial or trading position of the issuing entity, PECO Holdings, Funding 2, Holdings, the post-enforcement call option holder or the mortgages trustee.

Documents available

From the date of this prospectus and for so long as any series and class of notes issued by the issuing entity is listed on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market, copies of the following documents may, when published, be inspected at the registered office of the issuing entity and from the specified office of the principal paying agent during usual business hours, on any weekday (public holidays excepted):

- (A) the memorandum and articles of association of each of the issuing entity, Funding 2, Holdings, the mortgages trustee, the post-enforcement call option holder and PECO Holdings;
- (B) a copy of the prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement;
- (C) any future offering circulars, prospectuses, prospectus supplements, information memoranda and supplements including prospectus supplements (as applicable) (save that a prospectus supplement relating to an unlisted series and class of notes will be available for inspection only by the underwriters, as specified in the prospectus supplement or, upon proof satisfactory to the principal paying agent or the registrar, as the case may be, as to the identity of the holder of any note to which the prospectus supplement relates) to the prospectus and any other documents incorporated therein or therein by reference;
- (D) each of the following documents:
 - the bank account agreement;
 - the cash management agreement;
 - the controlling beneficiary deed;
 - the corporate services agreement;
 - each deed of accession to the Funding 2 deed of charge;
 - each deed of accession to the issuing entity deed of charge;
 - the Funding 2 deed of charge;
 - the Funding 2 guaranteed investment contract;
 - each Funding 2 start-up loan agreement;
 - the Funding 2 swap agreement;
 - the issuing entity deed of charge;

- the master definitions and construction schedule;
- the issuing entity bank account agreement;
- the issuing entity cash management agreement;
- the issuing entity corporate services agreement;
- the issuing entity master definitions and constructions schedule;
- each issuing entity start-up loan agreement;
- each issuing entity subordinated loan agreement;
- each issuing entity swap agreement;
- the master intercompany loan agreement;
- the mortgage sale agreement;
- the mortgages trust deed;
- the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement;
- the mortgages trustee guaranteed investment contract;
- the post-enforcement call option holder corporate services agreement;
- the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- the issuing entity post-enforcement call option agreement;
- the programme agreement;
- each Scottish declaration of trust;
- the seller mortgages trust assignment agreement;
- the servicing agreement;
- each subscription agreement;
- the issuing entity trust deed;
- each underwriting agreement;
- any other deeds of accession or supplemental deeds relating to any such documents;
and
- any other transaction document entered into from time to time.

The issuing entity confirms that the assets backing the issue of notes, taken together with the other arrangements entered into or to be entered into by the issuing entity on the programme date and on each relevant closing date (including those described in "**Credit Structure**" above), have characteristics that demonstrate capacity to produce funds to service any payments due and payable on the notes. However, investors are advised that this confirmation is based on the information available to the issuing entity on the date of this prospectus and may be affected by the future performance of such assets backing the issue of the notes. Consequently, investors are advised to review carefully any disclosure in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement together with any amendments and supplements thereto.

Glossary

Principal terms used in this prospectus are defined as follows:

\$, US\$, US dollars and dollars	the lawful currency of the United States of America
€, euro and Euro	the single currency introduced at the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended from time to time
£, pounds and sterling	the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
AAA loan tranches	the loan tranches made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of any series of class A notes
AA loan tranches	the loan tranches made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of any series of class B notes
A loan tranches	the loan tranches made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of any series of class M notes
AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of any AAA loan tranches
AA principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of any AA loan tranches
A principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of any A loan tranches
account bank	Bank of Scotland plc, incorporated in Scotland and registered as a public company under the Companies Act 1985, acting through its offices at 116 Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 4LT
accrued interest	in respect of loans on a given date, the interest which has accrued from the last payment date up to that date, but which is not currently payable
adjusted Funding 1 general reserve fund level	the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 1 general reserve fund; and(b) the amount (if any) to be outstanding in accordance with item (B) of the relevant Funding 1 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments
adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level	the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund; and(b) the amount (if any) then to be credited in accordance with item (A) of the relevant Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments

advance date	in relation to an issuing entity subordinated loan, means the date on which such issuing entity subordinated loan is advanced by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider
agent bank	Citibank, N.A.
annualised CPR	the result of the calculation $1 - ((1 - M)^{12})$ where M is expressed as a percentage and determined as at the most recent normal calculation date as indicated in the definition of “anticipated cash accumulation period” (see “ The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2 ” above)
anticipated cash accumulation period	on any normal calculation date, the anticipated number of months required by Funding 2 to accumulate sufficient principal receipts to pay the relevant accumulation amount in relation to the relevant cash accumulation advance, as described further in “ The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – distribution of principal receipts to Funding 2 ” above
arrears of interest	in respect of a given date, interest and expenses which are due and payable and remain unpaid on that date
asset trigger event	an asset trigger event will occur when an amount is debited to the principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of any Funding 1 issuing entity or to the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, unless such debit is made when (a) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the term AA advances, the term A advances and the term BBB advances of the Funding 1 issuing entity is equal to zero or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the aggregate principal amount outstanding of each of the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches and the BB loan tranches is equal to zero; and (b) (i) in the case of principal deficiency sub-ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of a Funding 1 issuing entity, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of Funding 1 general reserve ledger and the Funding 1 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 1 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to eliminate the debit balance on the principal deficiency ledger in relation to the term AAA advance of the Funding 1 issuing entity and pay amounts ranking in priority to such item under the Funding 1 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 1 interest payment date after such debit is made or (ii) in the case of the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger of Funding 2, the sum of the amount standing to the credit of Funding 2 general reserve ledger and the Funding 2 revenue ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the Funding 2 revenue ledger prior to the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to pay the items in paragraphs (A) to (E) of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments on the immediately following Funding 2 interest payment date after such debit is made.

authorised investments	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sterling gilt-edged securities; and • sterling demand or time deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term debt obligations (including commercial paper) provided that in all cases such investments have a maturity date of 90 days or less and mature on or before the next following quarterly interest payment date and the short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are rated at least equal to either A-1+ by Standard & Poor's, P-1 by Moody's and AA - and F1+ by Fitch or their equivalents by three other internationally recognised rating agencies or which are otherwise acceptable to the rating agencies (if they are notified in advance) to maintain the then current ratings of the notes
bank account agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time, between (among others) the account bank, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2, which governs (among other things) the operation of the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 2 GIC account and the Funding 2 transaction account
Bank of Scotland	Bank of Scotland plc, incorporated in Scotland, which was, prior to its registration under the Companies Act 1985 on the reorganisation date in accordance with the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland
Bank of Scotland Group	Bank of Scotland plc and each of its subsidiaries and affiliates
basic terms modification	the modification of (certain) terms and conditions of the notes, including altering the amount, rate or timing of payments on a series and class of notes, the currency of payment, the issuing entity priority of payments or the quorum or majority required in relation to any resolution
BBB loan tranches	the loan tranches made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of any series of class C notes
BB loan tranches	the loan tranches made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of any series of class D notes
BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of any BBB loan tranches
BB principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of any BB loan tranches
beneficiaries	Funding 1, Funding 2, the seller and any other Funding beneficiary as beneficiaries of the mortgages trust

booking fee	a fee payable by the borrower in respect of applications for certain types of loans
borrower	in relation to a loan, the individual or individuals specified as such in the relevant mortgage together with the individual or individuals (if any) from time to time assuming an obligation to repay such loan or any part of it
bullet accumulation liability	means on any Funding 2 interest payment date prior to any payment under item (C) of the priority of payments described in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes ” above the aggregate of each relevant accumulation amount at that time of each bullet loan tranche which is within a cash accumulation period
bullet accumulation shortfall	means at any time that the amount that the cash accumulation ledger amount is less than the bullet accumulation liability
bullet loan tranche	<p>any rated loan tranche which is scheduled to be repaid in full in one instalment on one Funding 2 interest payment date, namely those loan tranches designated as a "bullet loan tranches" in the accompanying prospectus supplement</p> <p>The bullet loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches on the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to such loan tranche</p>
bullet redemption date	the bullet redemption date for any series and class of bullet redemption notes will be the interest payment date specified as such for such series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement, subject to the terms and conditions of the notes
bullet redemption notes	any series and class of notes which is scheduled to be repaid in full on one bullet redemption date. Bullet redemption notes will be deemed to be pass-through notes in certain circumstances
bullet repayment date	the Funding 2 interest payment date specified as such for such loan tranche in the applicable loan tranche supplement
bullet term advance	<p>any term advance which is scheduled to be repaid in full on one Funding 1 interest payment date, namely those term advances of any Funding 1 issuing entity designated as a bullet term advance.</p> <p>The bullet term advances made by a Funding 1 issuing entity will be deemed to be pass-through term advances if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a trigger event occurs; • the security granted by a Funding 1 issuing entity is enforced; or • the security granted by Funding 1 is enforced
business day	a day that is a London business day, a New York business day and a TARGET2 business day and (in the case of the notes) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in any additional business centre specified in the applicable prospectus supplement and in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant specified currency

call option date	in respect of any series and class of notes, the date specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement, being the interest payment date on which the issuing entity is entitled to redeem such notes pursuant to number 5(D) under “ Terms and conditions of the US notes ”
calculation date	the first day of each month or, if not a London business day, the next succeeding London business day or any other day on which Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 acquires a further interest in the trust property and/or the mortgages trustee acquires new loans from the seller
calculation period	the period from (and including) one calculation date, to (but excluding) the next calculation date
calendar year	a year from the beginning of 1 January to the end of 31 December
capitalised	means, in respect of a fee or other amount, added to the principal balance of a loan
capitalised interest	if a borrower takes a payment holiday (as permitted under the terms of the loan), then the outstanding principal balance of the loan will increase by the amount of interest that would have been paid on the relevant loan if not for such payment holiday
cash accumulation advance	a bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalment which is within a cash accumulation period
cash accumulation ledger amount	means at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger at that time immediately prior to any drawing to be applied on that Funding 2 interest payment date and prior to any payment under item (H) of the priority of payments described in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes ” above
cash accumulation liability	means on any Funding 2 interest payment date prior to any payment under item (C) of the priority of payments described in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before a trigger event and before master intercompany loan acceleration or acceleration of all notes ” above, the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the bullet accumulation liability at that time; and • the aggregate of each relevant accumulation amount at that time of each scheduled amortisation instalment which is within a cash accumulation period
cash accumulation period	the period beginning on the earlier of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the commencement of the anticipated cash accumulation period relating to the relevant accumulation amount; and • unless otherwise specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, in respect of an original bullet loan tranche, six months prior to the scheduled repayment date of that original bullet loan tranche and, in respect of an original scheduled amortisation instalment, three months prior to the scheduled repayment date of that original scheduled amortisation instalment,

	and ending when Funding 2 has fully repaid that original bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalment, as applicable
cash accumulation shortfall	means at anytime, the amount that the cash accumulation ledger amount is less than the cash accumulation liability
cash management agreement	the cash management agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time, between the cash manager, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 and the Funding security trustees, as described further in “ Cash management for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Funding 2 ” above
cash manager	initially Halifax and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland acting, pursuant to the cash management agreement, as agent for the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 and the Funding 2 security trustee, among others, to manage all cash transactions and maintain certain ledgers on behalf of the mortgages trustee, Funding 2 and the Funding 2 security trustee (among others)
CCA	the Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended
cashback	the agreement by the seller to pay an amount to the relevant borrower on the completion of the relevant loan
class	each single class of the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes or their respective holders thereof as the context requires and except where otherwise specified
class A noteholders	the holders of the class A notes
class A notes	the notes of a series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable prospectus supplement
class B noteholders	the holders of the class B notes
class B notes	the notes of a series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable prospectus supplement
class C noteholders	the holders of the class C notes
class C notes	the notes of a series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable prospectus supplement
class D noteholders	the holders of the class D notes
class D notes	the notes of a series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable prospectus supplement
class M noteholders	the holders of the class M notes
class M notes	the notes of a series designated as such (or a sub-class of such) in the applicable prospectus supplement
clearing agency	an agency registered under the provisions of section 17A of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
clearing corporation	a corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code
Clearstream, Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking, société anonyme
closing date	the closing date for the relevant issuance comprising one or more series and classes of notes as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement

CML	Council of Mortgage Lenders
Code	United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
collection account	the collection account in the name of the servicer which is from time to time used for the purpose of collecting, directly or indirectly, monies due in respect of the loans and/or the related security forming part of the trust property
common depository	a common depository appointed by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg
conditional purchaser	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the conditional purchaser specified in the applicable prospectus supplement
conditional purchaser confirmation	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the confirmation given by the remarketing agent or the tender agent to the issuing entity and the principal paying agent that the conditional purchaser has purchased an interest in or has had transferred to it or on its behalf an interest in all such remarketable notes
controlling beneficiary deed	the controlling beneficiary deed entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between (amongst others) Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding security trustees and the seller
controlling directions	has the meaning given under “ The mortgages trust – The controlling beneficiary deed ” above
core terms	the terms which define the main subject matter of the contract
corporate services agreement	an agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time, between (among others) Holdings, Funding 1, Funding 2, Halifax, the corporate services provider, the share trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, to which Bank of Scotland became party to in place of Halifax on the reorganisation date pursuant to the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 and which governs the provision of corporate services by the corporate services provider to Funding 1, Funding 2 and Holdings
corporate services provider	in respect of Funding 1, Funding 2, Holdings, the post-enforcement call option holder and PECO Holdings, means Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to (i) Funding 1, Funding 2 and Holdings under the corporate services agreement and (ii) the post-enforcement call option holder and PECO Holdings under the post-enforcement call option holder corporate services agreement
current seller share	the amount of trust property beneficially owned by the seller from time to time, calculated in accordance with the mortgages trust deed
crystallise	when a floating charge becomes a fixed charge
DBERR	The UK Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
delayed cashback	in relation to any loan, the agreement by the seller to pay an amount to the relevant borrower after a specified period of time following completion of the relevant loan
detached	a house not joined to another house

determination date	in respect of a series and class of notes, the date(s) specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement
determination period	the period from the most recent determination date for such fixed rate notes to (but excluding) the relevant determination date
diligence	the process (under Scots law) by which a creditor attaches the property of a debtor to implement or secure a court decree or judgment
distribution date	the date which is two London business days after each calculation date, being the date that the mortgages trustee will distribute principal and revenue receipts to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller
DTC	The Depository Trust Company
early repayment charge or early repayment fee	any fee which a borrower is required to pay in the event that he or she is in default or his or her loan becomes repayable for any other mandatory reason or he or she repays all or any part of the relevant loan before a specified date
English loan	a loan secured by an English mortgage
English mortgage	a mortgage secured over a property in England or Wales
English mortgage conditions	the mortgage conditions applicable to English loans
Enterprise Act	the Enterprise Act 2002
ERISA	the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended
EURIBOR	the Euro-Zone Interbank offered rate, and in the case of the US notes the Euro-Zone Interbank offered rate as determined by the agent bank in accordance with the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.
excess swap collateral	an amount equal to the value of the collateral (or the applicable part of any collateral) provided by an issuing entity swap provider to the issuing entity in respect of that issuing entity swap provider's obligations to transfer collateral to the issuing entity under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement which is in excess of that issuing entity swap provider's liability under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement as at the date of termination of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement or which it is otherwise entitled to have returned to it under the terms of the relevant issuing entity swap agreement
Exchange Act	The United States Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
final maturity date	in respect of a series and class of notes means the interest payment date falling in the month indicated for such class in the applicable prospectus supplement
final repayment date	in relation to a loan tranche, the date specified as such in the related loan tranche supplement and applicable prospectus supplement and, in relation to any new term advance, the date specified as such in the intercompany loan agreement
Fitch	Fitch Ratings Ltd. and any successor to its ratings business
Fitch portfolio test value	each of the percentages set out in paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive in the definition of Fitch portfolio tests, as such percentages may be amended from time to time by agreement between the servicer and Fitch

Fitch portfolio tests

tests which satisfy each of the following conditions on the relevant sale date:

- (a) the original weighted average LTV ratio (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) of the loans in the portfolio (including any new portfolio to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date) does not exceed that calculated at the latest closing date plus two per cent.;
- (b) the outstanding principal balance of any loans in the portfolio (including any new portfolio to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date) with an original weighted average LTV ratio (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) in excess of 80 per cent. does not exceed 38 per cent. of the outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio;
- (c) the current weighted average LTV ratio (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) of the loans in the portfolio (including any new portfolio to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date) does not exceed that calculated at the latest closing date plus two per cent.;
- (d) the weighted average debt to income multiple of the loans in the portfolio (including any new portfolio to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date) (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) does not exceed that calculated at the latest closing date plus 0.35; and
- (e) the outstanding principal balance of any loans in the portfolio (including any new portfolio to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date) with an interest only part does not exceed 50 per cent. of the outstanding principal balance of the loans in the portfolio,

as such conditions may be amended from time to time by agreement between the servicer and Fitch

fixed rate note

a note, the interest basis of which is specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as being fixed rate

fixed security

a form of security which means that the chargor is not allowed to deal with the assets subject to the charge without the consent of the chargee

flexible loan

a type of loan product that typically incorporates features that give the borrower options to, among other things, make further drawings on the loan account and/or to overpay or underpay interest and principal in a given month

floating charge

a form of charge which is not attached to specific assets but which "floats" over a class of them and which allows the chargor to deal with those assets in the every day course of its business, up until the point that the floating security is enforced, at which point it crystallises into a fixed security

floating rate note

a note, the interest basis of which is specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as being floating rate

FSA

the Financial Services Authority

FSMA

the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended

Framework	the regulatory capital framework described in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's publication, <i>International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: a Revised Framework (Comprehensive Version)</i>
Funding 1	Permanent Funding (No. 1) Limited
Funding 1 available revenue receipts	the amount calculated by the cash manager four business days before each Funding 1 interest payment date, which is calculated in a similar manner to Funding 2 available revenue receipts
Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount accumulated by Funding 1 from time to time to pay Funding 1's relevant accumulation amounts
Funding 1 deed of charge	the deed of charge entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time
Funding 1 general reserve fund	at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 1 general reserve ledger
Funding 1 general reserve fund threshold	the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Funding 1 reserve required amount; and (b) the highest amount which the adjusted Funding 1 general reserve fund level has been at since the first Funding 1 interest payment date upon which interest is due and payable in respect of term advances made upon the closing date relating to the then most recent issue of Funding 1 notes
Funding 1 general reserve ledger	the ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount credited to the Funding 1 general reserve fund from proceeds of any start-up loan made to Funding 1, and other withdrawals and deposits in respect of the Funding 1 general reserve fund
Funding 1 GIC account	the account in the name of Funding 1 held at the Bank of Scotland and maintained subject to the terms of (among others) the bank account agreement and the Funding 1 deed of charge, or such additional or replacement bank account as may for the time being be in place
Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement	each intercompany loan agreement entered into or to be entered into by Funding 1, the relevant Funding 1 issuing entity and the Funding 1 security trustee
Funding 1 intercompany loan	the loan made available to Funding 1 pursuant to each Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement
Funding 1 interest payment date	the 10th day of March, June, September and December in each year
Funding 1 interest period	the period from (and including) the applicable Funding 1 interest payment date to (but excluding) the next following Funding 1 interest payment date
Funding 1 issuing entities	each of Permanent Financing (No. 1) plc (in liquidation), Permanent Financing (No. 2) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 3) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 4) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 5) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 6) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 7) plc, Permanent Financing (No. 8) plc and Permanent Financing (No. 9) plc so long as each such entity has Funding 1 notes outstanding and any other issuing entities issuing Funding 1 notes and entering into intercompany

	loan agreements with Funding 1 from time to time
Funding 1 issuing entities security trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon
Funding 1 notes	notes issued by Funding 1 issuing entities, the proceeds of which were advanced to Funding 1 pursuant to the Funding 1 intercompany loan agreements
Funding 1 noteholders	the holders of the Funding 1 notes
Funding 1 note trustees	The Bank of New York Mellon
Funding 1 pre-enforcement Revenue priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of an acceleration notice on Funding 1 under a Funding 1 intercompany loan, the cash manager will apply available revenue receipts of Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date
Funding 1 principal deficiency ledger	the ledger of such name maintained by the case manager, comprising various sub-ledgers and which records any deficiency of principal (following a loss on a loan or the application of principal receipts to meet any deficiency in Funding 1 available revenue receipts) in respect of payments due under a Funding 1 intercompany loan
Funding 1 reserve required amount	an amount equal to £975,000,000 or such lesser amount as the rating agencies have confirmed will not cause the ratings of the notes of any Funding 1 issuing entity to be reduced, withdrawn or qualified
Funding 1 revenue ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record all amounts received by Funding 1 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date (other than principal receipts) together with interest received by Funding 1 on its authorised investments or pursuant to the bank account agreement
Funding 1 secured creditors	any entity (other than Funding 1) which is a party to the Funding 1 deed of charge and any other entity that accedes to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge from time to time
Funding 1 security trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon
Funding 1 share	the Funding 1 share of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each calculation date
Funding 1 share percentage	the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property from time to time as calculated on each calculation date
Funding 1 swap	the swap documented under the Funding 1 swap agreement which enables Funding 1 to hedge against possible variance between the mortgages trustee variable base rate payable on the fixed rate loans and the rates of interest payable on tracker rate loans and a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits
Funding 1 transaction documents	all documents entered into in connection with the Funding 1 notes
Funding 2	Permanent Funding (No. 2) Limited
Funding 2 available principal receipts	has the meaning given to it under “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts ” above
Funding 2 available revenue receipts	has the meaning given to it under “ Cashflows – Definition of Funding 2 available revenue receipts ” above
Funding 2 cash accumulation ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount accumulated by Funding 2 from time to time to pay the relevant

	accumulation amounts
Funding 2 deed of charge	the deed of charge entered into on or about the programme date between Funding 2, the Funding 2 security trustee and the Funding 2 secured creditors on such date, as amended from time to time, including any deeds of accession or supplements thereto in connection with the issuance of notes and/or the advance of a subordinated loan
Funding 2 excess margin interest amount	in respect of each Funding 2 interest payment date, the total amount of interest due and payable on the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches less the Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest amount
Funding 2 general reserve ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount credited to the Funding 2 general reserve fund from the proceeds of a portion of each Funding 2 start-up loan, and other withdrawals and deposits in respect of the Funding 2 general reserve fund
Funding 2 general reserve fund	at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve ledger at that time, which may be used in certain circumstances by Funding 2 to meet any deficit in revenue or to repay certain amounts of principal, as described further in “ Credit structure – Funding 2 general reserve fund ” above
Funding 2 general reserve fund threshold	<p>the lesser of:</p> <p>(a) the Funding 2 reserve required amount; and</p> <p>(b) the highest amount which the adjusted Funding 2 general reserve fund level has been at since the first Funding 2 interest payment date upon which interest is due and payable in respect of loan tranches made upon the relevant closing date relating to the most recent issue of notes</p>
Funding 2 GIC account	the account in the name of Funding 2 maintained with the Funding 2 GIC provider pursuant to the terms of the bank account agreement and the Funding 2 guaranteed investment contract or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place
Funding 2 GIC provider	Bank of Scotland
Funding 2 guaranteed investment contract	the guaranteed investment contract entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between Funding 2, the cash manager, the Funding 2 security trustee and the Funding 2 GIC provider under which the Funding 2 GIC provider agrees to pay Funding 2 a guaranteed rate of interest on the balance of the Funding 2 GIC account, as described further in “ Credit structure – Mortgages trustee GIC account/Funding 2 GIC account ” above
Funding 2 intercompany loan	the loan made available to Funding 2 pursuant to each Funding 2 intercompany loan agreement, and includes (where the context requires) the master intercompany loan
Funding 2 intercompany loan agreement	each intercompany loan agreement entered into or to be entered into by Funding 2, the relevant Funding 2 issuing entity and the Funding 2 security trustee, and includes (where the context requires) the master intercompany loan agreement
Funding 2 interest payment date	in respect of a loan tranche the quarterly date specified in the loan tranche supplement for payment of interest and/or principal subject to the appropriate Business Day Convention, if any, specified in relation

	to a loan tranche in the applicable loan tranche supplement
Funding 2 issuing entities	(as the context may require) Permanent Master Issuer plc and/or any other issuing entities issuing notes and entering into intercompany loan agreements with Funding 2 from time to time
Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund	a liquidity reserve fund established on the occurrence of certain ratings downgrades of the seller to meet interest and principal shortfalls (in limited circumstances) on the rated loan tranches
Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount	on any Funding 2 interest payment date, an amount equal to the excess (if any) of 3 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding balance of the notes on that Funding 2 interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made by the issuing entity on that date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 general reserve fund on that Funding 2 interest payment date (taking into account any amount credited to the Funding 2 general reserve ledger on that date)
Funding 2 liquidity reserve ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the withdrawals and deposits in respect of the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund
Funding 2 notes	the notes issued by any Funding 2 issuing entities, and includes (where the context requires) the notes of the issuing entity
Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments	the order in which, following service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, the Funding 2 security trustee will apply the amounts received following service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice (other than monies standing to the credit of the Funding 2 Yield Reserve Funds), as set out in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 principal receipts and Funding 2 revenue receipts following master intercompany loan acceleration ” above
Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice the cash manager will apply the Funding 2 available principal receipts as set out in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts ” above
Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice, the cash manager will apply the Funding 2 available revenue receipts as set out in “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available revenue receipts before master intercompany loan acceleration ” above
Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger	the ledger of such name established and maintained by the cash manager, comprising six sub-ledgers, the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger, the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger, the A principal deficiency sub-ledger, the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger, the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger and the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger and which records any deficiency of principal (following a loss on a loan or the application of principal receipts to meet any deficiency in Funding 2 available revenue receipts or to fund the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund up to the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund required amount) in respect of payments due under the master intercompany loan agreement

Funding 2 principal ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount of principal receipts received by Funding 2 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date
Funding 2 principal receipts	the principal receipts paid by the mortgages trustee to Funding 2 on each distribution date
Funding 2 priority of payments	as the context requires, any of the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, the Funding 2 pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or the Funding 2 post-enforcement priority of payments
Funding 2 reserve funds	the Funding 2 general reserve fund and the Funding 2 liquidity reserve fund
Funding 2 reserve principal payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) prior to the occurrence of a trigger event; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) repayments of principal which are then due and payable in respect of the original bullet loan tranches; and (b) repayments of principal in respect of original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only; and (ii) on or after the occurrence of a trigger event, repayments of principal in respect of original bullet loan tranches and original scheduled amortisation loan tranches on their respective final repayment dates only, <p>in each case prior to the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2</p>
Funding 2 reserve required amount	as at any date, the amount specified in the most recent prospectus supplement
Funding 2 revenue ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record all amounts received by Funding 2 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date other than principal receipts, together with interest received by Funding 2 on its authorised investments or pursuant to the bank account agreement
Funding 2 secured creditors	the Funding 2 security trustee, any receiver appointed by it, the Funding 2 swap provider, the cash manager, the account bank, the seller, the corporate services provider, each Funding 2 start-up loan provider, the Funding 2 GIC Provider, the issuing entity and any other entity that accedes to the terms of the Funding 2 deed of charge from time to time
Funding 2 security	the security created under the Funding 2 deed of charge
Funding 2 security trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon
Funding 2 series yield reserve required amounts	the primary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount and the secondary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount
Funding 2 share	the Funding 2 share of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each calculation date
Funding 2 share percentage	the Funding 2 share percentage of the trust property from time to time as calculated on each calculation date
Funding 2 start-up loan	the Funding 2 start-up loan agreement entered into on or about the

agreements	programme date and any other Funding 2 start-up loan agreement entered into in connection with the issuance of notes, in each case as amended from time to time
Funding 2 start-up loan provider	initially Halifax and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland, in its capacity as provider of each Funding 2 start-up loan and/or any other entity that provides a Funding 2 start-up loan to Funding 2 in the future
Funding 2 start-up loans	each loan made by a Funding 2 start-up loan provider under a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement in connection with the issuance of a series
Funding 2 swap	the swap documented under the Funding 2 swap agreement which enables Funding 2 to hedge against the possible variance between the mortgages trustee variable base rate payable on the variable rate loans, the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans and the rates of interest payable on the tracker rate loans and the LIBOR-based rates for sterling deposits payable in respect of any outstanding loan tranches, as described further in “ The swap agreements – The Funding 2 swap ” above
Funding 2 swap agreement	the ISDA master agreement and schedule thereto entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between Funding 2, the Funding 2 swap provider and the Funding 2 security trustee and any confirmation documented thereunder from time to time between Funding 2, the Funding 2 swap provider and the Funding 2 security trustee (as each of the same may be amended, restated, novated or supplemented from time to time)
Funding 2 swap excluded termination amount	in relation to the Funding 2 swap agreement an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amount of any termination payment due and payable to the Funding 2 swap provider as a result of a Funding 2 swap provider default or following a Funding 2 swap provider downgrade termination event; <p>less</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) the amount, if any, received by Funding 2 from a replacement swap provider upon entry by Funding 2 into an agreement with such replacement swap provider to replace the Funding 2 swap agreement which has terminated as a result of such Funding 2 swap provider default or following the occurrence of such Funding 2 swap provider downgrade termination event
Funding 2 swap provider	initially Halifax and, since the reorganisation date, Bank of Scotland, pursuant to the Funding 2 swap agreement
Funding 2 swap provider default	the occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the Funding 2 swap agreement) where the Funding 2 swap provider is the defaulting party (as defined in the Funding 2 swap agreement)
Funding 2 swap provider downgrade termination event	the occurrence of an additional termination event following the failure by the Funding 2 swap provider to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provisions set out in the Funding 2 swap agreement
Funding 2 transaction account	the account in the name of Funding 2 maintained with the account bank pursuant to the bank account agreement or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place
Funding 2 transaction documents	the documents listed in paragraph (D) in “ Listing and general

	information” above and any additional documents entered into in connection therewith
Funding 2 yield reserve funds	the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund
Funding 2 yield reserve ledgers	the primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger and the secondary funding 2 yield reserve ledger
Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest amount	in respect of each Funding 2 interest payment date, the product of (a) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranches (b) the Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest rate and (c) the actual days elapsed in the relevant interest period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that interest period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the interest period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the interest period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365)
Funding 2 yield reserve loan interest rate	a rate of interest equal to a rate of three month LIBOR plus the Funding 2 yield reserve revenue margin
Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche	any AAA loan tranche corresponding to a class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes used to fund such AAA loan tranche on the relevant closing date of that AAA loan tranche
Funding 2 yield reserve notes	any series and class of notes with respect to a Funding 2 issuing entity which are specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as having the benefit of the Funding 2 yield reserve fund
Funding 2 Yield Reserve Priority of Payments	the order in which, prior to service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, the cash manager or (following service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2) the Funding 2 security trustee will apply the amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds, as set out in “ Cashflows – Distribution of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 2 yield reserve funds before and after master intercompany loan acceleration ” above
Funding 2 yield reserve required amounts	the primary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount and the secondary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount
Funding 2 yield reserve revenue margin	the amount specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement for each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes
Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledgers	means the primary Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledger and the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledger
Funding beneficiary	Funding 1 or Funding 2 (as the case may be)
Funding security trustees	the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee
further advance	an advance made following a request from an existing borrower for a further amount to be lent to him or her under his or her mortgage, where the seller has a discretion as to whether to accept that request, which does not include a drawing under a flexible loan or a retention drawing or a delayed cashback or a drawing under a home cash reserve
global notes	the notes in global form
Halifax	Halifax plc, whose business was transferred to Bank of Scotland in

	accordance with the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 on the reorganisation date (see “ Bank of Scotland plc ” above)
Halifax flexible variable rate	the variable rate applicable to flexible loans originated by Halifax or by Bank of Scotland under the Halifax brand
HBOS Group	HBOS plc and each of its subsidiaries and affiliates
high loan-to-value fee or high LTV fee	a fee incurred by a borrower as a result of taking out a loan with an LTV ratio in excess of a certain percentage specified in the offer
Holdings	Permanent Holdings Limited
home cash reserve	a further advance product which is linked to a borrower's mortgage whereby a borrower may draw additional funds from time to time
home cash reserve drawing	a drawing in full or in part by the borrower under a home cash reserve
HVR 1	the variable mortgage rate set by the seller which applies to certain loans beneficially owned by the seller on the seller's residential mortgage book
HVR 2	the second variable base rate that was made available to borrowers between 1 March 2001 and 1 February 2002
in arrears	in respect of a mortgage account, occurs when one or more monthly payments in respect of a mortgage account have become due and unpaid by a borrower
industry CPR	a constant repayment rate which is calculated by dividing the amount of scheduled and unscheduled repayments of mortgages made by building societies in a quarter by the quarterly balance of mortgages outstanding for building societies in the United Kingdom
initial closing date	14 June 2002
initial loans	the loans sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement
Insolvency Act	the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended)
insolvency event	in respect of the seller, the servicer, the cash manager or the issuing entity cash manager (each, for the purposes of this definition, a relevant entity) means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding up of the relevant entity; (b) the relevant entity ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or stops payment or threatens to stop payment of its debts or is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123(i)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act or becomes unable to pay its debts as they fall due or the value of its assets falls to less than the amounts of its liabilities (taking into account, for both these purposes, contingent and prospective liabilities) or otherwise becomes insolvent; or (c) proceedings (including, but not limited to, presentation of an application for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for the appointment of an administrator or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) are initiated against the relevant entity under any applicable liquidation, administration reorganisation (other than a

reorganisation where the relevant entity is solvent) or other similar laws, save where such proceedings are being contested in good faith; or an administrative or other receiver, administrator or other similar official is appointed in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity or the appointment of an administrator takes effect; or a distress, execution or diligence or other process is enforced upon the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity and in any of the foregoing cases it is not discharged within 15 London business days; or if the relevant entity initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, administration, insolvency, reorganisation or other similar laws or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of any indebtedness

interest commencement date

- (a) in relation to a series and class of notes, the relevant closing date of such series and class of notes or such other date as may be specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement;
- (b) in relation to an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan (as applicable), the relevant advance date of such issuing entity subordinated loan or issuing entity start-up loan (as applicable) or such other date as may be specified as such on the applicable issuing entity subordinated loan agreement or issuing entity start-up loan agreement (as applicable); and
- (c) in respect of a loan tranche, the relevant closing date of the related series and class of notes or the relevant advance date of the related issuing entity subordinated loan or issuing entity start-up loan (as applicable) or such other date as may be specified as such in the applicable loan tranche supplement

interest payment date

in respect of a series and class of notes or an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan (other than money market notes), the quarterly interest payment dates and (in the case of the money market notes) the monthly interest payment dates, subject (in each case) to the terms and conditions of the notes

interest period

- (a) in relation to a series and class of notes or an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan (i) with respect to the first interest payment date, the period from (and including) the applicable interest commencement date to (but excluding) such first interest payment date, and (ii) thereafter, with respect to each interest payment date, the period from and including the preceding interest payment date to (but excluding) that interest payment date;
- (b) in respect of a loan tranche, (i) with respect to the first Funding 2 interest payment date, the period from (and including) the applicable interest commencement date to (but excluding) such first Funding 2 interest payment date, and (ii) thereafter, the period from and including the preceding Funding 2 interest payment date to (but excluding) that Funding 2 interest payment date;

	(c) in relation to an issuing entity subordinated loan or an issuing entity start-up loan, the period from (and including) the applicable interest commencement date to (but excluding) such first interest payment date, and thereafter, with respect to each interest payment date, the period from and including the preceding interest payment date to (but excluding) that interest payment date; and
	(d) in respect of Funding 1, the period from (and including) a Funding 1 interest payment date to (but excluding) the next following Funding 1 interest payment date
investment plan	in respect of an interest-only loan, a repayment mechanism selected by the borrower and intended to provide sufficient funds to redeem the full principal of a loan at maturity
ISA	an individual savings account within the Individual Savings Account Regulations 1998 (as amended) and which shelters investments in the account from income tax and capital gains tax
issuing entity	Permanent Master Issuer plc
issuing entities	the issuing entity, the Funding 1 issuing entities and other Funding 2 issuing entities (if applicable)
issuing entity account bank	Bank of Scotland
issuing entity bank accounts	the issuing entity transaction account and, with prior written consent of the issuing entity security trustee, any other account opened and maintained by the issuing entity from time to time with the issuing entity account bank pursuant to the transaction documents
issuing entity bank account agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between the issuing entity account bank, the issuing entity, the issuing entity cash manager and the issuing entity security trustee which governs the operation of issuing entity bank accounts
issuing entity cash management agreement	the issuing entity cash management agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between the issuing entity cash manager, the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee, as described further in “ Cash management for the issuing entity ” above
issuing entity cash manager	initially Halifax and, since the reorganisation date, Bank of Scotland acting, pursuant to the issuing entity cash management agreement, as agent for the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee to manage all cash transactions and maintain certain ledgers on behalf of the issuing entity
issuing entity corporate services agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between Holdings, the issuing entity, Halifax, the issuing entity corporate services provider, the note trustee and the issuing entity security trustee, to which Bank of Scotland became a party in place of Halifax on the reorganisation date pursuant to the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 and which governs the provision of corporate services by the issuing entity corporate services provider to the issuing entity
issuing entity corporate services	means Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person

provider	or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the issuing entity under the issuing entity corporate services agreement
issuing entity deed of charge	the deed of charge entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between, among others, the issuing entity and the issuing entity security trustee, under which the issuing entity charges the issuing entity security in favour of the issuing entity security trustee for the benefit of the issuing entity secured creditors, as described further in “Security for the issuing entity’s obligations” above
issuing entity expense ledger	a ledger which records payments of certain fees received from Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement and payments out in accordance with the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments
issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, which sets out the appointment by the issuing entity and the note trustee of the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent and the agent bank for the notes
issuing entity post-enforcement call option agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, under which the note trustee agrees on behalf of the holders of the notes, that following enforcement of the issuing entity security, the post-enforcement call option holder may call for the notes
issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments	the order in which, following service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity and the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 2, the issuing entity security trustee will apply the amounts received or recovered by the issuing entity security trustee, as set out in “Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts and issuing entity revenue receipts following note acceleration and master intercompany loan acceleration” above
issuing entity pre-enforcement principal priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity cash manager will apply the issuing entity principal receipts on each quarterly interest payment date, as set out in “Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity principal receipts before note acceleration” above
issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a note acceleration notice on the issuing entity, the issuing entity cash manager will apply the issuing entity revenue receipts on each quarterly interest payment date, as set out in “Cashflows – Distribution of issuing entity revenue receipts before note acceleration” above
issuing entity principal ledger	a ledger maintained by the issuing entity cash manager to record all Funding 2 available principal receipts received by the issuing entity from Funding 2 constituting principal repayments on a loan tranche (other than a start-up loan tranche)
issuing entity principal receipts	has the meaning given to it under “Cashflows – Definition of issuing entity principal receipts” above

issuing entity priority of payments	the issuing entity pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments, the issuing entity pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or the issuing entity post-enforcement priority of payments, as the case may be
issuing entity revenue ledger	a ledger maintained by the issuing entity cash manager to record issuing entity revenue receipts (excluding certain fees to be paid by Funding 2 on each Funding 2 interest payment date under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement (other than in respect of any non-subordinated termination payment due by the issuing entity in respect of any issuing entity swap), which will be credited to the issuing entity expense ledger, but including principal repayments to be made by Funding 2 of any start-up loan tranche) received and paid out by the issuing entity
issuing entity revenue receipts	<p>an amount equal to the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) interest paid by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement; (b) principal repaid by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date in respect of the issuing entity start-up loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement; (c) fees to be paid by Funding 2 on the relevant Funding 2 interest payment date under the terms of the master intercompany loan agreement; (d) interest payable on issuing entity bank accounts and authorised investments which will be received on or before the relevant interest payment date; (e) other net income of the issuing entity including amounts received or to be received under the issuing entity swap agreements on or before the relevant interest payment date (including any amounts received by the issuing entity in consideration of it entering into a replacement issuing entity swap agreement but excluding (i) the return or transfer of any excess swap collateral as set out under any of the issuing entity swap agreements and (ii) in respect of each issuing entity swap provider, prior to the designation of an early termination date under the relevant issuing entity swap agreement and the resulting application of the collateral by way of netting or set-off, an amount equal to the value of all collateral (other than excess swap collateral) provided by such issuing entity swap provider to the issuing entity pursuant to the relevant issuing entity swap agreement (and any interest or distributions in respect thereof)); and (f) any additional amount the issuing entity receives from any taxing authority on account of amounts paid to that taxing authority for and on account of tax by an issuing entity swap provider under an issuing entity swap agreement
issuing entity secured creditors	the issuing entity security trustee, any receiver appointed by it, noteholders, the issuing entity swap providers, the note trustee, the issuing entity account bank, the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agent, the agent bank, the issuing entity corporate services

	provider, the issuing entity cash manager, the issuing entity start-up loan provider and any new issuing entity secured creditor who accedes to the issuing entity deed of charge from time to time under a deed of accession or a supplemental deed
issuing entity security	security created by the issuing entity pursuant to the issuing entity deed of charge in favour of the issuing entity secured creditors
issuing entity security trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon
issuing entity start-up loan	a loan to be advanced by the issuing entity start-up loan provider to the issuing entity on the first closing date following the reorganisation date or any subsequent closing date pursuant to an issuing entity start-up loan agreement dated such closing date
issuing entity start-up loan agreements	an agreement to be entered into on the first closing date following the reorganisation date or any subsequent closing date between, among others, the issuing entity and the issuing entity start-up loan provider pursuant to which the issuing entity start-up loan provider will advance an issuing entity start-up loan to the issuing entity on such closing date
issuing entity start-up loan provider	Bank of Scotland, in its capacity as provider of the first issuing entity start-up loan to be advanced to the issuing entity on the first closing date following the reorganisation date and any further issuing entity start-up loans it may advance to the issuing entity on subsequent closing dates
issuing entity subordinated loan	the loan to be advanced by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or a new issuing entity subordinated loan provider to the issuing entity pursuant to an issuing entity subordinated loan agreement
issuing entity subordinated loan agreement	an agreement to be entered into on or following the first closing date following the reorganisation date or any subsequent closing date between, among others, the issuing entity and the issuing entity subordinated loan provider pursuant to which the issuing entity subordinated loan provider will advance an issuing entity subordinated loan to the issuing entity on such closing date
issuing entity subordinated loan provider	Bank of Scotland, in its capacity as provider of an issuing entity subordinated loan to be advanced to the issuing entity on or following the first closing date following the reorganisation date on such closing dates
issuing entity swap agreements	in respect of a series and class of notes, the ISDA Master Agreement, schedules and confirmations relating to the relevant issuing entity swaps entered into or to be entered into on or before the relevant closing date in respect of such series between the issuing entity, the relevant issuing entity swap provider and the issuing entity security trustee (as amended, restated, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time)
issuing entity swap excluded termination amount	in relation to an issuing entity swap agreement an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amount of any termination payment due and payable to the relevant issuing entity swap provider as a result of an issuing entity swap provider default or following an issuing entity swap provider downgrade termination event, less (b) the amount, if any, received by issuing entity from a

replacement swap provider upon entry by issuing entity into an agreement with such replacement swap provider to replace such issuing entity swap agreement which has been terminated as a result of such issuing entity swap provider default or following the occurrence of such issuing entity swap provider downgrade termination event

issuing entity swap provider	in respect of a series and class of notes, any swap provider identified in the applicable prospectus supplement
issuing entity swap provider default	the occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the relevant issuing entity swap agreement) where the relevant issuing entity swap provider is the defaulting party (as defined in the relevant issuing entity swap agreement)
issuing entity swap provider downgrade termination event	the occurrence of an additional termination event following the failure by any of the issuing entity swap providers to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provisions set out in the relevant issuing entity swap agreement
issuing entity swaps	in respect of a series and class of notes, the currency and/or interest rate swaps entered into by the issuing entity from time to time under the issuing entity swap agreements, as identified in the applicable prospectus supplement
issuing entity transaction account	the day to day bank account of the issuing entity, held with the issuing entity account bank since the programme date pursuant to the terms of the issuing entity bank account agreement
issuing entity trust deed	the principal agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, governing the notes, as further described in “ Description of the issuing entity trust deed ” above
lending criteria	the criteria applicable to the granting of an offer of a mortgage to a borrower, as may be amended from time to time and as further described in “ The loans – Underwriting – Lending criteria ” above
LIBOR	the London Interbank Offered Rate for deposits in the relevant currency, and in the case of the US notes, the London Interbank Offered Rate for deposits in the relevant currency as determined by the agent bank in accordance with the issuing entity paying agent and agent bank agreement
liquidity reserve fund rating event	the seller's long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated below A3 by Moody's or A- by S&P (unless the relevant rating agency confirms that its then current ratings of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a consequence of such rating of the seller)
Lloyds Banking Group	Lloyds Banking Group plc (formerly Lloyds TSB Group plc) and each of its subsidiaries and affiliates
loan	each loan referenced by its loan identifier number and comprising the aggregate of all principal sums, interest, costs, charges, expenses and other monies (including all further advances, flexible loan drawings, home cash reserve drawings and retention drawings) due or owing with respect to that loan under the relevant mortgage conditions by a borrower on the security of a mortgage from time to time outstanding or, as the context may require, the borrower's obligations in respect of the same

loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches, the AA loan tranches, the A loan tranches, the BBB loan tranches, the BB loan tranches, the subordinated loan tranches and the start-up loan tranches and such other loan tranches as shall be introduced from time to time (subject to certain conditions), being the advances made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement, each being funded from proceeds received by the issuing entity from the issue of a series and class of notes, the borrowing by the issuing entity of an issuing entity subordinated loan or, as applicable, the borrowing by the issuing entity of an issuing entity start-up loan
loan tranche supplement	in relation to any loan tranche, the document between, amongst others, Funding 2 and the issuing entity recording the principal terms of such loan tranche
London business day	a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London
London Stock Exchange	the London Stock Exchange plc
loss amount	<p>the amount of any costs, expenses, losses or other claims suffered or incurred by, or required to be paid by, as applicable, the issuing entity, any Funding 1 issuing entity, the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 (including pursuant to any fee amount payable by Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 to the issuing entity or the Funding 1 issuing entities under the intercompany loans) in connection with any recovery of interest on the loans to which the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 or Funding 2 was not entitled or was not entitled to enforce or could not enforce as a result of any determination by any court or other competent authority or any ombudsman in respect of any loan and its related security that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any term which relates to the recovery of interest under the standard documentation applicable to that loan and its related security is unfair; or • the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to the Halifax variable base rate (and not that of the seller's successors or assigns or those deriving title from them); or • the variable margin above the Bank of England repo rate under any tracker rate loan must be set by the seller; or • the interest payable under any loan is to be set by reference to an interest rate other than that set or purported to be set by either the servicer or the mortgages trustee as a result of the seller having more than one variable mortgage rate
losses	the realised losses experienced on the loans in the portfolio
losses ledger	the ledger of such name created and maintained by the cash manager pursuant to the cash management agreement to record the losses on the portfolio
LTV ratio or loan-to-value ratio	the ratio of the outstanding balance of a loan to the value of the mortgaged property securing that loan

LTV test	a test which assigns a credit enhancement value to each loan in the portfolio based on its current loan-to-value ratio from which the weighted average credit enhancement value for the portfolio is then determined
mandatory transfer date	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the interest payment date specified as such for such remarketable notes in the applicable prospectus supplement
mandatory transfer price	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the principal amount outstanding of such remarketable notes on the relevant mandatory transfer date following the application of note principal payments on such date
mandatory transfer termination event	shall occur in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes if the conditional purchaser has purchased an interest in all such remarketable notes
master intercompany loan	the loan made available to Funding 2 pursuant to the master intercompany loan agreement
master definitions and construction schedule	the master definitions and construction schedule, as amended from time to time, containing definitions used in the transaction documents
master intercompany loan acceleration notice	an acceleration notice served by the Funding 2 security trustee on Funding 2 following a master intercompany loan event of default
master intercompany loan agreement	the master intercompany loan agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between (among others) Funding 2, the issuing entity and the Funding 2 security trustee
master intercompany loan event of default	an event of default under the master intercompany loan agreement
master intercompany loan ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager on behalf of Funding 2 to record payments of interest and repayments of principal made on each of the loan tranches under the master intercompany loan agreement
maximum reset margin	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the amount specified as such for such remarketable notes in the applicable prospectus supplement
MCOB	the FSA Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook
MIG policies	mortgage indemnity guarantee policies
minimum seller share	an amount included in the current seller share which is calculated in accordance with the mortgages trust deed as further described under “ The mortgages trust ” above
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service Limited and any successor to its ratings business
monthly interest payment date	means, in respect of any money market notes, each monthly date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement for the payment of interest and/or principal until the occurrence of a pass-through trigger event and, following such occurrence, the quarterly interest payment dates as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement for payment of interest and/or principal subject, in each case, to the appropriate Business Day Convention, if any, specified in the applicable prospectus supplement

money market notes	has the meaning given to it under “ Summary of the prospectus – Summary of the notes – Money market notes ” above
mortgage	the legal charge or standard security securing a loan
mortgage account	all loans secured on the same property will be incorporated in the same mortgage account
mortgage conditions	the terms and conditions applicable to the loans as contained in the seller's Mortgage Conditions booklets for England and Wales or Scotland applicable from time to time
mortgage related securities	as defined in the United States Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act 1984, as amended
mortgage sale agreement	the mortgage sale agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time, among the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 and the Funding security trustees in relation to the sale of loans to the mortgages trustee from time to time, as further described in “ Sale of the loans and their related security ” above
mortgage terms	all the terms and conditions applicable to a loan, including without limitation the applicable mortgage conditions and offer conditions
mortgages trust	the bare trust of the trust property held by the mortgages trustee as to both capital and income on trust absolutely for Funding 1 (as to the Funding 1 share of the trust property), Funding 2 (as to the Funding 2 share of the trust property) and the seller (as to the seller share of the trust property), so that each has an undivided beneficial interest in the trust property
mortgages trust available principal receipts	the amount standing to the credit of the principal ledger on the relevant calculation date
mortgages trust available revenue receipts	<p>an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) revenue receipts on the loans (but excluding principal receipts); (b) plus interest payable to the mortgages trustee on the mortgages trustee GIC account; (c) less third party amounts <p>as described further in “The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – Revenue receipts” above</p>
mortgages trust deed	the mortgages trust deed dated 13 June 2002, as amended from time to time, between (among others) the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller as further described in “ The mortgages trust ” above
mortgages trustee	Permanent Mortgages Trustee Limited
mortgages trustee corporate services agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as amended from time to time, between the mortgages trustee corporate services provider, the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, which governs the provision of corporate services by the mortgages trustee corporate services provider

mortgages trustee corporate services provider	SFM Offshore Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the mortgages trustee under the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement
mortgages trustee GIC account	the account in the name of the mortgages trustee maintained with the mortgages trustee GIC provider pursuant to the terms of the bank account agreement and the mortgages trustee guaranteed investment contract or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place
mortgages trustee GIC provider	Bank of Scotland
mortgages trustee guaranteed investment contract	the guaranteed investment contract entered into on the initial closing date between the mortgages trustee and the mortgages trustee GIC provider under which the mortgages trustee GIC provider agrees to pay the mortgages trustee a guaranteed rate of interest on the balance of the mortgages trustee GIC account (as the same may be amended, restated, varied or supplemented from time to time), as described further in “ Credit structure – Mortgages trustee GIC account/Funding 2 GIC account ” above
mortgages trustee variable base rate	the variable base rates which apply to the variable rate loans in the portfolio as set, other than in limited circumstances, by the servicer, as described further in “ The servicing agreement ” above
new issuing entity	an entity that issues securities and lends the proceeds thereof to Funding 2 or a new funding beneficiary
new intercompany loan	a loan under a new intercompany loan agreement
new funding beneficiary	an entity that has acceded to the mortgages trust deed as a beneficiary of the mortgages trust
new loans	loans which the seller may sell from time to time to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, other than the initial loans sold on the initial closing date
New York business day	a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the city of New York
non-asset trigger event	the occurrence of any of the following on a calculation date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an insolvency event occurs in relation to the seller on or before that calculation date; (b) the seller's role as servicer under the servicing agreement is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 30 days; (c) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the current seller share is less than the minimum seller share and this is not remedied by the relevant calculation date; or (d) as at the calculation date immediately preceding the relevant calculation date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans comprising the trust property is less than the required loan balance amount specified in the most recent prospectus supplement or the amount as may be required to be maintained as a result of any new Funding 1 issuing entities

providing new term advances to Funding 1 and/or the issuing entity advancing new loan tranches to Funding 2 which Funding 1 and/or Funding 2, as the case may be, uses to pay to the seller and/or Funding 1 or Funding 2, as the case may be, for an increase in its share of the trust property and/or to pay the seller for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee and this is not remedied by the relevant calculation date.

normal calculation date	the first day (or, if not a London business day, the next succeeding London business day) of each month
note acceleration notice	an acceleration notice served by the note trustee on the issuing entity following a note event of default declaring the notes to be immediately due
note event of default	an event of default under the provisions of number 9 under “ Terms and conditions of the US notes ” above
note principal payment	the amount of each principal payment payable on each note of each series and class
note trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon
noteholders	the holders of the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes
notes	all of the class A notes, the class B notes, the class M notes, the class C notes and the class D notes
offer conditions	the terms and conditions applicable to a specific loan as set out in the relevant offer letter to the borrower
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
Ombudsman	Financial Ombudsman Service
original bullet loan tranche	a rated loan tranche which at any time has been a bullet loan tranche (even if such bullet loan tranche has subsequently become a pass-through loan tranche)
original pass-through loan tranche	a rated loan tranche which at the time it was advanced was a pass-through loan tranche
original scheduled amortisation instalment	that part of a rated loan tranche which at any time has been a scheduled amortisation instalment (even if that part of that rated loan tranche has subsequently become a pass-through loan tranche)
original scheduled amortisation loan tranche	a rated loan tranche or term advance which at any time has been a scheduled amortisation loan tranche (even if such rated loan tranche has subsequently become a pass-through loan tranche)
outstanding amount	following enforcement of a loan, the amount outstanding on the payment of that loan after deducting money received under the applicable mortgage indemnity guarantee policy
overpayment	a payment made by a borrower in an amount greater than the monthly payment then due on the loan
pass-through loan tranche	a rated loan tranche which has no scheduled repayment date other than the final repayment date, namely those loan tranches designated as 'pass-through' loan tranches in the applicable prospectus supplement

pass-through notes	any series and class of notes which has no specified redemption dates other than the final maturity date. In addition, on the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to any series and class of bullet redemption notes or scheduled redemption notes, such notes will be deemed to be pass-through notes
pass-through repayment restrictions	has the meaning given to it under “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Rule (1) – Repayment deferrals ” above
pass-through trigger event	any of the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the occurrence of a trigger event; (b) the service of a note acceleration notice by the note trustee on the issuing entity; or (c) the service of a master intercompany loan acceleration notice by the Funding 2 security trustee on Funding 2
paying agents	the principal paying agent and the US paying agent
payment holiday	a period during which a borrower may suspend payments under a loan without penalty
PECOH Holdings	Permanent PECO Holdings Limited
permitted redemption dates	in respect of a series and class of notes, the interest payment date on which those notes may be redeemed by the issuing entity, subject to the terms and conditions of the notes
portfolio	at any time the loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee and held by the mortgages trustee on trust for the beneficiaries
post-enforcement call option	the call option granted to Permanent PECO Holdings Limited in respect of the notes under the post-enforcement call option agreement
post-enforcement call option holder	Permanent PECO Holdings Limited
post-enforcement call option holder corporate services agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between (among others) the post-enforcement call option holder, PECO Holdings, the corporate services provider, Funding 1, Funding 2, the Funding 1 security trustee and the Funding 2 security trustee, as amended from time to time, which governs the provision of corporate services by the corporate services provider to the post-enforcement call option holder and PECO Holdings
primary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount	the amount specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement for each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes
primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund	the fund established from the proceeds of a Funding 2 start-up loan and any new start-up loan with respect to a Funding 2 issuer and standing to the credit of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger
primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger	the ledger maintained by the cash manager to record (i) on each relevant closing date on which any Funding 2 yield reserve notes are issued, an amount drawn down on such closing date by Funding 2 pursuant to a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement for the purposes of funding the primary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (or any other similar reserve fund) and (ii) drawings made under the primary Funding 2 yield

	reserve fund
primary Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledger	singly or together (as the context requires) the sub-ledgers of the primary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger in respect of each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes and its corresponding Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche
principal deficiency sub-ledger	the AAA principal deficiency sub-ledger, the AA principal deficiency sub-ledger, the A principal deficiency sub-ledger, the BBB principal deficiency sub-ledger, the BB principal deficiency sub-ledger or the subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger, as the case may be
principal ledger	the ledger of such name maintained by the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee pursuant to the cash management agreement to record principal receipts on the loans and payments of principal from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller on each distribution date. Together the principal ledger and the revenue ledger reflect the aggregate of all amounts of cash standing to the credit of the mortgages trustee GIC account
principal paying agent	Citibank, N.A.
principal receipts	all principal amounts received from borrowers in respect of the loans or otherwise paid or recovered in respect of the loans and their related security representing monthly repayments of principal, prepayments of principal, redemption proceeds and amounts recovered on enforcement representing principal and prepayments on the loans made by borrowers (but excluding principal received or treated as received in respect of a loan subsequent to the completion of enforcement procedures and certain early repayment fees)
product switch	<p>a variation to the financial terms and conditions of a loan other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any variation agreed with a borrower to control or manage arrears on the loan; (b) any variation to the interest rate as a result of borrowers switching to HVR 2; (c) any variation in the maturity date of the loan unless, while any Funding 1 intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond June 2040 and/or while any loan tranche under the master intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond the date specified in the most recent prospectus supplement; (d) any variation imposed by statute; (e) any variation of the rate of interest payable in respect of the loan where that rate is offered to the borrowers of more than 10 per cent. by outstanding principal amount of loans in the portfolio in any 3-month period; or (f) any variation in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the loan is charged
programme agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between, amongst others, the issuing entity, Funding 2 and the dealers named therein (or deemed named therein)
programme date	17 October 2006

purpose-built	in respect of a residential dwelling, built or made for such a residential purpose (as opposed to converted)
quarterly CPR	<p>on any date means the average of the three most recent CPRs, where CPR is, on any calculation date, the annualised principal repayment rate of all the loans comprised in the trust property during the previous calculation period calculated as follows:</p> $1 - ((1 - R)^{12})$ <p>where R equals the result (expressed as a percentage) of the total principal receipts received during the period of one month ending on that calculation date divided by the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans comprised in the trust property as at the first day of that period</p>
quarterly interest payment date	means, in respect of a series and class of notes (other than money market notes), each quarterly date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement for the payment of interest and/or principal subject to the appropriate Business Day Convention, if any, specified in the applicable prospectus supplement
rated loan tranche	a loan tranche that corresponds to a series and class of notes
rating	rating assigned by the rating agencies to the notes
rating agencies	each of Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch and any further or replacement rating agency appointed by the issuing entity with the approval of the note trustee to give a credit rating to the notes of any series
reasonable, prudent mortgage lender	a reasonably prudent prime residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales and Scotland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital
receiver	a receiver appointed by the issuing entity security trustee or the Funding 2 security trustee (as applicable) pursuant to the issuing entity deed of charge or the Funding 2 deed of charge (as applicable)
redemption amount	has the meaning given to it in number 5(G) under the "Terms and conditions of the US notes" above
registrar	Citibank, N.A.
regulated mortgage contract	has the meaning given to it under "Risk factors – Failure by the seller or any servicer to hold relevant authorisations and permissions under FSMA in relation to regulated mortgage contracts may have an adverse effect on enforceability of mortgage contracts" above
reinstatement	in relation to a property that has been damaged, repairing or rebuilding that property to the condition that it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage
related security	in relation to a loan, the security for the repayment of that loan including the relevant mortgage and all other matters applicable thereto acquired as part of the portfolio sold to the mortgages trustee
relevant accumulation amount	the amount of funds to be accumulated over a cash accumulation period in order to repay a bullet loan tranche or a scheduled amortisation instalment on its scheduled repayment date whether or not actually repaid on that scheduled repayment date

relevant closing date	in respect of a series and class of notes, the closing date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement
relevant share calculation date	the calculation date at the start of the most recently completed calculation period
remarketing agent	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the remarketing agent specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, or such other agent appointed to act as remarketing agent under the terms of the relevant remarketing agreement
remarketing agreement	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the agreement between the issuing entity and the remarketing agent pursuant to which the remarketing agent agrees to use reasonable efforts to identify third party purchasers for such remarketable notes on each mandatory transfer date prior to the occurrence of a mandatory transfer termination event
remarketable notes	any series and class of notes identified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement
reorganisation date	17 September 2007
repayment tests	Rules 1 and 2 under “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts ” above
required subordinated loan tranche principal amount outstanding	the amount specified as such in the most recent loan tranche supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement (if applicable) or such other amount (which may be higher or lower) that Funding 2 and the issuing entity may designate and have notified to the cash manager, the Funding 2 security trustee, the issuing entity cash manager and the issuing entity security trustee, at any time, without the consent of noteholders so long as the Funding 2 security trustee and/or Funding 2 obtain confirmation from each of the rating agencies that such adjusted amount will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then ratings of any outstanding notes
reset margin	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes (i) for each reset period, a percentage not exceeding the maximum reset margin determined by the remarketing agent in accordance with the remarketing agreement or (ii) if the remarketing agreement has been terminated, the maximum reset margin
reset period	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the period commencing on the first mandatory transfer date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement up to (but excluding) the next mandatory transfer date and thereafter the period from (and including) each mandatory transfer date up to (but excluding) the next mandatory transfer date
retention	an amount of the original advance or a further advance that is retained by the seller until certain conditions (such as repairs or construction) are completed, and which the seller is obliged to release to the borrower provided such conditions have been met
retention drawing	a drawdown in full or in part by the borrower under a retention loan
retention loan	a loan subject to a retention
revenue ledger	the ledger(s) of such name created and maintained by the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee pursuant to the cash

management agreement to record revenue receipts on the loans and interest from the mortgages trustee GIC account and payments of revenue receipts from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, Funding 2 and the seller on each distribution date. The revenue ledger and the principal ledger together reflect the aggregate of all amounts of cash standing to the credit of the mortgages trustee GIC account

revenue receipts	amounts received by the mortgages trustee in the mortgages trustee GIC account in respect of the loans other than principal receipts
sale date	the date on which any new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee in accordance with clause 4 of the mortgage sale agreement
scheduled amortisation instalment	in respect of each rated loan tranche that is a scheduled amortisation loan tranche and in respect of the corresponding series and class of scheduled redemption notes, the instalment amounts specified as applying to such loan tranche and related series and class of notes in the applicable prospectus supplement
scheduled amortisation loan tranche	<p>any rated loan tranche that is scheduled to be repaid in more than one instalment on more than one Funding 2 interest payment date, namely those rated loan tranches designated as a “scheduled amortisation” loan tranches in the applicable prospectus supplement</p> <p>the scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches on the earlier to occur of a pass-through trigger event and the step-up date (if any) in relation to such rated loan tranche</p>
scheduled amortisation repayment restrictions	has the meaning given to it under “ Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 2 available principal receipts – Rule 1 – Repayment deferrals ” above
scheduled amortisation term advance	any term advance that is scheduled to be repaid in instalments on more than one Funding 1 interest payment date, namely those term advances of any Funding 1 issuing entity designated as a “scheduled amortisation” term advance
scheduled redemption dates	in respect of a series and class of notes, the interest payment date, if any, specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, for the payment of principal, subject to the terms and conditions of the notes
scheduled redemption notes	any series and class of notes scheduled to be repaid in full in two or more instalments on scheduled redemption dates. Scheduled redemption notes will be deemed to be pass-through notes in certain circumstances
scheduled repayment dates	in respect of a loan tranche, the Funding 2 interest payment date(s) specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, for the repayment of principal
scheme date	16 January 2009
Scottish declarations of trust	the declarations of trust granted and to be granted by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement transferring the beneficial interest in Scottish loans to the mortgages trustee
Scottish loan	a loan secured by a Scottish mortgage
Scottish mortgage	a mortgage secured over a property in Scotland

Scottish mortgage conditions	the mortgage conditions applicable to Scottish loans
SEC	The United States Securities and Exchange Commission
secondary Funding 2 series yield reserve required amount	the amount specified as such in the applicable prospectus supplement for each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes
secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund	the fund established from the proceeds of a Funding 2 start-up loan and any new start-up loan with respect to a Funding 2 issuer and standing to the credit of the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger
secondary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger	the ledger maintained by the cash manager to record (i) on each relevant closing date on which any Funding 2 yield reserve notes are issued, an amount drawn down on such closing date by Funding 2 pursuant to a Funding 2 start-up loan agreement for the purposes of funding the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund (or any other similar reserve fund) and (ii) drawings made under the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve fund
secondary Funding 2 yield reserve sub-ledger	singly or together (as the context requires) the sub-ledgers of the secondary Funding 2 yield reserve ledger in respect of each series and class of Funding 2 yield reserve notes and its corresponding Funding 2 yield reserve loan tranche
Securities Act	United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
securitisation tax regime	the permanent regime for the taxation of securitisation companies established pursuant to the Finance Act 2005 and the regulations made thereunder, in each case as amended from time to time
seller	initially Halifax and since the first closing date following the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland
seller's policy	the originating, underwriting, administration, arrears and enforcement policy applied by the seller from time to time to loans and their related security owned solely by the seller
seller rating downgrade	means the seller's long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated below A3 by Moody's or A- by Fitch (unless the relevant rating agency confirms that its then current ratings of the notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified as a consequence of such rating of the seller)
seller share	the seller share of the trust property from time to time as calculated on each calculation date
seller share percentage	the seller share percentage of the trust property from time to time as calculated on each calculation date
seller mortgages trust assignment agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the programme date, as amended from time to time, between (among others) Funding 2, the mortgages trustee and the seller, under which the seller assigns a portion of its beneficial interest in the mortgages trust to Funding 2
semi-detached	a house joined to another house on one side only
senior fee	the fee paid by Funding 2 to the issuing entity prior to the enforcement of the Funding 2 security on each Funding 2 interest payment date
series	all classes of notes issued on a given day and any class of notes issued on any other day which: (a) is expressed to be consolidated; and (b) is identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for

closing date, interest commencement date and issue price with any class of notes issued on such given day

series ledgers	ledgers maintained by the issuing entity cash manager to record payments of interest and repayments of principal on each series and class of notes and payments of fees in respect of any early termination payment due by the issuing entity in respect of a corresponding issuing entity swap and payments of interest and repayments of principal on each issuing entity subordinated loan and on each issuing entity start-up loan
servicer	initially Halifax and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland or such other person as may from time to time be appointed as servicer of the portfolio pursuant to the servicing agreement
servicing agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date (as amended, restated, supplemented, replaced and/or novated from time to time) between the servicer, the mortgages trustee, the seller, the Funding security trustees, Funding 1 and Funding 2 under which the servicer agrees to administer the loans and their related security comprised in the portfolio, as described further in “ The servicing agreement ” above
shortfall	<p>(a) in the case of Funding 2, the deficiency of Funding 2 available revenue receipts on a Funding 2 interest payment date over the amounts due by Funding 2 under the Funding 2 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments; and</p> <p>(b) in the case of Funding 1, the deficiency of Funding 1 available revenue receipts on a Funding 1 interest payment date over the amounts due by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 pre-enforcement revenue priority of payments</p>
sponsor	initially Halifax and since the reorganisation date Bank of Scotland
Standard & Poor’s or S&P	Standard & Poor’s Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and any successor to its ratings business
start-up loan tranche	a loan tranche made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of the advance by the issuing entity start-up loan provider or a new issuing entity start-up loan provider to the issuing entity of an issuing entity start-up loan
St Andrew’s Insurance	St Andrew’s Insurance plc, a non-life insurance company incorporated on 15 September 2003, whose office is at St Andrew’s House, Portsmouth Road, Esher, Surrey KT10 9SA
step-up date	(i) in relation to a rated loan tranche, the Funding 2 interest payment date on which the interest rate on the relevant loan tranche under the master intercompany loan agreement increases or decreases by a pre-determined amount, (ii) in relation to the notes, the interest payment date on which the interest rate on the relevant notes increases or decreases by a pre-determined amount as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement and (iii) in relation to the Funding 1 notes, the interest payment date for such Funding 1 notes on which the interest rate on the relevant Funding 1 notes increases or decreases by a pre-determined amount

subordinated loan principal deficiency sub-ledger	a sub-ledger on the Funding 2 principal deficiency ledger which specifically records any principal deficiency in respect of the subordinated loan tranches
subordinated loan tranche	a loan tranche made by the issuing entity to Funding 2 under the master intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of the advance by the issuing entity subordinated loan provider or a new issuing entity subordinated loan provider to the issuing entity of an issuing entity subordinated loan
subscription agreement	an agreement supplemental to the programme agreement in or substantially in the form set out in the programme agreement or such other form as may be agreed between the issuing entity and the relevant dealer(s) and/or any new dealer(s) appointed to the programme and/or in respect of the relevant notes
swap early termination event	a circumstance in which a swap agreement can be terminated prior to its scheduled termination date
swap agreements	the Funding 2 swap agreement and the issuing entity swap agreements and a swap agreement means any one of them
swap providers	the Funding 2 swap provider, the 2a-7 swap provider and the issuing entity swap providers and a swap provider means any one of them
TARGET2 business day	a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System (launched on 19 November 2007) is open
tender agent	in respect of any series and class of remarketable notes, the tender agent (if any) specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.
term advance	the term AAA advances, the term AA advances, the term A advances and the term BBB advances being advances made or to be made by a Funding 1 issuing entity pursuant to a Funding 1 intercompany loan agreement, each being funded from proceeds received by the relevant Funding 1 issuing entity from an issuance of Funding 1 notes
term A advance	any term advance made by a Funding 1 issuing entity to Funding 1 and designated a term A advance
term AA advance	any term advance made by a Funding 1 issuing entity to Funding 1 and designated a term AA advance
term AAA advance	any term advance made by a Funding 1 issuing entity to Funding 1 and designated a term AAA advance
term BBB advance	any term advance made by a Funding 1 issuing entity to Funding 1 and designated a term BBB advance
terraced	a house in a row of houses built in one block in a uniform style
third party amounts	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) amounts under a direct debit which are repaid to the bank making the payment if such bank is unable to recoup that amount itself from its customer's account; (b) payments by borrowers of any fees and other charges which are due to the seller; or Recoveries in respect of amounts deducted from loans as described in paragraphs (1) to (4) in " The mortgages trust – Funding 2 share of "

	trust property	above, which shall belong to and be paid to Funding 1 and/or Funding 2 and/or the seller as described therein
tracker rate		the rate of interest applicable to a tracker rate loan (before applying any cap or minimum rate)
tracker rate loan		a loan where interest is linked to a variable interest rate other than the variable base rates. The rate on tracker rate loans is currently set at a margin by reference to rates set by the Bank of England
transaction documents		the Funding 1 transaction documents and/or the Funding 2 transaction documents (as the context requires)
transfer agent		Citibank, N.A.
trigger event		an asset trigger event and/or a non-asset trigger event
trust property		Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sum of £100 settled by SFM Offshore Limited on trust on the date of the mortgages trust deed; (b) the portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller at their relevant sale dates; (c) any new loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller; (d) any increase in the outstanding principal balance of a loan due to capitalisation of interest, expenses or arrears, a borrower taking payment holidays or a borrower making any flexible loan drawing, retention drawing, drawing under a delayed cashback or home cash reserve drawing; (e) any interest and principal paid by borrowers on their loans prior to distribution under the mortgages trust deed; (f) any other amounts received under the loans and related security (excluding third party amounts); (g) rights under the insurance policies that are assigned to the mortgages trustee or which the mortgages trustee has the benefit of; and (h) amounts on deposit and interest earned on such amounts in the mortgages trustee GIC account; <p>Less</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any actual losses in relation to the loans and any actual reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described in paragraph (1) in "The mortgages trust – Funding 2 share of trust property" above; and (j) distributions of principal made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust
UK Listing Authority		the FSA in its capacity as competent authority under Part VI of the FSMA
underpayment		a payment made by a borrower in an amount less than the monthly payment then due on the loan being a sum not exceeding the aggregate of any previous overpayments, other than in relation to flexible loans where an underpayment has the meaning given to it in "The Loans – Characteristics of the loans – Flexible loans" above

underwriters	the underwriters for the US notes specified in the prospectus supplement relating to any series and class of notes offered thereunder
underwriting agreement	the agreement relating to the sale of any series and class of US notes among the issuing entity and the underwriters designated therein
United States holder	a beneficial owner of US notes who is for US federal income tax purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a citizen or resident of the United States; (b) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation) or partnership created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia); (c) any estate, the income of which is subject to US federal income tax regardless of the source of its income; or (d) any trust if: (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust; and (ii) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust
US notes	each series and class of notes that are registered with the SEC under the Securities Act
US paying agent	Citibank, N.A.
UTCCR	the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended together with (insofar as applicable) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994
valuation	a methodology for determining the value of a property which would meet the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender
valuation fee	a fee incurred by borrowers as a result of the seller or servicer obtaining a valuation of the property
variable base rates	HVR 1, HVR 2, Halifax flexible variable rate or the mortgages trustee variable base rate, as applicable
variable mortgage rate	the rate of interest which determines the amount of interest payable each month on a variable rate loan
variable rate loan	a loan where the interest rate payable by the borrower varies in accordance with a specified variable mortgage rate
VAT	value added tax
withholding tax	a tax levied under UK law, as further described in “ United Kingdom taxation – Payment of interest on the notes ” above

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