

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY U.S. PERSON OR TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE U.S.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to this Prospectus (the “**Prospectus**”) attached to this electronic transmission, and you are therefore advised to read this carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of this Prospectus. In accessing this Prospectus, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them at any time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY THE SECURITIES OF THE ISSUER IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISSUER HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE “**INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT**”). THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) (A “**U.S. PERSON**”), EXCEPT IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS EXEMPT FROM, OR NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS. THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER AND, IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY U.S. PERSON OR TO ANY U.S. ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS PROSPECTUS IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

This Prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this Prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located, and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver this Prospectus to any other person.

This Prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver this prospectus to any other person. In order to be eligible to view this prospectus or make an investment decision with respect to the securities, investors must not be U.S. Persons. This prospectus is being sent at your request and by accessing the prospectus, you shall be deemed to have confirmed and represented to us that (i) you have understood and agree to the terms set out herein, (ii) you consent to delivery of the prospectus by electronic transmission, (iii) you are not a U.S. Person or acting for the account or benefit of a U.S. person and the electronic mail address that you have given to us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, its territories and possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands) or the District of Columbia and (iv) if you are a person in the United Kingdom, then you are a person who (A) has professional experience in matters relating to investments within Article 19 of the FPO or (B) is a high net worth entity falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the FPO.

This Prospectus has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently neither Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 plc, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers (as defined herein) nor

any person who controls any of them respectively (nor any director, officer, employee or agent of it or affiliate of any such person) accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between this Prospectus distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers.

This Prospectus is highly confidential and has been prepared by the Issuer solely for use in connection with the sale of the Notes described herein. This Prospectus is personal to each offeree to whom it has been delivered by the Issuer and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire the Notes. Distribution of this Prospectus to any persons other than the offeree and those persons, if any, retained to advise such offeree with respect thereto is unauthorised and any disclosure of any of its contents, without the prior written consent of the Issuer, is prohibited.

The Notes are offered subject to prior sale or withdrawal, cancellation or modification without notice. The Issuer, Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers also reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes in whole or in part for any reason and to allot to any prospective purchaser less than the full amount of Notes sought by such investor.

You acknowledge that you have been afforded an opportunity to request from the Issuer, and have received and reviewed, all additional information considered by you to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained in this Prospectus. You also acknowledge that you have not relied on the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers or any person affiliated with the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers in connection with the investigation of the accuracy of such information or your investment decision. The contents of this Prospectus are not to be construed as legal, business or tax advice. Each prospective purchaser should consult its own attorney, business adviser and tax adviser for legal, business and tax advice relating to an investment in the Notes.

This Prospectus summarises documents and other information in a manner that does not purport to be complete, and these summaries are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of such documents. In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of these documents (copies of which are available from the Issuer, Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers upon request), the Issuer and the terms of the offering and the Notes, including the merits and risks involved.

HAWKSMOOR MORTGAGES 2016-1 PLC

(Incorporated under the laws of England and Wales under registered number 10218457)

Notes	Initial Principal Amount	Issue Price	Interest Reference Rate on Notes	Relevant Margin prior to Step-Up Date (August 2019)	Relevant Margin following Step-Up Date (August 2019)	Final Maturity Date	Ratings Moody's/ S&P/Fitch
A	1,766,240,000	99.260%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	1.40% per annum	2.25% per annum	May 2053	Aaa(sf)/ AAA(sf)/ AAA(sf)
B	146,250,000	95.979%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	1.60% per annum	3.20% per annum	May 2053	Aa1(sf)/AA(sf)/ N/A
C	90,000,000	95.053%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	2.25% per annum	4.50% per annum	May 2053	A1(sf)/A+(sf)/ N/A
D	67,500,000	93.715%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	2.50% per annum	5.00% per annum	May 2053	Baa1(sf)/ A-(sf)/N/A
E	33,750,000	91.099%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	2.75% per annum	5.50% per annum	May 2053	Ba2(sf)/ BBB-(sf)/N/A
F	146,260,000	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2053	N/A
X	27,000,000	27.741%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	6.00% per annum	6.00% per annum	May 2053	Caa3(sf)/ N/A/N/A
Z1	29,250,000	100%	Three-Month Sterling LIBOR	6.00% per annum	6.00% per annum	May 2053	N/A
Z2	33,760,000	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2053	N/A
Certificate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	May 2053	N/A

The date of this Prospectus is 11 August 2016

Arrangers

Citigroup

HSBC

Joint Lead Managers

Citigroup

Bank of America Merrill Lynch

Deutsche Bank

HSBC

Issue Date

The Issuer expects to issue the Notes and the Certificates in the classes set out above on 16 August 2016 (the “**Issue Date**”).

Underlying Assets

The Issuer will make payments on the Notes and the Certificates from, *inter alia*, payments of principal and revenue received from a portfolio comprising mortgage loans secured over residential properties located in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland which will be purchased by the Issuer from Junglinster S.à r.l. (“**Junglinster**” or “**Seller**”) on the Issue Date. Substitution of the loans contained in the Mortgage Pool may occur in accordance with the terms described herein. The Loans and their Related Security were originally purchased by the Seller from the Original Sellers.

Please refer to the section entitled “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool – The Mortgage Pool*” for further information.

Credit Enhancement

- Amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to support the Senior Notes;
- Any Available Revenue Funds in excess of senior costs; interest due on and remedying any Principal Deficiency on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and (in respect of Principal Deficiency only) the F Notes; and certain amounts credited to the Liquidity Reserve Fund (“**Excess Spread**”) (if any); and
- The subordination of junior ranking Notes upon enforcement.

Please refer to the section entitled “*Credit Structure*” for further information.

Liquidity Support

- Amounts standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to make up any Revenue Shortfall in respect of the A Notes;
- Amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to make up any Shortfall in respect of the Senior Notes;
- Available Principal Funds applied to make up any Revenue Shortfall in respect of the A Notes; and
- Available Principal Funds applied to make up any Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case, subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class).

Please refer to the section entitled “*Credit Structure*” for further information.

Redemption Provisions

Information on any optional and mandatory redemption of the Notes is summarised in the section entitled “*Transaction Overview – Terms and Conditions of the Notes and Certificates – Redemption*” and set out in full in Note Condition 5

(Redemption).

Credit Rating Agencies

In general, European regulated investors as outlined in Article 4(1) of the CRA Regulation are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Community and registered under the CRA Regulation unless the rating is provided by a credit rating agency operating in the European Community before 7 June 2010 which has submitted an application for registration in accordance with the CRA Regulation and such registration is not refused.

Each of Fitch, Moody's and S&P is established in the EU and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

Credit Ratings

Ratings are expected to be assigned to the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes (together the "**Rated Notes**") as set out above on or before the Issue Date.

Ratings are expected to be assigned to:

- the A Notes by Fitch, Moody's and S&P;
- the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes by Moody's and S&P; and
- the X Notes by Moody's only.

The ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies address, *inter alia*:

- in respect of the A Notes, the likelihood of full and timely payment of interest due to the holders of such A Notes on each Interest Payment Date;
- in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes, the likelihood of full payment of interest due to the holders of such Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date of such Notes; and
- full payment of principal due to the holders of the Rated Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date for the Rated Notes.

The assignment of ratings to the Rated Notes is not a recommendation to invest in the Rated Notes. Any credit rating assigned to the Rated Notes may be revised or withdrawn at any time.

Listing

This document comprises a prospectus (the "**Prospectus**"), for the purpose of Directive 2003/71/EC as amended (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). This Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland as competent authority under the Prospectus Directive. The Central Bank of Ireland only approves this Prospectus as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and EU law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Such approval relates only to Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC and/or which are to be offered to the public in any Member State

of the European Economic Area. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange (the “**Irish Stock Exchange**”) for the Notes to be admitted to the official list and to trading on its regulated market. There can be no assurance that any such approval will be granted or, if granted, that such listing will be maintained. The regulated market (the “**Main Securities Market**”) of the Irish Stock Exchange is a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC (the “**Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**”). The Certificates will not be listed or admitted to trading.

Obligations

The Notes and the Certificates will be obligations of the Issuer alone and will not be guaranteed by, or be the responsibility of, any other entity. The Notes and the Certificates will not be obligations of, and will not be guaranteed by, or be the responsibility of any Transaction Party other than the Issuer.

Definitions

Please refer to the section entitled “*Glossary of Defined Terms*” for definitions of defined terms.

Retention Undertaking

Junglinster S.à r.l. (the “**Retention Holder**”) will, as an originator for the purposes of the Capital Requirements Regulation, the AIFM Regulation and the Solvency II Regulation, retain a material net economic interest of not less than five per cent. in the securitisation (representing downside risk and economic outlay) in accordance with the text of each of Article 405(1)(d) of the Capital Requirements Regulation, Article 51(1)(d) of the AIFM Regulation and Article 254(2)(d) of the Solvency II Regulation (which, in each case, as of the Issue Date and does not take into account any corresponding national measures).

As at the Issue Date the retention by the Retention Holder of the Class F Notes and the Class Z2 Notes will constitute an exposure by the Retention Holder of no less than five per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool as required by the text of Article 405(1)(d) of the CRR, Article 51(1)(d) of the AIFM Regulation and Article 254(2)(d) of the Solvency II Regulation, each as of the Issue Date. On the Issue Date, such retention will represent an economic outlay and downside exposure of the Retention Holder. After the Issue Date, the Retention Holder may seek secured funding over the Retained Interest. As to the information to be made available to prospective investors by the Issuer, reference is made to the information set out herein and forming part of this Prospectus and to any other information provided separately (which information shall not form part of this Prospectus) and, after the Issue Date, to the monthly investor reports provided to the Noteholders and Certificateholders pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement and published on the following website: <https://sf.citidirect.com/>. The website at

<https://sf.citidirect.com/> and the contents thereof do not form part of this Prospectus.

Certain undertakings are given by the Seller in the Transaction Documents concerning the Retention Requirement.

Volcker Rule

The Issuer is of the view that it is not now, and immediately following the issuance of the Notes and the application of the proceeds thereof it will not be, a “covered fund” as defined in the regulations adopted under Section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, commonly known as the “**Volcker Rule**”. In reaching this conclusion, although other statutory or regulatory exemptions under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”) and under the Volcker Rule and its related regulations may be available to the Issuer, the Issuer has relied on the determinations that it may rely on an exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act under Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act and, accordingly, may rely on the exemption from the definition of a “covered fund” under the Volcker Rule made available to entities that do not rely solely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act for their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act.

Please refer to the section entitled “*Certain Regulatory Disclosures – Volcker Rule*”.

Significant Investor

On the Issue Date, the Seller or its affiliates will acquire (a) 100 per cent. of the Class F Notes, (b) 100 per cent. of the Class X Notes, (c) 100 per cent. of the Class Z1 Notes, (d) 100 per cent. of the Class Z2 Notes and (e) 100 per cent. of the Certificates.

THE “RISK FACTORS” SECTION CONTAINS DETAILS OF CERTAIN RISKS AND OTHER FACTORS THAT SHOULD BE GIVEN PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION BEFORE INVESTING IN THE NOTES AND/OR THE CERTIFICATES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE ISSUES SUMMARISED WITHIN THAT SECTION.

THE NOTES AND THE CERTIFICATES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”), ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER U.S. REGULATORY AUTHORITY, NOR HAVE ANY OF THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES PASSED UPON OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF THIS OFFERING OR THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL.

THE NOTES AND THE CERTIFICATES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS. THE NOTES AND THE CERTIFICATES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. 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. THE NOTES AND THE CERTIFICATES WILL ONLY BE OFFERED AND SOLD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO NON-U.S. PERSONS PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. THERE IS NO UNDERTAKING TO REGISTER THE NOTES OR THE CERTIFICATES UNDER U.S. STATE OR FEDERAL SECURITIES LAW. THE NOTES AND THE CERTIFICATES CANNOT BE SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS UNLESS THEY ARE SUBSEQUENTLY REGISTERED OR AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT IS AVAILABLE.

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of Notes or Certificates will be deemed, by its acceptance of such Notes or Certificates, to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer thereof as set forth therein and described in this Prospectus and, in connection therewith, may be required to provide confirmation of its compliance with such resale or other transfer restrictions in certain cases.

The information contained in this Prospectus was obtained from the Issuer and other sources, but no assurance is or can be given by the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee or anyone other than the Issuer as to the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of such information, and this Prospectus does not constitute and shall not be construed as any representation or warranty by the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee or anyone other than the Issuer as to the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of such information contained herein. None of the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee or anyone other than the Issuer have independently verified any of the information contained herein (financial, legal or otherwise) and, in making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the terms of this Prospectus, including the merits and risks involved. Delivery of this Prospectus to any person other than the prospective investor and those persons, if any, retained to advise such prospective investor with respect to the possible offer and sale of the Notes or Certificates is unauthorised, and any disclosure of any of its contents for any purpose other than considering an investment in the Notes or Certificates is strictly prohibited. A prospective investor shall not be entitled to, and must not rely on, this Prospectus unless it was furnished to such prospective investor directly by the Issuer, the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers.

The information contained in this Prospectus in the section headed “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” has been extracted from information provided by the Mortgage Administrator. The Issuer accepts responsibility for the accuracy of such extracted information but accepts no further or other responsibility in respect of such information. So far as the Issuer is aware and/or able to ascertain from such information, no facts have been omitted which would render the information inaccurate or misleading. The Issuer has not been responsible for, nor has it undertaken, any investigation or verification of statements, including statements as to foreign law, contained in the information. The Issuer does not make any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information and prospective investors in the Notes and/or Certificates should not rely upon, and should make their own independent investigations and enquiries in respect of, the same.

Where third-party information has been used in this Prospectus, the source of such information has been identified. In the case of the presented statistical information, similar statistics may be obtainable from other sources, although the underlying assumptions and methodology, and consequently the resulting data, may vary from source to source. Where information has been sourced from a third party, such publications generally state that the information they contain has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but that the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. This information has been accurately reproduced and, as far as the Issuer is aware and able to ascertain from the information published

by such third-party sources, no facts have been omitted that would render the reproduction of this information inaccurate or misleading.

None of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers, the Trustee or any other person makes any representation to any prospective investor or purchaser of the Notes and/or Certificates regarding the legality of investment therein by such prospective investor or purchaser under applicable legal investment or similar laws or regulations and prospective investors should consult their legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent the investment in the Notes and/or Certificates constitute a legal investment for them.

EACH PERSON RECEIVING THIS PROSPECTUS ACKNOWLEDGES THAT (I) SUCH PERSON HAS BEEN AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO REQUEST AND TO REVIEW, AND HAS RECEIVED, ALL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSIDERED BY IT TO BE NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF OR TO SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION HEREIN, (II) SUCH PERSON HAS NOT RELIED ON THE ARRANGERS, THE JOINT LEAD MANAGERS OR ANY PERSON AFFILIATED WITH THE ARRANGERS OR THE JOINT LEAD MANAGERS IN CONNECTION WITH ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR ITS INVESTMENT DECISION, (III) NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORISED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE NOTES OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED HEREIN, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE, ANY SUCH OTHER INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATION SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORISED, AND (IV) NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS NOR ANY SALE MADE HEREUNDER WILL CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SINCE THE DATE HEREOF. EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN BUSINESS, LEGAL AND TAX ADVISERS FOR INVESTMENT, LEGAL AND TAX ADVICE AND AS TO THE DESIRABILITY AND CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND/OR CERTIFICATES.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE NOTES WILL BE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER ONLY. THE NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE ISSUER. IN PARTICULAR, THE NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY OF THE SELLER, THE RETENTION HOLDER, THE SPONSOR, THE LEGAL TITLE-HOLDER, THE ORIGINAL SELLERS, THE ARRANGERS, THE JOINT LEAD MANAGERS, THE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR, THE DELEGATED MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR, THE CASH/BOND ADMINISTRATOR, THE STANDBY CASH/BOND ADMINISTRATOR, THE ACCOUNT BANK, THE COLLECTION ACCOUNTS PROVIDER, THE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE AGENT BANK, THE REGISTRAR, THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, THE TRUSTEE (EACH AS DEFINED HEREIN), ANY COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP OF COMPANIES AS ANY SUCH ENTITIES OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS (TOGETHER, THE "RELEVANT PARTIES"). NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER IN RESPECT OF ANY FAILURE BY THE ISSUER TO PAY ANY AMOUNT DUE UNDER THE NOTES SHALL BE ACCEPTED BY ANY OF THE RELEVANT PARTIES OR BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE ISSUER.

THE ISSUER ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS. TO THE BEST OF ITS KNOWLEDGE (HAVING 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. ANY INFORMATION SOURCED FROM THIRD PARTIES CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN ACCURATELY REPRODUCED (AND IS CLEARLY

SOURCED WHERE IT APPEARS IN THIS PROSPECTUS) AND, AS FAR AS THE ISSUER IS AWARE AND IS ABLE TO ASCERTAIN FROM INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY THAT THIRD PARTY, NO FACTS HAVE BEEN OMITTED WHICH WOULD RENDER THE REPRODUCED INFORMATION INACCURATE OR MISLEADING.

THE RETENTION HOLDER ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THE SECTIONS HEADED “*THE SELLER, THE RETENTION HOLDER, THE MASTER SERVICER AND THE SPONSOR*” AND “*CERTAIN REGULATORY DISCLOSURES - EU RISK RETENTION REQUIREMENTS*”. TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF THE RETENTION HOLDER (HAVING TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE), THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE IMPORT OF SUCH INFORMATION.

KENSINGTON MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THE SECTION HEADED “*THE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR, THE CASH/BOND ADMINISTRATOR AND THE LEGAL TITLE-HOLDER*”. TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF KENSINGTON MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED (HAVING TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE), THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE SECTION REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE IMPORT OF SUCH INFORMATION.

ACENDEN LIMITED ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THE SECTION HEADED “*THE DELEGATE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR*”. TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF ACENDEN LIMITED (HAVING TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE), THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE SECTION REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE IMPORT OF SUCH INFORMATION.

THE SELLER ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THE SECTIONS HEADED “*CONSTITUTION OF THE MORTGAGE POOL*”, “*CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TARGET MORTGAGE POOL*” AND “*TITLE TO THE MORTGAGE POOL*”. TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF THE SELLER (HAVING TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE), THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE IMPORT OF SUCH INFORMATION.

WELLS FARGO BANK INTERNATIONAL, CITIBANK, N.A., LONDON BRANCH, BARCLAYS BANK PLC AND STRUCTURED FINANCE MANAGEMENT LIMITED ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THE SECTIONS HEADED “*THE STANDBY CASH/BOND ADMINISTRATOR*”, “*THE ACCOUNT BANK, THE AGENT BANK, THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT AND THE REGISTRAR*”, “*THE COLLECTION ACCOUNTS PROVIDER*”, “*THE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATION FACILITATOR, THE LEGAL TITLE-HOLDER FACILITATOR AND THE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER*” RESPECTIVELY. TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF WELLS FARGO BANK INTERNATIONAL, CITIBANK, N.A. LONDON BRANCH, BARCLAYS BANK PLC, STRUCTURED FINANCE MANAGEMENT LIMITED (HAVING TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE), THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE RELEVANT SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE IMPORT OF SUCH INFORMATION.

The Notes may not be offered to, subscribed or purchased by, or otherwise made available to, any retail investor and neither this Prospectus nor any marketing or offering material in relation to the Notes may be sent, transmitted or otherwise made available to any retail investor. For the purposes of this paragraph “retail investor” has the meaning given to it in Regulation (EU) 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”).

This Prospectus comprises a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer, the Notes, and the Certificates, which according to the particular nature of the Issuer, the Notes, and the Certificates, is necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit and losses and prospects of the Issuer. The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (which 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.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of, the Issuer, the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers to subscribe for or purchase any of the Notes or the Certificates. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Notes and the Certificates in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions.

For a description of further restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes and the Certificates and distribution of this Prospectus, see “*Purchase and Sale*”.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Prospectus and any information or representation not so contained must not be relied upon as having been authorised by or on behalf of the Issuer or Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited (the “**Trustee**”) or the Arrangers or the Joint Lead Managers. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that the information contained in it or any other information supplied in connection with the Notes or Certificates is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee or anyone other than the Issuer accepts any responsibility whatsoever for the contents of this Prospectus or for any other statement, made or purported to be made by the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee or any other person or on their behalf in connection with the Issuer or the issue and offering of the Notes. Each of the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers, the Trustee or anyone other than the Issuer, accordingly, disclaims all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Prospectus or any such statement.

Any information sourced from third parties contained in this Prospectus has been accurately reproduced (and is clearly sourced where it appears in this Prospectus) and, as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Payments of interest and principal in respect of the Notes and the Certificates will be subject to any applicable withholding taxes without the Issuer being obliged to pay additional amounts thereof. References in this

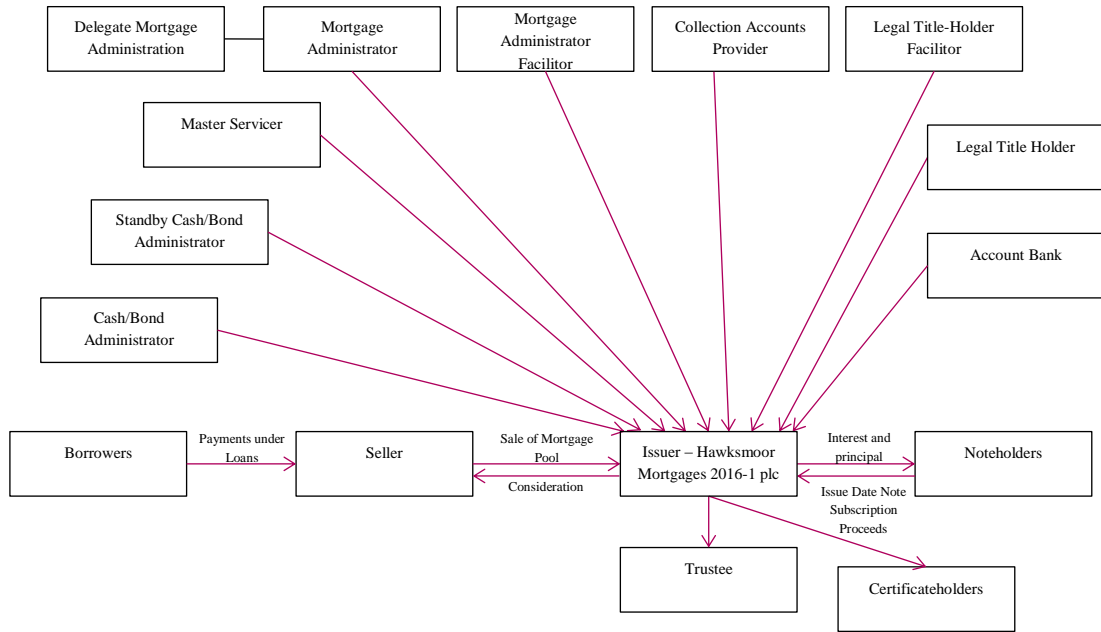
Prospectus to “**£**”, “**pounds**” or “**sterling**” are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and references to “**Euro**” and “**€**” are to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended from time to time.

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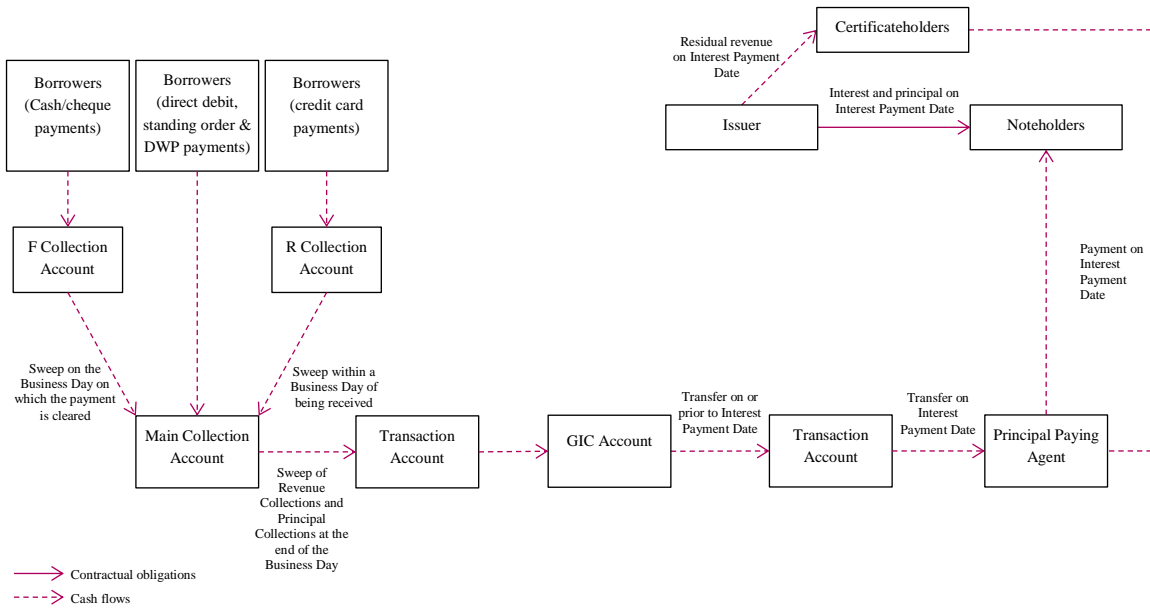
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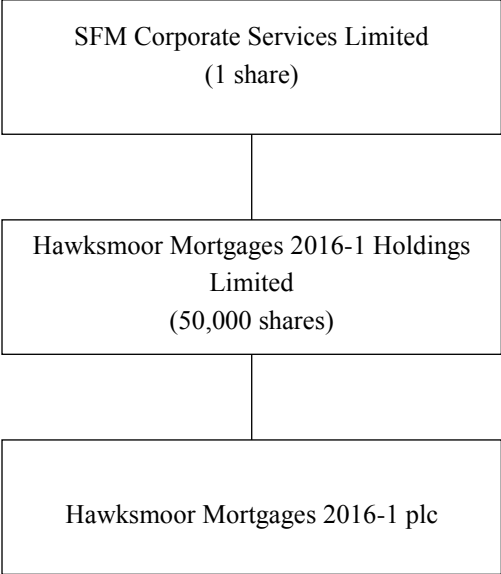
Diagrammatic Overview of the Transaction



Diagrammatic Overview of Ongoing Cash Flow



Diagrammatic Overview of the Ownership Structure



TRANSACTION OVERVIEW

The information set out below is an overview of various aspects of the transaction. This overview is not purported to be complete and should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, references to the detailed information presented elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Arrangers	Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch (“ Citi ”)	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom	N/A
	HSBC Bank plc (“ HSBC ”)	8 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HQ	
Joint Lead Managers	Citi	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Subscription Agreement
	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (“ Deutsche Bank ”)	1 Great, Winchester Street, London, EC2N 2DB	
	HSBC	8 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HQ	
	Merrill Lynch International (“ Bank of America Merrill Lynch ”)	2 King Edward Street, London EC1A 1HQ	
Issuer	Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 plc	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	N/A
Holdings	Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 Holdings Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London, EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	N/A

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Share Trustee	SFM Corporate Services Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London, EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	N/A
Seller	Junglinster S.à r.l.	6, rue Eugene Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg	N/A
Retention Holder	Junglinster S.à r.l.	6, rue Eugene Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg	Subscription Agreement and Mortgage Sale Agreement
Original Sellers	GE Money Home Finance Limited, GE Money Home Lending Limited, GE Money Mortgages Limited, GE Money Secured Loans Limited, IGroup2 Limited, IGroup3 Limited, IGroup BDA Limited, IGroup UK Limited, FN Mortgages Limited, Maes ECP No.1 Limited, Household Mortgage Corporation Limited	Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF, United Kingdom.	N/A
Warehousing Sellers	Virage PL 1 Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	N/A
	Virage PL 2 Limited	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	N/A

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Mortgage Administrator	Kensington Mortgage Company Limited	Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead, SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom	Mortgage Administration Agreement See the sections entitled “ <i>The Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder</i> ” and “ <i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool</i> ” for further information
Delegate Mortgage Administrator	Acenden Limited	Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead, SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom	Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement See the sections entitled “ <i>The Delegate Mortgage Administrator</i> ” and “ <i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool</i> ” for further information.
Mortgage Administration Facilitator and Legal Title-Holder Facilitator	Structured Finance Management Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Mortgage Administration Agreement See the section entitled “ <i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool</i> ” for further information
Legal Title-Holder	Kensington Mortgage Company Limited	Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead, SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom	Mortgage Administration Agreement and Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement
Master Servicer	Junglinster S.à r.l.	6, rue Eugene Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg	Master Servicing Agreement
Trustee	Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited	One Plantation Place, 30 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3BD, United Kingdom	Trust Deed and Deed of Charge See the Note Conditions for further information
Corporate Services Provider	Structured Finance Management Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Corporate Services Agreement

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Cash/ Bond Administrator	Kensington Mortgage Company Limited	Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead, SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom	Cash/Bond Administration Agreement See the sections entitled “ <i>The Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder</i> ” and “ <i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool</i> ” for further information
Standby Cash/ Bond Administrator	Wells Fargo Bank International	2 Harbourmaster Place, I.F.S.C. Dublin 1, Ireland	Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement See the sections entitled “ <i>The Standby Cash/Bond Administrator</i> ” and “ <i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool</i> ” for further information
Account Bank	Citibank, N.A., London Branch	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Bank Agreement
Collection Accounts Provider	Barclays Bank PLC	1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP, United Kingdom	Main Collection Account Agreement, F Collection Account Agreement, R Collection Account Agreement, F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement and R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement.
Principal Paying Agent	Citibank, N.A., London Branch	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Agency Agreement
Transfer Agent	Citibank, N.A. London Branch	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Agency Agreement

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Agent Bank	Citibank, N.A., London Branch	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Agency Agreement
Registrar	Citibank, N.A., London Branch	Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB, United Kingdom	Agency Agreement
Listing Agent	McCann FitzGerald Listing Services Limited	Riverside One, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 X576, Ireland	N/A
Listing Authority and Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	28 Anglesea Street, Dublin 2, Ireland	N/A
Clearing Systems	Euroclear	33 Cannon Street, London EC4M 5SB, United Kingdom	N/A
	Clearstream, Luxembourg	42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855, Luxembourg	N/A
Rating Agencies	Fitch Ratings Limited	30 North Colonnade, London E14 5GN, United Kingdom	N/A
	Moody's Investors Service Ltd	1 Canada Square, London E14 5FA United Kingdom	N/A
	S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited	20 Canada Square, London E14 5LH United Kingdom	N/A

Transaction Parties, and other related parties, on the Issue Date

Party	Name	Address	Document under which appointed/Further information
Auditors	Ernst & Young LLP	1, More London Place, London SE1 2AF United Kingdom	N/A

TRANSACTION OVERVIEW - MORTGAGE POOL AND SERVICING

Please refer to the sections entitled “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*”, “*Title to the Mortgage Pool*” and “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool*” for further detail in respect of the characteristics of the Mortgage Pool and the sale and the servicing arrangements in respect of the Mortgage Pool.

Sale of Mortgage Pool

The Mortgage Pool will consist of the Loans, the Related Security, and all monies derived therein from time to time (including as to principal and any other payments received therefrom as from the Pool Cut-Off Date other than with respect to any Pre-Issue Interest Amounts), the beneficial title to and interest in which will be sold by the Seller to the Issuer on the Issue Date, pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and shall also comprise any Substitute Loans which may be sold on the Repurchase Date for any Loan.

The Mortgage Pool comprises Loans secured over properties in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Each Loan and Related Security is governed by either English law, Scots law or the laws of Northern Ireland.

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise noted, all references to specified percentages of the Loans are references to those Loans as a percentage of the aggregate principal balances of the Target Mortgage Pool.

Features of Loans

The following is a summary of certain features of the Loans as at the Cut-Off Date and investors should refer to, and carefully consider, further details in respect of the Loans set out in “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*”.

Type of Loan	Repayment Loans, Interest Only Loans and Part and Part Loans
Self-certified Loans	27.76 per cent. of the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans ¹
Buy-to-Let Loans	3.61 per cent. of the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans
Number of Loans	36,375

See the section entitled “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” for further information.

Consideration

Consideration payable by the Issuer to the Seller in respect of the sale of the Loans and Related Security by Seller pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement shall be (i) equal to an immediate cash payment of £2,216,720,674 payable on the Issue Date and (ii) the subscription by the Seller of the Certificates.

Proceeds of the X Notes and the Z1

The proceeds of the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the

¹ Loan parts which do not have data for this field are not considered to have this characteristic for computation purposes

Notes and the Z2 Notes

proceeds of the X Notes will be used to fund the Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount.

The proceeds of the X Notes will be used, in part, to fund the costs and expenses arising in respect of the purchase of Loans and the issuance of the Notes (the “**Issuer Costs and Expenses**”). An amount equal to £3,000,015.19 shall on the Issue Date be credited to a separate ledger within the Transaction Account (the “**Start-Up Costs Ledger**”) for the payment by the Issuer of such Issuer Costs and Expenses.

For the avoidance of doubt, the proceeds of the X Notes will not form part of the Available Revenue Funds. Any balance standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger on the Determination Date falling immediately prior to the second Interest Payment Date shall be paid to the holders of the X Notes on such Interest Payment Date.

Representations and Warranties

The Seller will make the Warranties to the Issuer and the Trustee on the Issue Date, in relation to the Loans in the Mortgage Pool on the Issue Date.

The Warranties include (without limitation) the following warranties in respect of each relevant Loan:

- (i) each Mortgage is a first ranking legal mortgage, charge or, as applicable, standard security in respect of Properties located in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland;
- (ii) except in respect of Loans for which the Borrower is a company having an aggregate Current Balance of 0.05 per cent. of the Target Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-off Date, each Borrower is a natural person and was aged at least 18 years at the date they executed the relevant Mortgage; and
- (iii) no lien or right of set-off or counterclaim has been created or has arisen between Seller, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, or the Legal Title-Holder and any Borrower which would entitle such Borrower to reduce the amount of any payment otherwise due under the relevant Loan.

See the section entitled “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*” for further information.

Repurchase of the Loans and Related Security

In the event of a breach of warranty given in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool (other than where such breach was disclosed at the point of sale to the Issuer), which would have a material adverse effect on the value of the relevant Loan and the related Mortgage, and which, if capable of remedy, is not so remedied by the Seller within 21 days of notification of such breach to the Seller by the Issuer, the Seller will be required to (a) make a cash payment equal to the Repurchase Price to the Issuer for such breach of warranty or (b) repurchase, the

relevant Loan and its Related Security which is subject to a breach of warranty or (c) substitute in Substitute Loans in an amount equal to the Repurchase Price. See the section entitled “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*” for further information.

Consideration for repurchase

Consideration payable by the Seller or, where applicable, an affiliate, in respect of the repurchase of any Loans and their Related Security shall be equal to the Repurchase Price.

Purchase of Mortgage Pool by Mortgage Pool Option Holder

The Mortgage Pool Option Holder may require the Issuer to sell the Mortgage Pool and its Related Security to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder (or a third-party purchaser nominated by it) on any Interest Payment Date on or after the Call Option Date (the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase**”).

Consideration for purchase pursuant to Mortgage Pool Purchase

The purchase price payable by the Mortgage Pool Option Holder (or a third party purchaser nominated by it) in respect of the Mortgage Pool Purchase shall be an amount which, together with any amounts standing to the credit of the Transaction Account, the GIC Account and/or the Reserve Fund, would be required to pay any amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date, redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes and pay costs associated with the redemption (the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase Price**”), as calculated as at the completion date of such Mortgage Pool Purchase (the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date**”). For the avoidance of doubt, the price payable by the Mortgage Pool Option Holder in respect of the Mortgage Pool Purchase may be greater than the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding under the Notes calculated as at the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date.

Risk Retention Regulatory Change

The Retention Holder shall have the right (but not any obligation) to acquire or re-acquire (or nominate a third party purchaser to acquire) the entire beneficial interest of the Issuer in the Mortgage Pool upon the occurrence of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event in accordance with the terms of Condition 5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*). The price payable by or on behalf of the Retention Holder (or a third party purchaser nominated by it) to the Issuer to acquire the beneficial interest of the entire Mortgage Pool from the Issuer shall be a price equal to the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price on the Business Day prior to re-acquisition.

An exercise of a purchase right in respect of the entire Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event is referred to as the “**Risk Retention Regulatory**

Change Option” and is further defined below.

Following exercise of the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option, the Issuer will give not more than 30 nor less than 15 days’ notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) stating that the Notes will be redeemed on the Interest Payment Date immediately following the exercise of such option by the Retention Holder.

It will be a condition of the purchase of all (but not some only) of the Loans comprising the Mortgage Pool following the occurrence of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event that each of the Issuer and the Legal Title Holder, having received tax advice from an appropriately qualified and experienced United Kingdom tax adviser in the form and substance satisfactory to it, or such other comfort as may reasonably be required by it (including, without limitation, any clearance or other confirmation granted by HM Revenue and Customs), is satisfied that the sale of the Loans will not expose the Issuer or the Legal Title Holder to a risk of loss in consequence of United Kingdom income tax being required to be withheld from amounts paid in respect of the Loans and that any such sale will not result in the Issuer ceasing to be a “Securitisation Company” for UK tax purposes. The costs relating to such tax advice shall be borne by the Retention Holder.

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event**” means any change in or the adoption of any new law, rule or regulation which as a matter of English law or Luxembourg law has a binding effect on the Retention Holder after the Issue Date which would impose a positive obligation on the Retention Holder to subscribe for any Notes over and above those required to be maintained by it to comply with the Retention Requirement or otherwise increase its investment.

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option**” means the option of the Retention Holder in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to acquire (or to nominate a third party to acquire) all but not some of the Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event.

Perfection Events

See “*Perfection Events*” in the section entitled “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow - Triggers Tables – Non-Rating Triggers Table*” below.

On the Issue Date, legal title to the Loans will be vested in and held by the Legal Title-Holder and will not be vested in or held by the Issuer (or its nominee) until certain perfection events occur under the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (“**Perfection Events**”). Prior to the completion of the transfer of the legal title to the Loans, the Issuer will be subject to certain risks as set out in the sections entitled “*Risk*

Factors – The Legal Title-Holder to retain legal title to the Loans and risks relating to set-off”.

Servicing of the Mortgage Pool, the Mortgage Administrator, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder

The Legal Title-Holder may transfer legal title to the Loans to a duly authorised third party or substitute entity at its discretion subject to receipt by the Issuer of a Rating Agency Confirmation unless otherwise agreed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Most Senior Class.

The Mortgage Administrator agrees to service the Loans on behalf of the Issuer and the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement. On the Issue Date, the Mortgage Administrator will delegate certain of its responsibilities and obligations as Mortgage Administrator to Acenden Limited (“**Acenden**”) as Delegate Mortgage Administrator pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement.

In respect of certain specified items, such as the discretionary, as opposed to the procedural, aspects of the enforcement of Loans and their Related Security against Borrowers in default and other discretionary matters, the Issuer has delegated certain decision-making powers to the Legal Title-Holder, who will retain those discretionary powers and exercise such discretionary powers pursuant to and in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement. The Master Servicer will have certain consultation and review rights in respect of the performance by the Mortgage Administrator of its duties.

Under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Issuer will grant the Legal Title-Holder full right, liberty and authority from time to time to determine and set the rate or rates of interest applicable to the Loans in accordance with the terms of such Loans and subject to the terms and conditions of the Mortgage Administration Agreement and advise the Mortgage Administrator (and any delegate thereof) and the Master Servicer in writing of the interest rate applicable to the Loans as from the Business Day following such rate setting date until the next following rate setting date. If the Legal Title-Holder fails to advise the Mortgage Administrator or the Master Servicer of such interest rate on such date, in accordance with the Mortgage Conditions, the Trustee may (or may appoint an agent on its behalf, including the Master Servicer to), upon taking appropriate advice, determine such rate and advise the same to the Mortgage Administrator.

Provided prior notification has been given to the Issuer, the Trustee and the Rating Agencies, the Mortgage Administrator is permitted to sub-contract or delegate its obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement subject to the conditions that, *inter alia*, (a) a Rating Agency Confirmation is obtained

(or is waived), and (b) the relevant sub-contractor or delegate will perform the mortgage administrator functions on behalf of the Mortgage Administrator so as to ensure that both the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder comply with their obligations under the FSMA and MCOB. As noted above, on the Issue Date the Mortgage Administrator has delegated certain of its obligations to the Delegate Mortgage Administrator.

See the sections entitled “*The Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder*” and “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool*”.

Upon the occurrence of a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) the Trustee may terminate the agency (and, simultaneously, the rights) of the Mortgage Administrator (such termination to be effective once a replacement Mortgage Administrator is appointed). Following the occurrence of such a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) shall give notice in writing to the Mortgage Administration Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator. Upon being so notified, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Mortgage Administrator Termination Event and provide details of its selection (the “**Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator**”) to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator as Mortgage Administrator on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder.

The appointment of the Mortgage Administrator may also be terminated (i) upon the expiry of not less than six months’ notice of termination given in writing by the Mortgage Administrator to the parties to the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (ii) upon the expiry of not less than 12 months’ notice of termination given in writing by the Master Servicer to the Mortgage Administrator (copied to the other parties to the

Mortgage Administration Agreement), provided that, in each case, *inter alia*, the Trustee and (in the case of (i) above) the Master Servicer (acting on behalf of the Issuer) consent in writing to such termination and a substitute administrator shall be appointed no later than the date of termination of the Mortgage Administrator.

Upon the occurrence of a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) the Trustee may give notice to terminate the agency (and, simultaneously, the rights) of the Legal Title-Holder (such termination to be effective once a replacement legal title-holder has been appointed). Following the occurrence of such a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) shall give notice in writing to the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder. Upon being so notified, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Legal Title-Holder Termination Event and provide details of its selection (the “**Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder**”) to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Mortgage Administrator and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder as Legal Title-Holder, as appropriate, on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided however that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Mortgage Administrator, and the parties will enter into such documents as may be required to facilitate the legal title transfer.

The Legal Title-Holder may also resign upon giving six months’ notice in writing to the other parties to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, provided, *inter alia*, a substitute legal title-holder has been appointed.

See “*Mortgage Administrator Termination Events*” and “*Legal Title-Holder Termination Events*” in the section entitled “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow – Triggers Tables – Non-Rating Triggers Table*”.

Cash/Bond Administrator

The Cash/Bond Administrator will delegate certain of its responsibilities and obligations under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement in relation to bond administration

and investor reporting to Wells Fargo Bank International. However, the Cash/Bond Administrator remains liable at all times for the bond administration and investor reporting of the Issuer and for the acts or omissions of any delegate or sub-contractor.

Master Servicer

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will appoint the Master Servicer as its lawful agent to provide the oversight services (the “**Master Services**”) set out in the Master Servicing Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Agreement, which shall include the following:

- (i) reviewing and participating in any consultation with the Legal Title-Holder and the Mortgage Administrator or the Delegate Mortgage Administrator in relation to any variation of any service specification relating to the settlement and administration of the Loans and their Related Security by the Legal Title-Holder, and in relation to any variation of the Enforcement Procedures applicable to Loans that are in arrears from time to time in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the Master Servicing Agreement and the practice of a Prudent Mortgage Lender;
- (ii) monitoring the provision of the Services by the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the provision of services (as set out in the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement) by the Mortgage Delegate Administrator;
- (iii) reviewing and participating in any consultation with regard to the setting of any variable interest rate applicable to a Loan by the Legal Title-Holder and notifying the Mortgage Administrator thereof; and
- (iv) exercising the rights of the Issuer and the Trustee to terminate the Mortgage Administrator or Legal Title-Holder pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement.

See the section entitled “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Master Servicing Agreement*”.

Full Capital Structure of the Notes and Certificates

Please refer to section entitled “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” for further detail in respect of the terms of the Notes and refer to section entitled “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*” for further detail in respect of the terms of the Certificates.

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class F	Class X	Class Z1	Class Z2	Certificates
Currency	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Initial Principal Amount	1,766,240,000	146,250,000	90,000,000	67,500,000	33,750,000	146,260,000	27,000,000	29,250,000	33,760,000	N/A
Credit Enhancement	Subordination of B Notes, C Notes, D Notes, E Notes and F Notes; Excess Spread; Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund	Subordination of C Notes, D Notes, E Notes, and F Notes; Excess Spread; Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund	Subordination of D Notes, E Notes and F Notes; Excess Spread; Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund	Subordination of E Notes and F Notes; Excess Spread; Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund	Subordination of F Notes; Excess Spread; Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquidity Support	Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund, Liquidity Reserve Fund and Available Principal Funds to make up a Revenue Shortfall	Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Available Principal Funds to make up an Interest Shortfall subject to the Class B Notes being the Most Senior Class	Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Available Principal Funds to make up an Interest Shortfall subject to the Class C Notes being the Most Senior Class	Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Available Principal Funds to make up an Interest Shortfall subject to the Class D Notes being the Most Senior Class	Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Available Principal Funds to make up an Interest Shortfall subject to the Class E Notes being the Most Senior Class	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Issue Price	99.260%	95.979%	95.053%	93.715%	91.099%	100%	27.741%	100%	100%	N/A
Interest Reference Rate on Notes	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	N/A	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	3 Month Sterling LIBOR	N/A	N/A
Relevant Margin prior to Step-Up Date	1.40% per annum	1.60% per annum	2.25% per annum	2.50% per annum	2.75% per annum	N/A	6.00% per annum	6.00% per annum	N/A	N/A
Relevant Margin following Step-Up Date	2.25% per annum	3.20% per annum	4.50% per annum	5.00% per annum	5.50% per annum	N/A	6.00% per annum	6.00% per annum	N/A	N/A
Step-Up Date	August 2019	August 2019	August 2019	August 2019	August 2019	N/A	August 2019	August 2019	N/A	N/A
Interest Accrual Method	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	N/A	Actual/365	Actual/365	N/A	N/A
Interest Payment Dates	Interest will be payable in respect of the Notes quarterly in arrear on 25 November, 25 February, 25 May and 25 August in each year or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next following Business Day.									
Business Day Convention	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following	Following
First Interest Payment Date	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	N/A	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016	N/A	N/A
First Interest Period	The period from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date.									
Pre-Enforcement Redemption Profile	Sequential pass-through redemption. Please refer to Note Condition 5 (<i>Redemption</i>).									
Post-Enforcement Redemption Profile	Pass-through redemption in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments. Please refer to Note Condition 2(d) (<i>Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments</i>).									
Call Option Date	Any Interest Payment Date falling on or after August 2019.									
Call Option	On the Step-Up Date and on any Interest Payment Date thereafter, the Issuer may redeem the Notes with the proceeds of a sale of the Charged Property pursuant to the Deed Poll provided that such sale proceeds, together with amounts standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds (including the Reserve Funds) available to the Issuer, are sufficient to: (I) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (II) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or <i>pari passu</i> with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (III) and any other costs associated with the redemption. See Note Condition 5(d) (<i>Mandatory Redemption in Full</i>).									
Clean Up Call	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable
Pre-Call Redemption	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds
Post-Call Redemption Profile	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds	Sequential pass-through from Available Revenue Funds
Other Early Redemption in Full Events	Optional Redemption in Full. Please refer to Note Condition 5(c) (<i>Optional Redemption in Full</i>). Tax call. Please refer to Note Condition 5(f) (<i>Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons</i>). Risk Retention Regulatory Change call. Please refer to Note Condition 5(g) (<i>Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option</i>).									
Final Maturity Date	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053	Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053
Form of the Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Notes	Registered Global Certificates
Application for Listing	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange	N/A
ISIN	XS1468804874	XS1468805095	XS1468805335	XS1468805418	XS1468803124	XS1468803397	XS1468803983	XS1468804015	XS1468804791	XS1468823312
Common Code	146880487	146880509	146880533	146880541	146880312	146880339	146880398	146880401	146880479	146882331
Clearance/Settlement	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg	Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg
Ratings (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	Aaa(sf)/AAA(sf)/AAA(sf)	Aa1(sf)/AA(sf)/Not rated	A1(sf)/A+(sf)/Not rated	Baa1(sf)/A-(sf)/Not rated	Ba2(sf)/BBB-(sf)/Not rated	Not rated	Caa3(sf)/Not rated/Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Minimum Denomination	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	£100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof	N/A
Retained Amount for purposes of the Retention Requirement	A holding of exposure to the Class F Notes and Class Z2 Notes in an amount such that the total nominal value of exposure to the Class F Notes and the Class Z2 Notes held by it at least equal to 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date so as to hold the Retained Interest at not less than the Retention Requirement.									

TRANSACTION OVERVIEW – TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES AND CERTIFICATES

Please refer to the section entitled “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” for further information in respect of the terms of the Notes.

Form, registration and transfer of the Notes

The Notes of each Class will be represented on issue by beneficial interests in one or more Global Notes in fully registered form, without interest or principal receipts.

The Notes will be deposited on or about the Issue Date with, and registered in the name of, a nominee of a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Ownership interests in the Global Notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will only be effected through, records maintained by Euroclear, Clearstream and their respective participants. See “*Summary of Provisions relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

Except in the limited circumstances described herein, Notes in definitive, certificated, fully registered form (the “**Definitive Notes**”) will not be issued in exchange for beneficial interests. See “*Summary of Provisions relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”.

Transfers of interests in the Notes are subject to certain restrictions and must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Trust Deed. See “*Summary of Provisions relating to the Notes while in Global Form*”. Each purchaser of Notes in making its purchase will be required to make, or will be deemed to have made, certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements. The transfer of Notes in breach of certain of such representations and agreements will result in affected Notes becoming subject to certain forced transfer provisions. See Note Condition 1(b) (*Title and transfer*).

Ranking

The Notes within each Class will rank *pari passu* and rateably without any preference or priority among themselves as to payment of interest and principal at all times.

The A Notes will rank senior to the other Classes of Notes as to payments of interest and principal at all times.

The Most Senior Class is:

- (a) the A Notes whilst they remain outstanding; and
- (b) thereafter, the B Notes whilst they remain outstanding; and
- (c) thereafter, the C Notes whilst they remain outstanding; and
- (d) thereafter, the D Notes whilst they remain outstanding;

and

- (e) thereafter, the E Notes whilst they remain outstanding;
and
- (f) thereafter, the F Notes whilst they remain outstanding; and
- (g) thereafter, the X Notes whilst they remain outstanding;
and
- (h) thereafter, the Z1 Notes whilst they remain outstanding;
and
- (i) thereafter, the Z2 Notes whilst they remain outstanding;
and
- (j) thereafter, the Certificates whilst they remain outstanding.

Ranking of Payments of Interest

Payments of interest on the Notes will be made in the following order of priority:

- (a) *first*, to the A Notes;
- (b) *second*, to the B Notes;
- (c) *third*, to the C Notes;
- (d) *fourth*, to the D Notes;
- (e) *fifth*, to the E Notes;
- (f) *sixth*, to the X Notes; and
- (g) *seventh*, to the Z1 Notes.

See Note Condition 4 (*Interest*) for further information.

Ranking of Payments of Principal

Payments of principal on the Notes (other than the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes) will be made in the following order of priority:

- (a) *first*, to the A Notes;
- (b) *second*, to the B Notes;
- (c) *third*, to the C Notes;
- (d) *fourth*, to the D Notes;
- (e) *fifth*, to the E Notes; and
- (f) *sixth*, to the F Notes.

Redemption Event

Payments of interest and principal on the Notes will be made in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments from (and including) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable, or on the occurrence of any of (a) the Final Maturity Date, (b) the Interest Payment Date on which the relevant Notes are redeemed in accordance with Note Condition 5(d) (*Mandatory Redemption in Full*), Note Condition 5(e) (*Optional Redemption in Full*) or Note Condition 5(f) (*Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons*) or Note Condition

5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*) or (c) the date on which the F Notes have been redeemed in full (in the case of (a) to (c)) each such date a “**Redemption Event**”).

See Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*) for further information.

Payments on the X Notes from amounts standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger

The X Noteholders will be entitled to receive, on the second Interest Payment Date, the aggregate of all amounts (if any) which remain standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger after all Issuer Costs and Expenses have been determined and paid by the Cash/Bond Administrator on behalf of the Issuer on the Determination Date falling immediately prior to the second Interest Payment Date, and the Principal Amount Outstanding of the X Notes shall be reduced by an equivalent sum. For the avoidance of doubt, any such amounts standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger will not form part of the Available Revenue Funds.

Payments on the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes

Investors in the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes should also be aware that prior to (a) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (b) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments in respect of the X Notes (except for the balance standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger on the Determination Date falling immediately prior to the second Interest Payment Date which will be paid to the holders of the X Notes on such Interest Payment Date) and the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes shall be payable only out of Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

Following (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) a Redemption Event, payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes will be made in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments.

Payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes will only be payable to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, if applicable).

No payments of principal will be made on the Z2 Notes until the Senior Notes have been repaid in full.

Payments on the Certificates

Each Certificate represents a *pro rata* entitlement to receive any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the relevant Priority of Payments by way of deferred consideration for the purchase by the Issuer of the Completion Mortgage

Pool.

Payments in respect of the Certificates shall only be payable out of residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or, after (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments). For the avoidance of doubt, any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments or the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments will first be payable to the holders of the X Notes, then the Z1 Notes and, in circumstances where the Senior Notes have been repaid in full, the Z2 Notes.

Security

The Notes and Certificates are secured and will share the Security with other Secured Creditors as set out in, and created pursuant to, the Deed of Charge described in Note Condition 2(b) (*Security*). The Security granted by the Issuer pursuant to the Deed of Charge includes:

- (a) first fixed equitable charge of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit present and future in, to and under the Loans, the Mortgages and Related Security (save, in respect of the Scottish Loans, the Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security and any Insurance Contracts relating to the Loans);
- (b) an assignation in security in favour of the Trustee over the Issuer's right, title, benefit and interest in, to and under the Scottish Loans, Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security (comprising the Issuer's beneficial interest under the trust(s) declared by the Legal Title Holder pursuant to each Scottish Declaration of Trust);
- (c) an equitable assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's interests in the Insurance Contracts to the extent that they relate to the Loans;
- (d) an assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit in, to and under the Charged Obligation Documents (other than the Trust Deed (and any deed expressed to be supplemental thereto), the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Scottish Trust Security and the Deed of Charge);
- (e) a first fixed equitable charge in favour of the Trustee over (i) the Issuer's interest in the Bank Accounts and any Authorised Investments, (ii) the Issuer's beneficial interest in the Collection Accounts, and (iii) any other accounts with any bank or financial institution in which the Issuer now or in the future has an interest (to the extent of its

interest); and

- (f) a first floating charge in favour of the Trustee (ranking after the security referred to in (a) to (e) (inclusive) above) over the whole of the undertaking, property, assets and rights of the Issuer, including all of its assets located in or otherwise governed by Scots law.

Some of the other secured obligations rank senior to the Issuer's obligations under the Notes and Certificates in respect of the allocation of proceeds as set out in the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments.

See also the Risk Factor "*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations - Fixed charges may take effect under English and Northern Irish law as floating charges*".

Interest Deferral

To the extent that, on any Interest Payment Date, the Issuer does not have sufficient funds to pay in full interest due on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes or the Z1 Notes, this payment may be deferred. Any amounts of Interest Shortfall will accrue additional interest as described in Note Condition 4(j) (*Deferral of Interest*) and payment of any additional interest will also be deferred. The non-payment of any Deferred Interest on the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes, the Class X Notes or the Class Z1 Notes will not be an Event of Default, except if such non-payment occurs on or after the Final Maturity Date. For the avoidance of doubt, the non-payment of interest (in accordance with the Note Conditions) on any Class A Notes shall be an Event of Default (in accordance with the Note Conditions).

Payment of the shortfall representing Interest Shortfall and such additional interest will be deferred until the first Interest Payment Date on which the Issuer has sufficient funds, **provided that** the payment of such shortfall shall not be deferred beyond the Final Maturity Date, as described in Note Condition 4(j) (*Deferral of Interest*). On such date, any amount which has not by then been paid in full shall become due and payable.

Gross-up

None of the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, any other Paying Agent nor any other person will be obliged to gross-up payments to the Noteholders or Certificateholders if there is any withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes from any payments made to the Noteholders or Certificateholders.

Redemption

The Notes are subject to the following optional or mandatory redemption events:

- (a) mandatory redemption in whole on the Final Maturity Date, as fully set out in Note Condition 5(a) (*Final*

Redemption of the Notes);

- (b) mandatory redemption in part on any Interest Payment Date commencing on the first Interest Payment Date, subject to the availability of Available Principal Funds on the basis of sequential pass-through redemption, as fully set out in Note Condition 5(b) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes*);
- (c) in the event the option set out in the Deed Poll is exercised, mandatory redemption of the Notes in whole (but not in part) on the Step-Up Date or any Interest Payment Date thereafter (the “**Call Option Date**”) with the proceeds of a sale of the Charged Property pursuant to the Deed Poll (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) (as fully set out in Note Condition 5(d) (*Mandatory Redemption in Full*));
- (d) optional redemption exercisable by the Issuer in whole (but not in part) with the proceeds of a sale of the Charged Property (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer, including the Reserve Fund), if the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes is less than or equal to 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes upon issue, as fully set out in Note Condition 5(e) (*Optional Redemption in Full*);
- (e) optional redemption exercisable by the Issuer in whole (but not in part) for tax reasons, as fully set out in Note Condition 5(f) (*Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons*); and
- (f) optional redemption exercisable by the Issuer in whole (but not in part) following the exercise of the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option, as fully set out in Note Condition 5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*).

Any Note redeemed pursuant to the above redemption provisions will be redeemed at an amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note together with accrued (and unpaid) interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Notes to be redeemed, in each case, up to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

Relevant Dates and Periods

Issue Date: The date of initial issuance for the

Notes and the Certificates will be 16 August 2016 (or such other date as the Issuer and the Joint Lead Managers may agree).

Interest Payment Date: Each interest-bearing Note will bear interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from, and including, the Issue Date. Interest will be payable in respect of the Notes quarterly in arrear on 25 November, 25 February, 25 May and 25 August in each year or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next following Business Day. The first Interest Payment Date in respect of the Notes will be the Interest Payment Date falling on 25 November 2016.

Interest Period: The period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date, **provided that** the first Interest Period shall be the period from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date.

Business Day: A day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in London and Dublin, being a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, or a bank holiday.

Determination Date: The second Business Day prior to each Interest Payment Date.

The Determination Date is the date on which the Cash/Bond Administrator will be required to calculate, among other things, the amounts required to pay interest and principal in respect of the Notes (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement).

Determination Period: Each Determination Period is the period ending on the fifteenth calendar day of the calendar month in which a Determination Date falls and starting on the calendar day immediately following the fifteenth

calendar day of the calendar month in which the immediately preceding Determination Date falls, save in respect of the first Determination Period which shall start on the Issue Date.

Interest Determination Date: The Agent Bank will, at 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the first day of an Interest Period, determine the rate of LIBOR applicable to, and calculate the amount of interest payable on, the relevant Notes for the Interest Period which ends immediately following such Interest Determination Date, **provided, however, that**, with respect to the first Interest Determination Date, such rate shall be set on the Issue Date.

Events of Default

As fully set out in Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*), which includes (where relevant, subject to the applicable grace period):

- (a) non-payment by the Issuer of any interest in respect of the A Notes within 10 Business Days of the due date;
- (b) non-payment by the Issuer of any deferred and unpaid interest due on the Final Maturity Date in respect of any of the Notes;
- (c) non-payment by the Issuer of principal due on the Final Maturity Date in respect of the Notes;
- (d) breach of contractual obligations by the Issuer under the Notes or the Trust Deed where such failure continues for a period of 30 days;
- (e) certain insolvency events of the Issuer (as more fully set out in Note Conditions 9(v) to (vii) (*Events of Default*)); or
- (f) it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with its obligations,

provided that, in respect of (d) above, the Trustee shall have certified to the Issuer that such event is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

Enforcement

If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee may, and shall, if so requested (a) in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Most Senior Class or (b) by an

Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of the Most Senior Class (but, in each case, only if it has been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction) deliver an Enforcement Notice and institute such proceedings as it may think fit to enforce payment of the Notes together with accrued interest.

Limited Recourse

All the Notes and the Certificates are limited recourse obligations of the Issuer and, if the Issuer has insufficient funds to pay amounts in full, amounts outstanding will cease to be due and payable as described in more detail in Note Condition 10(b) (*Limited Recourse*) and Certificates Condition 7(b) (*Limited Recourse*).

Non-Petition

The Noteholders or Certificateholders shall not be entitled to take any corporate action or other steps or legal proceedings for the winding-up, dissolution, arrangement, reconstruction or reorganisation of the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound to do so, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure is continuing. Please see Note Condition 10(c) (*Non-Petition*) and Certificates Condition 7(c) (*Non-Petition*).

Governing Law

English law (provided that the terms of any Transaction Documents which are particular to Scots law shall be construed in accordance with Scots law, and the Scottish Release, the Scottish Declaration of Trust and the Scottish Trust Security shall be governed by Scots law and any terms of the Transaction Documents which are particular to the laws of Northern Ireland shall be construed in accordance with laws of Northern Ireland).

RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes and/or the Certificates. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes are also described below.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in the Notes and Certificates, but the Issuer may be unable to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with the Notes and Certificates for other reasons, and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding the Notes and/or Certificates are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Prospectus (including the detailed information set out in the section entitled "Credit Structure") and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

Risks Related to the Notes and Certificates

Absence of secondary market or lack of liquidity in the secondary market may adversely affect the market value of the Notes and the Certificates

The ability of the Issuer to redeem all of the Notes and Certificates in full, including following the occurrence of an Event of Default in relation to the Notes and Certificates while any of the Loans are still outstanding, may depend upon whether the Loans can be realised to obtain an amount sufficient to redeem the Notes and Certificates.

There is currently no secondary market for the Notes and Certificates and currently a limited secondary market for securities similar to the Notes, and there can be no assurance that an active and liquid secondary market for the Notes and Certificates will develop. To date, none of the Joint Lead Managers have indicated that they intend to establish a secondary market in the Notes and Certificates. To the extent that a secondary market exists or develops, it may not continue for the life of the Notes and Certificates or it may not provide Noteholders and Certificateholders with liquidity of investment with the result that a Noteholder or Certificateholder may not be able to find a buyer to buy its Notes readily or at prices that will enable the Noteholder or Certificateholder to realise a desired yield or a desired return on projected amounts due in respect of the Notes or Certificates. Any investor in the Notes must be prepared to hold their Notes and Certificates for an indefinite period of time or until the Final Maturity Date or, alternatively, such investor may only be able to sell the Notes and Certificates at a discount to the original purchase price of those Notes and Certificates.

The secondary market for mortgage-backed securities has in the past experienced significant disruptions resulting from, among other things, reduced investor demand for such securities. This has resulted in the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities similar to the Notes and Certificates experiencing very limited liquidity during such severe disruptions. Limited liquidity in the secondary market could have a material adverse effect on the market value of mortgage-backed securities, including the Notes and Certificates issued by the Issuer, especially those securities that are more sensitive to prepayment, credit or interest rate risk, and those securities that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. It is not known whether such disruptions to the market will reoccur.

Whilst central bank schemes such as the Bank of England's Discount Window Facility, the Extended Collateral Term Repo Facility and Funding for Lending Scheme and the Eurosystem monetary policy

framework of the European Central Bank provide an important source of liquidity in respect of eligible securities, the relevant eligibility criteria for eligible collateral which apply and will apply in the future under such facilities are likely to adversely impact secondary market liquidity for mortgage-backed securities in general, regardless of whether the Notes are eligible securities. No assurance is given that any Class of Notes or Certificates will be eligible for any specific central bank liquidity schemes.

In addition, potential investors should be aware that global markets have recently been negatively impacted by the then prevailing global credit market conditions and reduced growth expectations for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development economies, which could affect any secondary market for instruments similar to the Notes and Certificates. In particular, at the date of this Prospectus, as well as the current challenges facing the European macro-economic environment, certain European governments are in discussions with other countries in the Eurozone, the International Monetary Fund and other creditors and are in the process of establishing or have already established and are implementing an austerity programme. It is unclear what the effect of these discussions will be on the Eurozone economy. This uncertainty may have implications for the liquidity of the Notes and Certificates in the secondary market.

Economic conditions in the Eurozone may affect the rights of the Noteholders, the market value of the Notes and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Notes

Concerns relating to credit risk (including that of sovereigns and of those entities which have exposure to sovereigns) have recently intensified. In particular, concerns have been raised with respect to continuing economic, monetary and political conditions in the Eurozone. If such concerns persist and/or such conditions further deteriorate (including as may be demonstrated by any relevant credit rating agency action, any default or restructuring of indebtedness by one or more Member States or institutions and/or any changes to, including any break up of, the Eurozone), then these matters may cause further severe stress in the financial system generally and/or may adversely affect the Issuer, one or more of the other parties to the Transaction Documents (including the Seller and the Mortgage Administrator) and/or any Borrower in respect of the Loans.

Given the current uncertainty and the range of possible outcomes, no assurance can be given as to the impact of any of the matters described above and, in particular, no assurance can be given that such matters would not adversely affect the rights of the Noteholders, the market value of the Notes or Certificates and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Notes or Certificates.

Political uncertainty in the United Kingdom

On 23 March 2016 the Scotland Act 2016 received Royal Assent and passed into UK law. Amongst other things, the Scotland Act 2016 passes control of income tax to the Scottish Parliament by giving it the power to raise or lower the rate of income tax and thresholds for non-dividend and non-savings income of Scottish residents. Whilst the majority of the provisions are not expected to have an adverse impact on the Scottish economy or on mortgage origination in Scotland, increased powers for the Scottish Parliament to control income tax could mean that Borrowers in Scotland are subject to a different rate of income tax from borrowers in the same income bracket in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, which may affect some Borrowers' ability to pay amounts when due on the Loans originated in Scotland, and which, in turn, may adversely affect payments by the Issuer on the Notes.

On 23 June 2016 the UK held a referendum to decide on the UK's membership of the European Union. The UK vote was to leave the European Union. There are a number of uncertainties in connection with the future of the UK and its relationship with the European Union. The negotiation of the UK's exit terms is likely to take a number of years. Until the terms and timing of the UK's exit from the European Union are clearer, it is not possible to determine the impact that the referendum, the UK's departure from the European Union and/or any related matters may have on general economic condition in the UK and the UK housing market or on the

parties to the Transaction Documents. Furthermore, the position of Scotland and Northern Ireland, whose voters elected to remain in the European Union, is unclear and the likely repercussions of the UK's proposed exit on both states are not possible to predict at this point. As such, no assurance can be given that such matters would not adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Notes and/or the market value and/or the liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market.

The Notes and the Certificates may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in the Notes or the Certificates must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (a) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes or Certificates, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes or Certificates and the information contained in this Prospectus;
- (b) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes or Certificates and the impact the Notes or Certificates will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (c) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes or Certificates, including Notes or Certificates with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (d) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes or Certificates and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (e) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

A potential investor should not invest in the Notes or Certificates, which are complex financial instruments, unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes or Certificates will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes or Certificates and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Considerations Relating to Yield, Prepayments, Mandatory Redemption and Optional Redemption

The yield to maturity of the Notes of each Class will depend on, among other things, the amount and timing of payment of principal in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool (including prepayments, sale proceeds arising on enforcement of a Mortgage, and repurchases by the Seller or any affiliate thereof due to, for example, breaches of representations and warranties) on the Loans and the price paid by the holders of the Notes. Such yield may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments on the Loans.

The rate of prepayment of Loans cannot be predicted and is influenced by a wide variety of economic, social and other factors, including prevailing mortgage market interest rates, the availability of alternative financing programmes, local and regional economic conditions and homeowner mobility. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Loans, such Loans may be prepaid in full or in part at any time. Prepayments may result in connection with refinancings of Loans, voluntary sales of Properties by Borrowers or as a result of enforcement proceedings under the relevant Mortgage, as well as the receipt of proceeds from building insurance and life insurance policies. Generally, when market interest rates increase, borrowers are less likely to prepay their Loans, while conversely, when market interest rates decrease, borrowers (in particular those paying by reference to a fixed interest rate, where there are no or minimal associated Early Repayment

Charges) are generally more likely to prepay their Loans. However, no assurance can be given as to the level of prepayment that the Mortgage Pool will experience. See “*Weighted Average Lives of the Notes*”. The yield to maturity of a series of Notes may also be affected if the Seller or one of its affiliates is required to repurchase Loans from the Mortgage Pool (see “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*”).

Pursuant to the Deed Poll, the Mortgage Pool Option Holder has the option to purchase (or nominate a third-party purchaser to purchase) the Mortgage Pool and its Related Security on any Interest Payment Date at any time on or after the Call Option Date for a purchase price which, together with any amounts standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts of the Issuer (including the Reserve Fund, would be required to pay any amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date, redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes and pay costs associated with the redemption, as calculated as at the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date (such date, the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date**”).

Projections, Forecasts and Estimates

Any projections, forecasts and estimates provided to prospective purchasers of the Notes or Certificates are forward-looking statements. Projections are necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the projections will not materialise or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, the projections are only an estimate. Actual results may vary from the projections, and the variations may be material.

Some important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements include changes in interest rates, market, financial or legal uncertainties and mismatches between the timing of accrual and receipt of interest and principal from the Loans.

None of the Issuer, the Seller, the Trustee, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers, the Account Bank, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Mortgage Administrator, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates has any obligation to update or otherwise revise any projections, including any revisions to reflect changes in economic conditions or other circumstances arising after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even if the underlying assumptions do not come to fruition.

Increases in prevailing market interest rates may adversely affect the performance and market value of the Notes

Although interest rates are currently at a historical low, this may change in the future and an increase in interest rates may adversely affect Borrowers’ ability to pay interest or repay principal on their Mortgages. 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, will be exposed to increased monthly payments if 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, may result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid 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 rate) 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 the relevant properties to permit them to refinance.

These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates and losses on the Mortgage Pool, which in turn may affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments of interest and principal on the Notes.

Market disruption

The Rate of Interest in respect of the Notes for each Interest Period will increase on and after the Step-Up Date, determined in accordance with Note Condition 4(c) (*Rate of Interest*). Note Condition 4(c) (*Rate of Interest*) contains provisions for the calculation of such underlying rates, in respect of the Notes, based on rates given by various market information sources and Note Condition 4(c) (*Rate of Interest*) contains an alternative method of calculating the underlying rate should any of those market information sources, including the Screen Rate, be unavailable. The market information sources might become unavailable for various reasons, including suspensions or limitations on trading, events which affect or impair the ability of market participants in general, or early closure of market institutions. These could be caused by physical threats to the publishers of the market information sources, market institutions or market participants in general, or unusual trading, or matters such as currency changes.

Changes or uncertainty in respect of LIBOR and Reference Banks may affect value of Notes and the payment of interest thereunder

Following concerns raised by a number of regulators that some of the member banks surveyed by the British Bankers' Association (the "BBA") in connection with the calculation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") across a range of maturities and currencies may have been manipulating the inter-bank lending rate, a review of LIBOR was conducted at the request of the UK Government which concluded with the publication of a report setting out a number of recommendations for changes with respect to LIBOR (including the introduction of statutory regulation of LIBOR, replacing the BBA as administrator of LIBOR with an independent administrator, changes to the method of compilation of lending rates and new regulatory oversight and enforcement mechanisms for rate setting) in September 2012 (the "Wheatley Report").

Many of the recommendations made in the Wheatley Report have been enacted into law as part of the Financial Services Act 2012 (which came into effect on 1 April 2013). A new independent administrator for LIBOR, ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd, was appointed on 31 January 2014, regulated by the FCA pursuant to the Financial Services Act 2012 (and any secondary legislation which may be created thereunder). The FCA's approach towards administration of LIBOR remains to be ascertained. It is not possible to ascertain whether such an approach would have the effect of a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in LIBOR or whether such an approach could have an adverse impact on the value of the Notes and the payment of interest thereunder. In addition, the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") published a report on 22 July 2014 suggesting reforms to the benchmarking of LIBOR. It is not yet clear to what extent the findings of such report will be implemented or what impact such proposed reforms could have on how LIBOR is benchmarked.

Investors should be aware that: (a) actions by the new administrator of LIBOR, regulators or law enforcement agencies may affect LIBOR (and/or the determinations thereof) in unknown ways, which could adversely affect the value of the Rated Notes, (b) any uncertainty with respect to LIBOR (including in relation to the determination of the rate of interest payable on the Loans) may adversely affect liquidity of such class of Rated Notes and their market value and (c) it is not possible to ascertain at this time whether any reforms to LIBOR would have the effect of a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in LIBOR or whether such reforms could have an adverse impact on the value of the Notes and the payment of interest thereunder.

In addition, if the Screen Rate is not available (as described in "*Market disruption*" above) there can be no guarantee that the Issuer (with the approval of the Trustee) shall be able to appoint one or more Reference Banks to provide quotations, in order to determine the Reserve Interest Rate in respect of the Notes. Certain

financial institutions that have historically acted as Reference Banks, have indicated that they will not currently provide LIBOR quotations and there can be no assurance that they will agree to do so in the future.

If the Screen Rate is not available and only one or none of the Reference Banks provides such a quotation, the Reserve Interest Rate in respect of such Interest Payment Date shall be determined, pursuant to Note Condition 4(c) (*Rate of Interest*), by the Agent Bank in accordance with Note Condition 4(c) (*Rate of Interest*). To the extent interest amounts in respect of the Notes are determined by reference to a previously calculated rate, Noteholders may be adversely affected (including where the Bank of England Base Rate has risen since the date of calculation of such Reference Rate). In such circumstances, neither the Agent Bank nor the Trustee shall have any obligation to determine the Rate of Interest on any other basis.

Risks relating to the Cash/Bond Administrator and incorrect payments

The Conditions provide that, if, for whatever reason, an incorrect payment is made to any party entitled thereto (including the Noteholders of any Class and/or the Certificateholders) pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator will, to the extent the same is possible, rectify the same by increasing or reducing payments to such party (including the Noteholders of any Class), as appropriate, on each subsequent Interest Payment Date or Interest Payment Dates to the extent required to correct the same (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement). Accordingly, increased or reduced payments may be made to Noteholders and/or Certificateholders.

In circumstances where the Performance Report or other relevant information is not available, such that the Cash/Bond Administrator cannot determine the Revenue Receipts and the Principal Receipts in respect of any Determination Period, the amount of Revenue Receipts and the Principal Receipts for the purposes of such determination shall be estimated by reference to the three most recent Determination Periods.

If a Performance Report is subsequently delivered in respect of any subsequent Determination Period and for the Determination Periods where no such information was available, then: (i) the Revenue Receipts and the Principal Receipts will be calculated on the basis of the information in such Performance Report; and (ii) one or more reconciliation payments in respect of a Reconciliation Amount may be required to be made by the Issuer on the related and subsequent Interest Payment Dates in order to account for any over-payment(s) and/or under-payment(s) made on any Interest Payment Date during the relevant period of estimations in accordance with Note Condition 4(k) (*Determinations and Reconciliation*) and the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.

Liability under the Notes and Certificates

The Notes and Certificates will be obligations solely of the Issuer and will not be guaranteed by, or be the responsibility of, any other entity. In particular, the Notes and Certificates will not be obligations of, and will not be guaranteed by, or be the responsibility of the Account Bank, the Retention Holder, the Collection Accounts Provider, the Arrangers, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Corporate Services Provider, the Trustee, the Mortgage Administrator, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Seller, the Principal Paying Agent, the Legal Title-Holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator, the Joint Lead Managers or anyone other than the Issuer.

The Notes and Certificates will be limited recourse obligations of the Issuer. If, and to the extent that, after the Charged Property has been realised and the proceeds thereof have been applied in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments, either (a) the amounts recovered on realisation of the Charged Property are insufficient to pay or discharge amounts due from the Issuer to the Noteholders or the Certificateholders in full for any reason or (b) the principal amount outstanding has not been fully repaid on the Notes or the Certificates, the Issuer will have no liability to pay or otherwise make good any such insufficiency or shortfall

and such unpaid amounts shall be deemed to be discharged in full and any relevant payment rights shall be extinguished.

The Issuer has a limited source of funds which may be insufficient to allow for repayment in full of the Notes and Certificates

The ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations to pay principal and interest on the Notes, amounts due in respect of the Certificates and its operating and administrative expenses will be dependent solely on receipts from or in connection with the Loans in the Mortgage Pool, namely Revenue Collections and Principal Collections, interest earned on the Issuer Accounts, income from any Authorised Investments and amounts available in respect of the Liquidity Reserve Fund (applied in accordance with the terms of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement). Other than the foregoing, the Issuer is not expected to have any other funds available to it to meet its obligations under the Notes, the Certificates and/or any other payment obligation of the Issuer under the applicable Priority of Payments. If such funds are insufficient, any such insufficiency will be borne by the Noteholders and the other Secured Creditors, subject to the applicable Priority of Payments.

There are limitations on enforcement and the proceeds of that enforcement may not be enough to make all the payments due on the Notes and Certificates

No Noteholder or Certificateholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer or any other party to any of the Transaction Documents to enforce the performance of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents and/or to take any other proceedings (including lodging an appeal in any proceedings) in respect of or concerning the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to do, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing, provided that no Noteholder or Certificateholder shall be entitled to take any steps or proceedings to procure the winding-up, administration or liquidation of the Issuer in any circumstances.

The Issuer is subject to the risk of default in payment by Borrowers, and therefore payments in respect of the Notes and Certificates are subject to a credit risk

The Issuer is subject to the risk of default in payment by the Borrowers and the failure by the Mortgage Administrator or the Delegate Mortgage Administrator on behalf of the Issuer to realise or recover sufficient funds under the arrears and default procedures in respect of any Loan and its Related Security in order to discharge all amounts due and owing by the relevant Borrower(s) under such Loan, which may adversely affect payments on the Notes and the Certificates. This risk is mitigated to some extent by certain credit enhancement features which are described in the section entitled “*Credit Structure*”. However, no assurance can be made as to the effectiveness of such credit enhancement features, or that such credit enhancement features will protect the Noteholders or the Certificateholders from all risk of loss. Should there be credit losses arising in respect of the Loans, this could have an adverse effect on the ability of the Issuer to make payments of interest and/or principal on the Notes and payments due in respect of the Certificates.

Ratings of the Rated Notes

The ratings assigned to the Rated Notes are based on the Loans, the Security, the Mortgage Pool and relevant structural features of the transaction, which may include, among other things, the short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt ratings and the long-term ratings of the Collection Accounts Provider and the Account Bank. In the event one or more of these transaction parties are downgraded below the requisite ratings requirement level, there can be no assurance that a replacement to that counterparty will be found which has the ratings required to maintain the then current ratings of the Rated Notes. If a replacement counterparty with the requisite ratings cannot be found, this is likely to have an adverse impact on the rating of the Rated Notes and, as a consequence, the resale price of the Rated Notes in the market and the *prima facie* eligibility of certain classes of the Rated Notes for use in liquidity schemes established by, *inter alios*,

various central banks. These ratings reflect only the views of the Rating Agencies in respect of the Rated Notes.

The ratings that are assigned to the Rated Notes do not represent any assessment of the yield to maturity that a holder of a Rated Note may experience.

The ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies address, *inter alia*:

- (a) in respect of the A Notes, the likelihood of full and timely payment of interest due to the holders of such A Notes on each Interest Payment Date;
- (b) in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes, the likelihood of full payment of interest due to the holders of such Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date of such Notes; and
- (c) full payment of principal due to the holders of the Rated Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date for the Rated Notes.

Ratings are expected to be assigned to:

- (a) the A Notes by Fitch, Moody's and S&P;
- (b) the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes by Moody's and S&P; and
- (c) the X Notes by Moody's only.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time. A qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of any of the ratings mentioned above may impact upon the other ratings, the market value and/or the liquidity of the Rated Notes.

Credit rating agencies other than Fitch, Moody's or S&P could seek to rate the Rated Notes without having been requested to do so by the Issuer and, if such unsolicited ratings are lower than the comparable ratings assigned to the Rated Notes by Fitch, Moody's and S&P, those unsolicited ratings could have an adverse effect on the market value and/or liquidity of the Rated Notes. In addition, the mere possibility that a rating could be issued may affect price levels in any secondary market that may develop. In this Prospectus, all references to ratings are to ratings assigned by the relevant Rating Agencies.

A Rating Agency may lower, withdraw or qualify its rating if, in the sole judgement of the Rating Agency, the credit quality of the Rated Notes has declined or is in question. A Rating Agency may also change its criteria and/or methodology at any time and the application of its revised criteria and/or methodology may lead it to lower, withdraw or qualify its rating of the Rated Notes. If any rating assigned to the Rated Notes is downgraded or withdrawn, the market value and/or liquidity of the Rated Notes may be reduced.

Rating Agencies' Confirmation

Where it is necessary for the Trustee to determine, in its opinion, for the purposes of exercising any right, power, trust, authority, duty or discretion under or in relation to the Notes, the Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents, whether or not such exercise will be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders or any Class of Noteholders, the Trustee shall be entitled, in making such a determination, to take into account any other things it may, in its absolute discretion, consider necessary and/or appropriate, any confirmation by a Rating Agency (if available) that the then current ratings of the Rated Notes or, as the case may be, the Rated Notes of such Class will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified, and that, where any original rating of the Rated Notes or, as the case may be, the Rated Notes of such Class has been and continues to be downgraded, restoration of such original rating would not be prevented, as a result of such exercise. For the avoidance of doubt, such rating confirmation shall not be construed to mean that any such

exercise by the Trustee of any right, power, trust, authority, duty or discretion under or in relation to the Rated Notes, the Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Rated Notes or, as the case may be, the Rated Notes of the relevant Class; and the non-receipt of such rating confirmation shall not be construed to mean that any such exercise by the Trustee as aforesaid is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Rated Notes or, as the case may be, the Rated Notes of the relevant Class.

No assurance can be given that any or all of the Rating Agencies will provide any such confirmation or that, depending on the timing of the delivery of the request and any information needed to be provided, it may be the case that the Rating Agencies cannot provide their confirmation in the time available and, in either case, the Rating Agencies will not be responsible for the consequences thereof. Certain Rating Agencies have indicated that they will no longer provide Rating Agency Confirmations as a matter of policy. To the extent that a Rating Agency Confirmation cannot be obtained, whether or not a proposed action will ultimately take place will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Transaction Documents and, specifically, the relevant modification and waiver provisions. However, if a confirmation is provided, it should be noted that a Rating Agency's decision to reconfirm a particular rating may be made on the basis of a variety of factors. In particular, the holders of Rated Notes should be aware that the Rating Agencies owe no duties whatsoever to any parties to the transaction (including the Noteholders) in providing any confirmation of ratings. No assurance can be given that a requirement to seek ratings confirmation will not have a subsequent impact upon the business of the Borrowers. In addition, it should be noted that any confirmation of ratings:

- (a) only addresses the effect of any relevant event, matter or circumstance on the current ratings assigned by the relevant Rating Agency to the Rated Notes;
- (b) does not address whether any relevant event, matter or circumstance is permitted by the Transaction Documents and the Subscription Agreement; and
- (c) does not address whether any relevant event, matter or circumstance is in the best interests of, or prejudicial to, some or all of the Noteholders or other Secured Creditors.

No assurance can be given that any such reconfirmation will not be given in circumstances where the relevant proposed matter would materially adversely affect the interests of Noteholders of a particular Class.

The Rating Agencies, in assigning credit ratings, do not comment upon the interests of the holders of securities (such as the Rated Notes).

The implementation of certain matters pursuant to the Transaction Documents is subject to the receipt of written confirmation from each Rating Agency that such modification would not result in the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby being qualified, downgraded or withdrawn and, if relevant, delivers a copy of each such confirmation to the Trustee, or the Issuer certifies in writing that the Rating Agencies then rating the Notes have been informed of the proposed modification and none of the Rating Agencies have indicated that such modification would result in a qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby (a "**Rating Agency Confirmation**"). It is possible that, in certain circumstances, amendments are made to the Transaction Documents notwithstanding the fact that a Rating Agency Confirmation is not obtained.

The Trustee may agree to modifications to the Transaction Documents without the Noteholders' or Certificateholders' prior consent, which may adversely affect the Noteholders' or Certificateholders' interests

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, the Trustee may, without the consent or sanction of any of, or any liability to, any Noteholder or Certificateholder:

- (a) concur with the Issuer and any other relevant parties in making or sanctioning:
 - (i) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law or regulation;
 - (ii) any other modification (excluding a Notes Basic Terms Modification and a Certificates Basic Terms Modification), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of the Notes of such Class, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any Noteholders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant modification, waiver or authorisation); or
 - (iii) any modification of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents which in the opinion of the Trustee are necessary to facilitate (A) the appointment of a replacement Mortgage Administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (B) the appointment of a replacement Legal Title-Holder selected by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (C) the appointment of a replacement Cash/Bond Administrator; or
- (b) determine that an Event of Default or Potential Event of Default will not be treated as such where, in the opinion of the Trustee, such waiver, authorisation or determination is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any holders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant waiver, authorisation or determination),

provided that the Trustee will not do so in contravention of an express direction given by an Extraordinary Resolution of holders of the Most Senior Class or a request made pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) and Certificates Condition 6 (*Events of Default*).

The Trustee shall be obliged, without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders or any other Secured Creditor, to concur with the Issuer in making any modifications to the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions that are requested by the Issuer in order to comply with any criteria of the Rating Agencies which may be published after the Issue Date, provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification which, in the sole opinion of the Trustee, would have the effect of (i) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction, or (ii) adding to or increasing the obligations, liabilities or duties, or decreasing the protections of the Trustee in respect of the Notes, in the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions.

The Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification of the Trust Deed, the Note Conditions, the Certificates Conditions or any other Transaction Document which (in the sole opinion of the Trustee) would have the effect of: (a) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction; or (b) increasing the obligations or duties, or decreasing the protections of the Trustee in the Transaction Documents, the Trust Deed and/or the Conditions.

Risks relating to Noteholder Meetings

An initial meeting of the Noteholders may be held on 21 clear days' notice. The requisite quorum in respect of Ordinary Resolutions is two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of, in aggregate, not less than 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the initial meeting. The requisite quorum in respect of Extraordinary Resolutions is two or more persons holding or representing Noteholders holding Notes of in aggregate more than 50 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the initial meeting, except in relation to a Notes Basic Terms Modification. The requisite quorum in respect of Extraordinary Resolutions to approve a Notes Basic Terms Modification requires two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of, in aggregate, not less than 75 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the initial meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Noteholders may be held on not less than 14, nor more than 42, clear days' notice. The requisite quorum at an adjourned meeting in respect of Ordinary Resolutions is two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of, in aggregate, not less than 10 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting. The requisite quorum in respect of Extraordinary Resolutions is two or more persons holding or representing Noteholders holding Notes of, in aggregate, not less than 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting, except in relation to a Notes Basic Terms Modification. The requisite quorum in respect of Extraordinary Resolutions to approve a Notes Basic Terms Modification requires two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of, in aggregate, more than a clear majority of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting.

As a result of these requirements, it is possible that a valid Noteholder meeting may be held without the attendance of Noteholders who may have wished to attend and/or vote.

The Seller (or its affiliates) as Noteholder, Certificateholder and Retention Holder

The Seller (and any affiliate of the Seller and any related funds of such affiliate) has a right to purchase and hold any Notes or Certificates. As holder of any Notes or Certificates, the Seller (and any affiliate of the Seller and any related funds of such affiliate) will have a right to vote on any resolution or determination put to Noteholders or Certificateholders and the interests of the Seller (or any of its affiliates or any related funds of such affiliates) may differ from those of other Noteholders or Certificateholders.

The Seller is also the Retention Holder, and accordingly will hold the Retained Interest on the Closing Date – see further the Risk Factor entitled “*Potential for conflicts among the Seller, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers*” below.

On the Closing Date, the Seller will acquire the Class F Notes, the Class X Notes, the Class Z1 Notes, the Class Z2 Notes and the Certificates. Certain affiliates of the Seller and related funds of such affiliates may acquire interests in other Classes of Notes. This may lead to conflicts of interest with a Noteholder or Certificateholder, and the Noteholder or Certificateholder may suffer loss as a result.

Risks relating to negative consent of Noteholders and Certificateholders

An Extraordinary Resolution (other than an Extraordinary Resolution relating to a Notes Basic Terms Modification) or Ordinary Resolution may be passed by the negative consent of the relevant Noteholders. An Extraordinary Resolution or an Ordinary Resolution, as applicable, will be passed by a Class of Notes unless, within 40 days of the requisite notice being given by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement), to such Class of Noteholders in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*), (a) in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution, the

holders of 10 per cent. or more, in aggregate, of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class or (b) in the case of an Ordinary Resolution, the holders of 15 per cent. or more, in aggregate, of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class, have informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution, as applicable. Therefore, it is possible that an Extraordinary Resolution (other than an Extraordinary Resolution relating to a Notes Basic Terms Modification) could be passed without the vote of any Noteholders, or even if holders of up to 9.99 per cent. in aggregate of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class of Notes objected to it, and it is possible that an Ordinary Resolution could be deemed to be passed without the vote of any Noteholders or even if holders of up to 14.99 per cent. in aggregate of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class of Notes objected to it.

Weighted average life of the Notes

The weighted average lives of the Notes refer to the average amount of time that elapses from the date of issuance of the Notes to the Noteholders to the date of distribution to such Noteholders of payments in net reduction of principal under the Notes (assuming no losses).

The weighted average lives of the Notes will be directly influenced by, amongst other things, the actual rate of redemption of the Mortgages, which, in turn, is influenced by the Borrowers' ability to redeem the Mortgages. Where certain Borrowers are able to redeem the Mortgages only through refinancing, the actual rate of redemption may actually be reduced if such Borrowers experience difficulties in refinancing the relevant Loans. Any failure to make timely redemption of the Mortgages will reduce the CPR and increase the average weighted lives of the Notes.

For other factors and assumptions which may affect the weighted average lives of the Notes, see "*Weighted Average Lives of the Notes*".

Subordination of the Notes

- (a) the B Notes are subordinated in right of payment of principal and interest to the A Notes;
- (b) the C Notes are subordinated in right of payment of principal and interest to the A Notes and the B Notes;
- (c) the D Notes are subordinated in right of payment of principal and interest to the A Notes, the B Notes and the C Notes;
- (d) the E Notes are subordinated in right of payment of principal and interest to the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes and the D Notes; and
- (e) the F Notes are subordinated in right of payment of principal and interest to the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes.

There is no assurance that these subordination provisions will protect the holders of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes from all risk of loss.

Investors in the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes should also be aware that prior to (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes shall be payable only out of Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments. Following (A) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (B) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments

in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes will be made in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments.

Payments on the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes will only be made to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, if applicable).

No payments of principal will be made on the Z2 Notes until the Senior Notes have been repaid in full.

Each Certificate represents a *pro rata* entitlement to receive any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the relevant Priority of Payments by way of deferred consideration for the purchase by the Issuer of the Completion Mortgage Pool. Payments in respect of the Certificates shall only be payable out of residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or after (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments).

For further information on the payment of principal on the Notes, please see Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*).

Rights of Noteholders, Certificateholders and Secured Creditors

The Trust Deed contains provisions requiring the Trustee to have regard to the interests of the Noteholders and Certificateholders equally as regards all powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions of the Trustee (except where expressly provided otherwise).

If, in the Trustee's opinion, there is a conflict between the interests of:

- (A) (i) the A Noteholders and (ii) the B Noteholders, the C Noteholders, the D Noteholders, the E Noteholders, the F Noteholders, the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the A Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;
- (B) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the B Noteholders and (ii) the C Noteholders, the D Noteholders, the E Noteholders, the F Noteholders, the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the B Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;
- (C) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the C Noteholders and (ii) the D Noteholders, the E Noteholders, the F Noteholders, the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the C Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;
- (D) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the D Noteholders and (ii) the E Noteholders, the F Noteholders, the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the D Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;
- (E) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the E Noteholders and (ii) the F Noteholders, the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the E Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;
- (F) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the F Noteholders and (ii) the X Noteholders, the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the F Noteholders whose interests shall prevail;

- (G) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the X Noteholders and (ii) the Z1 Noteholders, the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the X Noteholders whose interests shall prevail; and
- (H) if there are no higher ranking Notes outstanding (i) the Z1 Noteholders and (ii) the Z2 Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the Z1 Noteholders whose interests shall prevail; and
- (I) (i) the Z2 Noteholders and (ii) the Certificateholders, the Trustee shall give priority to the interests of the Z2 Noteholders whose interests shall prevail.

So long as any of the Notes are outstanding, the Trustee will have regard solely to the interest of the Noteholders and shall not have regard to the interests of the Certificateholders or other Secured Creditors, subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed. If there are no Notes outstanding, the Trustee is to have sole regard to the interest of the Certificateholders and shall not have regard to the interests of the other Secured Creditors, subject to the provisions of the Trust Deed.

Potential for conflicts among the Seller, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers

Certain of the Transaction Parties and their respective affiliates are acting in a number of capacities in connection with the transaction described herein. Those Transaction Parties and any of their respective affiliates acting in such capacities will have only the duties and responsibilities expressly agreed to by each such entity in the relevant capacity and will not, by reason of it or any of its affiliates acting in any other capacity, be deemed to have other duties or responsibilities or be deemed to be held to a standard of care other than as expressly provided with respect to each such capacity. In no event shall such Transaction Parties or any of their respective affiliates be deemed to have any fiduciary obligations to any person by reason of their or any of their respective affiliates acting in any capacity. See also the risk factor entitled “*The Seller (or its affiliates) as Noteholder, Certificateholder and Retention Holder*”.

In addition to the interests described in this Prospectus, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers and their respective related entities, associates, officers or employees (each a “**Joint Lead Managers Related Person**”):

- (a) may from time to time be a Noteholder and/or Certificateholder or have other interests with respect to the Notes or Certificates and they may also have interests relating to other arrangements with respect to a Noteholder or a Note, a Certificateholder or a Certificate, or any other Transaction Party;
- (b) may receive (and will not have to account to any person for) fees, brokerage and commissions or other benefits and act as principal with respect to any dealing with respect to any Notes or Certificates;
- (c) may purchase all or some of the Notes or Certificates and resell them in individually negotiated transactions with varying terms; and
- (d) may be or have been involved in a broad range of transactions, including, without limitation, banking, lending, advisory, dealing in financial products, credit, derivative and liquidity transactions, investment management, corporate and investment banking and research in various capacities in respect of the Notes, the Certificates, the Issuer or any other Transaction Party or any related entity, both on its own account and for the account of other persons.

Citibank N.A., London Branch (an affiliate of Citibank Europe plc) intends to purchase up to 50 per cent. of the Class A Notes on the Issue Date. The business purpose of such an investment by Citibank N.A., London Branch is for long-term liquidity and balance sheet management purposes. Citibank N.A., London Branch and/or its respective affiliates may subsequently on-sell the relevant Notes for a consideration which may be higher than or lower than the purchase price disclosed in this Prospectus.

Prospective investors should be aware that:

- (i) each Joint Lead Managers Related Person in the course of its business (including in respect of interests described above) may act independently of any other Joint Lead Managers Related Person or Transaction Party;
- (ii) to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the duties of each Joint Lead Managers Related Person in respect of the Notes and/or Certificates are limited to the relevant contractual obligations set out in the Transaction Documents (if any) and, in particular, no advisory or fiduciary duty is owed to any person. No Joint Lead Managers Related Person shall have any obligation to account to the Issuer, any Transaction Party or any Noteholder for any profit as a result of any other business that it may conduct with either the Issuer or any Transaction Party;
- (iii) a Joint Lead Managers Related Person may have or come into possession of information not contained in this Prospectus that may be relevant to any Noteholder or Certificateholder or to any decision by a potential investor to acquire the Notes or Certificates and which may or may not be publicly available to potential investors (“**Relevant Information**”);
- (iv) to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law no Joint Lead Managers Related Person is under any obligation to disclose any Relevant Information to any other Joint Lead Managers Related Person, to any Transaction Party or to any potential investor, and this Prospectus and any subsequent conduct by an Joint Lead Managers Related Person should not be construed as implying that such Person is not in possession of such Relevant Information; and
- (v) each Joint Lead Managers Related Person may have various potential and actual conflicts of interest arising in the ordinary course of its businesses, including in respect of the interests described above. For example, a Joint Lead Managers Related Person’s dealings with respect to a Note and/or a Certificate, the Issuer or a Transaction Party, may affect the value of a Note or Certificate.
- (vi) the Retention Holder will on the Issue Date purchase Class F Notes and Class Z2 Notes representing not less than five per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date in order to comply with the Retention Requirements. The five per cent. required risk retention holdings in each Class of the Notes and Certificates represent significant holdings. The Seller or its affiliates are under no obligation to consider the interests of other Noteholders and Certificateholders when exercising their rights under the Notes and Certificates (with respect to not only the five per cent. required risk retention, but also any other Notes or Certificates which they may own) and may exercise voting rights in respect of the Notes and Certificates held by it in a manner that may be prejudicial to other Noteholders or Certificateholders.

Prior to the Issue Date, Citibank N.A., London Branch, Bank of America N.A., London Branch, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and Regency Assets Limited and/or certain of their affiliates (the “**Lenders**”), amongst others, provided financing and/or arranged for the provision of financing (the “**Warehouse Financing**”) secured over, among other things, all of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool. The Lenders expect such Warehouse Financing to be partially repaid on or about the Issue Date by the borrower(s) thereof using the proceeds of sale received by the Seller from the Issuer in respect of the Mortgage Pool (which in turn will be received by the Warehousing Sellers). In acting as a lender or an arranger of such Warehouse Financing, the Lenders will act in their own commercial interests and will not be required to take into account the interests of the Noteholders, Certificateholders or any other party.

The above interests may conflict with the interests of a Noteholder or Certificateholder, and the Noteholder or the Certificateholder may suffer loss as a result. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, a Joint Lead Managers Related Person is not restricted from entering into, performing or enforcing its rights in

respect of the Transaction Documents, the Notes, the Certificates, or the interests described above and may otherwise continue or take steps to further or protect any of those interests and its business even where to do so may be in conflict with the interests of Noteholders, the Certificateholders, and the Joint Lead Managers Related Persons may in so doing so act in its own commercial interests and without notice to, and without regard to, the interests of any such person.

Following the Issue Date, the Retention Holder may seek to obtain funding from one or more of the Joint Lead Managers or third party to provide financing, directly or indirectly, to the Retention Holder and/or any of its affiliates and related entities. Such financing may, directly or indirectly, involve financing some or all of the Retained Interest, and such financier may receive security over assets of the Retention Holder and/or its affiliates, including security over the Retained Interest, resulting in such financier having enforcement rights and remedies which may include the right to appropriate or sell the Retained Interest. In carrying out such sale, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers would not be required to have regard to any retention requirements, including the Retention Requirements, and any such sale may therefore from such time cause the transaction described in this Prospectus to cease to be compliant with such requirements.

Risks related to the Loans

Extraction of information contained in this Prospectus

The information contained in the section of this Prospectus entitled “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” has been extracted from information provided by the Mortgage Administrator (which information has been subject to rounding). Investors should note that none of the information provided in such section has been the subject of an audit. In particular, information relating to CCJs, Bankruptcy Orders or IVAs (in each case including their Scottish and Northern Ireland equivalents such as a Sheriff Court decree or enforcement of judgments office order) has not been subject to due diligence by means of an agreed upon procedure or other similar examination. The Mortgage Administrator is not providing any representations or warranties in respect of this information.

Each of the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers are entitled to assume that all information provided to them by the Mortgage Administrator for the purpose of reporting on the arithmetic or other accuracy is true and correct and is complete and not misleading and are not required to conduct an audit or other similar examination in respect of or otherwise take steps to verify the accuracy or completeness of such information, save that the Mortgage Administrator will be required to advise the Joint Lead Managers if they have not been provided with any of those figures which it is required to provide.

Risks of losses associated with declining real estate values

An investment in securities such as the Notes and Certificates that generally represent a secured debt obligation (the security being in respect of Loans beneficially owned by the Issuer) may be affected by, among other things, a decline in real estate values and changes in the Borrowers’ financial condition. All of the Properties are located in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland. See the table entitled “*Distribution of Loans by Region*” under “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*”. Certain areas of the United Kingdom may from time to time experience declines in real estate values such as has been seen in recent times. No assurance can be given that values of the Properties have remained or will remain at their levels on the dates of origination of the related Loans. If the residential real estate market in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland should experience an overall decline in property values such that the values of the Properties may have reduced during the period starting from the origination of the related Loans until the end of the maturity of the Notes, and the outstanding balances of the Loans become equal to or greater than the value of the Properties, such a decline could in certain circumstances result in the value of the interest in the

Properties created by the Mortgages being significantly reduced and in the event that the Related Security is required to be enforced, may result in an adverse effect on payments on the Notes and Certificates.

Risk of Losses associated with high LTV Mortgage Loans

As of the Cut-Off Date, approximately 4.24 per cent. of the Loans (calculated on the basis of the Current Balance of the Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date) have a current loan to value ratio (being the Current Balance divided by valuation as at the latest advance) equal to or in excess of 100 per cent. There can be no assurance that mortgage loans with higher loan to value ratios will not experience higher rates of delinquency, write-offs, enforcement and bankruptcy than mortgage loans with lower loan to value ratios.

Risks associated with Buy-to-Let Loans

Some of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool are Buy-to-Let Loans in relation to which the Borrower's ability to service such Loans is likely to depend on the Borrower's ability to lease the relevant Properties on appropriate terms. There can be no guarantee that each such Property will be the subject of an existing tenancy when the relevant Mortgage is acquired by the Issuer or that any tenancy which is granted will subsist throughout the life of the Mortgage and/or that the rental income achievable from tenancies of the relevant Property will be sufficient to provide the Borrower with sufficient income to meet the Borrower's interest obligations in respect of the Mortgage.

Upon enforcement of a Mortgage in respect of a Property which is the subject of an existing tenancy, the Mortgage Administrator may not be able to obtain vacant possession of the Property, in which case the Mortgage Administrator will only be able to sell the Property as an investment property with one or more sitting tenants. This may affect the amount which the Mortgage Administration could realise upon enforcement of the Mortgage and a sale of the Property. In such a situation, amounts received in rent may not be sufficient to cover all amounts due in respect of the Mortgage. However, enforcement procedures in relation to such Mortgages include appointing a receiver of rent, in which case such a receiver must collect any rents payable in respect of the Property and apply them accordingly in payment of any interest and arrears accruing under the Mortgage. It should be noted that under Scots law, a receiver cannot be appointed under a standard security and the only enforcement that can be carried out is a full enforcement of the standard security. It cannot be enforced selectively, for example by attaching to rental income. Accordingly, in Scotland any attempt to enforce and/or secure the rental income flows will depend upon enforcement of the standard security. For further information, see "*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Arrears and Default Procedures*".

Further, the UK Government has passed legislation restricting the amount of income tax relief that individual landlords can claim for residential property finance costs (such as mortgage interest) to the basic rate of tax. Such restriction will be gradually introduced from 6 April 2017. From 1 April 2016, a higher rate of stamp duty land tax ("**SDLT**") applies to the purchase of additional residential properties (such as buy-to-let properties). The Scottish Government announced similar plans with effect from the same date in respect of land and buildings Transaction Tax ("**LBTT**") (broadly speaking, the equivalent in Scotland to SDLT). The current additional rate is three per cent. above the current SDLT and LBTT rates. The introduction of these measures may adversely affect the private residential market in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in general, or (in the case of the restriction of income tax relief) the ability of individual Borrowers of Buy-to-Let Loans to meet their obligations under those Loans.

The Scottish Parliament recently passed the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 which is expected to come into force at some point during 2017. One of the changes made by this legislation will be to introduce a new form of tenancy in Scotland known as a "private residential tenancy" which will (except in a very limited number of exceptions) provide tenants with security of tenure by restricting a landlord's ability to regain possession of the property to a number of specific eviction grounds. Accordingly, a lender or security-

holder may not be able to obtain vacant possession if it wishes to enforce its security unless one of the specific eviction grounds under the legislation applies. It should be noted though that one of the grounds on which an eviction order can be sought is that a lender or security-holder intends to sell the property and requires the tenant to leave the property in order to dispose of it with vacant possession.

Risks associated with Self-Certified Loans

27.76 per cent. of the Loans² in the Mortgage Pool (calculated on the basis of the Current Balance of the Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date) are loans in respect of which income and employment details of the relevant Borrower are not substantiated by supporting documentation (such loans being “**Self-Certified Loans**”). Self-Certified Loans may suffer higher rates of delinquencies, enforcements and losses compared with Mortgages in respect of which supporting documentation has been provided in respect of the income or employment details of the Borrower. Such delinquencies, enforcements and losses may lead to a reduction in the amounts available to the Issuer and, ultimately, affect its ability to make payments under the Notes.

Risks associated with Loans to Borrowers with credit impairments

The Target Mortgage Pool comprises certain Loans made to Borrowers who as of the Cut-off Date may have impairments to their credit profile, such as a county court judgment (or a Sheriff Court decree, being the Scottish equivalent of a county court judgment, or an enforcement of Judgments office order being the Northern Irish equivalent of a county court judgment), an individual voluntary arrangement, debt arrangement scheme or a bankruptcy order. Loans made to Borrowers with credit impairments may experience higher rates of delinquency, write-offs and enforcement than have historically been experienced by Loans made to Borrowers without credit impairments and therefore carry a higher degree of risk.

In addition, whilst the underwriting standards of originators generally consider, among other things, a Borrower’s credit history, employment history and status, repayment ability and debt service-to-income ratio, as well as the value of the property and those underwriting standards are used with a view, in part, to mitigating the risks in lending to Borrowers, the Seller was not the originator of the Loans and therefore has limited knowledge as to the origination and lending policies used by the Originators in relation to the Loans (see section entitled “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*”). The Originators provided exceptions of certain underwriting standards in the origination of certain Loans on a case-by-case basis, but the Seller does not have knowledge as to the specific exceptions provided by the Originators and which or how many of the Loans were originated pursuant to such exceptions.

Borrowers may default on their obligations

Borrowers may default on their obligations under the Loans and 5.72 per cent. of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool are in arrears of more than one month. Defaults may occur for a variety of reasons. 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. Although interest rates are currently at a historical low, this may change in the future and an increase in interest rates may adversely affect Borrowers’ ability to pay interest or repay principal on their Loans.

Other factors in Borrowers’ personal or financial circumstances may adversely affect the ability of Borrowers to repay the Loans. Unemployment, loss of earnings, illness, divorce and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies by and bankruptcies (or analogous proceedings) of Borrowers, and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of Borrowers to repay the Loans. In addition, the ability of a Borrower

² Loan parts which do not have data for this field are not considered to have this characteristic for computation purposes

to sell a Property given as security for a Loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under that 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.

If a Borrower fails to repay its Loan and the related Property is repossessed, and/or the security over the Property is enforced, the likelihood of there being a net loss on disposal of the Property is increased by a higher loan-to-value ratio.

In order to enforce a power of sale in respect of a Property, the relevant mortgagee or heritable creditor (which may be the Seller or the Issuer) 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 assuming certain risks. If obtaining possession and arranging the marketing and sale of properties in such circumstances is lengthy or costly, the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes may be reduced. The Issuer's ability to make such payment may be reduced further if the mortgagee's or heritable creditor's method for obtaining possession of properties permitted by law is restricted in the future.

Income and Principal Deficiency

On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments. Item (vi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date. On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments. Item (xvi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date. If, following application of amounts standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund and the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund, there remains a Revenue Shortfall or a shortfall in item (viii) (subject to the Class B Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (x) (subject to the Class C Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (xii) (subject to the Class D Notes being the Most Senior Class) or item (xiv) (subject to the Class E Notes being the Most Senior Class) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, then the Issuer shall pay or provide for such shortfall by applying the Available Principal Funds. In this event, the consequences set out in the following paragraph may result.

Application, as described above, of any Available Principal Funds to meet any Revenue Shortfall or (subject to the conditions described above) to meet any shortfall in items (v), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xiv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments will be recorded, *first*, to the F Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the F Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the F Notes then outstanding, *second*, to the E Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the E Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the E Notes then outstanding, *third*, to the D Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the D Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the D Notes then outstanding, *fourth*, to the C Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the C Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the C Notes then outstanding, *fifth*, to the B Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the B Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the B Notes then outstanding, *sixth*, to the A Principal Deficiency Ledger until the balance of the A Principal Deficiency Ledger is equal to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the A Notes then outstanding.

It is expected that during the course of the life of the Notes, principal deficiencies will be recouped from the amount by which the Available Revenue Funds exceeds the amount required to meet items (i) to (xv) (inclusive) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, such Available Revenue Funds will be used

to top-up the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount. Amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will be applied, after meeting prior ranking obligations as set out under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, to credit the A Principal Deficiency Ledger, the B Principal Deficiency Ledger, the C Principal Deficiency Ledger, the D Principal Deficiency Ledger and the E Principal Deficiency Ledger.

If there are insufficient funds available as a result of such income or principal deficiencies, then one or more of the following consequences may ensue:

- the interest and other net income of the Issuer may not be sufficient, after making the payments to be made in priority thereto, to pay, in full or at all, interest due on the Notes; and
- there may be insufficient funds to repay the Notes on or prior to the Final Maturity Date of the Notes unless the other net income of the Issuer is sufficient, after making other payments to be made in priority thereto, to reduce to nil the balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger.

Target Mortgage Pool and Selection Process

The information in the section entitled “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” has been extracted from the administrative systems relating to the Mortgage Pool as at 15 June 2016 (the “**Cut-Off Date**”). The pool of Loans from which the Mortgage Pool will be randomly selected (the “**Target Mortgage Pool**”) as at the Cut-Off Date comprised of 36,375 Loans with an aggregate Current Balance of £3,411,594,091.02. The Target Mortgage Pool consists of Loans that were legally and beneficially owned by the Original Sellers (and originated by the Originators) and, subsequently (and prior to their sale by the Seller to the Issuer), beneficially owned by Virage PL 1 Limited and Virage PL 2 Limited (jointly referred to as the “**Warehousing Sellers**”) and purchased by the Seller from the Warehousing Sellers on or about the Issue Date. Legal title to the Loans comprising the Mortgage Pool has been held by KMC since the Migration Date. See section “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*”.

The characteristics of the Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date may vary from those of the Target Mortgage Pool as a result of, *inter alia*, (a) the exclusion of: (i) Loans which are scheduled to redeem prior to the Issue Date; and (ii) Loans which at any time prior to the Pool Cut-Off Date are found not to comply with the warranties to be given in respect of the Loans on the Issue Date as set out in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement; and (b) the process of random selection of the Loans forming part of the Mortgage Pool out of the Target Mortgage Pool. See section “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*” and “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” for more detail.

Geographic concentration of the Loans

To the extent that specific geographic regions 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 Issuer cannot predict when and/or where such regional economic declines may occur, nor to what extent or for how long such conditions may continue, but if the timing and payment of the Loans are adversely affected as described above, the ability of the Issuer to make payments due under the Notes or Certificates could be reduced or delayed.

No assurance that the Issuer will receive benefit of any claims under Insurance Contracts

The mortgage conditions require Borrowers to have buildings insurance for the relevant Property (save in the case of one set of terms and conditions, which require the lender to maintain buildings insurance for the Relevant Property). However, it will be difficult in practice for the Mortgage Administrator and/or the Issuer to determine whether the relevant Borrower has valid insurance in place at any time. The Issuer does not have the benefit of any contingent insurance to cover the risks of a Borrower failing to have buildings insurance but

will have an interest in a policy, which will give the Issuer certain protection in respect of the risks associated with repossessed properties. However, no assurance can be given that the Issuer will always receive the benefit of any claims made under this insurance contract or that the amounts received in respect of a successful claim will be sufficient to reinstate the affected Property or otherwise cover the losses of the Issuer. This could adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payment of interest and/or principal in respect of the Notes and payments due in respect of the Certificates.

Basis risk and risks associated with interest rates

As described in "*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool – The Mortgage Pool*", interest in respect of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool is payable on various bases. Of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool (by Current Balance):

- (a) 96.02 per cent. are BBBR Mortgages;
- (b) 1.68 per cent. are Fixed Rate Mortgages;
- (c) 1.22 per cent. are GE MBR Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a standard variable rate);
- (d) 0.66 per cent. are SVR Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National Home Finance Limited ("**First National**"));
- (e) 0.20 per cent. are BBR Mortgages;
- (f) 0.06 per cent. are SCVR Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National);
- (g) 0.12 per cent. are Natwest Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a Natwest variable rate, (which in set by reference to the BBR));
- (h) 0.01 per cent. are MBS – SVR Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National);
- (i) 0.01 per cent. are MBS – SCVR Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National);
- (j) less than 0.01 per cent. are LIBOR Mortgages;
- (k) 0.01 per cent. are Fixed for Life Mortgages;
- (l) less than 0.01 per cent. are FNB Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National); and
- (m) less than 0.01 per cent. are Lombard Mortgages (whereby interest is set by reference to a legacy standard variable rate used by First National).

Upon expiry of the fixed rate period relating to the Loans with Fixed Rate Mortgages, these Fixed Rate Mortgages will revert to being Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages or BBBR Mortgages.

If the BBBR is no longer available in relation to any Loans in respect of which interest is calculated based on the BBBR, the alternate interest rate which KMC as Legal Title-Holder would use under the relevant mortgage conditions would be no lower than the lower of the BBR or Three-Month Sterling LIBOR.

As a result of the Loans having these different bases, the Issuer is subject to the risk of a mismatch between the interest rate received by the Issuer on the Loans, such potential mismatch being caused by:

- (a) the interest rates received by the Issuer on the Loans being determined on different dates than that on which the interest rate payable on the Notes is determined (the interest rate on the Notes is determined by reference to Three-Month Sterling LIBOR); and
- (b) prior to the expiration of the relevant fixed rate, the interest rates received by the Issuer on the Fixed Rate Mortgages being determined on a different basis than that on which the interest rate payable on the Notes is determined.

The Issuer will not enter into any swap agreement in respect of the difference between the rates of interest payable on the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool and interest payable on the Notes.

Fluctuations in the value or the method of calculation of LIBOR could potentially result in (i) the contractual interest rates on the Loans being lower than that required by the Issuer in order to meet its commitments under the Notes and its other obligations and (ii) the risk that any cash held by or on behalf of the Issuer may earn a rate of return below the rate of interest payable on the Notes.

The interest rate payable under the Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages is calculated by reference to the different variable rates, depending on the relevant Originator of the Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgage. In each case, SVR is set by the Legal Title Holder in accordance with the applicable mortgage conditions. The interest rate payable under the BBBR Mortgages is calculated by reference to the BBBR. The interest rate payable under the BBR Mortgages is calculated by reference to the BBR. The interest payable under the LIBOR Mortgages is calculated by reference to LIBOR. The interest rate payable under the fixed rate mortgages is calculated by reference to a fixed rate or a series of fixed rates (being, during each such period, a “**Fixed Rate Mortgage**”). After the fixed rate period, the Loan will revert to a Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgage or a BBBR Mortgage. The interest rate payable under the fixed rate for life mortgages is calculated by reference to a fixed rate or a series of fixed rates and which is fixed for the life of the loan (“**Fixed for Life Mortgages**”). The interest rate payable under the Natwest Mortgages is calculated by reference to the BBR. Each of the interest rates detailed above may be subject to variations, save for the Fixed Rate Mortgages and the Fixed Rate for Life Mortgages. The Issuer could be subject to a higher risk of default in payment by a Borrower under their Mortgage as a result of an increase in the applicable rate.

In the case of certain of the BBBR Mortgages, the Legal Title-Holder may replace BBBR with a new base rate linked to Three-Month Sterling LIBOR (the “**Kensington Base Rate**”), such a change being a “**Base Rate Change**”. Simultaneously, limb (a) of the definition of “Reserve Fund Required Amount” may be reduced to no less than 2.4 per cent of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes on any Interest Payment Date. Any such changes are subject to receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation. The Base Rate Change shall be implemented by the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the applicable Mortgage Conditions, the standard of a Prudent Mortgage Lender and any Applicable Law.

In addition, the Issuer is subject to the risk of the weighted average coupon of interest received in respect of the Mortgage Pool being reduced due to Loans with higher interest margins being repaid more quickly than Loans with lower interest margins (“**Margin Compression**”).

The Issuer is also subject to the risk that any cash held by or on behalf of the Issuer may earn a rate of return below the rate of interest payable on the Notes which risk partially is mitigated by (i) the GIC Account, which

pays a rate of interest agreed from time to time between the Issuer (or the Cash/Bond Administrator on its behalf) and the Account Bank on funds standing to the credit thereof and from which, the Issuer (or the Cash/Bond Administrator on its behalf) may invest sums in Authorised Investments, and (ii) (for so long as the Loans are fully performing) the availability of the Reserve Fund or Available Principal Funds, each of which are available to meet payments of interest due under the A Notes, B Notes, C Notes, D Notes and E Notes and the senior expenses of the Issuer.

Increases in applicable variable rates may result in Borrowers with a loan subject to a variable rate of interest or with a 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. This increase in Borrowers' monthly payments, ultimately may result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments (caused by, for example, a rise in the related mortgage interest rates) by refinancing their 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.

Lending Criteria

The Mortgage Pool comprises Loans secured on residential properties. The Mortgage Pool comprises Loans made to Borrowers that include Borrowers who at origination were self-employed individuals who self-certified their income or were applying for the Loan to purchase buy-to-let properties and includes Borrowers who are individuals and who may previously have been subject to a county court judgment or enforcement of Judgments office order, an individual voluntary arrangement or bankruptcy order or Scottish equivalent. Loans made to such Borrowers may experience higher rates of delinquency, write-offs, enforcement and bankruptcy (or analogous proceedings) than have historically been experienced by Loans made to Borrowers without these characteristics and, therefore, carry a higher degree of risk.

The Loans acquired from the Original Sellers were originated by multiple Originators and during the period from July 1987 to March 2016. As a result, they were originated under multiple sets of origination guidelines, not all of the requirements of which are known to the parties. In addition, Loans and the related properties and Borrowers that were in compliance with the guidelines under which they were originated may not be in compliance with all such guidelines as of the date hereof and such deviations could have a material effect on the performance of the applicable Loans (see section entitled "*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*").

Remedy for breach of Warranties

The sole remedy (save as described below) of the Issuer and the Trustee in respect of a breach of Warranty which would have a material adverse effect on the value of the relevant Loan and related Mortgage (other than where such breach was disclosed at the point of sale to the Issuer (see "*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*")) and which, if capable of remedy, is not so remedied by the Seller within 21 days of notification of such breach to that Seller by the Issuer, shall be the requirement that the Seller repurchase, or procure the repurchase by an affiliate, of any Loan which is the subject of any breach in return for a cash payment equal to the principal balance of the relevant Loan and all due but unpaid interest, or at the option of the Seller, as applicable, the substitution of an alternative mortgage loan of an appropriate value, **provided that** this shall not limit any other remedies available to the Issuer and/or the Trustee if the Seller or an affiliate thereof fails to repurchase a Loan or make a payment when obliged to do so. However, there can be no assurance that the Seller (or one of its affiliates) will honour, or have the financial resources to honour, such obligations under the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (see section entitled "*Sale of the Mortgage*

Pool – Warranties and Repurchase”). This may affect the quality of the Loans and their related security in the Mortgage Pool and, accordingly, the ability of the Issuer to make payments due on the Notes and/or Certificates.

Terms of interest-only Loans may be amended resulting in the Issuer and Noteholders receiving earlier redemption payments on the relevant Loan and the relevant Notes

Each Loan in the Mortgage Pool may be repayable either on a capital repayment basis or an interest-only basis (see “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*”) or on a part interest-only and part repayment basis. The Mortgage Pool contains 58.38 per cent. interest-only Loans, calculated on the basis of the Current Balance of the Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date. Where the Borrower is only required to pay interest during the term of the Loan, with the capital being repaid in a lump sum at the end of the term, it is generally recommended that Borrowers ensure that some repayment mechanism such as an investment policy is put in place to ensure that funds will be available to repay the capital at the end of the term. The Seller does not have and the Issuer will not have the benefit of any investment policies taken out by Borrowers.

The ability of a Borrower to repay an interest-only Loan at maturity will often depend on such Borrower’s ability to refinance or sell the Property or to obtain funds from another source such as pension policies, life policies, personal equity plans or endowment policies (the “**Policies**”).

Borrowers of interest-only Loans may not make payment of the premiums due on any relevant investment or from a Policy taken out in relation to repayment of the relevant interest-only Mortgages in full or on time, which Policies may therefore lapse, and/or no further benefits may accrue thereunder. In certain cases, the Policy may be surrendered but not necessarily in return for a cash payment and any cash received by the Borrower may not be applied in paying amounts due under the Loan. Thus, the ability of such a Borrower to repay an interest-only Loan at maturity without resorting to the sale of the underlying property depends on such Borrower’s responsibility in ensuring that sufficient funds are available from a given source such as any Policies that it has taken out or individual savings accounts, as well as the financial condition of the Borrower, tax laws and general economic conditions at the time. If a Borrower cannot repay an interest-only Loan and a loss occurs, this may affect repayments on the Notes if the resulting Principal Deficiency Ledger entry cannot be cured from Available Revenue Funds being applied for such purpose in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments. The Mortgage Pool is made up of a large proportion of seasoned Loans. As such, a large proportion of Borrowers in the Mortgage Pool have passed the point at which most Borrowers either refinance their borrowing or switch to a repayment loan. A large number of Borrowers who currently have interest-only Loans may not switch to a repayment loan prior to the final maturity date of the relevant Mortgage. If a large number of Borrowers are unable to repay their interest-only Loan at maturity and there is a high concentration of such Borrowers within a short period of time, the ability of the Issuer to make repayments on the Notes could be adversely affected.

As a result of recent UK government attention, borrowers with interest-only mortgage loans have been encouraged to switch to a repayment loan, whereby the principal of the loan is repaid over its term. Should a Borrower elect, subject to the consent of the Legal Title-Holder and the Servicer, to amend the terms of its Loan from an interest-only Loan to a Repayment Loan, the relevant Loan would remain with the Issuer as part of the Mortgage Pool, resulting in the Issuer and Noteholders receiving redemption payments on the relevant Loan and the relevant Notes, respectively, earlier than would otherwise be the case.

Claims against third parties

The Seller has assigned its causes and rights of action against solicitors, qualified and licensed conveyancers and valuers to the Issuer pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, to the extent that they are assignable. However, the Seller was not the originator of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool, and the said rights may therefore not have been effectively or validly assigned to it by the relevant Original Seller. The relevant

Original Seller and/or Originator of the Loans may also have waived its causes and rights of action against solicitors, qualified and licenced conveyancers and valuers (or, if an Original Seller itself acquired the relevant Loan from a third party, any causes and rights of action against solicitors, qualified and licensed conveyancers and valuers may not have been validly assigned to that Original Seller by that vendor third party). The Issuer may therefore not have any direct rights against any solicitors, qualified and licensed conveyancers and valuers who, when acting for the relevant Original Seller (or Originator) in relation to the origination of the Loan, may have been negligent or fraudulent.

Equally, no assurance can be provided that such solicitors, qualified and licenced conveyancers and valuers have not, since origination of the applicable Loans, been wound-up, struck-off or become insolvent or, in the case of individuals, died or been declared bankrupt. In particular, it should be noted that the Seller is aware that the Original Sellers entered into a settlement agreement in respect of an insolvent valuer. Whilst this settlement agreement primarily related to loans which are not in the Target Mortgage Pool, the Seller understands that the settlement is in respect of all rights against the valuer. The Seller is aware that the Target Mortgage Pool (and consequently, the Completion Mortgage Pool) may include Loans secured on properties which were valued by that valuer. To the extent the Completion Mortgage Pool included such Loans neither the Issuer nor the Legal Title-Holder would have any rights against this valuer should such valuations turn out to have been performed negligently.

Searches, Investigations and Warranties in relation to the Loans

Neither the Trustee, the Seller, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers (or any of their respective affiliates) nor the Issuer has undertaken, or will undertake, any investigations, searches or other actions of any nature whatsoever in respect of any Loan or its Related Security in the Mortgage Pool and each relies instead on the warranties given in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement by the Seller (see “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*” for a summary of these). Loans 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 Related Security not being accepted as security for a Loan had such matters been revealed. Although the Seller will give certain representations and warranties in respect of the Loans sold by it, the Seller was not the originator of any of the Loans comprised in the Mortgage Pool and initially acquired its interest in the Loans and their Related Security from the Original Sellers in December 2015 and April 2016 (see section entitled “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Warranties and Repurchase*”). Subsequently, the Seller assigned its beneficial interest and title in the Loans and their Related Security to the Warehousing Sellers (although the Seller retained material credit risk on the Loans and their Related Security sold to the Warehousing Sellers). On the Issue Date, the Seller will reacquire beneficial interest in and title to the Loans and their Related Security from the Warehousing Sellers. The Warehousing Sellers will not have any on-going rights or obligations in relation to the Loans and their Related Security and will not be liable for the obligation of the Issuer in respect of the Notes or the Certificates or the obligations of the Seller under the Transaction Documents.

The Seller does not have direct knowledge as to whether certain Loan Warranties (including the Loan Warranties which relate to the origination process) are correct or not. Accordingly, since the Seller does not have direct knowledge as to matters relating to the actual origination of the Loans, it may not have actual knowledge of any relevant matters which give rise to a breach of warranty. Therefore, certain warranties relating to, amongst other things, the origination process are necessarily qualified by reference to the awareness of the Seller. It may be practically difficult for the Seller to detect a breach of warranty in respect of the Loans sold by it to the extent that the same relates to a matter outside of the immediate knowledge of the Seller as there is no ongoing active involvement of the Original Sellers of the Loans to monitor or notify any defect in relation to the circumstances of the Loans.

The primary remedy of the Issuer against the Seller if any of the warranties made by the Seller are materially breached or prove to be materially untrue as at the Issue Date (and any such breaches are not remedied in accordance with the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement), will be to; (a) require the Seller to repurchase any relevant Loan and its Related Security; (b) make a payment in lieu of repurchase in accordance with the provisions in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement; or (c) substitute in Substitute Loans in an amount equal to the Repurchase Price in accordance with the provisions in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement. There can be no assurance that the Seller will have the resources to meet any such obligations at the relevant time (see section entitled “*The Seller, the Retention Holder, the Master Servicer and the Sponsor*”). Further, the Seller shall have no obligation to repurchase any Loans in breach of any Loan Warranty or make any payment in lieu of such repurchase unless the Issuer has given the Seller notice of the event giving rise to the obligation to repurchase before the Call Option Date or the date upon which the Mortgage Pool Option Holder has served an Exercise Notice pursuant to the Mortgage Pool Option or a notice exercising the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option. In each case, none of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers, the Noteholders, the Certificateholders or any other Secured Creditor will have recourse to any other person in the event that the Seller, for whatever reason, fails to meet such obligations.

The Seller did not originate the Loans and, therefore, no assurance can be given that the Lending Criteria were applied at the time of origination of the Loans or that different criteria were applied.

Lack of control by Noteholders

The servicing of the Loans will be carried out by the Mortgage Administrator (or any delegate or replacement thereof, as the case may be) with certain functions and discretions being exercised by the Legal Title-Holder. The holders of Notes or Certificates will have no right to consent to, or approve of, any actions set forth in the Mortgage Administration Agreement. See “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Mortgage Administration Agreement*”.

General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations

Fixed charges may take effect under English and Northern Irish law as floating charges

Pursuant to the terms of the Deed of Charge, the Issuer has purported to grant fixed charges over, amongst other things, its interests in the English Mortgages, the Northern Irish Mortgages and their Related Security and its rights and benefits in the Bank Accounts, and its beneficial interests in the Collection Accounts.

The law in England, Wales and Northern Ireland relating to the characterisation of fixed charges is not settled. The fixed charges purported to be granted by the Issuer may take effect under English law or the laws of Northern Ireland as floating charges only, if, for example, it is determined that the Trustee does not exert sufficient control over the charged property for the security to be said to “fix” over those assets. It should be assumed by Noteholders that the fixed charges will take effect as floating charges. If the charges take effect as floating charges instead of fixed charges, then, as a matter of law, certain claims would have priority over the claims of the Trustee in respect of the floating charge assets. In particular, the expenses of any administration and the claims of any preferential creditors would rank ahead of the claims of the Trustee in this regard. The Enterprise Act 2002 (in Northern Ireland the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2002) abolished the preferential status of certain Crown debts (including the claims of the United Kingdom tax authorities). However, certain employee claims (in respect of contributions to pension schemes and wages) still have preferential status. In this regard, it should be noted that the Issuer has agreed in the Transaction Documents not to have any employees.

In addition, section 176A of the Insolvency Act 1986 (in Northern Ireland articles 150A of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989) requires any administrative receiver, administrator or liquidator appointed in

respect of the Issuer to set aside 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 (as described in more detail below under “*English and Northern Irish law security and insolvency considerations*”).

Changes of law

The structure of the transaction and, *inter alia*, the issue of the Notes, the Certificates, and the ratings which are to be assigned to the Rated Notes are based on the relevant law, tax, accounting, regulatory and administrative requirements and practice, in effect as at the date of this Prospectus and having due regard to the expected tax treatment of all relevant entities under such law and practice. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible change to the relevant law, tax, regulatory, accounting (and 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 Issuer to make payments under the Notes or Certificates.

UK Government Credit Guarantee Scheme, ABS Guarantee Scheme and Financial Services Compensation Scheme not applicable

On 8 October 2008, the UK Government announced the introduction of a new credit guarantee scheme pursuant to which the Government would make available to eligible institutions for an interim period a guarantee of new short and medium-term debt issuance to assist in refinancing maturing, wholesale funding obligations as they fell due. The UK Government indicated that certain debt instruments, including the Notes, were not covered by the guarantee provided under the scheme and, as such, for the avoidance of doubt, the obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes are not guaranteed by the UK Government under the above credit guarantee scheme. This scheme was closed to new issuance on 28 February 2010 and the scheme closed upon the expiry of the final guarantee on 26 October 2012. In addition, on 19 January 2009, the UK government announced the introduction of the asset-backed securities guarantee scheme which closed on 31 December 2009. The Notes are not guaranteed by the UK Government under the asset-backed securities guarantee scheme. Also, any investment in the Notes does not have the status of a bank deposit in England and Wales and is not within the scope of the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme, and accordingly, the Notes will not confer any entitlement to compensation under that scheme. As such, the Notes are obligations of the Issuer only and any potential investors should be aware that they will not be able to have recourse to any of the guarantees or compensation schemes set out above in relation to an investment in the Notes.

Help to Buy Scheme not applicable to Loans in the Mortgage Pool

In March 2013, the UK Government announced the “Help to Buy” Scheme involving two separate proposals to assist home buyers. The first involves a shared equity loan made available by the UK Government to borrowers for the purchase of new homes (shared equity loans are not available in Northern Ireland). The shared equity loans were available from 1 April 2013. No shared equity loans are included in the Mortgage Pool. The second involves a guarantee provided by the UK Government for loans made to Borrowers allowing up to a 95 per cent. loan to value ratio. The guarantee loans were available from 1 October 2013 (each of the loans under this scheme, a “**Help to Buy Loan**”). The Loans in the Mortgage Pool do not benefit from any guarantee provided under the Help to Buy Scheme and the Mortgage Pool does not contain any Help to Buy Loans.

Equitable and Beneficial interest

Legal title to the Mortgages in the Mortgage Pool over registered land in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland is, or is in the course of being, registered in the name of the Legal Title-Holder, and will remain with the Legal Title-Holder until the occurrence of certain trigger events under the terms of the Seller/Issuer

Mortgage Sale Agreement (see “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow – Triggers Tables – Non-Rating Triggers Table – Perfection Events*”) or until the Legal Title-Holder exercises its discretion to transfer legal title in the Loans to an authorised third party or a substitute entity, subject to receipt of the Rating Agency Confirmation. The sale by the Seller to the Issuer, of the English Loans, the Northern Irish Loans and Related Security will take effect in equity only. The sale by the Seller to the Issuer of the Scottish Loans and their Related Security is given effect by the Seller (as contractual owner) directing the Legal Title Holder to hold the Scottish Loans and their Related Security on trust for the Issuer pursuant to a Scottish Declaration of Trust. Save in the circumstances mentioned above, no application will be made to the Land Registry, the Registers of Scotland or the Registries of Northern Ireland to register the Issuer as legal owner of the title holder of such Mortgages. Neither the Issuer nor the Trustee will apply to the Land Registry, the Registers of Scotland or the Registries of Northern Ireland to register their interest in such Mortgages. See “*Title to the Mortgage Pool*”.

As a consequence of neither the Issuer nor the Trustee obtaining legal title to the Mortgages by not registering or recording their respective interest in the Land Registry, the Registers of Scotland or the Registries of Northern Ireland (where applicable), a bona fide purchaser from the Legal Title-Holder for value of any of such Mortgages without notice of any of the interests of the Seller, the Issuer or the Trustee (and certain similar third parties) might obtain a good title free of any such interest. Further, the rights of the Issuer and the Trustee may be or become subject to equities or analogous rights (for example, rights of set off as between the relevant Borrowers or insurance companies and the Legal Title-Holder). However, the risk of third-party claims obtaining priority to the interests of the Seller, the Issuer or the Trustee would be likely to be limited to circumstances arising from a breach by the Legal Title-Holder, the Seller or the Mortgage Administrator (or any delegate or replacement thereof, as the case may be) of its contractual obligations, representations or warranties or fraud, negligence or mistake on the part of the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder or the Mortgage Administrator (or any delegate or replacement thereof, as the case may be) or their respective personnel or agents. (See “*Title to the Mortgage Pool*”). Furthermore, for so long as neither the Issuer nor the Trustee have obtained legal title, they must join the Legal Title-Holder as a party to any legal proceedings which they may wish to take against any Borrower or in relation to the enforcement of any Mortgage. In this regard, the Legal Title-Holder will undertake, for the benefit of the Issuer and the Trustee, that it will lend its name to, and take such other steps as may reasonably be required by the Issuer or may be required by the Trustee in relation to, any legal proceeding in respect of any Mortgage. In the event that the Legal Title-Holder is in administration, discretionary leave of the court may be required to join the Legal Title-Holder as a party to such proceedings.

The Legal Title-Holder to retain legal title to the Loans and risks relating to set-off

As described above, the sale by the Seller to the Issuer of the English Loans and the Northern Irish Loans and their Related Security will be given effect by an equitable assignment and the sale of the Scottish Loans and their Related Security is given effect pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust. As a result, legal title to the Loans will remain with the Legal Title-Holder until the occurrence of certain trigger events under the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (see “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow – Triggers Tables – Non-Rating Triggers Table – Perfection Events*”) or until the Legal Title-Holder exercises its discretion to transfer legal title in the Loans to an authorised third party or a substitute entity, subject to receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation. Therefore, the rights of the Issuer may be subject to “**transaction set-off**”, (and analogous rights) being the direct rights of the Borrowers against the Legal Title-Holder.

By way of example, the relevant Borrower may set off any claim for damages arising from the Legal Title-Holder’s breach of contract against the Legal Title-Holder’s (and, as equitable assignee of or holder of the beneficial interest (pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust or otherwise) in the Loans and the Mortgages in the Mortgage Pool, the Issuer’s) claim for payment of principal and/or interest under the relevant Loan as

and when it becomes due. These set-off claims will constitute transaction set-off, as described in the immediately preceding risk factor.

The amount of any such claim against the Seller will, in many cases, be the cost to the Borrower of finding an alternative source of funds. The Borrower may obtain a mortgage loan elsewhere, in which case the damages awarded could be equal to any difference in the borrowing costs together with any direct losses arising from the Legal Title-Holder's breach of contract, namely the associated costs of obtaining alternative funds (for example, legal fees and survey fees).

If the Borrower is unable to obtain an alternative mortgage loan, he or she may have a claim in respect of other indirect losses arising from the Legal Title-Holder's breach of contract where there are special circumstances communicated by the Borrower to the Legal Title-Holder at the time the Borrower entered into the Loan or which otherwise were reasonably foreseeable. A Borrower may also attempt to set off an amount greater than the amount of his or her damages claim against his or her mortgage payments. In that case, the Legal Title-Holder 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 or decree is obtained.

The exercise of set-off rights by Borrowers may adversely affect the realisable value of the Mortgage Pool and/or the ability of the Issuer to make payments under the Notes and Certificates.

Effect of the sale of the Mortgage Pool

The Issuer has considered whether the transfer of the Loans and related security pursuant to the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (including, in the case of the Scottish Loans and Related Security pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust) is effective to transfer to the Issuer the beneficial ownership of and interest in (but not, without further steps being taken, the legal estate in or title to) the Loans, Mortgages and Related Security. The Issuer has been advised that, subject to certain assumptions and qualifications, on the basis of the principles set out in *Re George Inglefield* [1933] Ch 1, as considered and applied by the Court of Appeal in *Welsh Development Agency v Export Finance Co. Ltd.* [1992] BCC 270, an English court would find the transfer was not made by way of security and therefore would not be void against a liquidator, administrator or creditor of the Legal Title-Holder or the Seller. The Issuer has likewise been advised that subject to certain assumptions and qualifications, a Scottish Court would reach the same conclusion in relation to the Scottish Loans. A number of English decisions referred to herein would not strictly bind a court in Northern Ireland, but would be regarded as persuasive authority. The Issuer has further been advised that on that basis and subject to certain assumptions and qualifications, a court of Northern Ireland would reach the same conclusion in relation to the Northern Irish Loans, Northern Irish Mortgages and their Related Security. If a court were to find otherwise, investors could be adversely affected.

Mortgages regulated under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA")

Since 31 October 2004 (the date known as "**N(M)**"), most first-charge residential mortgage businesses in the United Kingdom have been regulated under the FSMA and brought within the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman. This regulatory power has been exercised by the FCA as of 1 April 2013 when the Financial Services Act 2012 came into force and replaced the FSA with the Prudential Regulation Authority (the "**Prudential Regulation Authority**" or "**PRA**"), which is responsible for prudential regulation of financial institutions that manage significant risks on their balance sheets, and the FCA, which is responsible for conduct of business. Prior to that date, these powers were exercised by the previous regulator, the FSA. Entering into, arranging, advising on and administering Regulated Mortgage Contracts (including arranging and advising on variations to such contracts), and agreeing to do any of these things, are (subject to applicable exemptions) regulated activities under the FSMA requiring authorisation and permission from the FCA.

On 21 March 2016, regulation of residential mortgage lending under the FSMA changed when the European Mortgage Credit Directive (2014/17/EU) on credit agreements relating to residential immovable property for consumers (“MCD”) was transposed into the UK. One key provision introduced by the MCD was to broaden the scope of FCA mortgage regulation through changes to the FSMA and the enactment of the Mortgage Credit Directive Order 2015 to include second charge mortgages and consumer buy-to-let mortgages. Second charge mortgages were previously part of the FCA’s consumer credit regime, as were some consumer buy-to-let mortgages although the majority were unregulated until 21 March 2016.

A credit agreement is a “Regulated Mortgage Contract” if it is originated on or after N(M), or originated prior to N(M) but was varied on or after N(M), but before 21 March 2016, such that a new contract was entered into, and if at the time the contract 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 charge on land in the United Kingdom (or in Scotland a first ranking standard security) (other than timeshare accommodation); and (c) at least 40 per cent. of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with any dwelling by the borrower or (in the 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 person has a relationship which is characteristic of a spouse).

For contracts entered into or varied on or after 21 March 2016, the requirement for the security to be a first legal charge (or in Scotland first ranking standard security) was removed and the territorial scope was extended to cover property anywhere in the EEA. In general, buy-to-let contracts entered into on or after the Regulation Effective Date and 21 March 2016 should not be Regulated Mortgage Contracts, unless they are CBTL Mortgages.

Any person carrying on a regulated activity must either be authorised by the FCA, with specific permission required from the FCA to engage in the activity or be exempted from such authorisation. The specified activities currently are: (a) entering into a Regulated Mortgage Contract as lender; (b) administering a Regulated Mortgage Contract (“administering” in this context broadly means notifying Borrowers of changes in mortgage payments and/or collecting payments due under the Loan); (c) advising on Regulated Mortgage Contracts; and (d) arranging 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. An unauthorised person who carries on the regulated mortgage 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 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 the financial promotions regime (as regards who can issue or approve financial promotions) 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.

Any credit agreement (a) intended to be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA or (b) entered into before N(M) and not subsequently changed such that a new contract has been entered into on or after N(M) so that it is not therefore regulated under FSMA, might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, might instead be a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA, because of technical rules on: (i) determining whether any credit arises or whether any applicable financial limit of the CCA is

exceeded: (ii) determining whether the credit agreement or any part of it falls within the definition of “a Regulated Mortgage Contract”; (iii) determining whether the credit agreement is an exempt agreement (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); and (iv) changes to credit agreements. Please see the section on Consumer Credit Acts 1974 and 2006 below.

An unauthorised person may arrange for an authorised person to administer its Regulated Mortgage Contracts but, if that arrangement comes to an end, that unauthorised person may commit an offence if it administers the Regulated Mortgage Contracts for more than one month after the end of the arrangement, although this will not render the contract unenforceable against the Borrower.

The Mortgage Administrator holds authorisation and permission to enter into and administer Regulated Mortgage Contracts. Subject to any exemption, brokers are required to hold authorisation and permission to arrange and to advise on Regulated Mortgage Contracts.

The Issuer is not and does not propose to be an authorised person under the FSMA. The Issuer does not require authorisation in order to acquire legal or beneficial title to a Regulated Mortgage Contract. The Issuer does not carry on the regulated activity of administering Regulated Mortgage Contracts by having them administered pursuant to an administration agreement by an entity having the required FCA authorisation and permission. If such administration agreement terminates or the appointment of an administrator thereunder is terminated; however, the Issuer 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 FCA authorisation and permission. In addition, no variation is permitted to be made to a Loan and no further advance or product switch is permitted to be made in relation to a Loan where it would result in the Issuer 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 Issuer would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so.

Given that the Issuer will not itself be an authorised person under the FSMA, in the event that an agreement for a Loan is varied, such that a new contract is entered into and that contract constitutes a Regulated Mortgage Contract, then the arrangement of, advice on, administration of and entering into of such variation would need to be carried out by an entity such as the Legal Title-Holder or the Mortgage Administrator having the required FCA authorisation and permission.

If requirements as to authorisation of lenders and brokers, or as to the issue and approval of advertisements in respect of credit secured on land, are not complied with, a Regulated Mortgage Contract (or other credit secured on land, in the case of requirements as to the issue and approval of advertisements) would be unenforceable against a Borrower except with the approval of a court. A Borrower may be entitled to claim damages for loss suffered as a result of any contravention of an FCA rule by an authorised person. In the case of such contravention by the Legal Title-Holder, the Borrower may claim such damages against the Legal Title-Holder, or set off the amount of such claim against the amount owing by the Borrower under the Loan or any other loan agreement that the Borrower has taken with the Original Seller (or Originator). Any such claim or set-off may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to the Noteholders. An unauthorised person who administers a Regulated Mortgage Contract entered into on or after N(M) may commit a criminal offence, but this will not render the Regulated Mortgage Contract unenforceable against the Borrower.

The FCA’s Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business sourcebook (“**MCOB**”) sets out the FCA’s rules for regulated mortgage activities. These rules came into force on 31 October 2004, under the handbook of the previous regulator, the FSA. Since 1 April 2013, these rules are located in the FCA’s handbook. 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.

Failure to comply with the provisions of MCOB will not necessarily render Regulated Mortgage Contracts unenforceable. However, breaches of the rules in MCOB are actionable by Borrowers who suffer loss as a result of the contravention. A breach could therefore give rise to a claim by a Borrower to set off sums due under a Regulated Mortgage Contract. Any such set-off in relation to a Loan in the Mortgage Pool may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes.

Prudential and authorisation requirements placed on authorised persons in respect of regulated mortgage activities came into force on N(M), together with rules covering the extension of the appointed representatives regime (which previously applied to investment business) to mortgages.

The Issuer understands that Loans having an aggregate Current Balance of 17.23 per cent. of the Target Mortgage Pool were originated prior to N(M). All Loans originated on or after N(M) were intended to be Regulated Mortgage Contracts under the FSMA.

So as to avoid dual regulation, it is intended that Regulated Mortgage Contracts will not be regulated by the CCA. 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, necessary to enforce a land mortgage or 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 treated as such.

Credit agreements that were entered into before N(M), but are subsequently changed such that a new contract is entered into on or after N(M), are regulated under FSMA where they fall within the definition of "Regulated Mortgage Contract".

In June 2010, the previous regulator, the FSA, made changes to MCOB which effectively converted previous guidance on the policies and procedures to be applied by authorised firms with respect to forbearance in the context of Regulated Mortgage Contracts into formal mandatory rules. Under the new rules, a firm is restricted from repossessing a property unless all other reasonable attempts to resolve the position have failed and, in complying with such restriction, a firm is required to consider whether, given the relevant Borrower's circumstances, it is appropriate to take certain actions. Such actions refer to (amongst other things) the extension of the term of the mortgage, product type changes and deferral of interest payments. These new rules are currently in effect under the FCA's MCOB sourcebook. While the FSA had previously indicated that it did not expect each forbearance option referred to in the new rules to be explored at every stage of interaction with the borrower, it is clear that the new rules impose mandatory obligations on firms without regard to any relevant contractual obligations or restrictions. These rules are currently effective under the FCA handbook. As a result, the new rules may operate in certain circumstances to require the Mortgage Administrator (on behalf of the Legal Title-Holder) to take certain forbearance-related actions which do not comply with the Transaction Documents (and, in particular, the asset servicing arrangements contemplated by such Transaction Documents) in respect of one or more Loans and the Transaction Documents will provide that neither the Legal Title-Holder or the Mortgage Administrator will incur any liability as a result thereof. No assurance can be made that any such actions will not impact adversely on the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes, although the impact of this will depend on the number of Loans which involve a Borrower who experiences payment difficulties.

Changes to UK and EU mortgage regulation, particularly as a result of the MCD (as defined below), may affect the Mortgage Pool, the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator and their

respective businesses and operations. While the MCD was implemented in the UK on 21 March 2016, it is still too early to tell what effect it will have on the Mortgage Pool, the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer and/or the Mortgage Administrator and their respective businesses and operations.

Expansion of MCOB regulation

In October 2009, the FSA launched a wide-ranging mortgage market review (“MMR”). In October 2012, it published a policy statement and final rules generally came into force on 26 April 2014 (with transitional arrangements where, among other things, the borrower does not take on additional borrowing).

The FCA started to track firms’ progress towards implementation of the MMR from the second quarter of 2013, and mortgages entered into on or after 26 April 2014 must comply with these new rules. These new rules will apply to a Loan where (a) it is entered into on or after 26 April 2014 or (b) where it is varied so as to increase the principal amount outstanding under the relevant Loan (e.g. by way of further advance) on or after 26 April 2014 and, in each case, provided MCOB applies to the Loan generally as a Regulated Mortgage Contract. To the extent that further advances are made which constitute new Loans, or a Loan is varied to such an extent that a new Loan is created under the new terms and such Loan would meet the definition of a Regulated Mortgage Contract, then these new rules apply.

The MMR changes impact both Regulated Mortgage Contract lenders and intermediaries. For lenders, the principal changes focus upon responsible lending and include:

- more thorough verification of Borrowers’ income (no self-certification of income, mandatory third-party evidence of income required);
- assessments of affordability of interest-only loans on a capital and interest basis unless there is a clearly understood and believable alternative source of capital repayment;
- application of interest rate stress-tests – lenders must consider likely interest rate movements over a minimum period of five years from the start of the mortgage term;
- when making underwriting assessments, lenders must take account of future changes to income and expenditure that a lender knows of or should have been aware of from information gathered in the application process; and
- lenders may base their assessment of customers’ income on actual expected retirement age rather than state pension age. Lenders will be expected to assess income into retirement to judge whether the affordability tests can be met.

There are also significant changes to mortgage distribution and advice requirements in sales, arrears management and requirements on contract variations such as when additional borrowing is requested.

To the extent that the new rules do apply to any of the Loans, failure to comply with these rules may entitle a Borrower to claim damages for loss suffered or set-off the amount of the claim against the amount owing under the Loan. Any such claim or set-off may adversely affect the Issuer’s ability to make payment on the Notes.

Transfer of consumer credit to the FCA

On 1 April 2014, consumer credit-related activities (which were previously licensable under the CCA) were brought within the scope of the FSMA framework. From that date: (a) carrying on certain credit-related regulated activities (such as entering into a regulated credit agreement as lender or exercising, or having the right to exercise, the lender’s rights and duties under a regulated credit agreement (e.g. servicing)) otherwise than in accordance with permission from the FCA will render the credit agreement unenforceable without FCA approval; and (b) the FCA has power to render unenforceable contracts made in contravention of its

rules on cost and duration of credit agreements or in contravention of any temporary product intervention rules made by the FCA under the FSMA. Additionally, the Financial Services Act 2012 provides for formalised co-operation to exist between the FCA and the Financial Ombudsman Service, particularly where issues identified potentially have wider implications, with a view to the FCA requiring affected firms to operate consumer redress schemes.

Financial Ombudsman Service

Under the FSMA, the Ombudsman is required to make decisions on, *inter alia*, 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 the circumstances of the case, taking into account, *inter alia*, law and guidance. Transitional provisions exist by which certain complaints relating to breach before N(M) of the then applicable industry code may be dealt with by the Financial Ombudsman Service. 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 is first 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 based on the principles of fairness and may order a money award to the Borrower, it is not possible to predict how any future decision of the Ombudsman could affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to the Noteholders.

Enforcement

Even assuming that the Properties provide adequate security for the Loans, delays could be encountered in connection with enforcement of the Mortgages and recovery of the Loans with corresponding delays in the receipt of related proceeds by the Issuer.

In order to realise its security in respect of a Property, the relevant mortgagee or heritable creditor (be it the legal owner (the "**Legal Title-Holder**"), the beneficial owner (the "**Issuer**") or the Trustee or its appointee (if the Trustee has taken enforcement action against the Issuer)) will need to obtain possession. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, there are two means of obtaining possession for this purpose: first, by taking physical possession (seldom done in practice) and secondly, by applying for, obtaining and enforcing a court order.

The court has a very wide discretion and may adopt a sympathetic attitude towards a Borrower at risk of eviction. If a possession order in favour of the relevant mortgagee is granted, it may be suspended to allow the Borrower more time to pay. Once possession of the Property has been obtained, the relevant mortgagee has a duty to the Borrower to take reasonable care to obtain a proper price for the Property. Any failure to do so will put the relevant mortgagee at risk of an action for breach of such duty by the Borrower, although it is for the Borrower to prove breach of such duty. There is also a risk that a Borrower may also take court action to force the relevant mortgagee to sell the Property within a reasonable time.

If a mortgagee takes physical possession, it will, as mortgagee in possession, have an obligation to account to the Borrower for the income obtained from the Property, be liable for any damage to the Property, have a limited liability to repair the Property and, in certain circumstances, may be obliged to make improvements or may incur certain financial liabilities in respect of the Property. Actions for possession are regulated by statute and the courts have certain powers to adjourn possession proceedings, to stay any possession order or postpone the date for delivery of possession. The court will exercise such powers in favour of a Borrower, broadly, where it appears to the court that such Borrower is likely to be able, within a reasonable period, to pay any sums due under the Mortgage or to remedy any default consisting of a breach of any other obligation arising under or by virtue of the Mortgage.

Proceedings for the repossession and/or sale of the relevant property are generally initiated between three and four months after the first default of a scheduled monthly payment.

The enforcement of standard securities in Scotland is principally governed by the Conveyancing & Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 (the “**1970 Act**”) as amended by the Home Owner & Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010 (the “**2010 Act**”), the relevant provisions of which came into effect on 30 September 2010. While, as in England and Wales, it is in principle possible for a lender to enforce without making an application to the court if the borrower voluntarily vacates the property, the statutory requirements imposed on the lender in such cases are onerous and as a consequence court proceedings are in practice almost invariably required.

As a preliminary step the lender must in all cases serve a “calling up notice” requiring repayment of the principal debt and all interest due, with which the borrower has two months to comply. Once the two months’ notice has expired without payment the lender may apply to the court for a decree against the borrower enabling the lender to exercise the relevant enforcement remedies, being principally the sale of the property or entering into possession.

A court application can only be made when certain pre-action requirements imposed by the 2010 Act have been met. These requirements are similar to those of the Pre-Action Protocol applicable in England and Wales (see “*Risk Factors – Mortgage Repossession*”) and require the lender to provide the borrower with certain information and to make reasonable efforts to agree repayment proposals with the borrower. In particular, a court application cannot proceed while the borrower is taking steps which are likely to result in repayment of the debt within a reasonable time. The court will not grant decree unless satisfied that the lender has complied with the pre-action requirements and that it is reasonable in the circumstances to do so (and the 2010 Act specifies various factors to be taken into account by the court in assessing reasonableness in this context).

A key difference between the Scottish and English provisions is that in Scotland the lender’s application may be contested by an “Entitled Resident” as well as by, and on the same grounds as, the borrower. The definition of “Entitled Resident” is complex but essentially includes anyone resident in the secured property who is or has been a spouse, civil partner or co-habitant of the borrower (but does not include tenants or members of the borrower’s family).

A court decree once granted entitles the lender if necessary to evict the borrower and to proceed either to sell the property or itself take possession of it. Sale may be by private bargain or public auction and the lender is under a duty to advertise the sale and to take steps to ensure that the sale price is the best which can reasonably be obtained.

The requirements imposed by the 1970 Act, as amended by the 2010 Act, may restrict the ability of the Legal Title-Holder as heritable creditor of the Scottish Mortgages to exercise its enforcement remedies and this could affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments under the Notes.

The Trustee has the absolute discretion, at any time, to refrain from taking any action under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge or any of the Transaction Documents, including becoming a mortgagee or heritable creditor in possession in respect of any property contained within the Mortgage Pool, unless it is satisfied at that time that it is indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against any liability which it may incur by so acting.

Responsible Lending and Dealing with Customers in Arrears

Lenders regulated by the FSMA are subject to “responsible lending” requirements in relation to Regulated Mortgage Contracts. They are obliged to take account of the borrower’s ability to repay before deciding to enter into a Regulated Mortgage Contract (or to make further advances on such a contract). They must also put in place, and operate in accordance with, a written responsible lending policy.

Lenders regulated by the FSMA are subject to rules on treating customers in arrears fairly, including after the sale of repossessed property.

Consultation Paper on the power of sale and residential property

On 29 December 2009, the Ministry of Justice of the United Kingdom published a consultation paper (entitled “Mortgages: power of sale and residential property” (CP55/09)) which contains proposals to amend the law to prevent mortgagees from selling residential properties in England and Wales without a court order or the consent of the borrower. It is not known if, and to what extent, these proposals will be enacted in the future as a matter of law. If the proposals are enacted, the ability of the mortgagee to exercise its power of sale in relation to the Mortgages may be restricted and this may affect the Issuer’s ability to make payments on the Notes and Certificates.

Mortgages Regulated under the Consumer Credit Acts 1974 and 2006

Certain lending in the United Kingdom is regulated by the CCA. Until 1 April 2014, firms undertaking consumer credit regulated business were required to be licensed by the Office of Fair Trading (the “OFT”). Aside from issuing licences, the OFT provided guidance on conduct of business under the CCA. On 1 April 2014, the FCA became the regulator for consumer credit in the UK and now issues authorisation and permission and makes rules and guidance on conduct of business under the FSMA. The FCA is also the regulator for Regulated Mortgage Contracts under the FSMA. From 1 April 2014, consumer credit-related activities became regulated activities under the FSMA (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (“RAO”).

A credit agreement is regulated by the CCA and/or FSMA where: (a) the borrower is or includes an “individual” as defined in the CCA or an individual or “relevant recipient of credit” as defined in the RAO; (b) the amount of credit did not exceed the financial limit at the time the contract was entered into as follows:

- (i) £5,000 for agreements made before 20 May 1985;
- (ii) £15,000 for agreements made on or after 20 May 1985 and before 1 May 1998;
- (iii) £25,000 for credit agreements made on or after 1 May 1998 and before 6 April 2008;
- (iv) the upper financial limit was removed on 6 April 2008; and

(c) the credit agreement is not an exempt agreement under the CCA (for example, it is intended that a Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA is an exempt agreement under the CCA) or the RAO.

There is a risk that 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 regulated by the CCA or treated as such or unregulated might instead be a Regulated Mortgage Contract, because of technical rules on (A) determining whether any credit under the CCA arises or whether any applicable financial limit of the CCA is exceeded, (B) the credit agreement is exempt under the CCA and (C) changes to credit agreements.

For agreements subject to the CCA, failure to comply with the detailed rules relating to the licencing or authorisation of lenders and brokers, and the form, content and execution of credit agreements can render a credit agreement unenforceable. For credit agreements entered into before 6 April 2007, failure to obtain the borrower’s signature or to properly state the prescribed terms renders an agreement irremediably unenforceable. In other cases, the agreement will only be enforceable on an order of the court.

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.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage or standard security securing a credit agreement to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. In dealing with such application, the court has the power, if it appears just to do so, to amend a credit agreement or to impose conditions upon its performance or to make a time order (for example, giving extra time for arrears to be cleared). Any such amendment or conditions could change the repayment profile and/or amounts recoverable from the Borrowers and may adversely impact the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes.

Under Section 75 of the CCA, in certain circumstances, the lender is liable to the borrower in relation to misrepresentation and breach of contract by a supplier in a transaction financed by a credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such where the credit agreement is, or is treated as, entered into under the pre-existing arrangements, or in contemplation of future arrangements, between the lender and the supplier. Section 75 applies where the cash price of the item is no lower than £100 and no greater than £30,000. In addition, 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 a rule under the FSMA. From 1 April 2014, such rules include rules in the Consumer Credit sourcebook (“CONC”). The lender may also be entitled to 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 under section 75 of the CCA, or for contravention of CONC, against the amount owing by the Borrower under the loan or under any other loan that the Borrower has taken with the lender. Any such set-off in relation to a Loan in the Mortgage Pool may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes and Certificates.

The Consumer Credit Act 2006 (the “CCA 2006”), which amends and updates the Consumer Credit Act 1974, was fully implemented by 31 October 2008.

Under the CCA 2006, the “extortionate credit” regime was replaced by an “unfair relationship” test. The unfair relationship test applies to all existing and new credit agreements, except Regulated Mortgage Contracts under the FSMA and consumer buy-to-let agreements. The unfair relationship test explicitly imposes liability to repay amounts received from a borrower on both the originator and any assignee such as the Issuer. In applying the new unfair relationship test, the courts are 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 but it is a familiar concept in United Kingdom legislation, due to the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977, and the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations (see below). The courts may, but are not obliged to, look solely to the CCA 2006 for guidance. The principle of “*treating customers fairly*” under the FSMA, and guidance published by the FSA and, as of 1 April 2013, the FCA on that principle and by the OFT on the unfair relationship test, may also be relevant. Once the borrower alleges that an unfair relationship exists, then the burden of proof is on the creditor to prove the contrary.

If a mortgage loan subject to the unfair relationship test is found to be unfair, the court may require the lender to repay sums to the Borrower, to do, not do or cease doing anything in relation to the agreement, reduce or discharge any sums payable by the Borrower or surety, return to a surety any security provided by him, alter the terms of the agreement, direct accounts to be taken or otherwise set aside any duty imposed on the Borrower or surety. The term “lender” as defined in article 60L of the RAO (previously “creditor” as defined under section 189 of the CCA) means the person providing the credit under a consumer credit agreement or the person to whom his rights and duties under the agreement have passed by assignment or operation of law.

An alternative dispute resolution scheme for consumer credit matters is run by the Ombudsman (as described below) and was established on 6 April 2007.

To the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA and/or FSMA 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: (i) 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; (ii) 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 (iii) 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 (i.e. interest may only be calculated on the principal amount of the defaulted loan). Charges payable on any early repayment in full are restricted by a formula under the CCA, which applies to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. 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.

Early repayment charges are restricted by a formula under the CCA, which applies to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. A more restrictive formula applies generally to all such credit agreements made on or after 11 June 2010.

These changes to the CCA may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payments in full when due to Noteholders and Certificateholders.

Consumer Credit Directive 2008

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 not exceeding €75,000 will be regulated. This Directive repealed and replaced the first consumer credit Directive and required Member States to implement the Directive by measures coming into force by 11 June 2010, although the UK Government announced in February 2010 that implementation of the Consumer Credit Directive in the United Kingdom would be delayed. The Consumer Credit Directive came into effect in the United Kingdom on 1 February 2011.

Loans secured by a mortgage or standard security over land are, however, exempted from the Consumer Credit Directive.

In the event that any of the Loans are not secured by a land mortgage, there is a risk that they will be wholly or partly regulated by the Consumer Credit Directive or treated as such. This may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments in full when due on the Notes and Certificates.

Mortgage repossession

A protocol for mortgage repossession cases in England and Wales came into force on 19 November 2008 and a separate protocol for mortgage repossession cases in Northern Ireland came into force in November 2011, which sets out the steps that judges will expect any lender to take before starting a claim. A number of mortgage lenders or servicers, including the Seller and the Legal Title-Holder and the Mortgage Administrator, have confirmed that they will delay the initiation of repossession action for at least three months after a borrower who is an owner-occupier is in arrears. The application of such moratorium may be subject to the wishes of the relevant Borrower and may not apply in cases of fraud. The Mortgage Repossessions (Protection of Tenants etc.) Act 2010 (which does not apply in Northern Ireland) came into force on 1 October 2010. This Act gives courts in England and Wales the same power to postpone and suspend repossession for up to two months on application by an unauthorised tenant (i.e. a tenant in possession without the lender's consent) as generally exists on application by an authorised tenant. The lender has to serve notice at the property before enforcing a possession order.

Part I of the Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010 (the “**2010 Act**”) came into force on 30 September 2010 and imposes additional requirements on heritable creditors (the Scottish equivalent of a mortgagee) in relation to the enforcement of standard securities over residential property in Scotland. Under Part I of the 2010 Act, the heritable creditor, which may be the Legal Title Holder or, in the event of it taking legal title to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security, the Issuer, has to obtain a court order to exercise its power of sale (in addition to initiating the enforcement process by the service of a two-month “calling up” notice), unless the Borrower and any other occupiers have surrendered the property voluntarily. In applying for the court order, the heritable creditor also has to demonstrate that it has taken various preliminary steps to attempt to resolve the borrower’s position, and comply with further procedural requirements.

These protocols under these Acts and the MCOB requirements may have adverse effects in markets experiencing above average levels of repossession claims. Delays in the initiation of responsive action in respect of the Loans may result in lower recoveries and may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to Noteholders.

Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 and 1999

The Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended (the “**1999 Regulations**”) and (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 prior to 1 October 2015, and apply to all or almost all of the Loans entered into within that period. For agreements made on or after 1 October 2015, the Consumer Rights Act 2015 applies.

The UTCCR provides that:

- a consumer (which would include a Borrower under all or almost all of the Loans) 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 rest of the agreement will remain enforceable if it is capable of continuing in existence without the unfair term); and
- the lead enforcement body and any qualifying body for the UTCCR (such as the FCA) may seek to prevent a business from relying on unfair terms.

The UTCCR will not affect terms, which set out 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). The UTCCR may affect terms which are not considered to define the main subject matter of the contract, which may include the ability to choose a substitute for LIBOR where LIBOR cannot be determined under the loan agreement, and certain terms imposing early repayment charges and mortgage exit administration fees, and other terms the application of which are in the lender’s discretion.

For example, if a term permitting the lender to vary the interest rate is found to be unfair, the Borrower would not be liable to pay the increased rate or, to the extent that he has paid it, would be able, as against the lender or any assignee such as the Issuer, to claim repayment of the extra interest amounts paid or to set off the amount of such claim against the amount owing by the Borrower under the loan agreement or under any other loan agreement that the Borrower has taken with the lender. Any such non-recovery, claim or set-off ultimately may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to Noteholders and Certificateholders.

The lead enforcement body for the UTCCR was the OFT before 1 April 2014, and is the Competition and Markets Authority (the “**CMA**”) from 1 April 2014. The qualifying body in relation to Regulated Mortgage Contracts and mortgage loans originated by lenders authorised under the FSMA, was the FSA before 1 April

2013, and is the FCA from 1 April 2013. The lead enforcement body was and is responsible for enforcing the UTCCR in relation to other mortgage loans.

Historically, the OFT, the FSA and the FCA (as appropriate) have issued guidance on the UTCCR. This has included: (a) OFT guidance on fair terms for interest variation in mortgage contracts dated February 2000; (b) an FSA statement of good practice on fairness of terms in consumer contracts dated May 2005; (c) an FSA statement of good practice on mortgage exit administration fees dated January 2007; and (d) FSA finalised guidance on unfair contract terms and improving standards in consumer contracts dated January 2012.

In March 2015, the FCA removed the guidance materials from its website on the basis that it no longer reflected the FCA's view on unfair contract terms. At that time it states that the guidance had been moved while it considered how it should be updated in light of: the Consumer Rights Act 2015 (CRA), the majority of which came into force on 1 October 2015; Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) guidance on the unfair contract terms provisions in the CRA; case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) concerning Council Directive 93/13/ECC on unfair terms in consumer contracts. The FCA has now confirmed that it has no current intention to publish guidance on unfair contract terms. The Unfair Contract Terms Regulatory Guide (UNFCOG in the FCA handbook) explains the FCA's policy on how it uses its formal powers under the 1999 Regulations, although comprehensive guidance on the UTCCR themselves is not provided.

While the FCA has powers to enforce the UTCCR, it is for the 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 the Loans. If any term of the Loans is found to be unfair for the purpose of the UTCCR, this may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to Noteholders on the Notes and Certificateholders on the Certificates.

Any regulatory or legislative changes or further actions required of the Legal Title-Holder and/or the Mortgage Administrator and its affiliates such as those described above may adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to the Noteholders and Certificateholders.

Consumer Rights Act 2015

The Consumer Rights Bill received royal assent on 26 March 2015 and is now the Consumer Rights Act 2015 ("CRA"). The CRA significantly reforms and consolidates consumer law in the UK. The CRA involves the creation of a single regime out of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 (which essentially deals with attempts to limit liability for breach of contract) and the UTCCR. The CRA applies to agreements made on or after 1 October 2015. When the unfair contract terms regime of the CRA came into force, it revoked the UTCCR and introduced a new regime for dealing with unfair contractual terms as follows:

Under Part 2 of the CRA, an unfair term of a consumer contract (a contract between a trader and a consumer) is not binding on a consumer (an individual acting for purposes that are wholly or mainly outside that individual's trade, business, craft or profession). Additionally, an unfair notice is not binding on a consumer, although a consumer may rely on the term or notice if the consumer chooses to do so. A term will be unfair where, contrary to the requirement of good faith, it causes significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations under the contract to the detriment of the consumer. In determining whether a term is fair it is necessary to: (a) take into account the nature of the subject matter of the contract; (b) refer to all the circumstances existing when the term was agreed; and (c) refer to all of the other terms of the contract or any other contract on which it depends.

Schedule 2 of the CRA contains an indicative and non-exhaustive “grey list” of terms of consumer contracts that may be regarded as unfair. Notably, paragraph 11 lists “a term which has the object or effect of enabling the trader to alter the terms of the contract unilaterally without a valid reason which is specified in the contract. Although paragraph 22 provides that this does not include terms by which a supplier of financial services reserves the right to alter the rate of interest payable by or due to the consumer, or the amount of other charges for financial services without notice where there is a valid reason if the supplier is required to inform the consumer of the alteration at the earliest opportunity and the consumer is free to dissolve the contract immediately.

A consumer contract may not be assessed for fairness to the extent that (i) it specifies the main subject matter of the contract and/or (ii) the assessment is of the appropriateness of the price payable under the contract by comparison with the goods, digital content or services supplied under it; unless it appears on the “grey list” referenced above. A trader must ensure that a written term of a consumer contract, or a consumer notice in writing, is transparent, i.e. that it is expressed in plain and intelligible language and is legible.

Where a term of a consumer contract is “unfair”, it will not bind the consumer. However, the remainder of the contract, will, so far as practicable, continue to have effect in every other respect. Where a term in a consumer contract is susceptible to multiple different meanings, the meaning most favourable to the consumer will prevail. It is the duty of the court to consider the fairness of any given term. This can be done even where neither of the parties to proceedings have explicitly raised the issue of fairness.

The unfair contract terms regime in Part 2 and Schedules 2 and 3 of the CRA came into force on 1 October 2015. This new regime does not seem to be significantly different from the regime under the UTCCR. However, this area of law is rapidly developing and new regulator guidance and case law are expected as a result of this new legislation. The FCA has noted (on 24 March 2015) that, as part of the FCA Business Plan 2015/16, it will specifically monitor the impact on consumer credit and complex terms and conditions of the CRA. No assurance can be given that any changes in legislation, guidance or case law on unfair terms will not have a material adverse effect on the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer and their respective businesses and operations. There can be no assurance that any such changes (including changes in regulators’ responsibilities) will not affect the Loans.

Case law of the ECJ on unfair terms

It is likely that such guidance will take account of recent developments in ECJ case law on the interpretation of the Unfair Terms Directive (93/13/EEC) (which was implemented in the UK by the UTCCR), including: (a) *Nemzeti Fogyasztóvédelmi Hatóság v Invitel Távközlési Zrt* where the ECJ ruled that mandatory rules on variation and termination rights must be set out clearly in consumer contracts; (b) *RWE Vertrieb AG v Verbraucherzentrale* which emphasises the foundations of consumer protection on inequality of bargaining power and imbalances in information.

In the case of *Árpád Kásler and Hajnalka Káslerné Rábai v OTP Jelzálogbank ZRT*, the ECJ ruled that, under the Unfair Terms Directive, the expression the “main subject matter of a contract” covers such a term only in so far as it lays down an essential obligation of that agreement that, as such, characterises it and that such a term, insofar as it contains a pecuniary obligation for a consumer to pay, in repayment of instalments of a loan, cannot be considered as “remuneration”, the adequacy of which as consideration for a service supplied by the lender that cannot be the subject of an examination as regards unfairness. Secondly, the requirement for a contractual term to be drafted in plain intelligible language is to be understood as requiring that the relevant term should be grammatically intelligible to the consumer, so that the consumer is in a position to evaluate, on the basis of clear, intelligible criteria, the economic consequences for him that derive from it. Finally, where a contract concluded between a seller or supplier and a consumer cannot continue in existence after an unfair

term has been deleted, that provision does not preclude a rule of national law enabling the national court to cure the invalidity of that term by substituting for it a supplementary provision of national law.

It remains to be seen how these judgments will impact the position in the UK. No assurance can be given that this case law will not have a material adverse effect on the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer and their respective businesses and operations. There can be no assurance that this case law will not affect the Loans.

Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004

The Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 apply to, *inter alia*, credit agreements entered into on or after 31 October 2004 by a “consumer” within the meaning of these regulations by means of distance communication (i.e. without any substantive simultaneous physical presence of the lender and the borrower). A Regulated Mortgage Contract under the FSMA (if originated by a UK lender from an establishment in the UK) 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. The Borrower may send notice of cancellation under these regulations 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 lender to the Borrower under or in relation to the cancelled agreement, within 30 days of 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 is treated as never having had effect for the cancelled agreement.

If a significant portion of the Loans are characterised as being cancellable under these regulations, then there could be an adverse effect on the Issuer’s receipts in respect of those amounts, affecting the Issuer’s ability to make payments in full on the Notes when due or payments on the Certificates.

Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008

On 11 May 2005, the European Parliament and Council adopted a directive on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices (the “**Unfair Commercial Practices Directive**” or “**UCPD**”). Generally, the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive applies full harmonisation, which means that member states of the European Union may not impose more stringent provisions in the fields to which full harmonisation applies. By way of exception, this Directive permits member states of the European Union to impose more stringent provisions in the fields of financial services and immovable property, such as mortgage loans. The Unfair Commercial Practices Directive provided for a transitional period until 12 June 2013 for applying full harmonisation in the fields to which it applies. The Unfair Commercial Practices Directive was implemented into United Kingdom law through the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (the “**CPUTRs**”). The CPUTRs came into effect on 26 May 2008 and affect all contracts entered into with persons who are natural persons and acting for purposes outside their respective business. Although the CPUTRs are not concerned solely with financial services, they do apply to the residential mortgage market.

Under the CPUTRs, a commercial practice is to be regarded as unfair and therefore prohibited if it is:

- (a) contrary to the standard of special skill and care which a trader may reasonably be expected to exercise towards consumers, commensurate with honest market practice and/or general principles of good faith in the trader’s field of activity; and

- (b) materially distorts or is likely to materially distort the economic behaviour of the average consumer (who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect, and taking into account social, cultural and linguistic factors) who the practice reaches or to whom it is addressed (or where a practice is directed at or is of a type which may affect a particular group of consumers, the average consumer of that group).

In addition to the general prohibition on unfair commercial practices, the CPUTRs contain provisions aimed at aggressive and misleading practices (including, but not limited to: (i) pressure selling; (ii) misleading marketing (whether by action or omission); and (iii) falsely claiming to be a signatory to a code of conduct) and a list of practices which will in all cases be considered unfair.

The Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission reviewed the current private law in this area and found it to be fragmented and unclear. On 28 March 2012, the two Commissions published a report entitled “*Consumer Redress for Misleading and Aggressive Practices*”, which sets out recommendations for reform.

On 14 March 2013, the European Commission published the results of its review on the application of the UCPD. The Commission does not propose amending the UCPD but has indicated that intensified national enforcement and reinforced co-operation in cross-border enforcement are needed. Going forward, the Commission will consider how it can play a more active role in enforcement and will continue to perform in-depth reviews of how the directive works in practice.

The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Regulations 2014 came into force on 1 October 2014. This legislation gives consumers a direct right of action, including a right to unwind agreements within 90 days of entering into the contract if a misleading or aggressive practice under the CPUTRs was a significant factor in the consumer’s decision to enter into the contract. The amendments to CPUTRs also extend the regime so that it covers misleading and aggressive demands for payment: The legislation applies to demands for payment for restricted-use credit (where the credit must be used to finance a particular transaction) where the misleading or aggressive commercial practice: (i) began before 1 October 2014 and continues after that date – however, a consumer will only be able to exercise his new direct rights of action if a contract is entered into, or payments are made, after the date the legislation comes into force; and (ii) occurs on or after 1 October 2014.

The effect (if any) of the CPUTRs on the Loans, the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder or the Issuer and their respective businesses and operations will depend on whether those entities engage in any of the practices described in the CPUTRs. Whilst engaging in an unfair commercial practice does not render a contract void or unenforceable, to do so is an offence punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. In practical terms, the CPUTRs have not added much to the regulatory requirements already in place, such as treating customers fairly and conduct of business rules. Breach of the CPUTRs would initiate intervention by a regulator and may lead to criminal sanctions.

No assurance can be given that the CPUTRs will not adversely affect the ability of the Issuer to make payments to Noteholders and Certificateholders.

Risks relating to the Banking Act 2009 and the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

Under the Banking Act 2009 (the “**Banking Act**”), substantial powers have been granted to HM Treasury, the Bank of England and the FSA (which term, when used in relation to a date on or after 1 April 2013, shall be deemed to refer to the FCA and/or PRA (as applicable)) (the FSA, together with HM Treasury and the Bank of England, the “**Authorities**”) as part of the special resolution regime (the “**SRR**”). These powers (which apply regardless of any contractual provisions) enable the Authorities to deal with and stabilise United Kingdom-incorporated institutions with permission to accept deposits pursuant to Part IV of the FSMA (such as the Account Bank and the Collection Accounts Provider) (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: (a) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity or the shares of the relevant entity to a private sector purchaser; (b) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant entity to a “bridge bank” wholly-owned by the Bank of England; and (c) 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. In the event that the Banking Act 2009 applies to this transaction, this may result in a change in the contractual terms applicable to the Notes without the consent of the Noteholders, or (as applicable) to the Certificates without the consent of the Certificateholders. 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, 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. Further, UK authorities have a wide discretion in exercising their powers under the special resolution regime, including modifying or setting aside any Act of Parliament by order of HM Treasury to facilitate its Banking Act objectives.

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 SRR to be used effectively. An order may make provision which has retrospective effect.

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 entity to satisfy its 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 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) is 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). As a result, the making of an instrument or order in respect of a relevant entity may affect the ability of the Issuer 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.

Amendments have also been made to the Banking Act under the Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 (as brought into force by The Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 (Commencement No. 7) Order 2014 on 31 December 2014) to introduce a new bail-in tool, which tool permits the Bank of England in certain circumstances to cancel or modify contracts for the purposes of reducing or deferring liabilities of relevant entities (including UK banks, banking group companies and building societies) and/or to convert liabilities of such entities into different forms.

This regime has also been amended to ensure that it is compliant with the EU’s Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (2014/59/EU) (the “**Directive**”). The Directive was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 12 June 2014 and came into force on 2 July 2014. Amongst other things, the Directive provides for the introduction of a package of minimum early intervention and resolution-related tools and powers for relevant authorities (including a bail-in tool) and for special rules for cross-border groups. The Directive has

been implemented via the Bank Recovery and Resolution Order 2014 (“**BRRD Order**”), which came into force on 1 January 2015.

As noted above, the stabilisation tools may be used in respect of certain banking group companies provided certain conditions are met. If the Issuer was regarded to be a banking group company and no exclusion applied, then it would be possible in certain scenarios for the relevant authority to exercise one or more relevant stabilisation tools (including the property transfer powers and/or the bail-in powers) in respect of it, which could result in reduced amounts being available to make payments in respect of the Notes and/or in the modification, cancellation or conversion of any unsecured portion of the liability of the Issuer under the Notes at the relevant time. In this regard, it should be noted that the authorities have provided an exclusion for certain securitisation companies, which exclusion is expected to extend to the Issuer, although aspects of the relevant provisions are not entirely clear.

There can be no assurance that the Noteholders or the Certificateholders will not be adversely affected by the amendments and/or any action taken under the new bail-in tool. Accordingly, it is not yet possible to assess the full impact of the UK bail-in tool on a relevant entity and there can be no assurance that it will not materially and adversely affect the relevant entity’s operating results, financial position and prospects.

At present, the Authorities have not made an instrument or order under the Banking Act or the BRRD Order 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.

Changes to United Kingdom and EU Mortgage regulation

FCA mortgage market review

In January 2011, HM Treasury announced proposals to enhance consumer protection in the mortgage market. Regulations have been drafted to provide for consumer protection when a mortgage book is sold by a regulated mortgage lender to an unregulated entity. In this regard, it is proposed that the definition of the regulated activity of administering a Regulated Mortgage Contract will be expanded so that any entity which exercises specified rights in relation to Regulated Mortgage Contracts, such as changing interest rates or taking action to repossess a property against a borrower, will be required to be authorised and regulated under the FSMA.

In December 2011, the FSA published a consultation paper that consolidated proposals arising out of its wide-ranging mortgage market review, which was launched in October 2009, to consider strengthening rules and guidance on, *inter alia*, affordability assessments, product regulation, arrears charges and responsible lending. The FSA’s aim was to ensure the continued provision of mortgage credit for the majority of borrowers who can afford the financial commitment of a mortgage, while preventing a re-emergence of poor lending practices as the supply of mortgage credit in the market recovers. In October 2012, the FSA published a feedback statement and final rules that generally came into force on 26 April 2014 with transitional arrangements where, among other things, the borrower does not take on additional borrowing. These rules have, for example, imposed more stringent requirements on lenders to assess the affordability of a loan made to a borrower, to verify the income of a borrower and (in the case of interest-only loans) to ensure that the borrower has a credible strategy to repay the capital borrowed, as well as undertaking stress tests to ensure that mortgages remain affordable when interest rates increase. For interest-only mortgages, lenders must check that borrowers have a credible plan to repay the capital at the end of the loan. There are also changes to disclosure requirements (the initial disclosure document is replaced with a requirement for firms to disclose key messages to customers), arrears management and the sales process.

The FCA started to track firms' progress towards implementation of the mortgage market review from the second quarter of 2013 and: (a) published a report in June 2015 following a thematic review concerning the quality and suitability of mortgage advice provided by firms; and (b) began a further thematic review on responsible lending in April 2015. This thematic review was published in May 2016 and summarises the key findings of how firms are applying the responsible lending rules that were introduced in April 2014 following the mortgage market review. The scope of the review is restricted to residential first charge lending for new and existing borrowers. This is in addition to regulatory reforms being made as a result of the implementation of the European Directive on credit agreements relating to residential property from 21 March 2016 (see risk factor "*EU initiatives on Mortgage Credit*" below). It is possible that further changes may be made to the FCA's MCOB rules as a result of these reviews and regulatory reforms.

Any further changes to MCOB arising from the FCA's review of the implementation of its mortgage market review, or to MCOB or the FSMA arising from (i) HM Treasury's proposals to change mortgage regulation or changes in the regulatory framework, including the European directive on credit agreements relating to residential property or (ii) any future review carried out by the FCA, may adversely affect the Issuer.

EU initiatives on Mortgage Credit

The MCD was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 28 February 2014, and entered into force on 21 March 2014. It was transposed into UK law on 21 March 2016.

The MCD applies to: (a) credit agreements secured by a mortgage or comparable security commonly used in a member state of the European Union (a "**Member State**") on residential immovable property, or secured by a right relating to residential immovable property; and (b) credit agreements the purpose of which is to purchase or retain rights in land or in an existing or proposed residential building; and (c) extends the Consumer Credit Directive to unsecured credit agreements, the purpose of which is to renovate residential immovable property involving a maximum total amount of credit of EUR75,000. The MCD does not apply to certain equity release credit agreements to be repaid from the sale proceeds of an immovable property, or to certain credit granted by an employer to its employees.

The MCD requires (among other things): standard information in advertising; standard pre-contractual information; adequate explanations to the borrower on the proposed credit agreement and any ancillary service; calculation of the annual percentage rate of charge in accordance with a prescribed formula; assessment of creditworthiness of the borrower; and a right of the borrower to make early repayment of the credit agreement. The MCD also imposes prudential and supervisory requirements for credit intermediaries and non-bank lenders.

On 25 March 2015, the MCD Order 2015 (the "**MCD Order**") was passed in order to make the necessary legislative changes to implement the MCD. In outline, the MCD Order has: (i) put in place a new regulatory regime for CBTL Mortgages; (ii) widened the definition of a Regulated Mortgage Contract to include second and subsequent mortgages; and (iii) transferred the regulation of some existing agreements (e.g. second mortgages) from the consumer credit regime to the regulated mortgage contract regime. The MCD Order took effect for most purposes on 21 March 2016.

Until the Mortgage Credit Directive has been fully implemented into UK law for some time, it is not possible to tell what effect the Mortgage Credit Directive and the implementation of the directive into UK law will have on the Loans, the Seller, the Issuer the Mortgage Administrators and/or the Legal Title-Holder and their respective businesses and operations. However, the UK's approach to implementation has been to minimise the impact of the Mortgage Credit Directive on the UK mortgage market by building on the existing UK regulatory regime (rather than copy out the directive into UK legislation). Any further changes to MCOB, or changes in the regulatory framework, may adversely affect the Loans, the Seller, the Mortgage Administrator and their respective businesses and operations.

Each of the Legal Title-Holder and the Delegate Mortgage Administrator have informed the Issuer that it is in the process of implementing changes to reflect MCD. This implementation process is ongoing and includes a gap analysis to identify differences between the relevant existing processes and procedures (including Borrower communications, training and competency requirements) and the MCD requirements. All such changes are planned to be documented by the end of 2015 with an implementation programme scheduled for completion by 21 March 2016 (subject to transitional provisions where applicable) when the MCD requirements become mandatory.

Impact of Land Registration Reform in Scotland

The Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 (the “**2012 Act**”) came into force in Scotland on 8 December 2014. One of the policy aims of the 2012 Act is to encourage the transfer of property titles recorded in the historic General Register of Sasines to the more recently established Land Register of Scotland with the aim of eventually closing the General Register of Sasines.

Previously, title to a residential property that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines would usually only require to be moved to the Land Register of Scotland (a process known as “first registration”) when that property was sold or if the owner decided voluntarily to commence first registration. However, the 2012 Act sets out additional circumstances which, will trigger first registration of properties recorded in the General Register of Sasines, including (a) the recording of a standard security (which would extend to any standard security granted by the Issuer in favour of the Trustee over any Scottish Mortgages in the Mortgage Pool which are recorded in the General Register of Sasines, pursuant to the terms of the Deed of Charge following a Perfection Event (a “**Scottish Sasine Sub-Security**”)) or (b) the recording of an assignation of a standard security (which, in relation to Loans, would extend to any assignation granted by the Legal Title-Holder in favour of the Issuer, in respect of Scottish Mortgages in the Mortgage Pool recorded in the General Register of Sasines, pursuant to the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement following a Perfection Event (a “**Scottish Sasine Transfer**”)).

The relevant provisions of the 2012 Act relating to the recording of standard securities came into force on 1 April 2016 (the “**Commencement Date**”). As of this date, the General Register of Sasines is now closed to the recording of securities. Despite the provisions of the 2012 Act mentioned above, for the time being, other deeds such as assignations of standard securities (including Scottish Sasine Transfers) will continue to be accepted in the General Register of Sasines indefinitely; although the Registers of Scotland have reserved the right to consult further on this issue in the future.

If a Perfection Event occurs following the Commencement Date, then an application to record a Scottish Sasine Sub-Security in relation to Scottish Mortgages in the Mortgage Pool (following the transfer of legal title to such Scottish Mortgages to the Issuer) could trigger a first registration in the Land Register of Scotland of the underlying Scottish Properties secured by the relevant Scottish Mortgages.

The impact of these changes to the Scottish land registration system is unlikely to be of material detriment to the Trustee or to the Noteholders for the following reasons: (i) the Registers of Scotland report on the consultation process indicated that whilst these changes are likely to prolong completion of the registration process, where possible, they will take a pragmatic view and not burden parties (such as the Issuer, the Trustee or the Borrower who owns the underlying Scottish Property) with unreasonable or arbitrary costs; and (ii) whilst the prolonged registration process is likely to be of practical inconvenience to the Trustee and the Noteholders, the validity and effectiveness of any Scottish Sasine Sub-Security would be unaffected by the change to the registration system (and the relevant Scottish Mortgages would in any event continue to be covered by the floating charge granted by the Issuer under the Deed of Charge). However, it is likely that, if a Perfection Event were to occur after the Commencement Date, the parties involved would encounter

increased legal and other third-party costs relating to the first registration process and additional administrative burden.

No indication has been given as to when or if the above provisions may be extended to other types of dealing with a standard security, such as assignments. However, if the General Register of Sasines becomes closed to assignments of standard securities under the same provisions at any time subsequent to the Issue Date, then this would also have an impact on the registration of Scottish Sasine Transfers executed following a Perfection Event in a manner similar to Scottish Sasine Sub-Securities, with the probability of higher legal costs and a longer period required to complete registration than would currently be the case.

As noted above, such events will only occur following a Perfection Event and given that the proportion of residential properties in Scotland which remain recorded in the General Register of Sasines continues to decline (Registers of Scotland estimate that in April 2016 around 59 per cent. of property titles in Scotland were registered in the Land Register of Scotland) it is likely that, in relation to the current Mortgage Pool where 6.4 per cent. of the Properties are located in Scotland, only a minority of the Scottish Mortgages will be recorded in the General Register of Sasines.

Potential effects of any additional regulatory changes

No assurance can be given that action and rules and regulations, additional to those discussed above, from any regulatory authority will not be implemented with regard to the mortgage market in the United Kingdom generally, the particular sector in that market in which the Legal Title-Holder or the Mortgage Administrator operates or specifically in relation to the Legal Title-Holder or the Mortgage Administrator. Any such action or developments, in particular, but not limited to, the cost of compliance, may have a material adverse effect on the Loans, the Legal Title-Holder, the Mortgage Administrator and the Issuer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payments to the Noteholders and Certificateholders.

English and Northern Irish law security and insolvency considerations

The Issuer will enter into the Deed of Charge pursuant to which it will grant the Security in respect of certain of its obligations, including its obligations under the Notes and Certificates. In certain circumstances, including the occurrence of certain insolvency events in respect of the Issuer, the ability to realise the Security may be delayed and/or the value of the Security impaired. While the transaction structure is designed to minimise the likelihood of the Issuer becoming insolvent, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will not become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings and/or that the Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders would not be adversely affected by the application of insolvency laws (including English insolvency laws).

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 Issuer. 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 (in Northern Ireland, similar amendments were made by the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 in March 2006) 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 markets. While it is anticipated that the requirements of this exception will be met, 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) (in Northern Ireland, the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 was amended by the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005), 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 Issuer 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 markets and/or which has a liability in excess of a certain amount. While the Issuer 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 the assets of the Issuer 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 (in Northern Ireland, articles 150A of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989), certain floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of secured creditors under the Deed of Charge may be used to satisfy any claims of unsecured creditors. While certain of the covenants given by the Issuer in the Transaction Documents are intended to ensure it has no significant creditors other than the secured creditors under the Deed of Charge, it will be a question of fact as to whether the Issuer has any other such creditors at any time. There can be no assurance that the Noteholders and Certificateholders will not be adversely affected by any such reduction in floating charge realisations upon the enforcement of the Security. (See “*Liquidation Expenses*” below).

Insolvency proceedings and subordination provisions

There is uncertainty as to the validity and/or enforceability of a provision which (based on contractual and/or trust principles) subordinates certain payment rights of a creditor to the payment rights of other creditors of its counterparty upon the occurrence of insolvency proceedings relating to that creditor. Such provisions are similar in effect to the terms which will be included in the Transaction Documents.

The UK Supreme Court has affirmed that such a subordination provision is valid under English law. Contrary to the determination of the UK Supreme Court, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 2010 and 2011 held that such a subordination provision is unenforceable under U.S. bankruptcy law and that any action to enforce such provision would violate the automatic stay which applies under such law in the case of a U.S. bankruptcy of the counterparty. However, in a June 2016 decision, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court departed in some respects from the prior cases and held that such subordination provisions and payments made thereunder were enforceable and protected under the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code related to swap agreement transactions.

If a creditor of the Issuer or a related entity becomes subject to insolvency proceedings in any jurisdiction outside England and Wales (including, but not limited to, the U.S.), and it is owed a payment by the Issuer, a question arises as to whether the insolvent creditor or any insolvency official appointed in respect of that creditor could successfully challenge the validity and/or enforceability of subordination provisions included in the English law governed Transaction Documents. Laws may be relevant in certain circumstances with respect to a range of entities, including U.S. established entities and certain non-U.S. established entities with assets or operations in the U.S. (although the scope of any such proceedings may be limited if the relevant non-U.S. entity is a bank with a licensed branch in a U.S. state). In general, if a subordination provision included in the Transaction Documents (such as the subordination of swap subordinated amounts) was successfully challenged under the insolvency laws of any relevant jurisdiction outside England and Wales and any relevant foreign judgment or order was recognised by the English courts, there can be no assurance that

such actions would not adversely affect the rights of the Noteholders, the Certificateholders, the market value of the Notes, the Certificates, and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under the Notes or Certificates.

Lastly, given the general relevance of the issues under discussion in the judgments referred to above and that the Transaction Documents will include terms providing for the subordination of the payments due to certain parties in certain circumstances post-enforcement, there is a risk that the final outcome of the dispute in such judgments (including any recognition action by the English courts) may result in negative rating pressure in respect of the Notes. If any rating assigned to the Notes is lowered, the market value of the Notes may be adversely affected.

Liquidation Expenses

On 6 April 2008, a provision in the Insolvency Act 1986 (in Northern Ireland, the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989) 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, in general, 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 the Insolvency Rules 1986 (in Northern Ireland, the Insolvency Rules (Northern Ireland) 1991).

On this basis and as a result of the changes described above, in a winding up of the Issuer, floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of Secured Creditors under the Deed of Charge may be reduced by at least a significant proportion of any liquidation expenses. There can be no assurance that the holders of the Notes and Certificates will not be adversely affected by such a reduction in floating charge realisations.

Impact of regulatory initiatives on certain investors

Regulatory initiatives may result in increased regulatory capital requirements for certain investors and/or decreased liquidity in respect of the Notes and Certificates. In Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere there is increased political and regulatory scrutiny of the asset-backed securities industry. This has resulted in a raft of measures for increased regulation which are currently at various stages of implementation and which may have an adverse impact on the regulatory capital charge to certain investors in securitisation exposures and/or the incentives for certain investors to hold asset-backed securities, and may thereby affect the liquidity of such securities. Investors in the Notes and Certificates are responsible for analysing their own regulatory position and none of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Seller makes any representation to any prospective investor or purchaser of the Notes or Certificates regarding the regulatory capital treatment of their investment (or the liquidity of such investment as a result thereof) on the Issue Date or at any time in the future.

CERTAIN REGULATORY RISKS

Implementation of and/or changes to the Basel III framework may affect the capital requirements and/or the liquidity associated with a holding of the Notes for certain investors

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the “**Basel Committee**”) approved significant changes to Basel II (being the revised international capital framework of the Basel Committee, published in 2004) regulatory capital and liquidity framework in 2011 (such changes being commonly referred to as “**Basel III**”). In particular, Basel III provides for a substantial strengthening of existing prudential rules, including requirements intended to reinforce capital standards (with heightened requirements for global systemically important banks) and to establish a leverage ratio “backstop” for financial institutions and certain minimum liquidity standards (referred to as the “**Liquidity Coverage Ratio**” and the “**Net Stable Funding Ratio**”). The European Commission published the final version of the Delegated Regulation for the LCR in October 2014, which was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 17 January 2015. Following publication and entry into force the Delegated Regulation shall apply from 1 October 2015. The minimum LCR requirement of 60 per cent. as of October 2015 will reach 100 per cent. as of 1 January 2018. The Net Stable Funding Ratio is intended to apply from January 2018. Implementation of Basel III requires national legislation and therefore the final rules and the timetable for their implementation in each jurisdiction may be subject to some level of national variation. The Basel Committee has also published certain proposed revisions to the securitisation framework (such as the “Revisions to the securitisation framework (*amended to include the alternative capital treatment for “simple, transparent and comparable” securitisations*)”, “*Capital floors: the design of a framework based on standardised approaches*” and “*Minimum capital requirements for market risk*”), including proposed new hierarchies of approaches to calculating risk weights and a new risk weight floor of 15 per cent. and the EU Commission has published a draft regulation containing proposed amendments to the regulatory capital securitisation framework set out in the CRR.

Implementation of the Basel framework (to the extent that it has not already been fully implemented in member countries) and/or of any of the changes put forward by the Basel Committee as described above may have an impact on the capital requirements in respect of the Notes or Certificates and/or on incentives to hold the Notes or Certificates for investors that are subject to requirements that follow the relevant framework and, as a result, may affect the liquidity and/or value of the Notes or Certificates.

In general, investors should consult their own advisers as to the regulatory capital requirements in respect of the Notes and Certificates and as to the consequences for and effect on them of any changes to the Basel framework (including the changes described above) and the relevant implementing measures. No predictions can be made as to the precise effects of such matters on any investor or otherwise.

Compliance with European risk retention requirements

Investors should be aware of the EU risk retention and due diligence requirements which currently apply in respect of various types of EU regulated investors, including credit institutions, authorised alternative investment fund managers, investment firms, insurance and reinsurance undertakings and UCITS funds. Amongst other things, such requirements restrict a relevant investor from investing in asset-backed securities unless (a) that investor is able to demonstrate that it has undertaken certain due diligence in respect of various matters, including the position of its note in the relevant priorities of payment, the underlying assets and (in the case of certain types of investors) the relevant sponsor or originator and (b) the originator, sponsor or original lender in respect of the relevant securitisation has explicitly disclosed to the investor that it will retain, on an on-going basis, a net economic interest of not less than 5 per cent. in respect of certain specified credit risk tranches or asset exposures. Failure to comply with one or more of the requirements may result in various penalties, including, in the case of those investors subject to regulatory capital requirements, the

imposition of a penal capital charge on the notes acquired by the relevant investor. Aspects of the requirements and what is or will be required to demonstrate compliance to national regulators remain unclear.

The risk retention and due diligence requirements described above apply, or are expected to apply, in respect of the Notes for certain categories of investor. Investors should therefore make themselves aware of such requirements (and any corresponding implementing rules of their regulator), where applicable to them, in addition to any other regulatory requirements applicable to them with respect to their investment in the Notes. Investors who are uncertain as to the requirements that will need to be complied with in order to avoid the additional regulatory charges for non-compliance with the relevant EU risk retention and due diligence requirements should seek guidance from their regulator and/or independent advice on the issue. In this regard, investors should be aware that, although the Notes to be held by the Retention Holder are transferable instruments, the Retention Holder has covenanted to maintain its retention, on an ongoing basis, as an originator within the meaning of the CRR, AIFMR and the Solvency II Delegated Act with a material net economic interest of at least 5 per cent. in the securitisation, in accordance with the Retention Requirement. Any change to the manner in which such interest is held will be notified to investors.

With respect to the commitment of the Retention Holder to retain a material net economic interest in the securitisation constituted by the transaction and with respect to the information to be made available by the Issuer or another relevant party, please see the statements set out in the section of this Prospectus headed “*Certain Regulatory Disclosures - EU Risk Retention Requirements*”. Relevant investors are required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency of the information described above for the purposes of complying with any relevant requirements, and none of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers, the Seller or any other party to a Transaction Document makes any representation that the information described above is sufficient in all circumstances for such purposes.

The EU risk retention and due diligence requirements described above and any other changes to the regulation or regulatory treatment of the Notes for some or all investors may negatively impact the regulatory position of individual investors and, in addition, have a negative impact on the price and liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market.

In the event that a regulator determines that your investment in the Notes did not comply or is no longer in compliance with the EU risk retention and due diligence requirements described above, then you may be required by your regulator to set aside additional capital against your investment in the Notes or take other corrective action. In addition, affected investors may be less likely to purchase any of the Notes, which may have a negative impact on the ability of investors in the Notes to resell their Notes in the secondary market or on the price realised for such Notes.

The Retention Holder is only obliged to comply, for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, with the EU Risk Retention Rules which apply as at the Issue Date and Noteholders may be at risk from a change of law

The Retention Holder has covenanted, for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, to comply with the EU Risk Retention Rules (which are applicable as at the Issue Date only and not as may be amended after the Issue Date) and Noteholders may be at risk from a change of law. A “**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event**” will occur if any change in or the adoption of any new law, rule or regulation (which, as a matter of English law or Luxembourg law, has a binding effect on the Retention Holder) after the Issue Date would impose a positive obligation on the Retention Holder to subscribe for any Notes over and above those required to be maintained by it to comply with the Retention Requirement and/or otherwise increase its investment. Any changes or amendments to the EU Risk Retention Rules made after the Issue Date may apply to the Notes, if they are determined to apply retrospectively to previously issued securitisation transactions. If the Retention Holder chooses not to comply with the amended or new EU Risk Retention Rules and does not exercise the

Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option as described further below, then this may lead to potential non-compliance with the amended or changed EU Risk Retention Rules. None of the Issuer, the Seller, the Retention Holder, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or any other person will be responsible or liable for such non-compliance.

If a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event occurs, the Retention Holder has the option pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement, to elect to purchase (or to nominate a third party to purchase) the Loans from the Issuer (the “**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option**”). However, the Retention Holder does not have an obligation to exercise the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option and as such, no assurance can be given that following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event, the Retention Holder will exercise the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option and that the Issuer will redeem the Notes in full.

If the Retention Holder exercises the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option then the Notes will be redeemed in accordance with Note Condition 5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*).

Impact of CRA Regulations

In general, European-regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances while the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended).

Credit ratings included or referred to in this Prospectus have been or, as applicable, may be issued by Moody’s, Fitch and S&P, each of which is a credit rating agency established in the European Community and registered under the CRA Regulation.

Prospective investors should note the provisions of Regulation 462/2013 (EU) which amends Regulation (EC) 1060/2009 on Credit Rating Agencies (together, “**CRA3**”) which became effective on 20 June 2013. CRA3 requires, among other things, issuers or related third parties intending to solicit a credit rating of a structured finance instrument to appoint at least two credit rating agencies to provide credit ratings independently of each other. Additionally, CRA3 requires certain additional disclosure to be made in respect of structured finance transactions. The scope, extent and manner in which such disclosure should be made are detailed in technical standards adopted by ESMA on 30 September 2014. Investors should consult their legal advisors as to the applicability of CRA3 in respect of their investment in the Notes.

From 1 January 2017, each of the Issuer and the Retention Holder will be required to comply with any applicable requirements under Article 8b of the CRA Regulation and the corresponding implementing measures from time to time (including the disclosure and reporting requirements under Articles 3 to 7 of Regulation (EU) No. 2015/3) (together, the “**Article 8b Requirements**”) in respect of any relevant notes issued by the Issuer. As at the date of this Prospectus, aspects of the Article 8b Requirements remain subject to further clarification. The reporting obligation is due to begin on 1 January 2017, but the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) has announced that it has “encountered several issues in preparing the set-up” of this website and as a result there is some doubt as to whether it would be in a position to receive the information from reporting entities from 1 January 2017.

Risks relating to U.S. Volcker Rule

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits “banking entities” (which is broadly defined to include U.S. banks, bank holding companies and many non-U.S. financial institutions, together with their respective subsidiaries and other affiliates) from (i) engaging in proprietary trading, (ii) acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in or sponsoring a “covered fund” and (iii) entering into certain relationships with such funds. The Volcker Rule became effective on 1 April 2014, but was subject to a conformance period which concluded on 21 July 2015. Under the Volcker Rule, unless otherwise jointly determined otherwise by specified U.S. federal regulators, a “covered fund” does not include an issuer that may rely on an exclusion or exemption from the definition of “investment company” under Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act other than the exclusions contained in Section 3(c)(1) and Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. The Issuer is relying on an exclusion or exemption under the Investment Company Act other than the exclusions contained in Section 3(c)(1) and Section 3(c)(7), and as such, is structured so as not to constitute a “covered fund” for purposes of the Volcker Rule. The general effects of the Volcker Rule remain uncertain. Any prospective investor in the Notes or Certificates, including a U.S. or foreign bank or a subsidiary or other affiliate thereof, should consult its own legal advisers regarding such matters and other effects of the Volcker Rule. See “*Certain Regulatory Disclosures – Volcker Rule*” for more detail.

General legal investment considerations

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or to review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (a) the Notes or Certificates are legal investments for it, (b) the Notes or Certificates can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (c) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes or Certificates. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Tax Considerations

United Kingdom taxation treatment of the Issuer

The Issuer has been advised that it should fall within the permanent regime for taxation of securitisation companies (as introduced by the Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3296) (the “**Securitisation Tax Regulations**”), and, as such, should be taxed only on the amount of its “retained profit” (as that term is defined in the Securitisation Tax Regulations) for so long as it satisfies the conditions of the Securitisation Tax Regulations. However, if the Issuer does not satisfy the conditions of the Securitisation Tax Regulations (or subsequently ceases to satisfy those conditions), then the Issuer may be subject to tax liabilities not contemplated in tax cash flows for the transaction described in the prospectus. Any such tax liabilities may reduce amounts available to the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Notes.

Withholding or deduction under the Notes

Although, as at the date of this Prospectus, no withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax will be required on payments of interest on the Notes 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), there can be no assurance that the law will not change. In the event that any withholding or deduction for or on account of tax is imposed on payments of interest on the Notes, neither the Issuer nor any other person is obliged to gross up or otherwise compensate Noteholders for such withholding or deduction. However, in such circumstances, the Issuer will, in accordance with Note Condition 5(f) of the Notes (*Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons*) be required to appoint a different Paying Agent or use its reasonable endeavours to arrange for its substitution by a company incorporated and/or resident in another

jurisdiction to avoid such an imposition and, failing this, may redeem the Notes subject to the requirements in Note Conditions 5(f).

The proposed financial transactions tax (FTT)

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission issued proposals, including a draft Directive (the “**Commission’s proposal**”) for a financial transaction tax (“**FTT**”) to be adopted in certain participating EU member states (including Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia, although Estonia has since stated that it will not participate). If the Commission’s proposal was adopted, the FTT would be a tax primarily on “financial institutions” (which would include the Issuer) in relation to “financial transactions” (which would include the conclusion or modification of derivative contracts and the purchase and sale of financial instruments).

Under the Commission’s proposal, the FTT would apply to persons both within and outside of the participating member states. Generally, it would apply where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating member state. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating member state in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating member state or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the financial transaction is issued in a participating member state.

The FTT may give rise to tax liabilities for the Issuer with respect to certain transactions if the conditions for a charge to arise are satisfied and the FTT is adopted based on the Commission’s proposal. Any such tax liabilities may reduce amounts available to the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Notes and may result in investors receiving less interest or principal than expected. To the extent that such liabilities may arise at a time when winding up proceedings have been commenced in respect of the Issuer, such liabilities may be regarded as an expense of the liquidation and, as such, be payable out of the floating charge assets of the Issuer (and its general estate) in priority to the claims of Noteholders and other secured creditors. It should also be noted that the FTT could be payable in relation to relevant transactions by investors in respect of the Notes (including secondary market transactions) or the Certificates if the conditions for a charge to arise are satisfied and the FTT is adopted based on the Commission’s proposal. Primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 are expected to be exempt.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between participating member states. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU member states may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

General Considerations

Reliance on Third Parties

The Issuer has engaged KMC to administer the Mortgage Pool pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement. While KMC is under contract to perform certain mortgage settlement and related administration services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, there can be no assurance that they will be willing or able to perform these services in the future. In the event KMC is replaced as Mortgage Administrator, there may be losses or delays in processing payments on the Mortgage Pool due to a disruption in mortgage administration during a transfer to a successor Mortgage Administrator. This may cause delays in payments or losses under the Notes. In addition, the Issuer has appointed the Mortgage Administration Facilitator pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement to assist it in the selection of a replacement Mortgage Administrator in the event of the occurrence of a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event (as described below). See “*The Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder*”.

Pursuant to the Bank Agreement, the Account Bank will provide the Issuer with the GIC Interest Rate on funds on deposit in the GIC Account. See “*Credit Structure – Collection Accounts, Bank Accounts and Authorised Investments – Bank Agreement*”. In the event that the Account Bank was to fail to perform its obligations under the agreement to which it is a party, investors may be adversely affected.

Identity of the Account Bank

In addition, in the event that the rating by any of the Rating Agencies of the Collection Accounts Provider or Account Bank is downgraded, it is possible that the Account Bank may no longer meet the rating requirements, as set out in the sections entitled “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow – Triggers Tables – Rating Triggers Table – Collection Accounts Provider*” and “*Overview of Credit Structure and Cash Flow – Triggers Tables – Rating Triggers Table – Account Bank*”. There can be no assurance that the Collection Accounts Provider, the Account Bank or the Issuer will be able to procure that the Collection Accounts Provider or the Account Bank be replaced within 30 days of the downgrade of the relevant entity and there is therefore a risk that the Rated Notes will be downgraded in such circumstances.

Identity of the Mortgage Administrator

Investors should note that upon the occurrence of a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) the Trustee may terminate the agency (and, simultaneously, the rights) of the Mortgage Administrator. Following the occurrence of such a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event, the Issuer shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Mortgage Administration Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator. Upon being so notified, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Mortgage Administrator Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator as Mortgage Administrator on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder.

Accordingly, where the Mortgage Administration Facilitator makes such a selection, and provided certain other requirements are met, it is possible that the identity of the Mortgage Administrator will change, and accordingly, the counterparty exposure of the Issuer, the Noteholders and the Certificateholders to the Mortgage Administrator may also change. As this right may be exercised whenever a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event occurs, the identity of the Mortgage Administrator may change more than once during the duration of the Notes and Certificates.

However, notwithstanding the above, no assurance can be given that a replacement mortgage administrator will be identified by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator upon the occurrence of a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event or that such replacement will be completed. In addition, there is no certainty that a replacement mortgage administrator could be appointed on the same terms as the Mortgage Administrators Agreement (including as to fees or other amounts due to it).

As a result of the risk highlighted in the preceding paragraph, the inclusion of this right of replacement may mean that the value of the Notes or Certificates from time to time may be lower than their value would otherwise have been had no such replacement right been included.

Identity of the Legal Title-Holder

Investors should note that upon the occurrence of a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event, the Issuer (prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or (after the service of an Enforcement Notice) the Trustee may terminate the agency (and, simultaneously, the rights) of the Legal Title-Holder. Following the occurrence of such a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event, the Issuer shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement legal titleholder. Upon being so notified, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Legal Title-Holder Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder as Legal Title-Holder on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, provided, however, that any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Mortgage Administrator. In addition, there is no certainty that a replacement legal title holder could be appointed on the same terms as the Mortgage Administration Agreement (including as to fees or other amounts due to it).

Accordingly, where the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator makes such a selection, and provided certain other requirements are met (and documents entered into) it is possible that the identity of the Legal Title-Holder will change, and accordingly, the counterparty exposure of the Issuer, the Noteholders and the Certificateholders to the Legal Title-Holder may also change. As this right may be exercised whenever a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event occurs, the identity of the Legal Title-Holder may change more than once during the duration of the Notes and Certificates.

However, notwithstanding the above, no assurance can be given that a replacement legal title-holder will be identified by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator upon the occurrence of a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event or that such replacement will be completed.

As a result of the risk highlighted in the preceding paragraph, the inclusion of this right of replacement may mean that the value of the Notes or Certificates from time to time may be lower than their value would otherwise have been had no such replacement right been included.

Minimum Denominations

The Notes have a denomination consisting of a minimum authorised denomination of £100,000 plus higher integral multiples of £1,000. Accordingly, it is possible that the Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of the minimum authorised denomination that are not integral multiples of such denomination. In such a case, if registered definitive Notes are required to be issued, a Noteholder who holds a principal amount less than the minimum authorised denomination at the relevant time may not receive a registered definitive Note in respect of such holding and may need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that their holding amounts to the minimum authorised denomination (or another relevant denomination amount).

If registered definitive Notes are issued, Noteholders should be aware that registered definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an amount which is at least the minimum authorised denomination may be particularly illiquid and difficult to trade.

Considerations relating to 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 the Notes. After payment to the Principal Paying Agent, the Issuer will not have responsibility or liability for the payment of interest,

principal or other amounts to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or to holders or to beneficial owners of Book-Entry Interests.

A nominee for the Common Safekeeper will be considered the registered holder of the Notes as shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be the sole legal holder of the Global Notes under the Trust Deed while the Notes are represented by the Global Notes. Accordingly, each person owning a Book Entry Interest must rely on the relevant procedures of 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 Trust Deed.

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 Principal Paying Agent to a nominee of the Common Safekeeper. Upon receipt of any payment from the relevant Paying Agent, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, will promptly credit participants' accounts with payment in amounts proportionate to their respective ownership of Book Entry Interests as shown on their records. The Issuer expects that payments by participants or indirect payments to owners of 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 "street name", and will be the responsibility of such participants or indirect participants. None of the Issuer, the Trustee, any Paying 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 Noteholders, holders of the Book-Entry Interests will not have the right under the Trust Deed to act upon solicitations by or on behalf of the Issuer for consents or requests by or on behalf of the Issuer for waivers or other actions from Noteholders. Instead, a holder of Book-Entry Interests will be permitted to act only to the extent it has received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) and, if applicable, their 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 to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Notes, holders of Book-Entry Interests will be restricted to acting through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg unless and until Definitive Notes are issued in accordance with the relevant provisions described herein under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*". There can be no assurance that the procedures to be implemented by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg under such circumstances will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of remedies under the Trust Deed.

Although Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to certain procedures to facilitate transfers of Book-Entry Interests among 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 Issuer, the Registrar or the Trustee or any of their agents will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

The lack of Notes in physical form could also make it difficult for a Noteholder to pledge such Notes if Notes in physical form are required by the party demanding the pledge and hinder the ability of the Noteholder to recall such Notes because some investors may be unwilling to buy Notes that are not in physical form.

Certain transfers of Notes or interests therein may only be affected in accordance with, and subject to, certain transfer restrictions and certification requirements.

The Issuer believes that the risks described above are the principal risks inherent in the transaction for the Noteholders and Certificateholders, but the inability of the Borrowers to pay interest, principal or other

amounts on the Loans and consequently the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with the Notes and Certificates may occur for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the statements above regarding the risks of holding the Notes are exhaustive. Although the Issuer believes that the various structural elements described in this Prospectus lessen some of the risks for the Noteholders and Certificateholders, there can be no assurance that these measures will be sufficient to ensure payment to the Noteholders and Certificateholders of interest, principal or any other amounts on or in connection with the Notes and Certificates on a timely basis or at all.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following information has been filed with the Central Bank and shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Prospectus:

- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) BoE – Jun-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level data in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 28,845, which sets out the anonymised loan level data (in Bank of England format) in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool;
 - pages 28,846 to 28,855, which sets out the Bank of England loan level data reporting template for residential mortgage pools dated November 2010;
 - page 28,856, which sets out the summary of results of the CCJ remediation exercise conducted on a sample of 460 loans selected from the Acquisition Mortgage Pool as of 31st January 2016; and
 - pages 28,858 to 28,860, which sets out the anonymised 110 loans which are present in the loan level data but have been removed from the Target Mortgage Pool (the “**Removed Loans**”).
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Pay Method – Mar-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level data on Payment Method in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 630, which sets out the anonymised loan level data of payment method by the individual borrower(s) as of 31st March 2016 in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and
 - pages 631 to 633, which sets out the Removed Loans.
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Tenure – Jun-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level data on Tenure in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 641; which sets out the anonymised loan level data of tenure in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and
 - 642 to 644; which sets out the Removed Loans.
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Arrears – Jun-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level historical arrears data over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 5,616; which sets out the anonymised loan level historical arrears over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and

- 5,617 to 5,619 which sets out the Removed Loans.
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Balances – Jun-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level historical current balance data over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 5,616, which sets out the anonymised loan level historical current balance over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and
 - pages 5,617 to 5,619, which sets out the Removed Loans.
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Paid – Apr-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level historical monthly paid amounts over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only;
 - pages 1 to 4,368, which sets out the anonymised loan level historical monthly paid amounts in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and
 - pages 4,369 to 4,371, which sets out the Removed Loans; and
- the file entitled “Virage (Vertical) Due – Apr-16”, which sets out anonymised loan level historical monthly due amounts over time in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool (available, free of charge, at <http://www.ise.ie/Market-Data-Announcements/Debt/Individual-Debt-Instrument-Data/Dept-Security-Documents/?progID=-1&uID=7732&FIELDSORT=docId>) in respect of the following pages only:
 - pages 1 to 4,368, which set out the anonymised loan level historical monthly due amounts in respect of and relating to the Target Mortgage Pool; and
 - pages 4,369 to 4,371, which sets out the Removed Loans..

Any information contained in any of the documents specified above which is not incorporated by reference in this Prospectus is either not material to investors or is covered elsewhere in this Prospectus.

**RIGHTS OF NOTEHOLDERS AND CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND
RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SECURED CREDITORS**

Please refer to the sections entitled “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*” for further details in respect of the rights of Noteholders and Certificateholders, and the conditions for exercising such rights and relationships with other Secured Creditors.

Convening a meeting

The Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator may convene Noteholder meetings (at the cost of the Issuer) for any purpose, including consideration of Extraordinary Resolutions and Ordinary Resolutions.

The Trustee shall be obliged to convene a Noteholder meeting (at the cost of the Issuer) upon the request in writing of a Class or Classes of Noteholders holding not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes then outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes, subject to it being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

However, the Noteholders are not entitled to instruct or direct the Issuer to take any action, either directly or through the Trustee, without the consent of the Issuer and, if applicable, certain other Transaction Parties, unless the Issuer has an obligation to take such action under the relevant Transaction Documents.

Right to direct the Trustee to give an Enforcement Notice

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the holders of the Most Senior Class may, if they hold at least 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Most Senior Class or if they pass an Extraordinary Resolution, direct the Trustee to give an Enforcement Notice to the Issuer pursuant to which each Class of the Notes shall become immediately due and repayable at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding, together with any accrued interest, and the Trustee shall give such Enforcement Notice to the Issuer subject to the Trustee being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

Noteholders Meeting Provisions

	Initial Meeting	Adjourned Meeting
Notice period:	21 clear days for the initial meeting.	10 days for meeting adjourned through want of quorum. Adjourned meeting must be convened not less than 14 nor more than 42 clear days later than the initial meeting.

<p>Quorum for Ordinary Resolution:</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the initial meeting.</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the adjourned meeting.</p>
<p>Quorum for Extraordinary Resolution (other than to approve a Notes Basic Terms Modification or a Certificates Basic Terms Modification):</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the initial meeting.</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the adjourned meeting.</p>
<p>Quorum for Extraordinary Resolution to approve a Notes Basic Terms Modification or a Certificates Basic Terms Modification:</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the initial meeting.</p>	<p>Two or more persons holding or representing more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes outstanding for the adjourned meeting.</p>
<p>Required majority for Ordinary Resolution:</p>	<p>Not less than 50.1 per cent. of the persons voting at the meeting upon a show of hands or, if a poll is demanded, not less than 50.1 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll.</p>	
<p>Required majority for Extraordinary Resolution:</p>	<p>Not less than 75 per cent. of the persons voting at the meeting upon a show of hands or, if a poll is demanded, not less than 75 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll.</p>	
<p>Written Resolution:</p>	<p>In the case of an Extraordinary Resolution, not less than 75 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes. In the case of an Ordinary</p>	

Resolution, not less than 50.1 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes. A written resolution has the same effect as an Ordinary Resolution or an Extraordinary Resolution (as applicable). There is no requirement as to the minimum number of Noteholders of any Class who must vote in favour of a written resolution.

Notes Basic Terms Modification

Any amendment to the following matters would be a Notes Basic Terms Modification which requires a Note Extraordinary Resolution of each Class of Notes:

- (a) the maturity of the Notes or the dates on which interest is payable in respect of the Notes;
- (b) a reduction of the amount due in respect of, or cancellation of the principal amount of, or interest on the Notes or variation of the method of calculating the Floating Rate of Interest on the Notes;
- (c) the priority of payment of interest or principal on the Notes;
- (d) the currency of payments of the Notes;
- (e) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification; or
- (f) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or the majority required to effect a Notes Basic Terms Modification or to pass an Extraordinary Resolution.

Certificates Basic Terms Modification

Any amendment to the following matters would be a Certificates Basic Terms Modification which requires an Extraordinary Resolution of the Certificateholders:

- (a) the priority of residual payments payable on the Certificates;
- (b) the currency of payment of the Certificates;
- (c) the definition of Certificates Basic Terms Modification;
- (d) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Certificateholders or the majority required to effect a Certificates Basic Terms Modification or to pass an Extraordinary Resolution; or
- (e) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification.

Negative Consent

An Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution (other than an Extraordinary Resolution relating to a Notes Basic Terms Modification) will be passed by a Class or Classes of Notes if, within 40 days of a notice to such Class or Classes of Noteholders which:

- (a) contains the text of such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution;
- (b) invites such Noteholders to object to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution;
- (c) details the manner in which objections to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution should be made; and
- (d) is given to such Class or Classes of Noteholders in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement),

10 per cent. or more (in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution) or 15 per cent. or more (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution) in aggregate of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class or Classes have not informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution.

Upon the Trustee receiving objections from Noteholders of 10 per cent. or more (in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution) or 15 per cent. or more (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution) in aggregate of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class or Classes, the Trustee shall give notice to the relevant Class or Classes of Noteholders in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) that the relevant Extraordinary Resolution or the Ordinary Resolution (as the case may be) has not passed. In such circumstance, a meeting of Noteholders may be called in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*) in order to pass the relevant Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*).

Matters Requiring Extraordinary Resolution

The following matters require an Extraordinary Resolution unless otherwise specified in the Transaction Documents:

- (a) to sanction any Notes Basic Terms Modification;
- (b) to agree to any modification of any Transaction Document;
- (c) to agree to any modification of the Note Conditions or the Certificates Conditions;
- (d) to authorise or direct anyone to concur in and do anything necessary to carry out or give effect to an Extraordinary Resolution;
- (e) to appoint any persons (whether Noteholders or not) as a

committee or committees to represent Noteholders' interests and to confer on them powers or discretions which the Noteholders could themselves exercise by Extraordinary Resolution;

- (f) to waive any breach or authorise any proposed breach by the Issuer or any other person of its obligations under or in respect of the Trust Deed, the Notes, the Certificates or the other Transaction Documents or any act or omission which might otherwise constitute an Event of Default under the Notes or the Certificates;
- (g) to approve a proposed new Trustee and to remove a Trustee;
- (h) to approve the substitution of any entity for the Issuer (or any previous substitute) as principal debtor under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge; and
- (i) to discharge and exonerate the Trustee from Liability in respect of any act or omission for which it may become responsible under the Trust Deed, the Notes or the other Transaction Documents.

Relationship between Classes of Noteholders and Certificateholders

Subject to the provisions in respect of a Notes Basic Terms Modification, a resolution of Noteholders of the Most Senior Class shall be binding on all other Classes and Certificates and would override any resolutions to the contrary of the Classes and Certificates ranking behind such Most Senior Class.

A Notes Basic Terms Modification requires an Extraordinary Resolution of each Class of Notes then outstanding.

A Certificates Basic Terms Modification requires an Extraordinary Resolution of each Class of Notes then outstanding ranking senior to the Certificates (to the extent that there are Notes ranking senior to the Certificates), and a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution.

Seller as Noteholder or Certificateholder

The Seller will have a right to vote in respect of any Notes or Certificates it holds. Similarly, any affiliate of the Seller will have a right to vote in respect of any Notes or Certificates it holds.

Relationship between Noteholders, Certificateholders, and other Secured Creditors

So long as any Notes are outstanding and where, in the opinion of the Trustee, there is a conflict between the interests of the Noteholders and the other Secured Creditors, the Trustee shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Transaction Documents or the Notes, have regard only to the Noteholders, and none of the other Secured Creditors shall have any claim against the Trustee for so doing. After the Notes have been redeemed in full and so long as there are any Certificates outstanding and there is a conflict between the interest of the Certificateholders and the other Secured Creditors, the Trustee will have regard solely to the interests of the Certificateholders

and shall have regard to the interests of the other Secured Creditors only to pay such parties any monies received and payable to it and to act in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments and the Secured Creditors shall have no claim against the Trustee for doing so.

Provision of Information to the Noteholders and Certificateholders

The Cash/Bond Administrator will further provide an investor report on a monthly basis containing information in relation to the Notes and Certificates, including, but not limited to, ratings of the Rated Notes, amounts paid by the Issuer pursuant to the relevant Priority of Payments in respect of the relevant period and required counterparty information (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement).

Modification

The Trustee may, without the consent or sanction of any of, or any liability to, the Noteholders or Certificateholders:

- (a) concur with the Issuer and any other relevant parties in making or sanctioning:
 - (i) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law or regulation;
 - (ii) any other modification (excluding a Notes Basic Terms Modification or a Certificates Basic Terms Modification), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of the Notes of such Class, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is in the opinion of the Trustee not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any Noteholders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant modification, waiver or authorisation); or
 - (iii) any modification of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents, which in the opinion of the Trustee, is necessary to facilitate; (A) the appointment of a replacement Mortgage Administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement; or (B) the appointment of a replacement Legal Title-Holder selected by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (c) the appointment of a replacement Cash/Bond Administrator; and/or

- (b) determine that an Event of Default or Potential Event of Default will not be treated as such where, in the opinion of the Trustee, such waiver, authorisation or determination is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any Noteholders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant waiver, authorisation or determination),

provided that the Trustee will not do so in contravention of an express direction given by holders of the Most Senior Class or a request made pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) and Certificates Condition 6 (*Events of Default*).

The Trustee shall be obliged, without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders or any other Secured Creditor, to concur with the Issuer in making any modifications to the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions that are requested by the Issuer in order to comply with any criteria of the Rating Agencies which may be published after the Issue Date, provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification which, in the sole opinion of the Trustee, would have the effect of (I) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction or (II) adding to or increasing the obligations, liabilities or duties, or decreasing the protections, of the Trustee in respect of the Notes, in the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions.

The Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification pursuant to the Trust Deed, the Deed of Charge or any other Transaction Document which (in the sole opinion of the Trustee) would have the effect of: (A) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction; or (B) increasing the obligations or duties, or decreasing the protections of the Trustee in the Transaction Documents, the Trust Deed and/or the Conditions.

Communication with Noteholders

Any notice to be given by the Issuer or the Trustee to Noteholders shall be given in the following manner:

- (a) for so long as the Notes are in global form:
 - (i) through the regulated information service maintained or recognised by the Irish Stock Exchange (and any notice containing material, non-public information will be given in this manner);
 - (ii) by delivery to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to their participants and for communication by such participants to entitled account holders; or

- (iii) by delivery to the electronic communications systems maintained by Bloomberg L.P. for publication on the relevant page for the Notes (or such other medium for electronic display of data as may be approved in writing by the Trustee); or
- (b) if the Notes are in definitive form, if published in a leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in Ireland (which is expected to be *The Irish Times*).

A copy of each notice given in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) will be provided to (for so long as any Rated Note is outstanding) the Rating Agencies.

The Issuer will give notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) of any additions to, deletions from or alterations to such methods from time to time.

Provision of Information to the Noteholders

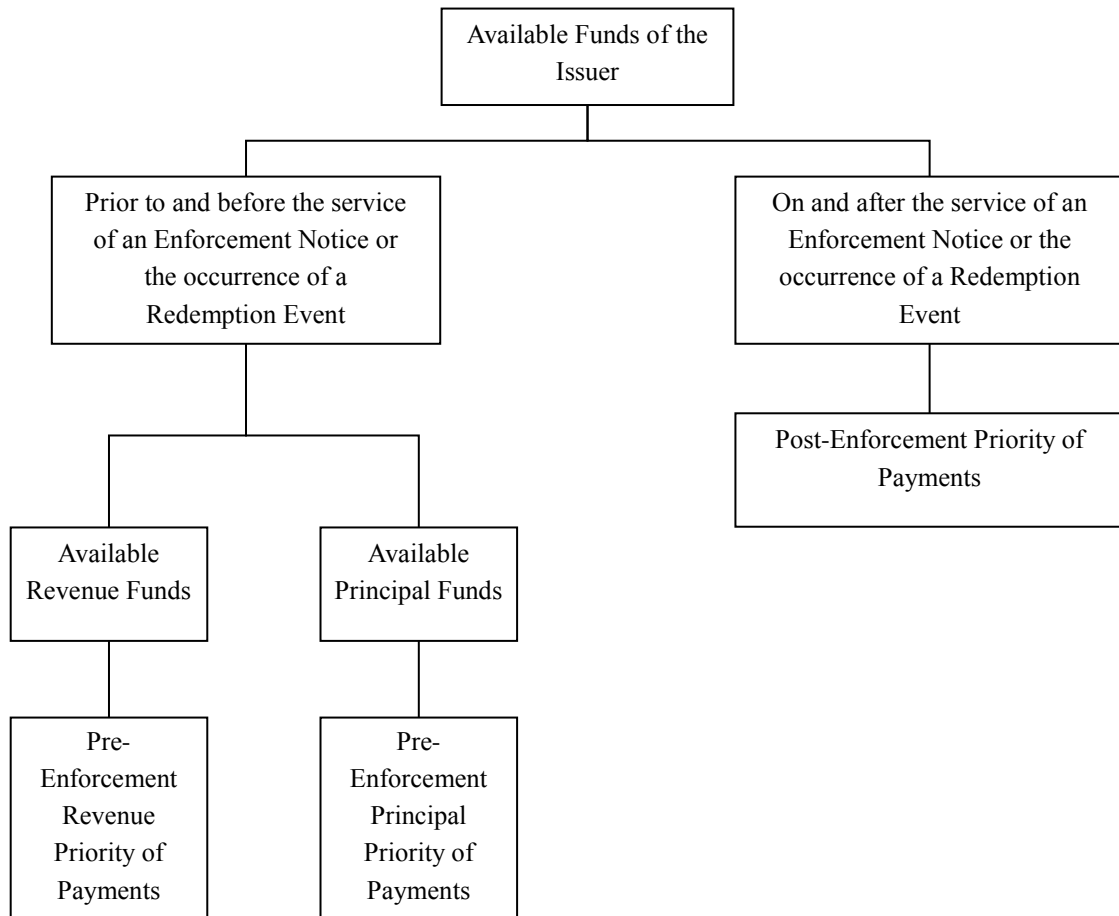
Information in respect of the underlying Mortgage Pool will be provided to the investors on an ongoing basis. See the section entitled “*General Information*” for further information.

Rating Agency Confirmation

The implementation of certain matters will, pursuant to the Transaction Documents, be subject to either (i) the receipt of written confirmation from each Rating Agency that such modification would not result in the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby being qualified, downgraded or withdrawn and delivery by the Issuer of a copy of each such confirmation to the Trustee, or (ii) the receipt of written certification from the Issuer that the Rating Agencies then rating the Notes have been informed of the proposed modification and none of such Rating Agencies has indicated that such modification would result in a qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of the then current ratings of each Class of Rated Notes.

OVERVIEW OF CREDIT STRUCTURE AND CASH FLOW

Please refer to sections entitled “*Credit Structure*” and “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool*” for further details in respect of the credit structure and cash flows of the transaction.



Available Funds of the Issuer

The Issuer expects to have Available Revenue Funds and Available Principal Funds for the purposes of making interest and principal payments under the Notes and the other Transaction Documents.

“**Available Revenue Funds**” will include the following amounts:

- (a) interest earned and interest received on the Transaction Account and the GIC Account pursuant to the Bank Agreement for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (b) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Revenue Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (c) the Revenue Collections received for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (d) any amount standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (e) any amount standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (f) such amounts of Available Principal Funds on the relevant Determination Date as determined to be payable under item (i) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date, if and to the extent required to make payment of certain amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to the extent there will be (i) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (ii) provided it is the Most Senior Class, an Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes, in each case, on the immediately following Interest Payment Date after application of all other Available Revenue Funds (including paragraphs (d) and (e) above). Any such amount may only be used for payment of Senior Fees and interest on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes and not any other amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments; and
- (g) any amounts available at item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date,

less any Third Party Amounts (for the avoidance of doubt, which does not include any amounts payable by way of Mortgage Administration Fees or Legal Title-Holder Fees in accordance with items (iii)(A) and (xviii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments);

“**Available Principal Funds**” will include the following amounts:

- (a) the Principal Collections received for the preceding Determination Period;
- (b) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Principal Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date; and
- (c) the amount (if any) calculated on that Determination Date pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to be the amount by which the debit balance on any of the Principal Deficiency Ledgers is expected to be reduced by the application of the Available Revenue Funds on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date.

The amount of the total issuance of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes will not exceed the consideration payable by the Issuer in respect of the sale of the Loans and Related Security.

Summary of Priority of Payments

Below is a summary of the Priority of Payments prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice or the occurrence of a Redemption Event. Full details of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments are set out in Note Condition 2(c) (*Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments*). Full details of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments are set out in Note Condition 5(b) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes*). Full details of the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments are set out in Note Condition 2(d) (*Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments*).

Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments	Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments	Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments
Trustee fees and expenses	Senior Fees and interest on A, B, C, D and E Notes if not paid from Available Revenue Funds	Trustee and receiver fees and expenses
Other senior fees and expenses incurred by the Issuer	A Notes Principal Amount	Other fees and expenses incurred by the Issuer
Issuer Profit	B Notes Principal Amount	Following a Redemption Event, Issuer Profit
Interest on A Notes	C Notes Principal Amount	<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> A Notes interest and principal
Liquidity Reserve fund up to Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount	D Notes Principal Amount	<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> B Notes interest and principal
A Principal Deficiency Ledger	E Notes Principal Amount	<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> C Notes interest and principal
Interest on B Notes	F Notes Principal Amount	<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> D Notes interest and principal
B Principal Deficiency Ledger	Surplus towards application of Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments	<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> E Notes interest and principal
Interest on C Notes		Following a Redemption Event, amounts owing to third parties
C Principal Deficiency Ledger		<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> F Notes principal
Interest on D Notes		<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> X Notes interest and principal
D Principal Deficiency Ledger		<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> Z1 Notes interest and principal
Interest on E Notes		<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> Z2 Notes principal
E Principal Deficiency Ledger		Following service of an Enforcement Notice, amounts owing to third parties
Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger up to Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount		Following service of an Enforcement Notice, Issuer Profit
F Principal Deficiency Ledger		Surplus to Certificateholders
<i>Pro rata and pari passu</i> Mortgage Administration Fees in excess of Senior Servicing Fee Cap and Master Servicer Fees		
Interest on X Notes		
Principal on X Notes		
Interest on Z1 Notes		
Principal on Z1 Notes		
Principal on Z2 Notes		
Surplus to Certificateholders		

General Credit Structure

The general credit structure of the transaction includes the following elements:

- (a) availability of the Reserve Fund in the event there is a Shortfall and/or a Revenue Shortfall. The Reserve Fund will be funded by the proceeds from the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the proceeds of the X Notes and maintained on any Interest Payment Date thereafter in an aggregate amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount. The Reserve Fund Required Amount is split between a Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount and a Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount. See the section entitled “*Credit Structure – Application of the Reserve Fund – Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall*” below for limitations on availability of the use of the Reserve Fund and, in particular, the Liquidity Reserve Fund and the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund;
- (b) availability of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund in the event there is a Shortfall. See the section entitled “*Credit Structure – Application of the Reserve Fund – Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall*” below for limitations on availability of the use of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund;
- (c) availability of the Liquidity Reserve Fund in the event there is a Revenue Shortfall. See the section entitled “*Credit Structure – Application of the Reserve Fund - Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall*” below for limitations on availability of the use of the Liquidity Reserve Fund; and
- (d) availability of Available Principal Funds in the event there is (i) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (ii) subject to it being Most Senior Class, in the event there is a shortfall in respect of interest on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes. See the section entitled “*Credit Structure – Application of the Reserve Fund - Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall*” below for limitations on availability of the use of Available Principal Funds.

Reserve Fund

The “**Reserve Fund**” will, on the Issue Date, be funded by the proceeds from the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the proceeds of the X Notes in an aggregate amount equal to 3 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes being £67,500,054.81, as at the Issue Date.

The Issuer is required to maintain at all times a minimum balance standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund. The “**Reserve Fund Required Amount**” is the greater of:

- (a) 3 per cent., or where a Base Rate Change has occurred (in respect of certain of the BBBR Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool) and subject to the receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation, the rate in this paragraph (a) may be reduced to no less than 2.4 per cent., of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes on any Interest Payment Date; or
- (b) 1.5 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes on the Issue Date,

provided that:

- (i) for the purposes of the calculation in paragraph (a) above, if the amount standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund Ledger on the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (the “**Previous IPD**”) (after application of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments was less than the Reserve Fund Required Amount in respect of the Previous IPD, the Reserve Fund Required Amount for the relevant Interest Payment Date shall be an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount in respect of the Previous IPD; and
- (ii) following redemption in full of the A Notes to E Notes (inclusive), the Reserve Fund Required Amount will be zero.

The Reserve Fund Ledger will, from time to time, be credited in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

The Reserve Fund shall be maintained until such time as the E Notes are redeemed in full. Following redemption in full of the E Notes, any remaining balance in the Reserve Fund shall constitute Available Revenue Funds and shall be paid out in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments.

The Reserve Fund is, in turn, divided into the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and the Liquidity Reserve Fund.

**Application of the Reserve Fund -
Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall**

On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments. Item (vi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date.

On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the

relevant Priority of Payments. Item (xvi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date.

On each Determination Date, if following application of items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the definition of Available Revenue Funds, there remains a shortfall in any of items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xiv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall apply item (f) of the Available Revenue Funds as follows:

- (a) for any such shortfall in any of items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall make up such shortfall by way of booking a Principal Deficiency. See the section of this Prospectus entitled "*Credit Structure – Principal Deficiency Ledger*"; and
- (b) for any such shortfall in item (viii) (subject to the Class B Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (x) (subject to the Class C Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (xii) (subject to the Class D Notes being the Most Senior Class) or item (xiv) (subject to the Class E Notes being the Most Senior Class) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, then the Cash/Bond Administrator shall make up such shortfall by way of booking a Principal Deficiency. See the section of this Prospectus entitled "*Credit Structure – Principal Deficiency Ledger*".

If there are any amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund Ledger on the Determination Date immediately following the redemption in full of the E Notes, the Cash/Bond Administrator will apply such amounts in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments.

Principal Deficiency Ledger

The Principal Deficiency Ledger comprises six sub-ledgers, known as the A Principal Deficiency Ledger, the B Principal Deficiency Ledger, the C Principal Deficiency Ledger, the D Principal Deficiency Ledger, the E Principal Deficiency Ledger and the F Principal Deficiency Ledger which will be established to record as a debit any Losses on the Mortgage Pool and/or the use of any Available Principal Funds as Available Revenue Funds.

Available Revenue Funds will be credited to the sub-ledgers of the Principal Deficiency Ledger on each Interest Payment Date to reduce the debit balance of the Principal Deficiency Ledger in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

The amount of any Available Principal Funds used to fund a

Revenue Shortfall or an Interest Shortfall will be calculated and allocated to the Notes and recorded as a debit to the Principal Deficiency Ledger on each Determination Date as follows:

- (a) *firstly*, to the F Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the F Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the F Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date); and
- (b) *secondly*, to the E Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the E Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the E Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date); and
- (c) *thirdly*, to the D Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the D Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the D Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date); and
- (d) *fourth*, to the C Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the C Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the C Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date); and
- (e) *fifth*, to the B Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the B Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the B Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date); and
- (f) *sixth*, to the A Principal Deficiency Ledger (up to an amount (including all other debits to the A Principal Deficiency Ledger) equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the A Notes) (as calculated on the immediately preceding Determination Date).

**Collection Accounts, Transaction
Account and Cash/Bond
Administration**

Revenue Collections and Principal Collections in respect of the Loans are received by the Legal Title-Holder in the F Collection Account, the R Collection Account or, as the case may be, the Main Collection Account.

On or about the Issue Date, the Legal Title-Holder will declare the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust in favour of the Issuer over amounts credited to the Main Collection Account to the extent that such amounts relates to the Loans in the Mortgage Pool.

On or about 17 December 2015, the Legal Title-Holder, declared the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust over amounts credited to the F Collection Account and on or about

the Issue Date the Issuer will become a Beneficiary to the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust to the extent that such amounts relate to the Loans in the Mortgage Pool by way of the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust.

On 17 December 2015, the Legal Title-Holder, declared the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust over amounts credited to the R Collection Account and on or about the Issue Date the Issuer will become a Beneficiary of the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust to the extent that such amounts relate to the Loans in the Mortgage Pool by way of the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust.

The Cash/Bond Administrator will transfer Revenue Collections and Principal Collections into the Main Collection Account on each Business Day (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or Mortgage Administration Agreement, as applicable).

The Cash/Bond Administrator (and, where relevant, the Mortgage Administrator) is obliged to transfer collections in respect of the Loans standing to the credit of the Main Collection Account (which will include collections transferred to the Main Collection Account from the F Collection Account and the R Collection Account) to the Transaction Account and then to the GIC Account daily on each Business Day (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or Mortgage Administration Agreement, as applicable).

Bank Agreement

The Cash/Bond Administrator is obliged to transfer amounts standing to the credit of the Main Collection Account to the Transaction Account and then to the GIC Account on the Business Day following the date of receipt. On or prior to each Interest Payment Date, amounts will be transferred by the Account Bank at the instruction of the Cash/Bond Administrator from the GIC Account to the Transaction Account, as required, to be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments.

Triggers Tables

Rating Triggers Table

Transaction Party	Required ratings	Possible effects of Ratings Trigger being breached include the following:
Account Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) In the case of Fitch, a short-term issuer default rating of at least F1 or a long-term issuer default rating (or deposit rating if assigned) of at least A by Fitch;(ii) In the case of Moody's, a long-term unguaranteed unsecured and unsubordinated debt rating of at least A3 by Moody's;(iii) in the case of S&P, a short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt rating of at least A-1 by S&P (if a short-term rating is assigned by S&P) and a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt rating of at least A by S&P, or should the Account Bank not benefit from a short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed rating of at least A-1 from S&P, a long-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed rating of at least A+ by S&P; or(iv) alternatively, to each of the above, such other ratings that are consistent with the then published criteria of the relevant Rating Agency as being the minimum ratings that are required to support the then rating of the Most Senior Class;	<p>The consequences for the Account Bank of a breach under the Bank Agreement include a requirement for the Issuer to use commercially reasonable endeavours to replace the Account Bank within 30 calendar days of the downgrade of the relevant entity.</p>

Transaction Party	Required ratings	Possible effects of Ratings Trigger being breached include the following:
Collection Accounts Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In the case of Fitch, a long-term issuer default rating (or deposit rating if assigned) of at least BBB by Fitch; <li>(ii) In the case of Moody's, a long-term unguaranteed unsecured and unsubordinated debt rating of at least Baa3 by Moody's; or <li>(iii) in the case of S&P, a long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt rating of BBB. 	<p>If the Collection Accounts Provider fails to maintain the Required Ratings as set out in this section "<i>Triggers Tables</i>" (the "Collection Accounts Rating Agency Required Ratings") from at least one of the Rating Agencies (such failure a "Collection Accounts Provider Downgrade Event"), the Issuer will use its commercially reasonable endeavours to procure that the Collection Accounts shall be transferred to another institution authorised under FSMA which has the Collection Accounts Rating Agency Required Ratings pursuant to an agreement with such institution in substantially the form of the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement and the R Collection Account Agreement (to the extent applicable to the Collection Accounts) or to procure the opening of a replacement Collection Account with another institution authorised under FSMA which has the Collection Accounts Rating Agency Required Ratings within a period not exceeding 30 calendar days (or such longer period as the Trustee and the Rating Agencies may agree) from the date on which such downgrade occurs and the Collection Accounts Provider will, at the request and cost of the Issuer, use its commercially reasonable endeavours to assist with the</p>

Transaction Party	Required ratings	Possible effects of Ratings Trigger being breached include the following: same.
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Non-Rating Triggers Table

Nature of Trigger	Description of Trigger	Consequence of Trigger
Perfection Events	<p>The occurrence of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the service of an Enforcement Notice; (b) the Trustee determining that the Charged Property or any part thereof is in jeopardy (including due to the possible insolvency of one or more of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder); (c) certain insolvency events of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder; or (d) the Issuer, the Trustee, the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder becoming obliged to provide notice of assignment of the Loan by order of court, by law or any relevant regulatory authority. 	Borrowers will be notified of the sale of the Loans to the Issuer and legal title to the Mortgage Pool will be transferred to the Issuer (other than in the case of perfection event (d) whereby only legal title to the affected Loan will be transferred to the Issuer) or the replacement Legal Title-Holder.
Cash/Bond Administrator Termination Events	<p>The occurrence of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) default by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the performance of its covenants and obligations under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and the Trustee considers such default to be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class; (b) certain insolvency events of the Cash/Bond 	Standby Cash/Bond Administrator to be appointed as cash/bond administrator, subject to approval by the Trustee.

Nature of Trigger

Description of Trigger

Consequence of Trigger

Mortgage Administrator Termination Events

Administrator; or
(c) an Enforcement Notice is given and the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Cash/Bond Administrator is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

The occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) default by the Mortgage Administrator in the performance of its covenants and obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the Trustee considers such default to be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class;
- (b) certain insolvency events of the Mortgage Administrator; or
- (c) an Enforcement Notice is given and the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Mortgage Administrator is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

If a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event occurs, the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Mortgage Administration Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator. Upon being so notified, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Mortgage Administrator Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator as Mortgage Administrator on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration

Nature of Trigger

Description of Trigger

Consequence of Trigger

Legal Title-Holder Termination Events

The occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) default by the Legal Title-Holder in the performance of its covenants and obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the Trustee considers such default to be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class;
- (b) certain insolvency events of the Legal Title-Holder; or
- (c) an Enforcement Notice is given and the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Legal Title-Holder is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

Agreement, **provided however that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder.

If a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event occurs the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder.

Upon being so notified, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Legal Title-Holder Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Mortgage Administrator and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder as Legal Title-Holder on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Issuer.

Fees

The following table sets out the ongoing fees to be paid by the Issuer to the Transaction Parties.

Type of Fee	Amount of Fee	Priority in Cash flow	Frequency
<p>Servicing Fee payable under the Mortgage Administration Agreement and comprising:</p> <p>(a) the Mortgage Administration Fee in relation to the Services performed by the Mortgage Administrator and payable to the Mortgage Administrator; and</p>	<p>Mortgage Administration Fee: the sum of (i) 0.115 per cent. (exclusive of VAT, if any) multiplied by the aggregate Balance of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in the Determination Period divided by 365 and (ii) £45 for each Loan in the Mortgage Pool which is one month or more in arrears as at the first date of any calendar month during a Determination Period (the “Arrears Fee Condition”) multiplied by the number of calendar months during the Determination Period on which the Arrears Fee Condition in respect of such Loan is met. The Mortgage Administration Fee is subject to a floor of £45,000 on each Interest Payment Date.</p>	<p>Ahead of all outstanding Notes up to and including the Senior Servicing Fee Cap. Any amounts thereafter to be paid in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.</p>	<p>Quarterly in arrear on each Interest Payment Date.</p>
<p>(b) the Legal Title-Holder Fee in relation to the Legal Title-Holder Duties performed by the Legal Title-Holder and payable to the Legal Title-Holder.</p>	<p>Legal Title-Holder Fee: 0.03 per cent. (exclusive of VAT, if any) multiplied the aggregate Balance of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in the Determination Period divided by 365.</p> <p>On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the first anniversary</p>	<p>Ahead of all outstanding Notes.</p>	<p>Quarterly in arrear on each Interest Payment Date.</p>

Type of Fee	Amount of Fee	Priority in Cash flow	Frequency
Cash/Bond Administrator fees	<p>to but excluding the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date, the Mortgage Administration Fee (including the applicable floor), the Ancillary Fees, and the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 2.5 per cent per annum. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date to but excluding the date that the Notes are redeemed in full, the Mortgage Administration Fee (including the applicable floor), the Ancillary Fees and the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 4 per cent per annum.</p> <p>Cash/Bond Administration Fee: 0.02 per cent. per year (exclusive of VAT, if any) of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, calculated on the first day of the Determination Period immediately preceding each Determination Date multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365, subject to a floor of £8000, and various costs, expenses and charges.</p> <p>On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the first anniversary to but excluding the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date, the Cash/Bond Administration Fee and the applicable floor will be increased by an amount equal to 2.5 per cent. per annum. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the tenth anniversary</p>	Ahead of all outstanding Notes.	Quarterly in arrear on each Interest Payment Date.

Type of Fee	Amount of Fee	Priority in Cash flow	Frequency
	of the Issue Date to but excluding the date that the Notes are redeemed in full, the Cash/Bond Administration Fee and the applicable floor will be increased by an amount equal to 4 per cent. per annum.		
Master Servicer Fee	£60,000 per annum (exclusive of VAT, if any).	Subordinated to payments due on the A Notes, B Notes, C Notes, D Notes and E Notes.	Annually paid in advance
Other fees and expenses of the Issuer, including Trustee, Agents, the Account Bank, Corporate Services Provider, Mortgage Administration Facilitator and Legal Title-Holder Facilitator fees	Estimated at £120,000 per year (exclusive of VAT).	Ahead of all outstanding Notes.	Generally semi-annually paid in advance.
Expenses related to the admission to trading of the Notes	€19,500 (exclusive of any applicable VAT).	Not available.	On or about the Issue Date.

CERTAIN REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

EU Risk Retention Requirements

As at the Issue Date, the retention will comprise the Retention Holder holding the Class F Notes and the Class Z2 Notes the total nominal value of the exposure to which is at least equal to 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date as required by the text, as at the Issue Date, of each of Article 405(1)(d) of the CRR, Article 51(1)(d) of the AIFM Regulation and Article 254(2)(d) of the Solvency II Regulation. The Retention Holder has covenanted to comply, for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, with the EU Risk Retention Rules (which are applicable as at the Issue Date only and not as may be amended after the Issue Date). See the risk factor “*The Retention Holder is only obliged to comply, for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, with the EU Risk Retention Rules which apply as at the Issue Date and Noteholders may be at risk from a change of law*”. As to the information to be made available to prospective investors by the Issuer, reference is made to the information set out herein and forming part of this Prospectus and to any other information provided separately (which information shall not form part of this Prospectus) and, after the Issue Date, to the monthly investor reports provided to the Noteholders and Certificateholders pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement and published on the following website: <https://sf.citidirect.com/>. The website at <https://sf.citidirect.com/> and the contents thereof do not form part of this Prospectus.

The Retention Holder will undertake (i) to the Joint Lead Managers and the Arrangers in the Subscription Agreement and (ii) to the Issuer and the Trustee in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to:

- (a) to subscribe for, hold and retain on an ongoing basis as an originator, the Class F Notes and the Class Z2 Notes the total nominal value of exposure to which is at least equal to 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool (representing downside risk and net economic outlay) as at the Issue Date so as to hold exposure to the Retained Interest at not less than the Retention Requirement;
- (b) not change the manner or form in which it retains such net economic interest, except to the extent permitted under the CRR, AIFMR or the Solvency II Regulation, each as of the Issue Date;
- (c) not transfer, sell or hedge or otherwise enter into any credit risk mitigation, short position or any other credit risk hedge with respect to such net economic interest, except to the extent permitted under the CRR, AIFMR or the Solvency II Regulation, each as of the Issue Date;
- (d) at all times confirm, promptly upon the written request of an Arranger, the Joint Lead Managers and/or the Trustee, the continued compliance with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above;
- (e) promptly notify the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers and the Trustee if for any reason it (i) ceases to hold the retention in accordance with the requirements of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and the Subscription Agreement or (ii) fails to comply with the covenants set out in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and the Subscription Agreement in respect of the retention; and
- (f) comply with the disclosure obligations described in Article 409 of the CRR by confirming its risk retention as contemplated by Article 405 of the CRR, Article 51 of the AIFM Regulation and Article 254 of the Solvency II Regulation through the provision of the information in this Prospectus, disclosure in the quarterly investor reports (as prepared by the Cash/Bond Administrator) and procuring provision to the Joint Lead Managers and the Issuer of access to any reasonable and relevant additional data and information referred to in Article 409 of the CRR (subject to all applicable laws), provided that the Retention Holder will not be in breach of the requirements of this paragraph (f) if due

to events, actions or circumstances beyond its control, it is not able to comply with the undertakings contained herein.

The Retention Holder will not be obliged to comply with any change made to the EU Risk Retention Rules which come into force after the Issue Date. See the risk factor entitled “*The Retention Holder is only obliged to comply, for so long as the Notes remain outstanding, with the EU Risk Retention Rules which apply as at the Issue Date and Noteholders may be at risk from a change of law*” for further details.

Information Regarding the Policies and Procedures of KMC, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator or other group entities as relevant

KMC, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator and other group entities, as relevant, have internal policies and procedures in relation to the administration of credit risk bearing portfolios and risk mitigation, which include:

- (a) systems in place to administer and monitor the mortgage loans and exposures (the Mortgages will be serviced in line with the usual servicing procedures of the Delegate Mortgage Administrator – see “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool*”); and
- (b) written policies and procedures in relation to risk mitigation techniques (see “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool*”).

Volcker Rule

Final regulations implementing the Volcker Rule generally prohibit “banking entities” (broadly defined to include U.S. banks, bank holding companies and certain non-U.S. financial institutions, together with their subsidiaries and other affiliates) from (i) engaging in proprietary trading, (ii) acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a “covered fund” and (iii) entering into certain relationships with such funds, subject to certain exceptions and exclusions. The transitional conformance period for the Volcker Rule generally ended on 21 July 2015. Under the Volcker Rule, a “covered fund” does not include an issuer that may rely on an exclusion or exemption from the Investment Company Act’s definition of “investment company” other than the exclusions contained in Section 3(c)(1) and Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

The Issuer is of the view that it is not now, and immediately following the issuance of the Notes and the application of the proceeds thereof it will not constitute a “covered fund” for purposes of the Volcker Rule. In reaching this conclusion, although other statutory or regulatory exemptions under the Investment Company Act and under the Volcker Rule and its related regulations may be available to the Issuer, the Issuer has relied on the determination that it may rely on an exemption from the Investment Company Act’s definition of “investment company” (Section 3(c)(5)) and, accordingly, may rely on the exemption from the definition of a “covered fund” under the Volcker Rule made available to entities that do not rely solely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act for their exemption from the Investment Company Act.

Any prospective investor in the certificates, including a U.S. or non-US bank or a subsidiary or other affiliate thereof, should consult its own legal advisers regarding such matters and other effects of the Volcker Rule.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes are expected to amount to approximately £2,287,220,744 and will be:

- (i) applied in the purchase by the Issuer from the Seller of the Completion Mortgage Pool on the Issue Date;
- (ii) used to fund the Reserve Fund up to its initial amount on the Issue Date (in respect of the proceeds of the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the X Notes only); and
- (iii) used to fund Issuer Costs and Expenses (in respect of part of the proceeds of the issue of the X Notes only).

THE ISSUER

Introduction

The Issuer was incorporated and registered under the laws of England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 with limited liability as a public limited company on 7 June 2016, with registered number 10218457. The issued share capital of the Issuer comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (one of which is fully paid and 49,000 of which are one quarter paid up) held by Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 Holdings Limited (the “**Parent**”). The entire issued share capital of the Parent is held on trust by SFM Corporate Services Limited under the terms of a share trust deed. The Issuer has no subsidiaries. The Seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of the Issuer.

Structured Finance Management Limited (the “**Corporate Services Provider**”), acts as the corporate services provider for the Issuer. The office of the Corporate Services Provider serves as the general business office of the Issuer. Through the office and pursuant to the terms of the corporate services agreement entered into on the Issue Date between, *inter alios*, the Issuer and the Corporate Services Provider (the “**Corporate Services Agreement**”), the Corporate Services Provider performs various management and secretariat functions on behalf of the Issuer, including the provision of certain clerical, administrative and other services until termination of the Corporate Services Agreement. See “*The Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator and the Corporate Services Provider*” for more information.

Directors

The directors of the Issuer and their respective business addresses and principal activities outside the Issuer are:

Name	Address	Principal Activities/Position
SFM Directors Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Corporate Director
SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Corporate Director
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Company Director

The directors of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited and their respective occupations are:

Name	Business address	Business occupation
Sue Abrahams	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP	Director
J-P Nowacki	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen’s,	Director

Name	Business address	Business occupation
	London EC3A 6AP	
Vinoy Nursiah	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Helena Whitaker	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Debra Parsall	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Robert Berry	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director

The accounting reference date of the Issuer is 31 March.

The Company Secretary of the Issuer is SFM Corporate Services Limited (registered number 3920255). The registered office of the Issuer is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom. The telephone number of the Issuer is +44 (0) 207 398 6300.

Activities

The Issuer has been established as a special purpose vehicle to acquire portfolios of residential mortgage loans and issue asset-backed securities. Its activities will be restricted by the terms and conditions of the Transaction Documents and will be limited to the issue of the Notes and the Certificates, the ownership of the beneficial title to and interest in the Loans and their Related Security and other assets referred to herein, the exercise of related rights and powers, and other activities referred to herein or reasonably incidental thereto. These activities will include; (a) the collection of all payments of principal and interest due from Borrowers on Loans; (b) the operation of arrears procedures; and (c) the enforcement of Loans and their Related Security against Borrowers in default. Substantially all of the above activities will be carried on by the Mortgage Administrator on an agency basis under the Mortgage Administration Agreement. In respect of certain specified items, such as the discretionary, as opposed to the procedural, aspects of the enforcement of Loans and their Related Security against Borrowers in default and other discretionary matters, the Issuer has delegated certain decision-making powers to the Legal Title-Holder pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement. Additionally, the Cash/Bond Administrator (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement) or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator will provide cash management services to the Issuer pursuant to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, as the case may be. The Issuer may terminate the agency (and, simultaneously, the rights) of the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or, as the case may be, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator upon the occurrence of certain events of default or insolvency or similar events in relation to the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or, as the case may be, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator or, in certain circumstances, following an Event of Default in relation to the Notes or Certificates. Following such an event as aforesaid, the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee may, subject to certain conditions, appoint substitute administrators. In relation to the appointment of a replacement mortgage administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator will, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Mortgage Administrator Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the

Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator as Mortgage Administrator on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder.

In relation to the appointment of a replacement legal title-holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator will, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Legal Title-Holder Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder to the Issuer and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder as Legal Title-Holder on substantially the same terms as set out herein, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee.

The principal objects of the Issuer are unrestricted in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Since its incorporation, the Issuer has not produced any accounts and has not engaged in any material activities other than those incidental to its registration as a public company, the authorisation of the issue of the Notes and Certificates, the matters contemplated in this Prospectus, the authorisation of the Transaction Documents referred to in this Prospectus in connection with the issue of the Notes, the Certificates and other matters which are incidental or ancillary to those activities. The Issuer has no employees.

Issuer profit

Funds are to be applied on each Interest Payment Date in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments and, after the service of an Enforcement Notice, the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments in an amount of £18,000 on each Interest Payment Date falling in 2016 and £1,500 on each Interest Payment Date falling thereafter for retention by the Issuer and to be recognised in the accounts of the Issuer as profit for the relevant accounting year. Any such amount so applied shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger and applied in satisfaction of the Issuer's obligations in respect of United Kingdom corporation tax and in payment of dividends.

Auditors

The independent auditor of the Issuer is Ernst & Young whose office is located at London Place, London SE1 2AF.

HOLDINGS

Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 Holdings Limited (“**Holdings**”) was incorporated under the laws of England and Wales on 7 June 2016 (registered number 10218431) as a private limited company under the Companies Act 2006 (as amended). 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) 207 398 6300.

The issued share capital of Holdings comprises one ordinary share of £1.

The entire beneficial interest in the share of Holdings is beneficially owned by SFM Corporate Services Limited (the “**Share Trustee**”) on a discretionary trust.

Holdings holds the entire beneficial interest in the issued share capital of the Issuer.

The Seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings and neither the Seller nor any company connected with the Seller can direct the Share Trustee and none of such companies has any control, direct or indirect, over Holdings or the Issuer or any other similar vehicle.

The principal objects of Holdings 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 the Issuer or any other similar vehicle.

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. Holdings has no employees.

Directors

The directors of Holdings and their respective business addresses and occupations are:

Name	Business address	Business occupation
SFM Directors Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Corporate Director
SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Corporate Director
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom	Company Director

The directors of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited and their respective occupations are:

Name	Business address	Business occupation
Sue Abrahams	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP	Director
J-P Nowacki	35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP	Director

Name	Business address	Business occupation
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Vinoy Nursiah	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Helena Whitaker	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Debra Parsall	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director
Robert Berry	35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP	Director

The company secretary of Holdings is SFM Corporate Services Limited whose registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP.

The accounting reference date of Holdings is 31 March.

**THE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR, THE CASH/BOND
ADMINISTRATOR AND THE LEGAL TITLE-HOLDER**

KENSINGTON MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED

KMC is a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (registration number 03049877) on 26 April 1995, having its registered office at Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom. It is a company whose purpose is advancing or acquiring residential Loans to Borrowers in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. KMC is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Northview Group Limited (“**NVG**”) (formerly called Kensington Group Limited).

KMC is currently the authorised mortgage lender of loans with the Kensington group, on the basis that it is an “authorised person” approved by the Financial Conduct Authority to carry out certain regulated activities.

KMC does not have any employees on the Issue Date; all personnel in the Kensington and Acenden businesses are employed by NVG.

On the Issue Date, KMC will delegate certain of its responsibilities and obligations as Mortgage Administrator to Acenden pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement.

KMC holds the relevant authorisations under FSMA, the CCA and Data Protection Act 1998 and any other authorisation or approval necessary to act as lender in its capacity as lender/creditor/mortgage administrator under regulated mortgage contracts.

THE DELEGATE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATOR

ACENDEN LIMITED

Acenden Limited (“**Acenden**”) is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1985 and 1989 on 3 March 2005 (registration number 05381786). Acenden’s registered office is Ascot House, Maidenhead Office Park, Maidenhead SL6 3QQ, United Kingdom, with further offices in London and Dublin employing 400 people.

Acenden is a full service, third-party residential mortgage servicer in the UK and Ireland. The company has been providing mortgage administration services for residential owner occupied, second lien and buy-to-let mortgages in the UK since 1996 and currently manages a portfolio in excess of £10.8 billion which represents approximately 117,000 loans across nine different lenders and 36 securitisation vehicles. The company has a well-developed and experienced servicing platform, supported by a wide range of proprietary mortgage analytical and tools that have been built and developed internally to improve the efficiency and performance of loans and are fully embedded in Acenden systems and processes.

Acenden has the following servicer ratings: “RPS2+” in respect of its primary servicer rating (prime and sub-prime) and “RSS2” in respect of its special servicer rating by Fitch and “Above Average” as a residential mortgage primary and special servicer by S&P.

Acenden is authorised and regulated by the FCA in the UK.

Acenden was purchased by funds managed by The Blackstone Group International Partners LLP and TPG Special Situations Partners LLC in June 2015 and was previously owned by a subsidiary of an affiliate of Lehman Brothers International (Europe) which went into administration on 15 September 2008. Acenden has the same ultimate shareholders as KMC.

THE SELLER, THE RETENTION HOLDER, THE MASTER SERVICER AND THE SPONSOR

JUNGLINSTER S.À R.L.

Junglinster is a limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 28 July 2015, with its registered office at 6, rue Eugene Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg, having a share capital of £8,811 and registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés* of Luxembourg under number B-199155.

The Seller is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Junglinster Holdco S.à r.l. and is ultimately jointly owned (wholly but indirectly) by a consortium of funds managed or advised by Blackstone Tactical Opportunities Advisors LLC, TPG Special Situation Partners LLC and CarVal Investors LLC.

The Board of Managers of the Seller has established policies and procedures related to, *inter alia* (i) asset management; and (ii) asset disposals and acquisitions; and (iii) its role as Master Servicer to the Issuer.

In December 2015, the Seller acquired the beneficial interest in loans and their related security from the Original Sellers (including the Loans and their Related Security) (the “**First Sale**”). On 27 April 2016, the Seller acquired the beneficial interest in, and title to, a further portfolio of loans and their related security from the Original Sellers (the “**Second Sale**”). In respect of the First Sale, the Seller subsequently assigned its beneficial interest in, and title to, the Loans and their Related Security to the Warehousing Sellers. In relation to the Second Sale, the Seller subsequently assigned its beneficial interest in, and title to, the vast majority of the loans and their related security to Virage PL2 Limited. The Seller retained material credit risk on the Loans and their Related Security sold to the Warehousing Sellers in relation to the First Sale and the Second Sale. On the Issue Date, the Seller will reacquire the Loans and their Related Security from the Warehousing Sellers, and sell the same to the Issuer.

Pursuant to the Retention Requirements, the Retention Holder intends to retain Class F Notes and Class Z2 Notes issued by the Issuer, expected to be approximately £180,020,000 of the securities issued by the Issuer. Additionally, pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, in certain circumstances related to a breach of the Warranties in respect of the Loans and their Related Security, the Seller will be required, at its option, to either (i) repurchase Loans and their Related Security from the Issuer, (ii) at the option of the Seller, substitute an alternative mortgage loan or (iii) make cash payments to the Issuer for an amount equivalent to that required to be paid by the Seller to repurchase the Loans and their Related Security (see the section entitled “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool*” and the risk factor entitled “*Remedy for breach of Warranties*”).

Business of the Seller

The business of the Seller includes:

- acting as Master Servicer for the Issuer (see further “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Master Servicing Agreement*”) for which the Master Servicer will receive a Master Servicer Fee.
- acting as master servicer for the Warehousing Sellers and for Virage NPL S.à r.l. (for which it also receives fees);
- the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of participations and any interests, in any form whatsoever, in Luxembourg and foreign companies, or other business entities, enterprises or investments, the acquisition by purchase, subscription, or in any other manner, as well as the transfer by sale, exchange or otherwise of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of deposits and any other

securities or financial instruments of any kind, and the ownership, administration, development and management of its portfolio; and

- owning (directly or indirectly) and managing other mortgage loan assets. As at the 30 June 2016, in addition to its interest in the Target Mortgage Pool, the Seller had additional assets that included (valued on an unaudited, consolidated basis) 1) in excess of £130 million principal amount outstanding of additional mortgage loans secured on properties in the UK and 2) in excess of £99 million principal amount outstanding of predominantly performing mortgage loans secured on properties located outside of the UK. The Seller's consolidated unaudited net assets on that date were in excess of £471 million.

Financial covenant

The Seller has covenanted in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to maintain, excluding Retention Assets, assets in an amount equal to at least £7,500,000 for so long as the Notes are outstanding. See section entitled "*Risk factors – Risks related to the Loans – Remedy for breach of Warranties*".

Managers

The Seller has a board of managers consisting of:

- Andrew Homer, class A manager;
- Pedro Fernandes das Neves, class A manager;
- John Sutherland, class B manager;
- Matthew Howard-Cairns, class B manager;
- Mirko Fischer, class C manager; and
- Cécile Gadisseur, class C manager.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL SELLERS

The Loans comprising the Mortgage Pool were originated or acquired by the Original Sellers.

GE MONEY HOME FINANCE LIMITED

GE Money Home Lending Limited (“**GEMHFL**”) is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 14 May 1999 with company number 00592986. The registered office of GEMHFL is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

GE MONEY HOME LENDING LIMITED

GE Money Home Lending Limited (“**GEMHLL**”) is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 14 May 1999 with company number 03770763. The registered office of GEMHLL is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

GEMHLL was originally known as Ocwen P Limited but changed its name to igroup Securities Limited on 27 March 2000 and to igroup5 Limited on 5 June 2000 before changing its name to GE Money Home Lending Limited on 5 March 2004.

GE MONEY MORTGAGES LIMITED

GE Money Mortgages Limited (“**GEMML**”) is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 14 May 1999 with company number 03770776. The registered office of GEMML is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

GEMML was originally known as Ocwen M Limited but changed its name to igroup Finance Limited on 27 March 2000 and to igroup Mortgages Limited on 16 May 2000 before changing its name to GE Money Mortgages Lending Limited on 3 October 2005.

GE MONEY SECURED LOANS LIMITED

GE Money Secured Loans Limited (“**GEMSLL**”) is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 12 October 1999 with company number 03860257. The registered office of GEMSLL is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

GEMSLL was originally known as Firstline Group Limited but changed its name to IGroup Limited on 10 December 1999, MHA1 1 Limited on 27 March 2000, IGroup UK Loans 1998 Limited on 14 June 2000, CMR Loans Limited on 8 September 2000 and to IGroup Loans Limited on 17 October 2000 before changing its name to GE Money Secured Loans Limited on 3 October 2005.

IGROUP BDA LIMITED

IGroup BDA Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 24 November 1998 with company number 03675910. The registered office of IGroup BDA Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

IGroup BDA Limited was originally known as Ocwen BDA Limited but changed its name on 28 March 2000.

FN MORTGAGES LIMITED

FN Mortgages Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 13 February 1986 with company number 01989335. The registered office of FN Mortgages Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

FN Mortgages Limited was originally known as Jordans 350 plc but changed its name to IBC Mortgages plc on 27 June 1986, then to Abbey National Mortgages plc on 4 February 1994 and to FN Mortgages plc on 10 June 2003 before changing its name to FN Mortgages Limited on 31 October 2003.

IGROUP UK LOANS LIMITED

IGroup UK Loans Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 6 April 1999 with company number 03749420. The registered office of IGroup UK Loans Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

IGroup UK Loans Limited was originally known as Ocwen Mortgages Limited but changed its name on 24 June 1999 to M1 Mortgages Limited before changing its name to IGroup UK Loans Limited on 5 June 2000.

IGROUP2 LIMITED

IGroup2 Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 5 August 1998 with company number 03610605. The registered office of IGroup2 Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF, United Kingdom.

OCWEN

IGroup 2 Limited was originally known as Ocwen 2 Limited but changed its name on 28 March 2000.

IGROUP3 LIMITED

IGroup3 Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 8 March 1999 with company number 03730890. The registered office of IGroup3 Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF, United Kingdom.

IGroup 2 Limited was originally known as Ocwen 3 Limited but changed its name on 28 March 2000.

MAES ECP NO.1 LIMITED

Maes ECP No.1 Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 16 September 1987 with company number 02165066. The registered office of Maes ECP No.1 Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

Maes ECP No.1 Limited was originally known as Trushelfco (No.1114) Limited but changed its name to CIBC Mortgages (No.1) Limited 19 October 1987, then to Mortgage Asset Euro Securities plc on 28 March 1988 and to Maes ECP No.1 plc on 1 July 1988 before changing its name to Maes ECP No.1 Limited on 4 June 2004.

HOUSEHOLD MORTGAGE CORPORATION LIMITED

Household Mortgage Corporation Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 on 10 June 1986 with company number 02026572. The registered office of Household Mortgage Corporation Limited is Building 4 Hatters Lane, Croxley Green Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire WD18 8YF.

Household Mortgage Corporation Limited was originally known as Tilebridge Limited but changed its name on 25 July 1986 to HMC Mortgage Notes 9 Limited, then to Household Mortgage plc on 30 September 1986 and to Household Mortgage Corporation plc on 23 March 1987 before changing its name to Household Mortgage Corporation Limited on 31 October 2003.

THE STANDBY CASH/BOND ADMINISTRATOR

Wells Fargo Bank International is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Co. Based in the International Financial Services Centre in Dublin, Ireland, Wells Fargo Bank International is incorporated under Irish law and is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Wells Fargo & Co. is a diversified financial services company providing banking, insurance, investments, mortgage, and consumer and commercial finance through more than 9,000 stores and more than 12,000 ATMs and the Internet across North America and internationally. As of 31 December 2012, Wells Fargo & Co. had U.S.\$1.4 trillion in assets and more than 275,000 team members across more than 80 businesses. The headquarters of Wells Fargo & Co. are located at 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94163, U.S.A.

As at the date of this Prospectus, Wells Fargo & Co. has a long-term issuer default rating of AA- by Fitch, a long-term debt rating of A2 by Moody's and a long-term debt rating of A+ by S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("**S&P**"). The short-term debt is rated P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by S&P and the short-term issuer default rating is F1+ by Fitch. At the end of second quarter 2014, Wells Fargo ranked fourth in assets among U.S. banks and was the world's most valuable bank by market capitalisation. In 2013, Euromoney named Wells Fargo "Best Bank" in its Global Awards for Excellence, the first time a U.S.-based bank has won the top award.

THE TRUSTEE

Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited (“**WFTCL**”) is a private limited company incorporated under English law with registration number 4409492 and with its registered office at One Plantation Place, 30 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3BD. WFTCL is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Co. WFTCL falls within Wells Fargo’s Corporate Trust Services (“**CTS**”) business line, which provides fiduciary, agency and trustee services on structured and vanilla debt securities issued by public and private corporations, government entities, financial institutions and special purpose vehicles, as well as providing other corporate trust and agency services.

**THE ACCOUNT BANK, THE AGENT BANK, THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT AND
THE REGISTRAR**

Citibank, N.A. is a national association formed through its Articles of Association, obtained its charter number 1461 on 17 July 1865, and is governed by the laws of the United States and having its principal business office at 388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013, USA and having in Great Britain a principal branch office situated at Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB with a foreign company number FC001835 and branch number BR001018.

The bank is a commercial bank that, along with its subsidiaries and affiliates, offers a wide range of banking and trust services to its customers throughout the United States and the world.

The London Branch of Citibank, N.A. is authorised and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (USA) and authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority.

THE COLLECTION ACCOUNTS PROVIDER

Barclays Bank PLC (the “**Bank**”) is a public limited company registered in England and Wales under number 1026167. The liability of the members of Barclays Bank PLC is limited. It has its registered head office at 1 Churchill Place, London, E14 5HP United Kingdom (telephone number +44 (0)20 7116 1000). Barclays Bank PLC was incorporated on 7 August 1925 under the Colonial Bank Act 1925 and on 4 October 1971 was registered as a company limited by shares under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967. Pursuant to The Barclays Bank Act 1984, on 1 January 1985, Barclays Bank was re-registered as a public limited company and its name was changed from ‘Barclays Bank International Limited’ to ‘Barclays Bank PLC’.

Barclays Bank PLC (together with its subsidiary undertakings (the “**Bank Group**”)) is a transatlantic consumer, corporate and investment bank offering products and services across personal, corporate and investment banking, credit cards and wealth management, with a strong presence in our two home markets of the UK and the US. Following the March 2016 Group Strategy Update, the Bank Group will be focused on two core divisions – Barclays UK and Barclays Corporate & International. Barclays UK comprises the UK retail banking operations, UK consumer credit card business, UK wealth management business and corporate banking for smaller businesses. Barclays Corporate & International comprises the corporate banking franchise, the Investment Bank, the US and international cards business and international wealth management. Assets which do not fit the Bank Group’s strategic objectives will continue to be managed in Barclays Non-Core and designated for exit or run-down over time. The whole of the issued ordinary share capital of Barclays Bank PLC is beneficially owned by Barclays PLC. Barclays PLC is the ultimate holding company of the Group.

The short term unsecured obligations of Barclays Bank PLC are rated A-2 by Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Europe Limited, P-1 by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. and F1 by Fitch Ratings Limited and the long-term unsecured unsubordinated obligations of Barclays Bank PLC are rated A- by Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Europe Limited, A2 by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. and A by Fitch Ratings Limited.

Based on the Bank Group’s audited financial information for the year ended 31 December 2015, the Bank Group had total assets of £1,120,727m (2014: £1,358,693m), total net loans and advances³ of £441,046m (2014: £470,424m), total deposits⁴ of £465,387m (2014: £486,258m), and total shareholders’ equity of £66,019m (2014: £66,045m) (including non-controlling interests of £1,914m (2014: £2,251m)). The profit before tax from continuing operations of the Bank Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 was £2,841m (2014: £2,309m) after credit impairment charges and other provisions of £2,114m (2014: £2,168m). The financial information in this paragraph is extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2015.

³ Total net loans and advances include balances relating to both bank and customer accounts.

⁴ Total deposits include deposits from bank and customer accounts.

THE MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATION FACILITATOR, THE LEGAL TITLE-HOLDER FACILITATOR AND THE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER

Structured Finance Management Limited (registered number 03853947), having its principal address at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, will be appointed to provide corporate services to the Issuer and Holdings pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement.

Structured Finance Management Limited has served and is currently serving as corporate service provider for numerous securitisation transactions and programmes involving pools of mortgage loans. On 4 December 2015, Elian completed the purchase of SFM Holdings Limited (being the parent company of Structured Finance Management Limited).

The Corporate Services Provider will be entitled to terminate its respective appointment under the Corporate Services Agreement on 30 days' written notice to the Issuer, the Trustee and each other party to the Corporate Services Agreement, **provided that** a substitute corporate services provider has been appointed on substantially the same terms as those set out in the Corporate Services Agreement.

The Issuer or the Parent or, following delivery of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee can terminate the appointment of the Corporate Services Provider on 30 days' written notice so long as a substitute corporate services provider has been appointed on substantially the same terms as those set out in the Corporate Services Agreement.

In addition, the appointment of the Corporate Services Provider may be terminated immediately upon notice in writing given by the Issuer or, following delivery of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee, if the Corporate Services Provider breaches its obligations under the terms of the Corporate Services Agreement and/or certain insolvency related events occur in relation to the Corporate Services Provider.

Structured Finance Management Limited will also be appointed as the Mortgage Administration Facilitator and the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement (see the section entitled "*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool*" for further information).

CONSTITUTION OF THE MORTGAGE POOL

The Mortgage Pool

The pool of Loans to be sold to the Issuer on the Issue Date pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement will comprise the Completion Mortgage Pool. The Mortgage Pool consists of the Completion Mortgage Pool and other Loans which have been repaid or in respect of which funds representing principal outstanding have otherwise been received in full or which have been re-transferred to the Seller pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement or in respect of which Enforcement Procedures have been completed, in each case as at the Issue Date, and any Substitute Loans.

The Target Mortgage Pool consists of Loans originated or acquired by the Original Sellers. The Seller acquired the Target Mortgage Pool from the Original Sellers in two separate transactions in December 2015 and April 2016, and subsequently (and prior to their sale to the Issuer), the Seller onsold the relevant Loans and their Related Security to the Warehousing Sellers. The Seller will repurchase the relevant Loans and their Related Security from the Warehousing Sellers on the Issue Date. Legal title to the Loans comprising the Mortgage Pool has been held by KMC since the Migration Date.

On the Issue Date, the Completion Mortgage Pool will be sold to the Issuer pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.

Within the Target Mortgage Pool, acquired from the Original Sellers, the Loans were originated in the following proportions by the Originators:

Originator	% Current Balance
GE Money Home Lending Limited	79.89
igroup Mortgages Limited	16.43
GE Money Mortgages Limited	2.36
GE Money Home Finance Limited	0.95
First National Home Finance Limited	0.21
Ocwen Limited	0.12
igroup2 Limited	0.04
J & J Securities Limited	<0.01
First Alliance Mortgage Company Limited	<0.01
City Mortgage Corporation Limited	<0.01
Home Funding Corporation Limited	<0.01
igroup Loans limited	<0.01

An overview of the portfolio of Loans within the Mortgage Pool is set out below. As at the Issue Date, the Completion Mortgage Pool will comprise the mortgage loans selected by the Seller from the Target Mortgage Pool. The Target Mortgage Pool is as of 15 June 2016:

Aggregate Current Balance	£3,411,594,091.02
Number of Loans	36,375

Average Current Balance	£93,789.53
Weighted average current Indexed Loan to Value Ratio (based on Halifax Index)....	62.34%
Weighted average term to maturity (years)	13.42

Characteristics of the Loans include:

- The Loans were originated during the period from July 1987 to March 2016;
- No Loan is scheduled to be repaid in full later than 1 March 2051;
- Repayment terms under each type of mortgage loan differ according to the repayment type (see Table 9 (*Distribution of Loans by Repayment Method*) under “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*”). The following repayment types are included in the Target Mortgage Pool:
 - Repayment Loans; the Borrower makes monthly payments of both interest and principal so that, at the end of the mortgage term, the Borrower will have repaid the full amount of the principal of the Loan;
 - Interest Only Loans; the Borrower makes monthly payments of interest but not of principal; at the end of the mortgage term, the entire principal amount of the Loan is still outstanding and the Borrower must repay that amount in one lump sum or by way of regular payments. An Interest Only Loan may include a repayment plan or vehicle, including an endowment, pension policy or managed investment plan, share portfolio plan or sale of the relevant Property;
 - Part and Part Loans; monthly payments in respect of Part and Part Loans are comprised of the interest due on both portions of the Loan and the principal repayable on the portion in respect of which the Borrower is required to pay both interest and principal. The principal amount relating to the portion in respect of which the Borrower is required to pay interest only is repayable at maturity; and
 - No security is taken over investment plans.
- Over-payments and under-payments: A Borrower may make over-payments or may repay the entire Current Balance under its Loan at any time. In some circumstances⁵ the Borrower may incur an early repayment charge. Any over-payment reduces the Current Balance of the Loan and will result in the reduction in the amount of interest payable by the relevant Borrower.
- Each Loan is secured by a first ranking legal mortgage, charge or, as applicable, standard security, over a Property situated in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.
 - The Property may be a house (detached or semi-detached), flat/apartment or bungalow or a property for commercial use or partial commercial use. The majority of the Properties (approximately 88.15 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans⁵) are houses.
 - The Properties are situated across England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland with the largest concentrations in the South East of England (21.13 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans) and the smallest concentration being in the East of England (3.07 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans).

⁵ Loan parts which do not have data for this field are not considered to have this characteristic for computation purposes

- Except in the case of 0.05 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans for which the Borrower is a company, each Borrower is a natural person and was aged at least 18 years at the date that he or she executed the relevant Mortgage.
- No Loan is a flexible or an equity release loan.
- The terms and conditions of the Loans do not provide for the relevant legal title-holder to be required to provide any further advances to the Borrowers.
- Each Loan will be either an owner occupied loan (approximately 96.39 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool) or a Buy-to-Let Loan (approximately 3.61 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool):
 - owner occupied loans; the Property is purchased by the Borrower and is expected to be occupied by the Borrower; and
 - Buy-to-Let Loans: the Property is purchased by the Borrower and expected to be occupied by tenants.
- Each Loan will be either:
 - a Fixed Rate Mortgage; under which for a fixed period or periods the rate of interest payable by the Borrower is at a fixed rate or a series of fixed rates (being, during each such period, a “**Fixed Rate Mortgage**”). After the fixed rate period, the Loan will revert to a Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgage or a BBBR Mortgage. The fixed rate periods of the loans finish no later than 25 January 2019 (other than in the case of Fixed for Life Mortgages);
 - a BBR Mortgage; under which the Borrower is required to pay a fixed rate of interest over the BBR;
 - a BBBR Mortgage; under which the Borrower is required to pay a fixed margin over the BBBR;
 - a LIBOR Mortgage; under which the Borrower is required to pay a fixed margin over three-month LIBOR;
 - a Fixed for Life Mortgage; under which the rate of interest payable by the Borrower is a fixed rate or a series of fixed rates, and which is fixed for the life of the loan;
 - a Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgage under which the Borrower is required to pay a variable rate of interest as determined by the Legal Title-Holder from time to time. There are different Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages products in the Target Mortgage Pool, depending on which Originator originated the relevant Loan; or
 - a Natwest Mortgage; under which the Borrower is required to pay a fixed margin over a Natwest variable rate (which is set by reference to the BBR);
- Interest rate setting:
 - In relation to the BBBR Mortgages, BBBR has in the past typically followed the Bank of England base rate but it is not guaranteed to do so. The Bank of England base rate can go up or down and is announced by the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee every month. These Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee announcements will determine the rate of interest under the BBR Mortgages. The Bank of England also has the ability to change the Bank of England base rate at other times. LIBOR is a daily interest rate determined by the average of

the estimates provided by each of the leading banks in London regarding the rate it would achieve were it to borrow from the other banks. In relation to Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages, where interest is charged by reference to the relevant Originator's SVR, such rate may change from time to time based on rules outlined in the terms and conditions of the Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages.

- In certain cases, a change in interest rate will take effect from the relevant Borrower's monthly payment date.
- In certain cases, changes in monthly payments require a minimum of 14 days' prior notice.
- Payment methods: All payments on the Loans must be made in sterling and the majority of the payments are made by direct debit (DDR) instruction from a bank or building society account.
- Insurance obligations of the Borrowers: The terms and conditions of the Loans require the Borrowers to maintain buildings insurance (save in the case of one set of terms and conditions which require the lender to maintain buildings insurance). The Seller understands that insurance would have been confirmed at the time of origination of a loan and that the Originators would have reminded the Borrowers of their obligations in respect of insurance on an ongoing basis. The Mortgage Administrator (or the Delegate Mortgage Administrator) will do likewise.
- Valuation: At the time of origination of the relevant Loan, a majority of valuations of the relevant Property were undertaken by a valuer approved by the relevant Originator; and a small number of valuations were undertaken by an automated valuation model or a drive-by valuation was obtained.
- The maximum loan size at origination was £1,235,000.
- The Borrower's income may be either:
 - verified: the income and employment details of the relevant Borrower are substantiated prior to origination through the provision of supporting documentation; or
 - self certified: the income and employment details of the relevant Borrower are not substantiated prior to origination by supporting documentation.
- The underwriting criteria of the Originators at the time of origination of the Loans allowed for some level of impaired credit history of the Borrowers. Approximately 1.44 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans⁶ are to Borrowers that have been subject to a bankruptcy agreement or IVA at the time of origination.

⁶ Loan parts which do not have data for this field are not considered to have this characteristic for computation purposes

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TARGET MORTGAGE POOL

The statistical and other information contained in this Prospectus has largely been compiled by reference to Loans in the Mortgage Pool as at 15 June 2016. The Target Mortgage Pool has the aggregate characteristics indicated in the Tables below.

The information contained in these tables has been extracted from information provided by the Mortgage Administrator (which information has been subject to rounding and therefore columns of percentages may not add up to 100 per cent.). None of the information provided in such section have been the subject of an audit. In particular, information relating to Bankruptcy Orders or IVAs or equivalent proceedings or orders in Scotland and Northern Ireland has not been subject to due diligence by means of an agreed upon procedure or other similar examination. The Mortgage Administrator is not providing any representations or warranties in respect of this information.

Each of the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers are entitled to assume that all information provided to them by the Mortgage Administrator for the purpose of reporting on the arithmetic or other accuracy is true and correct and is complete and not misleading and are not required to conduct an audit or other similar examination in respect of or otherwise take steps to verify the accuracy or completeness of such information' save that the Mortgage Administrator will be required to advise the Joint Lead Managers if they have not been provided with any of those figures which it is required to provide.

Further information in respect of anonymised individual loan level data may be obtained on the following website: www.ctslink.com. For the avoidance of doubt, this website and the contents thereof do not form part of this Prospectus.

A Loan will be removed from the Mortgage Pool if, in the period from (and including) the Cut-Off Date up to (but excluding) the date on which the Completion Mortgage Pool is confirmed, such Loan is repaid in full or such Loan does not comply with the Warranties given in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool.

TARGET MORTGAGE POOL

Table 1: Summary

Summary Characteristics

Current Outstanding Balance.....	3,411,594,091.02
No. of Loan Parts.....	36,375
No. of Properties.....	36,101
Weighted Average Original LTV	80.27%
Weighted Average Current Indexed LTV (Halifax)	62.34%
Average Current Balance.....	93,789.53
Weighted Average Interest Rate	3.09%
Weighted Average Stabilised Margin	2.44%
Weighted Average Seasoning (Months)	115.56
Weighted Average Term to Maturity (Years)	13.42
Self-Certified ⁽¹⁾	27.76%
Self Employed ⁽¹⁾	30.71%
Buy-To-Let.....	3.61%
Bankruptcy/IVA ⁽¹⁾	1.44%
Largest Loan Current Balance	1,234,769.64
Interest Only Loans	58.38%

Note:

- (1) Loan parts which do not have data for this field are not considered to have this characteristic for summary strats computation purposes

Table 2: Distribution of Loans by Current Balances as at the Cut-Off Date

The following table shows the range of outstanding Current Balances of Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date.

Range of Current Balance (£)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 50,000.....	9,370	25.76	277,911,241	8.15
50,001 to 100,000	13,237	36.39	974,467,051	28.56
100,001 to 150,000	8,146	22.39	996,424,532	29.21
150,001 to 200,000	3,369	9.26	574,293,178	16.83
200,001 to 250,000	1,375	3.78	305,221,752	8.95
250,001 to 300,000	475	1.31	128,546,232	3.77
300,001 to 350,000	198	0.54	63,389,007	1.86
350,001 to 400,000	92	0.25	34,207,946	1.00
400,001 to 450,000	53	0.15	22,190,199	0.65

Range of Current Balance (£)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
>= 450,001.....	60	0.16	34,942,955	1.02
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Average	93,789.53			
Minimum.....	0.38			
Maximum	1,234,769.64			

Table 3: Distribution of Loans by Loan to Value Ratio (Original Loan to Value)

Original LTV, Current LTV and Current Indexed LTV are computed at property level by aggregating the balance of all loan parts that are secured against a property

Original LTV (%)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
0.01 to 10.00.....	42	0.12	704,268	0.02
10.01 to 20.00.....	257	0.71	4,919,462	0.14
20.01 to 30.00.....	560	1.54	18,495,558	0.54
30.01 to 40.00.....	995	2.74	45,717,611	1.34
40.01 to 50.00.....	1,810	4.98	104,129,511	3.05
50.01 to 60.00.....	3,497	9.61	257,175,904	7.54
60.01 to 70.00.....	4,426	12.17	369,106,170	10.82
70.01 to 80.00.....	7,174	19.72	686,574,007	20.12
80.01 to 90.00.....	9,042	24.86	929,481,587	27.24
90.01 to 100.00.....	7,149	19.65	847,658,449	24.85
100.01 >=.....	1,423	3.91	147,631,564	4.33
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average.....	80.27			
Minimum.....	1.67			
Maximum.....	285.71			

Table 4: Distribution of Loans by Loan to Value Ratio (Current Loan to Value)

Current LTV (%)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
0.01 to 10.00.....	1,007	2.77	7,976,269	0.23
10.01 to 20.00.....	1,406	3.87	32,958,491	0.97
20.01 to 30.00.....	2,141	5.89	82,451,551	2.42
30.01 to 40.00.....	3,162	8.69	168,528,364	4.94
40.01 to 50.00.....	4,039	11.10	269,933,215	7.91

Current LTV (%)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
50.01 to 60.00	5,388	14.81	456,299,243	13.37
60.01 to 70.00	5,179	14.24	511,254,973	14.99
70.01 to 80.00	4,393	12.08	539,555,466	15.82
80.01 to 90.00	4,033	11.09	562,973,837	16.50
90.01 to 100.00	4,471	12.29	635,147,654	18.62
100.01 >=.....	1,156	3.18	144,515,027	4.24
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	71.21			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	279.96			

Table 5: Distribution of Loans by Current Indexed Loan to Value as at the Cut-Off Date

The following table shows the range of indexed LTV ratios, which are calculated by dividing the aggregate Current Balance of a Loan (including any Further Advances) as at the Cut-Off Date by the indexed valuation of the Property relating to such Loan as at the same date. Such indexed valuations are obtained by indexing the valuation as at the latest mortgage loan advance. All indexations are based on the seasonally adjusted index from the Halifax House Price Index.

Current Indexed LTV (%)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
0.01 to 10.00	1,525	4.19	18,637,421	0.55
10.01 to 20.00	2,354	6.47	85,049,743	2.49
20.01 to 30.00	3,324	9.14	190,271,238	5.58
30.01 to 40.00	4,338	11.93	332,741,690	9.75
40.01 to 50.00	5,005	13.76	461,549,972	13.53
50.01 to 60.00	5,212	14.33	545,864,778	16.00
60.01 to 70.00	4,637	12.75	529,725,922	15.53
70.01 to 80.00	3,462	9.52	422,418,654	12.38
80.01 to 90.00	2,646	7.27	330,638,633	9.69
90.01 to 100.00	2,536	6.97	326,690,464	9.58
100.01 >=.....	1,336	3.67	168,005,577	4.92
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	62.34			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	193.41			

Table 6: Distribution of Loans by Original Balance

Range of Original Balance (£)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 0	31	0.09	15,954	0.00
1 to 50,000	3,437	9.45	69,295,646	2.03
50,001 to 100,000	13,920	38.27	790,599,282	23.17
100,001 to 150,000	11,351	31.21	1,160,015,155	34.00
150,001 to 200,000	4,760	13.09	711,990,390	20.87
200,001 to 250,000	1,811	4.98	361,850,466	10.61
250,001 to 300,000	603	1.66	150,768,093	4.42
300,001 to 350,000	229	0.63	68,303,760	2.00
350,001 to 400,000	104	0.29	37,143,066	1.09
400,001 to 450,000	58	0.16	23,306,065	0.68
450,001 >=.....	71	0.20	38,306,214	1.12
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Average	113,492.37			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	1,235,000.00			

Table 7: Distribution of Loans by Remaining Time to Maturity

Remaining Time To Maturity (Years)	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 0.00	143	0.39	8,094,641	0.24
0.01 to 5.00	3,780	10.39	217,735,177	6.38
5.01 to 10.00	7,086	19.48	550,567,564	16.14
10.01 to 15.00	12,935	35.56	1,219,543,871	35.75
15.01 to 20.00	9,024	24.81	1,019,134,496	29.87
20.01 to 25.00	2,979	8.19	337,549,286	9.89
25.01 to 30.00	335	0.92	45,779,316	1.34
30.01 to 35.00	93	0.26	13,189,740	0.39
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	13.42			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	34.73			

Table 8: Distribution of Loans by Seasoning

The following table shows the number of months since the date of origination of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date. The figures in the following table have been calculated on the basis of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool.

Months since Origination	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 84	734	2.02	100,211,412	2.94
85 to 96.....	2,406	6.61	241,432,410	7.08
97 to 108.....	8,573	23.57	898,379,012	26.33
109 to 120.....	10,601	29.14	1,071,197,443	31.40
121 to 132.....	4,556	12.53	399,363,042	11.71
133 to 144.....	4,039	11.10	324,192,158	9.50
145 to 156.....	2,951	8.11	234,624,871	6.88
157 to 168.....	1,330	3.66	95,171,812	2.79
169 to 180.....	536	1.47	26,869,561	0.79
181 >=	649	1.78	20,152,369	0.59
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	115.56			
Minimum	3.00			
Maximum	347.00			

Table 9: Distribution of Loans by Repayment Method

Repayment Method	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Interest Only	14,647	40.27	1,991,528,372	58.38
Repayment.....	20,640	56.74	1,309,357,434	38.38
Part & Part.....	1,088	2.99	110,708,285	3.25
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 10: Distribution of Loans by Rate Type

Repayment Method	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Floating.....	35,940	98.80	3,353,667,542	98.30
Fixed.....	435	1.20	57,926,549	1.70
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 11: Distribution of Loans by Current Interest Product Type

Current Interest Product Type	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Barclays Bank Base Rate (tracks Bank of England Base Rate)	34,483	94.80	3,275,674,018	96.02
Fixed.....	416	1.14	57,441,538	1.68
GE MBR.....	307	0.84	41,765,178	1.22
SVR	866	2.38	22,430,544	0.66
Bank of England Base Rate	66	0.18	6,916,583	0.20
Natwest (tracks Bank of England Base Rate)	117	0.32	4,024,501	0.12
SCVR.....	40	0.11	2,087,288	0.06
Fixed For Life.....	19	0.05	485,011	0.01
MBS – SCVR	37	0.10	295,542	0.01
MBS – SVR.....	16	0.04	268,105	0.01
3 month LIBOR	1	0.00	111,146	0.00
FNB	6	0.02	88,984	0.00
LOMBARD	1	0.00	5,653	0.00
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 12: Distribution of Loans by Reversionary Interest Product Type

Reversionary Interest Product Type	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Barclays Bank Base Rate (tracks Bank of England Base Rate)	34,485	94.80	3,275,949,959	96.02
GE MBR.....	721	1.98	98,930,775	2.90
SVR	866	2.38	22,430,544	0.66
Bank of England Base Rate	66	0.18	6,916,583	0.20
Natwest (tracks Bank of England Base Rate)	117	0.32	4,024,501	0.12
SCVR.....	40	0.11	2,087,288	0.06
Fixed For Life.....	19	0.05	485,011	0.01
MBS – SCVR	37	0.10	295,542	0.01
MBS – SVR.....	16	0.04	268,105	0.01
3 month LIBOR	1	0.00	111,146	0.00
FNB	6	0.02	88,984	0.00
LOMBARD	1	0.00	5,653	0.00
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 13: Distribution of Loans by Fixed Rate Reversion

Fixed Rate Revision Year	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Fixed For Life	19	4.37	485,011	0.84
2016	168	38.62	22,166,018	38.27
2017	225	51.72	31,836,163	54.96
2018	21	4.83	3,215,982	5.55
2019	2	0.46	223,374	0.39
Total:	435	100.00	57,926,549	100.00

Table 14: Distribution of Loans by Interest Rate

Interest Rate	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 0.00	21	0.06	1,080,596	0.03
1.01 to 1.50	771	2.12	70,010,896	2.05
1.51 to 2.00	2,658	7.31	241,860,221	7.09
2.01 to 2.50	7,943	21.84	635,119,342	18.62
2.51 to 3.00	9,743	26.78	953,616,524	27.95
3.01 to 3.50	6,050	16.63	644,022,055	18.88
3.51 to 4.00	3,867	10.63	400,903,055	11.75
4.01 to 4.50	2,658	7.31	281,520,466	8.25
4.51 to 5.00	918	2.52	91,363,578	2.68
5.01 to 5.50	437	1.20	39,676,077	1.16
5.51 to 6.00	192	0.53	16,750,340	0.49
6.01 to 6.50	90	0.25	5,487,555	0.16
6.51 to 7.00	29	0.08	2,546,567	0.07
7.01 to 7.50	12	0.03	501,993	0.01
7.51 >=	986	2.71	27,134,827	0.80
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	3.09			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	10.94			

Table 15: Distribution of Loans by Stabilised Margin

Stabilised Margin	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 0.00	1,136	3.12	58,460,486	1.71

Stabilised Margin	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
0.01 to 0.50	112	0.31	14,742,467	0.43
0.51 to 1.00	954	2.62	88,911,033	2.61
1.01 to 1.50	2,861	7.87	266,660,570	7.82
1.51 to 2.00	7,985	21.95	637,705,106	18.69
2.01 to 2.50	9,732	26.75	950,299,415	27.85
2.51 to 3.00	5,975	16.43	630,776,841	18.49
3.01 to 3.50	3,692	10.15	375,707,219	11.01
3.51 to 4.00	2,558	7.03	268,294,808	7.86
4.01 to 4.50	748	2.06	72,965,634	2.14
4.51 to 5.00	324	0.89	25,157,857	0.74
5.01 to 5.50	151	0.42	11,932,650	0.35
5.51 to 6.00	85	0.23	5,245,414	0.15
6.01 to 6.50	27	0.07	2,524,924	0.07
6.51 to 7.00	4	0.01	291,575	0.01
7.01 to 7.50	2	0.01	75,377	0.00
7.51 >=	29	0.08	1,842,716	0.05
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	2.44			
Minimum	-2.00			
Maximum	10.44			

Table 16: Distribution of Loans by Number of Months in Arrears

Arrears	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
<= 1.00	34,372	94.49	3,216,563,962	94.28
1.01 to 2.00	1,232	3.39	118,129,313	3.46
2.01 to 3.00	525	1.44	52,159,669	1.53
3.01 >=	246	0.68	24,741,146	0.73
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00
Weighted Average	0.18			
Minimum	0.00			
Maximum	6.79			

Table 17: Distribution of Loans by Primary Borrower's Income Verification

Primary Borrower's Income Verification	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Verified.....	26,357	72.46	2,415,598,863	70.81
Self Certified	8,728	23.99	947,222,999	27.76
No Data.....	1,279	3.52	47,863,361	1.40
Other.....	11	0.03	908,868	0.03
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 18: Distribution of Loans by Primary Borrower's Employment Status

Primary Borrower's Employment Status	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Employed.....	25,502	70.11	2,315,209,710	67.86
Self Employed	9,583	26.35	1,047,612,151	30.71
No Data.....	1,279	3.52	47,863,361	1.40
Other.....	11	0.03	908,868	0.03
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 19: Distribution of Loans by Bankruptcy/IVA Credit History

Bankruptcy/IVA Credit History	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
No.....	34,799	95.67	3,330,205,265	97.61
Yes.....	532	1.46	48,984,005	1.44
No Data.....	1,044	2.87	32,404,821	0.95
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 20: Distribution of Loans by Loan Purpose

Loan Purpose	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Re-mortgage	24,000	65.98	2,141,440,122	62.77
Purchase.....	8,191	22.52	969,786,785	28.43
Right to Buy	1,979	5.44	104,830,812	3.07
Other.....	1,017	2.80	90,103,032	2.64
Investment Mortgage.....	599	1.65	72,419,213	2.12
Debt Consolidation	419	1.15	23,892,089	0.70
Re-mortgage with Equity Release	36	0.10	4,391,262	0.13

Loan Purpose	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Renovation.....	81	0.22	4,097,180	0.12
No Data.....	53	0.15	633,596	0.02
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 21: Distribution of Loans by Property Type

Property Type	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
House, Detached or Semi-detached	32,391	89.05	3,007,262,372	88.15
Flat/Apartment.....	2,095	5.76	199,887,564	5.86
Bungalow.....	1,556	4.28	164,088,592	4.81
Commercial Use	81	0.22	20,073,026	0.59
Partial Commercial Use	187	0.51	16,604,511	0.49
No Data.....	65	0.18	3,678,025	0.11
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 22: Distribution of Loans by Region

Regions	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
SOUTH EAST.....	5,825	16.01	721,038,795	21.13
NORTH WEST.....	5,070	13.94	427,191,801	12.52
LONDON.....	2,670	7.34	366,581,844	10.75
WEST MIDLANDS	3,677	10.11	304,739,505	8.93
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	3,734	10.27	294,189,333	8.62
EAST MIDLANDS	3,126	8.59	266,878,158	7.82
SOUTH WEST.....	2,309	6.35	247,612,129	7.26
SCOTLAND.....	2,982	8.20	216,380,356	6.34
NORTH EAST	2,385	6.56	176,049,425	5.16
WALES	2,097	5.76	167,877,960	4.92
NORTHERN IRELAND	1,399	3.85	118,304,009	3.47
EAST OF ENGLAND	1,101	3.03	104,750,776	3.07
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 23: Distribution of Loans by Ownership Type

The following tables show information in relation to the Ownership Type in respect of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool. The figures in the following table have been calculated on the basis of the Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool.

Ownership Type	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
Owner-occupied.....	35,309	97.07	3,288,268,796	96.39
Non-owner-occupied/buy-to-let.....	1,066	2.93	123,325,295	3.61
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Table 24: Distribution of Loans by Originator

Originator	No of Mortgage Loan Parts	% of Mortgage Loan Parts	Current Balance	% Current Balance
GE Money Home Lending Limited	27,591	75.85	2,725,427,678	79.89
igroup Mortgages Limited	6,946	19.10	560,546,940	16.43
GE Money Mortgages Limited	524	1.44	80,356,270	2.36
GE Money Home Finance Limited.....	1,044	2.87	32,404,821	0.95
First National Home Finance Ltd	110	0.30	7,272,908	0.21
OCWEN LIMITED	118	0.32	4,097,042	0.12
igroup2 limited	35	0.10	1,303,962	0.04
J & J SECURITIES LTD.....	2	0.01	107,074	0.00
First Alliance	1	0.00	38,417	0.00
CITY MORTGAGE CORPORATION LIMITED.....	2	0.01	26,396	0.00
HOME FUNDING CORPORATION LTD.	1	0.00	12,582	0.00
igroup loans limited	1	0.00	1	0.00
Total:	36,375	100.00	3,411,594,091	100.00

Delinquency

The following table summarises the arrears experience of all Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool (except for approximately 200 Loans primarily originated on or after 30 June 2015) across a nine-year period, being the ratio (expressed as a percentage) (i) of the number of Loans in arrears divided by the total number of outstanding Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool and (ii) by Current Balance in respect of Loans in arrears divided by the total Current Balance of Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool. Before June 2015, delinquencies are calculated using DPD (days past due) and on and after June 2015 using MIA (months in arrears). The figures on dates subsequent to the Cut-off Date exclude any accounts which had a balance less than or equal to zero on that date. Figures in respect of 15 May 2016 and onwards exclude instances of multiple loan parts on any accounts.

Notes in respect of the table below:

* Change in cut-off following migration to new Servicer. There are a small number of loan parts (c. 0.5% of the portfolio) which are not included in the delinquency tables post-migration.

** Change in arrears reporting to MIA.

By loan count	30+ Arrears (%)	90+ Arrears (%)	By balance	30+ Arrears (%)	90+ Arrears (%)
15-July-16*	5.62	0.92	15-July-16	5.81	1.02
15-June-16*	5.55	0.68	15-June-16	5.77	0.73
15-May-16*	5.51	0.38	15-May-16	5.57	0.41
Apr-16	5.97	0.40	Apr-16	6.12	0.41
Mar-16	6.09	0.20	Mar-16	6.16	0.20
Feb-16	6.21	0.04	Feb-16	6.32	0.04
Jan-16	6.15	0.21	Jan-16	6.20	0.21
Dec-15	6.04	0.24	Dec-15	6.16	0.24
Nov-15	5.56	0.18	Nov-15	5.65	0.20
Oct-15	5.79	0.07	Oct-15	5.86	0.09
Sep-15	5.96	0.26	Sep-15	6.01	0.29
Aug-15	6.85	0.32	Aug-15	6.92	0.34
Jul-15	6.39	0.37	Jul-15	6.46	0.39
Jun-15**	6.48	0.40	Jun-15	6.53	0.42
May-15	5.86	0.40	May-15	5.98	0.46
Apr-15	4.16	0.23	Apr-15	4.32	0.25
Mar-15	6.00	0.25	Mar-15	6.14	0.29
Feb-15	3.68	0.22	Feb-15	3.78	0.23
Jan-15	6.81	0.22	Jan-15	6.92	0.25
Dec-14	7.43	0.01	Dec-14	7.54	0.01
Nov-14	5.13	0.37	Nov-14	5.29	0.38
Oct-14	7.34	0.44	Oct-14	7.46	0.47
Sep-14	5.48	0.62	Sep-14	5.56	0.60
Aug-14	7.98	0.68	Aug-14	8.16	0.66
Jul-14	8.09	0.68	Jul-14	8.16	0.65
Jun-14	6.14	0.74	Jun-14	6.33	0.72
May-14	8.33	0.84	May-14	8.52	0.82
Apr-14	6.58	0.53	Apr-14	6.65	0.53
Mar-14	8.94	0.69	Mar-14	9.07	0.72
Feb-14	6.60	0.79	Feb-14	6.81	0.83

Jan-14	9.78	1.32	Jan-14.....	10.07	1.38
Dec-13	10.06	1.46	Dec-13.....	10.23	1.52
Nov-13.....	7.58	1.40	Nov-13	7.69	1.47
Oct-13.....	9.73	1.46	Oct-13	10.06	1.58
Sep-13.....	7.97	1.59	Sep-13	8.19	1.68
Aug-13.....	10.27	1.64	Aug-13	10.58	1.70
Jul-13.....	10.47	1.70	Jul-13	10.74	1.80
Jun-13	8.61	1.76	Jun-13	8.83	1.89
May-13	10.76	1.83	May-13.....	11.07	1.99
Apr-13	9.00	1.20	Apr-13.....	9.17	1.29
Mar-13.....	11.56	1.46	Mar-13	11.85	1.57
Feb-13.....	9.08	1.48	Feb-13	9.34	1.61
Jan-13	12.24	2.17	Jan-13.....	12.50	2.33
Dec-12	11.65	2.00	Dec-12.....	11.88	2.15
Nov-12.....	9.10	1.97	Nov-12	9.31	2.14
Oct-12.....	11.11	1.96	Oct-12	11.53	2.11
Sep-12.....	9.75	2.23	Sep-12	10.06	2.41
Aug-12.....	11.41	2.12	Aug-12	11.84	2.34
Jul-12.....	11.44	2.16	Jul-12	11.89	2.33
Jun-12.....	10.31	2.44	Jun-12	10.68	2.60
May-12	12.25	2.51	May-12.....	12.56	2.63
Apr-12	10.40	1.97	Apr-12.....	10.63	2.06
Mar-12.....	13.02	2.62	Mar-12	13.41	2.70
Feb-12.....	10.22	2.65	Feb-12	10.47	2.78
Jan-12	13.31	2.53	Jan-12.....	13.69	2.62
Dec-11	12.67	2.36	Dec-11.....	13.04	2.44
Nov-11.....	10.24	2.38	Nov-11	10.54	2.52
Oct-11.....	12.23	2.51	Oct-11	12.65	2.62
Sep-11.....	10.90	2.65	Sep-11	11.20	2.80
Aug-11.....	13.04	2.59	Aug-11	13.48	2.76
Jul-11	13.42	2.82	Jul-11	13.82	2.98
Jun-11	11.40	2.82	Jun-11	11.70	2.97
May-11	13.61	2.90	May-11.....	13.95	3.06
Apr-11	11.55	2.19	Apr-11	11.96	2.30
Mar-11.....	13.97	2.34	Mar-11	14.48	2.48
Feb-11.....	11.50	2.37	Feb-11	11.92	2.56
Jan-11	14.55	3.16	Jan-11.....	15.12	3.36

Dec-10	14.37	2.99	Dec-10.....	14.95	3.23
Nov-10.....	11.88	2.84	Nov-10.....	12.50	3.12
Oct-10.....	14.53	3.25	Oct-10.....	15.38	3.63
Sep-10.....	13.26	3.40	Sep-10.....	14.09	3.83
Aug-10.....	15.29	3.62	Aug-10.....	16.37	4.13
Jul-10.....	15.97	3.82	Jul-10.....	17.15	4.33
Jun-10.....	14.47	3.81	Jun-10.....	15.63	4.33
May-10.....	16.92	4.03	May-10.....	18.11	4.56
Apr-10.....	15.22	3.13	Apr-10.....	16.41	3.53
Mar-10.....	16.98	3.29	Mar-10.....	18.36	3.76
Feb-10.....	15.14	3.32	Feb-10.....	16.39	3.80
Jan-10.....	18.15	4.05	Jan-10.....	19.63	4.66
Dec-09.....	16.97	3.74	Dec-09.....	18.41	4.23
Nov-09.....	14.59	3.57	Nov-09.....	16.01	4.12
Oct-09.....	16.38	3.88	Oct-09.....	17.80	4.34
Sep-09.....	15.11	4.04	Sep-09.....	16.34	4.46
Aug-09.....	17.12	4.30	Aug-09.....	18.45	4.74
Jul-09.....	16.85	4.16	Jul-09.....	18.03	4.51
Jun-09.....	15.99	4.32	Jun-09.....	16.98	4.69
May-09.....	17.05	3.99	May-09.....	18.16	4.34
Apr-09.....	15.53	3.06	Apr-09.....	16.45	3.29
Mar-09.....	16.32	2.93	Mar-09.....	17.19	3.11
Feb-09.....	14.15	2.71	Feb-09.....	14.78	2.85
Jan-09.....	15.79	2.64	Jan-09.....	16.35	2.64
Dec-08.....	13.92	1.98	Dec-08.....	14.38	1.96
Nov-08.....	11.91	1.64	Nov-08.....	12.34	1.61
Oct-08.....	11.52	1.51	Oct-08.....	11.86	1.44
Sep-08.....	10.56	1.45	Sep-08.....	10.81	1.41
Aug-08.....	11.14	1.49	Aug-08.....	11.28	1.45
Jul-08.....	10.42	1.45	Jul-08.....	10.50	1.40
Jun-08.....	9.82	1.50	Jun-08.....	9.89	1.44
May-08.....	10.43	1.55	May-08.....	10.48	1.46
Apr-08.....	9.75	1.43	Apr-08.....	9.61	1.37
Mar-08.....	10.26	1.54	Mar-08.....	10.10	1.49
Feb-08.....	9.09	1.56	Feb-08.....	8.87	1.44
Jan-08.....	9.85	1.50	Jan-08.....	9.62	1.41
Dec-07.....	8.99	1.41	Dec-07.....	8.73	1.30

Nov-07.....	8.11	1.34	Nov-07.....	7.81	1.24
Oct-07.....	8.38	1.33	Oct-07.....	8.12	1.25
Sep-07.....	8.09	1.45	Sep-07.....	7.93	1.41
Aug-07.....	8.13	1.31	Aug-07.....	7.94	1.30
Jul-07.....	8.00	1.35	Jul-07.....	7.86	1.36
Jun-07.....	7.93	1.43	Jun-07.....	7.73	1.40
May-07.....	8.02	1.45	May-07.....	7.81	1.44
Apr-07.....	7.96	1.34	Apr-07.....	7.82	1.31
Mar-07.....	8.34	1.37	Mar-07.....	8.24	1.35
Feb-07.....	7.58	1.45	Feb-07.....	7.51	1.41
Jan-07.....	8.62	1.64	Jan-07.....	8.47	1.60

CPR Historical Data

The following table summarises the historical prepayment rate of all Loans in the Acquisition Mortgage Pool across a 12 month period from July 2015 to June 2016. Figures in respect of 15 May 2016 and 15 June 2016 exclude instances of multiple loan parts on any accounts. CPR for the period 30th April 2016 to 15th May 2016 has been annualised using a day count adjustment. For the avoidance of doubt, CPR includes only voluntary or term redemptions and excludes redemptions related to sales of repossessed properties and partial repayments.

Total Portfolio Prepays	CPR
Jul-15	5.37%
Aug-15	5.77%
Sep-15	5.68%
Oct-15	6.76%
Nov-15	6.34%
Dec-15	6.31%
Jan-16	4.11%
Feb-16	6.25%
Mar-16	6.70%
Apr-16	7.10%
15/05/2016	5.36%
15/06/2016	5.05%

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

The Seller was provided with information by the Original Sellers with regard to the historical performance of approximately 163,000 first charge mortgage loans originated by the Originators (the “**Wider Portfolio**”) which were originated prior to (but still outstanding as at) January 2007 or originated between January 2007 and 31 December 2014 (the “**Historical Data Extract Period**”). A summary of this data is provided in the following tables, for which the Original Sellers accept no responsibility.

The Target Mortgage Pool will comprise of a vertical slice of the Wider Portfolio and will be sold to the Issuer on the Issue Date. The Properties over which the loans in the Wider Portfolio are secured have not been revalued for the purposes of the issue of the Notes. Since the Target Mortgage Pool will not be identical to the Wider Portfolio, the characteristics provided herein with respect to the Wider Portfolio will not be identical to the characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool. As a result of the differences between the Wider Portfolio and the Target Mortgage Pool, there can be no assurance that the performance of the Wider Portfolio will be indicative of the performance of the Target Mortgage Portfolio. See “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*” and “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” for more detail.

A summary of the Historical Data is provided in the following tables, for which the Original Sellers accept no responsibility.

The information consists of CPR, CDR, Cumulative Losses, Weighted Average Loss Severity, Months in Arrears and Cumulative Defaults, and no assurance can be made as to the performance of a particular pool of loans, whether similar to the information shown below for loans originated during any particular period or otherwise.

CPR

The table below sets out on a monthly basis the annualised constant prepayment rate (“CPR”) for the Wider Portfolio by vintage during the relevant Historical Data Extract Period. This calculation excludes any redemptions in the year of origination for the relevant vintage. CPR means the annualised ratio of the balance of loans that fully redeem in the relevant month or relative to the opening balance of all loans in the relevant month. For the avoidance of doubt, CPR includes only voluntary or term redemptions and excludes redemptions related to sales of repossessed properties and partial repayments.

CPR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orig Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
Jan-07.....	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								
Feb-07.....	11.97%	13.44%	31.79%	35.04%	26.85%	26.06%	18.00%	2.74%								
Mar-07.....	18.98%	39.44%	42.43%	39.57%	31.34%	31.53%	22.80%	4.78%								
Apr-07.....	14.62%	28.26%	32.55%	40.17%	28.62%	28.85%	22.79%	5.10%								
May-07.....	16.83%	32.22%	27.29%	36.48%	33.15%	30.42%	26.08%	7.32%								
Jun-07.....	11.03%	37.36%	30.49%	34.90%	37.03%	33.98%	28.91%	6.86%								
Jul-07.....	9.26%	25.12%	34.74%	35.19%	34.05%	32.22%	32.65%	8.40%								
Aug-07.....	15.31%	20.65%	29.81%	36.15%	36.28%	33.33%	30.49%	8.97%								
Sep-07.....	14.46%	24.98%	21.37%	36.58%	32.83%	30.49%	28.06%	6.49%								
Oct-07.....	16.59%	18.87%	19.69%	32.76%	40.07%	31.28%	29.20%	8.41%								
Nov-07.....	19.16%	27.06%	29.11%	34.24%	36.13%	28.23%	28.58%	7.08%								
Dec-07.....	15.31%	11.04%	32.33%	33.26%	34.86%	22.88%	24.94%	6.26%								
Jan-08.....	7.88%	18.93%	13.32%	29.07%	26.37%	21.06%	18.30%	6.80%	0.65%							
Feb-08.....	15.08%	18.82%	15.85%	21.03%	27.27%	19.44%	19.53%	7.19%	1.02%							
Mar-08.....	16.95%	12.27%	19.99%	21.99%	28.64%	22.16%	14.84%	8.22%	1.09%							
Apr-08.....	12.60%	19.25%	17.28%	24.31%	21.82%	20.40%	15.33%	10.49%	1.09%							
May-08.....	7.97%	9.53%	12.82%	12.80%	24.06%	19.32%	13.66%	9.56%	1.37%							
Jun-08.....	12.02%	44.79%	21.84%	17.10%	21.03%	20.32%	14.74%	9.29%	1.57%							
Jul-08.....	6.44%	17.64%	10.32%	9.11%	17.12%	16.83%	15.06%	8.83%	0.96%							
Aug-08.....	18.01%	18.67%	18.31%	13.56%	12.26%	16.05%	12.84%	7.56%	0.95%							
Sep-08.....	3.76%	5.64%	10.91%	12.35%	13.67%	12.56%	15.34%	7.27%	1.66%							

CPR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Oct-08	19.06%	15.29%	15.45%	9.59%	10.82%	12.35%	16.63%	7.04%	1.98%							
Nov-08	2.74%	11.65%	16.15%	0.70%	8.34%	9.07%	15.74%	5.98%	1.14%							
Dec-08.....	6.39%	7.19%	14.10%	9.32%	7.63%	12.07%	15.76%	6.44%	1.60%							
Jan-09.....	9.21%	2.68%	8.69%	5.15%	3.90%	4.71%	6.34%	4.36%	1.36%	0.21%						
Feb-09.....	6.92%	4.80%	6.96%	5.30%	6.25%	5.39%	4.34%	5.08%	1.59%	0.74%						
Mar-09.....	11.28%	4.43%	11.79%	8.83%	6.49%	4.06%	5.28%	4.69%	2.69%	1.67%						
Apr-09.....	10.20%	11.50%	9.74%	5.75%	6.39%	5.30%	3.74%	5.01%	2.67%	1.77%						
May-09.....	7.68%	11.46%	7.58%	2.37%	3.38%	4.98%	3.35%	4.35%	2.48%	2.33%						
Jun-09.....	9.13%	0.95%	8.28%	6.86%	4.07%	4.64%	2.98%	5.34%	3.08%	2.69%						
Jul-09	6.10%	9.02%	8.83%	7.43%	8.44%	4.77%	4.15%	5.63%	3.14%	1.97%						
Aug-09.....	7.47%	10.21%	7.60%	5.09%	6.44%	3.42%	5.01%	5.03%	3.90%	2.38%						
Sep-09.....	5.74%	0.64%	9.82%	9.01%	5.17%	5.49%	3.18%	5.80%	4.52%	2.87%						
Oct-09	3.71%	9.58%	8.95%	4.78%	4.99%	4.10%	3.18%	5.65%	4.31%	3.66%						
Nov-09.....	13.70%	6.21%	2.73%	6.13%	7.74%	4.37%	4.71%	5.84%	4.83%	4.33%						
Dec-09.....	6.24%	12.04%	7.43%	7.70%	4.52%	6.54%	3.79%	7.82%	6.13%	4.50%						
Jan-10.....	2.59%	1.43%	2.43%	6.18%	6.97%	3.33%	1.79%	2.35%	2.35%	2.11%	2.86%					
Feb-10.....	3.63%	11.85%	0.56%	5.33%	2.64%	2.34%	3.12%	4.58%	3.99%	3.79%	14.09%					
Mar-10.....	4.21%	11.12%	6.10%	6.41%	5.79%	5.08%	3.68%	4.78%	5.28%	4.79%	0.00%					
Apr-10.....	5.81%	2.27%	1.69%	7.31%	4.83%	3.12%	4.13%	4.10%	4.37%	4.73%	4.81%					
May-10.....	2.66%	6.16%	3.79%	5.54%	6.14%	3.35%	4.59%	3.99%	4.46%	4.00%	8.39%					
Jun-10.....	7.46%	4.72%	5.44%	5.05%	7.40%	5.18%	3.89%	5.23%	5.14%	5.13%	7.50%					
Jul-10	6.86%	2.16%	7.33%	3.79%	3.00%	4.85%	4.53%	3.94%	5.11%	5.00%	0.00%					
Aug-10.....	6.36%	6.22%	6.98%	5.58%	5.67%	4.01%	4.57%	3.76%	5.01%	5.25%	0.00%					
Sep-10.....	10.73%	9.79%	3.11%	3.71%	5.35%	3.39%	3.96%	3.77%	4.17%	5.99%	5.62%					
Oct-10.....	31.95%	3.72%	9.95%	6.18%	5.29%	4.61%	4.68%	3.74%	4.86%	4.15%	1.95%					
Nov-10.....	6.89%	1.50%	10.81%	7.52%	4.88%	5.79%	4.10%	5.09%	4.96%	4.67%	0.00%					
Dec-10.....	6.86%	2.04%	9.55%	3.27%	5.34%	5.50%	2.98%	3.20%	3.79%	3.92%	4.70%					
Jan-11.....	6.35%	0.60%	0.18%	5.28%	1.85%	2.63%	3.17%	2.30%	2.40%	3.41%	5.48%	0.00%				

CPR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Feb-11	6.58%	1.13%	7.12%	1.95%	4.76%	2.95%	3.06%	2.62%	2.93%	2.98%	0.00%	0.00%				
Mar-11	4.51%	1.70%	3.00%	4.15%	5.81%	3.19%	3.08%	3.78%	3.62%	5.57%	11.30%	0.00%				
Apr-11	5.71%	0.59%	2.12%	6.66%	6.81%	3.46%	3.46%	3.99%	2.93%	3.74%	22.32%	2.08%				
May-11	2.16%	0.00%	4.16%	4.95%	3.81%	3.05%	3.77%	3.69%	3.01%	4.67%	20.52%	0.00%				
Jun-11	7.70%	3.99%	3.56%	2.25%	7.26%	4.09%	3.75%	4.89%	3.05%	4.19%	0.00%	0.00%				
Jul-11	9.14%	10.23%	1.29%	7.40%	3.13%	2.71%	3.35%	3.13%	3.23%	5.30%	0.00%	23.46%				
Aug-11	45.39%	4.33%	13.08%	14.12%	9.29%	4.46%	4.47%	3.53%	3.01%	5.91%	7.96%	2.99%				
Sep-11	9.46%	12.23%	8.75%	3.49%	4.29%	4.35%	2.67%	2.98%	3.06%	5.41%	3.65%	7.92%				
Oct-11	7.08%	5.09%	11.77%	4.07%	5.16%	2.04%	3.48%	3.30%	2.42%	6.67%	10.81%	5.99%				
Nov-11	3.87%	7.05%	0.82%	5.41%	3.73%	5.71%	3.42%	3.79%	3.06%	5.74%	0.00%	8.18%				
Dec-11	6.65%	5.08%	13.50%	4.21%	4.40%	4.47%	4.83%	3.83%	3.47%	4.31%	15.15%	9.07%				
Jan-12	10.59%	5.43%	3.46%	3.30%	3.53%	2.72%	3.30%	2.56%	2.02%	2.81%	65.85%	0.00%	0.00%			
Feb-12	6.65%	5.47%	2.97%	4.19%	1.66%	4.07%	3.33%	2.69%	2.02%	3.70%	6.38%	9.55%	0.00%			
Mar-12	13.47%	6.71%	6.74%	10.09%	6.33%	3.79%	3.96%	3.16%	3.10%	3.63%	22.65%	2.81%	1.77%			
Apr-12	11.85%	1.00%	13.70%	1.93%	6.08%	3.78%	3.99%	3.25%	2.64%	3.47%	13.86%	0.00%	2.87%			
May-12	18.40%	1.52%	8.50%	2.79%	3.37%	5.87%	3.60%	3.72%	2.64%	2.91%	0.00%	20.65%	10.89%			
Jun-12	9.02%	5.15%	2.80%	3.95%	6.90%	4.77%	3.50%	2.03%	2.18%	3.10%	0.00%	4.35%	16.39%			
Jul-12	14.82%	7.82%	3.44%	4.07%	7.68%	3.13%	3.60%	3.43%	3.36%	2.79%	21.91%	36.39%	1.54%			
Aug-12	21.38%	0.00%	0.70%	7.03%	4.11%	2.89%	3.07%	2.90%	3.58%	3.42%	19.94%	28.15%	14.98%			
Sep-12	22.97%	5.78%	4.01%	3.75%	3.30%	1.55%	2.26%	2.04%	2.33%	2.85%	0.00%	12.92%	3.58%			
Oct-12	17.82%	12.39%	10.25%	7.76%	3.59%	4.17%	3.38%	2.92%	2.89%	4.15%	0.00%	39.73%	16.49%			
Nov-12	21.60%	10.69%	9.21%	12.08%	5.29%	4.43%	3.83%	3.04%	3.20%	2.93%	0.00%	58.62%	4.56%			
Dec-12	21.54%	17.74%	5.33%	8.15%	4.28%	2.93%	3.01%	3.14%	3.27%	4.06%	0.00%	48.81%	6.35%			
Jan-13	18.99%	1.79%	1.46%	7.62%	1.98%	2.06%	2.55%	2.50%	1.90%	3.53%	20.08%	52.78%	27.86%	0.00%		
Feb-13	17.68%	10.55%	8.17%	2.75%	4.41%	3.73%	2.41%	2.16%	2.09%	2.39%	20.12%	7.21%	6.76%	0.00%		
Mar-13	19.06%	8.20%	9.11%	3.51%	8.54%	2.87%	3.08%	2.63%	2.88%	3.68%	17.98%	23.19%	6.08%	4.88%		
Apr-13	17.93%	0.64%	3.47%	1.98%	3.47%	5.25%	3.62%	3.60%	3.03%	3.32%	9.67%	25.63%	13.26%	11.43%		
May-13	17.39%	1.70%	0.69%	4.92%	5.58%	4.74%	2.84%	2.59%	2.49%	2.66%	24.80%	20.87%	31.14%	6.29%		

CPR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jun-13.....	23.84%	5.83%	1.01%	6.10%	8.62%	2.42%	2.34%	2.81%	2.78%	3.77%	11.74%	14.61%	26.35%	8.12%		
Jul-13.....	33.93%	17.59%	7.77%	1.43%	7.25%	3.25%	4.94%	4.35%	4.09%	4.52%	0.00%	48.57%	42.20%	9.97%		
Aug-13.....	19.76%	7.15%	5.30%	10.77%	6.96%	3.64%	3.74%	4.69%	2.90%	3.71%	21.48%	33.20%	22.74%	15.34%		
Sep-13.....	13.66%	7.99%	13.36%	4.71%	4.30%	6.72%	3.85%	3.06%	3.92%	3.42%	0.00%	22.91%	19.56%	11.00%		
Oct-13.....	19.06%	2.74%	3.69%	2.43%	4.98%	3.42%	3.00%	2.87%	3.54%	4.43%	0.00%	26.07%	38.42%	10.02%		
Nov-13.....	11.43%	12.30%	11.35%	5.08%	4.51%	6.12%	3.74%	5.31%	3.62%	4.95%	41.50%	6.43%	37.51%	5.87%		
Dec-13.....	21.73%	28.60%	0.00%	14.26%	7.12%	3.62%	6.16%	4.76%	4.86%	5.25%	0.00%	29.19%	48.20%	14.34%		
Jan-14.....	15.53%	17.17%	5.22%	6.57%	5.13%	5.12%	4.39%	3.63%	3.40%	2.86%	0.00%	14.33%	41.64%	20.01%	2.02%	
Feb-14.....	16.00%	10.15%	1.87%	4.32%	4.40%	5.00%	2.44%	3.67%	3.53%	5.14%	0.00%	45.06%	16.11%	13.26%	0.00%	
Mar-14.....	14.89%	4.65%	1.85%	6.22%	4.33%	3.50%	5.49%	4.87%	5.11%	6.38%	14.17%	1.95%	18.47%	23.13%	3.98%	
Apr-14.....	24.68%	5.74%	3.97%	12.82%	4.62%	6.83%	4.02%	5.00%	3.91%	4.32%	0.00%	0.00%	25.49%	29.32%	7.60%	
May-14.....	28.61%	7.24%	6.13%	11.92%	6.39%	5.55%	4.76%	3.97%	4.19%	4.31%	36.49%	18.67%	15.53%	29.42%	16.87%	
Jun-14.....	16.07%	1.77%	11.02%	2.47%	5.61%	5.29%	5.23%	4.56%	5.00%	5.88%	10.38%	36.56%	26.17%	19.27%	1.05%	
Jul-14.....	25.64%	14.28%	5.13%	7.95%	5.67%	5.82%	5.06%	5.40%	4.53%	5.62%	21.13%	21.10%	17.28%	29.47%	16.06%	
Aug-14.....	17.00%	6.90%	2.80%	7.12%	4.78%	5.69%	4.75%	5.53%	4.20%	7.77%	15.85%	48.79%	41.99%	31.90%	9.88%	
Sep-14.....	23.47%	15.12%	2.85%	3.49%	8.48%	5.70%	5.85%	5.09%	4.43%	5.13%	0.00%	12.32%	24.14%	27.13%	16.24%	
Oct-14.....	21.37%	1.96%	14.67%	9.22%	6.06%	4.36%	4.89%	4.38%	4.86%	5.77%	0.00%	13.20%	13.33%	24.12%	10.95%	
Nov-14.....	22.04%	1.95%	15.01%	5.42%	6.26%	5.51%	4.00%	4.44%	5.50%	4.39%	9.67%	7.81%	35.57%	48.45%	14.66%	
Dec-14.....	21.75%	17.97%	10.34%	4.13%	6.70%	5.19%	5.08%	4.84%	4.73%	7.96%	0.00%	13.68%	14.74%	34.35%	14.21%	
Jan-15.....	24.86%	1.09%	2.60%	8.34%	5.45%	3.84%	3.99%	3.18%	3.49%	4.70%	11.15%	26.20%	25.63%	34.87%	20.65%	3.39%
Feb-15.....	18.28%	2.47%	1.35%	12.20%	7.26%	4.98%	6.00%	4.06%	4.05%	4.34%	0.00%	0.00%	19.28%	25.08%	16.89%	3.14%
Mar-15.....	20.56%	2.92%	3.49%	6.27%	3.54%	4.53%	3.87%	4.20%	4.14%	3.85%	0.00%	15.36%	15.46%	26.24%	43.70%	13.02%
Apr-15.....	9.00%	7.86%	1.10%	3.32%	2.41%	3.41%	5.08%	4.11%	3.93%	3.97%	13.97%	3.99%	9.61%	29.94%	25.90%	12.93%
May-15.....	19.24%	0.10%	1.87%	7.34%	2.66%	4.92%	4.62%	5.73%	3.90%	3.72%	0.00%	18.25%	30.38%	33.64%	16.67%	0.00%
Jun-15.....	20.07%	8.91%	6.09%	1.67%	6.06%	4.33%	6.09%	4.25%	4.72%	5.58%	10.86%	28.94%	23.24%	14.21%	36.04%	3.26%

CDR

The table below sets out on a monthly basis the annualised constant default rate (“CDR”) for the Wider Portfolio by vintage during the relevant month. This calculation excludes any defaults that occurred in the year of origination for the relevant vintage. CDR means the annualised ratio of the balance of loans that are repossessed in the period relative to the opening balance of all loans in the relevant month.

CDR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orig Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
Jan-07.....	0.00%	0.72%	1.22%	2.96%	1.70%	3.37%	3.12%	0.41%								
Feb-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	5.76%	1.85%	1.66%	2.21%	1.58%	0.27%								
Mar-07.....	0.05%	0.03%	0.73%	1.57%	3.55%	3.98%	1.94%	0.49%								
Apr-07.....	3.77%	0.00%	0.83%	0.92%	2.05%	3.49%	1.82%	0.29%								
May-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%	3.18%	2.88%	3.16%	2.58%	0.28%								
Jun-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	2.76%	1.64%	2.62%	3.31%	3.16%	0.35%								
Jul-07.....	0.00%	9.89%	1.31%	2.05%	2.97%	3.81%	3.20%	0.87%								
Aug-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	3.42%	0.66%	3.95%	3.73%	2.82%	0.63%								
Sep-07.....	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	3.85%	4.89%	2.66%	0.82%								
Oct-07.....	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	0.75%	2.90%	2.61%	0.71%								
Nov-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	3.48%	3.02%	3.48%	1.11%								
Dec-07.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	1.52%	2.26%	2.08%	0.96%								
Jan-08.....	0.39%	0.00%	0.83%	1.79%	1.32%	4.47%	5.58%	1.71%	0.20%							
Feb-08.....	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%	3.57%	2.12%	3.14%	3.54%	1.06%	0.21%							
Mar-08.....	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	2.51%	2.84%	4.57%	5.76%	2.06%	0.27%							
Apr-08.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.55%	2.43%	3.31%	2.78%	1.80%	0.55%							
May-08.....	0.00%	0.00%	1.68%	3.26%	1.60%	4.59%	4.35%	2.05%	0.72%							
Jun-08.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	2.75%	2.94%	4.74%	1.67%	1.08%							
Jul-08.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.53%	2.57%	3.43%	3.28%	1.95%	0.83%							
Aug-08.....	1.23%	0.00%	0.00%	2.55%	2.75%	4.45%	6.21%	3.24%	1.75%							
Sep-08.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.91%	2.45%	3.73%	4.84%	2.73%	1.76%							
Oct-08.....	0.38%	0.00%	4.00%	5.12%	4.99%	5.35%	4.59%	2.58%	2.30%							

CDR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nov-08	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.78%	1.48%	2.48%	3.89%	1.71%	1.26%							
Dec-08	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.12%	1.19%	1.83%	1.17%	1.08%							
Jan-09	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%	2.69%	2.44%	3.21%	3.22%	2.00%	1.51%	0.29%						
Feb-09	1.43%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	1.80%	2.54%	5.28%	2.33%	1.91%	0.48%						
Mar-09	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.45%	5.31%	8.04%	9.76%	7.24%	4.73%	1.47%						
Apr-09	2.23%	0.00%	0.79%	2.97%	5.93%	8.31%	9.58%	8.18%	7.73%	1.72%						
May-09	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	2.10%	3.92%	7.70%	7.99%	6.38%	6.12%	2.22%						
Jun-09	0.91%	0.00%	0.16%	0.41%	4.95%	5.63%	7.27%	7.27%	5.38%	2.37%						
Jul-09	0.00%	0.00%	14.99%	3.69%	4.35%	3.14%	4.19%	5.90%	5.37%	3.54%						
Aug-09	0.00%	0.00%	5.01%	1.77%	2.84%	3.22%	4.37%	4.07%	5.98%	3.62%						
Sep-09	0.53%	0.61%	0.00%	3.71%	5.36%	4.24%	2.74%	4.74%	5.65%	3.61%						
Oct-09	0.51%	0.00%	3.97%	1.93%	1.96%	2.35%	3.41%	4.85%	4.76%	3.15%						
Nov-09	0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	0.55%	1.23%	3.08%	2.90%	4.48%	2.70%						
Dec-09	0.00%	3.96%	3.27%	0.00%	1.68%	1.50%	1.69%	3.00%	2.58%	1.64%						
Jan-10	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.62%	3.14%	0.92%	2.79%	2.25%	4.05%	2.47%	0.00%					
Feb-10	0.00%	0.00%	2.15%	0.00%	1.34%	1.57%	2.79%	2.26%	4.29%	2.93%	0.00%					
Mar-10	0.00%	0.00%	8.85%	0.00%	3.50%	3.05%	3.88%	3.70%	4.32%	3.71%	0.00%					
Apr-10	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.84%	1.15%	3.51%	3.56%	2.97%	4.26%	2.63%	0.00%					
May-10	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	1.85%	0.99%	1.09%	2.26%	2.62%	3.63%	3.35%	0.00%					
Jun-10	0.00%	0.00%	1.79%	0.56%	2.29%	1.61%	2.69%	2.28%	4.16%	2.25%	0.00%					
Jul-10	0.00%	4.67%	0.00%	1.47%	2.66%	2.04%	1.11%	1.54%	3.04%	1.83%	0.00%					
Aug-10	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	1.15%	1.18%	1.35%	2.98%	2.28%	0.00%					
Sep-10	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	1.27%	2.84%	1.83%	2.33%	2.54%	0.00%					
Oct-10	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.54%	2.80%	2.74%	2.39%	2.19%	2.67%	3.42%	0.00%					
Nov-10	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	1.00%	2.11%	2.26%	2.78%	3.21%	2.56%	0.00%					
Dec-10	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	2.52%	1.35%	0.23%	0.61%	1.52%	1.38%	1.10%	0.00%					
Jan-11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.78%	3.34%	1.28%	2.55%	1.18%	2.79%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%				
Feb-11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.50%	0.58%	1.53%	1.98%	1.88%	2.65%	2.53%	0.00%	0.00%				

CDR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mar-11.....	0.00%	0.00%	4.25%	2.16%	2.26%	2.73%	1.76%	1.33%	2.23%	2.24%	0.00%	0.00%				
Apr-11.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	1.64%	2.59%	1.97%	1.78%	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%				
May-11.....	0.00%	1.91%	1.96%	2.35%	0.82%	1.69%	0.92%	1.63%	1.75%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%				
Jun-11.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.75%	0.31%	1.78%	2.79%	1.57%	1.73%	2.03%	0.00%	0.00%				
Jul-11.....	0.00%	4.03%	0.00%	1.22%	0.68%	1.71%	1.67%	1.40%	1.67%	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%				
Aug-11.....	0.00%	1.75%	0.65%	2.87%	4.57%	2.82%	1.52%	1.45%	1.30%	1.93%	0.00%	0.00%				
Sep-11.....	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	0.77%	0.95%	2.04%	2.06%	1.70%	1.54%	2.11%	0.00%	0.00%				
Oct-11.....	0.70%	0.00%	0.98%	0.83%	2.40%	2.85%	1.82%	1.64%	1.68%	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%				
Nov-11.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	2.72%	0.42%	1.69%	1.27%	1.74%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%				
Dec-11.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%	0.65%	0.82%	0.98%	0.75%	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%				
Jan-12.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	0.26%	2.81%	1.49%	1.45%	1.07%	1.56%	11.49%	0.00%	0.00%			
Feb-12.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	1.04%	1.38%	2.25%	1.61%	1.50%	14.24%	0.00%	0.00%			
Mar-12.....	0.00%	2.63%	4.96%	1.40%	2.04%	2.58%	1.90%	1.81%	1.91%	1.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Apr-12.....	0.00%	2.19%	1.60%	1.96%	1.47%	1.98%	1.29%	1.81%	1.68%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
May-12.....	1.38%	2.11%	0.00%	1.27%	1.33%	2.33%	1.99%	1.76%	1.43%	1.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Jun-12.....	3.22%	0.00%	0.00%	3.20%	0.69%	2.17%	0.91%	2.80%	1.59%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Jul-12.....	0.00%	1.46%	0.00%	1.73%	1.17%	1.67%	2.36%	1.67%	2.17%	1.61%	12.38%	0.00%	0.00%			
Aug-12.....	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%	1.46%	1.87%	1.78%	2.11%	1.61%	1.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Sep-12.....	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.08%	1.79%	0.91%	1.99%	1.63%	1.19%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Oct-12.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	2.74%	2.86%	1.97%	1.99%	1.11%	0.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Nov-12.....	1.00%	1.35%	2.58%	0.00%	5.59%	1.37%	1.24%	2.24%	1.50%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Dec-12.....	0.00%	0.00%	3.22%	1.59%	0.97%	1.77%	1.59%	0.82%	0.45%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Jan-13.....	0.00%	2.64%	0.00%	2.42%	2.82%	1.29%	2.01%	1.91%	1.79%	1.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Feb-13.....	3.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.73%	2.59%	1.53%	1.45%	1.65%	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Mar-13.....	0.41%	2.52%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	1.76%	0.85%	1.33%	1.13%	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Apr-13.....	0.00%	1.89%	1.17%	0.51%	0.61%	0.95%	1.32%	1.58%	1.11%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
May-13.....	0.00%	3.92%	0.36%	0.00%	2.48%	2.61%	0.95%	2.67%	2.71%	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Jun-13.....	1.83%	0.00%	1.23%	0.46%	1.96%	1.63%	2.01%	1.53%	1.70%	1.20%	10.42%	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%		

CDR	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jul-13	2.35%	0.00%	4.59%	1.95%	2.35%	0.77%	0.65%	2.37%	1.74%	1.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Aug-13	1.24%	0.00%	2.02%	0.00%	1.01%	0.76%	0.93%	2.03%	1.60%	1.53%	12.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Sep-13	1.45%	0.00%	0.47%	0.37%	0.98%	1.47%	2.84%	1.63%	1.47%	1.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Oct-13	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.52%	0.00%	1.30%	2.00%	1.21%	1.59%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Nov-13	1.07%	4.54%	0.40%	2.79%	3.68%	1.17%	1.52%	1.65%	1.50%	2.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Dec-13	2.47%	0.00%	6.06%	0.78%	0.00%	1.37%	0.57%	0.79%	0.76%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Jan-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	1.51%	1.34%	1.11%	1.60%	1.04%	1.88%	1.73%	25.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Feb-14	0.73%	0.00%	2.57%	1.80%	1.26%	0.85%	1.27%	1.22%	1.13%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Mar-14	0.87%	0.00%	3.92%	0.80%	0.22%	0.42%	1.26%	0.82%	1.12%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Apr-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%	1.80%	1.53%	0.98%	0.66%	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	3.07%	0.00%	0.00%	
May-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.63%	1.14%	1.26%	0.27%	0.11%	0.97%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Jun-14	0.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%	1.85%	0.86%	0.61%	0.42%	0.13%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Jul-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	1.02%	1.15%	0.52%	0.26%	0.27%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Aug-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.16%	0.81%	0.58%	0.09%	0.23%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Sep-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	5.92%	1.96%	0.51%	0.13%	0.21%	0.22%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Oct-14	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.46%	0.19%	0.89%	0.32%	0.60%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Nov-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	0.07%	0.19%	0.19%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dec-14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.48%	0.24%	0.47%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Jan-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.24%	0.12%	0.56%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Feb-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.37%	0.47%	0.21%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mar-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	0.25%	0.24%	0.23%	0.92%	0.55%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Apr-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
May-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%	0.09%	0.00%	0.11%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jun-15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.24%	0.31%	0.32%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Cumulative Losses

The table below sets out annual cumulative loss rates for the Wider Portfolio by vintage during the relevant Historical Data Extract Period. Cumulative losses are calculated to be the sum total of the balance of repossessed loans three months prior to sale (or two months prior to sale if the loan balance increased) less the sum total of any cash receipts received in the two-month period prior to sale and subsequent to sale, in the relevant period. Cumulative losses will include losses of interest, capital and other amounts included in the relevant balance at the time of sale (“**Cumulative Losses**”). This calculation excludes any losses that occurred in the year of origination for the relevant vintage. The percentages below are the ratio of cumulative losses on an annual basis for the relevant vintage to the sum total of original balances of loans that were outstanding or originated during the Historical Data Extract Period.

Cumulative Loss (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Original Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
2008	0.00%			0.02%	0.08%	0.24%	0.30%	0.13%	0.06%	0.00%						
2009	0.14%		0.11%	0.08%	0.32%	0.72%	0.99%	0.78%	1.02%	0.35%						
2010	0.14%		0.11%	0.10%	0.37%	0.83%	1.16%	1.15%	1.81%	1.03%	0.30%					
2011	0.14%		0.11%	0.14%	0.41%	0.92%	1.27%	1.44%	2.37%	1.60%	0.30%					
2012	0.16%		0.13%	0.18%	0.43%	0.99%	1.36%	1.66%	2.72%	1.92%	1.04%					
2013	0.21%	0.01%	0.13%	0.19%	0.51%	1.06%	1.44%	1.86%	3.00%	2.19%	1.78%		0.01%			
2014	0.21%	0.03%	0.14%	0.21%	0.53%	1.09%	1.47%	1.94%	3.17%	2.33%	2.07%		0.03%			
2015	0.21%	0.03%	0.14%	0.22%	0.53%	1.10%	1.47%	1.96%	3.20%	2.37%	2.07%		0.03%			

Weighted Average Loss Severity

The table below sets out the annual weighted average loss severity (“**Weighted Average Loss Severity**”) for the Wider Portfolio by vintage during the relevant Historical Data Extract Period. Loss severity is calculated, for any mortgage loan relating to a repossessed property, as the ratio of losses (including losses of accrued interest, principal and other amounts) in the relevant month to the balance of the loan after repossession and prior to sale. Weighted Average Loss severity means the weighted average of Loss Severities for the relevant mortgage loans in the Wider Portfolio in the relevant period weighted by the balance of sold repossessions in that period.

Loss Severities (%)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pre-2000	1.52	31.52	4.09	—	27.20	15.30	0.00	0.00

Loss Severities (%)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2000.....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.84	12.32	—
2001.....	0.00	10.62	0.00	0.00	4.29	2.30	0.85	—
2002.....	2.26	6.11	7.20	5.82	11.79	6.33	5.91	0.67
2003.....	7.66	13.55	5.87	6.26	6.60	10.43	5.08	0.00
2004.....	14.42	17.87	11.60	11.80	11.77	11.33	12.15	7.04
2005.....	14.11	18.09	12.58	12.43	13.14	12.72	8.00	5.80
2006.....	12.46	16.98	16.68	23.01	21.77	19.03	16.83	17.46
2007.....	18.73	25.38	21.60	31.31	30.73	26.25	26.44	31.32
2008.....	27.86	25.19	26.25	29.08	29.06	25.12	23.89	31.81
2009.....	—	—	27.07	—	40.19	55.00	14.17	—
2010.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011.....	—	—	—	—	—	11.30	13.01	—
2012.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Months in Arrears

The table below sets out, on a monthly basis, the ratio of the balance of all loans in the Wider Portfolio, in respect of each origination vintage, with an arrears multiple greater than three, over by the total balance of all loans in the given month for the relevant origination vintage. Arrears multiple means, in respect of a mortgage loan, the ratio calculated by dividing the balance in arrears in respect of such mortgage loan by the Monthly Subscription in respect of such mortgage loan in the relevant month.

>3MIA	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orig Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
Jan-08.....	8.68%	12.82%	14.69%	16.24%	17.33%	17.37%	14.51%	7.10%	2.60%							
Feb-08.....	7.99%	11.92%	14.64%	16.09%	17.38%	17.79%	15.27%	7.57%	3.14%							
Mar-08.....	8.51%	12.05%	15.08%	16.96%	17.40%	18.28%	15.87%	8.23%	3.78%							
Apr-08.....	7.02%	10.44%	12.40%	15.05%	16.24%	17.66%	16.12%	8.68%	4.39%							
May-08.....	9.60%	9.78%	12.24%	15.75%	17.50%	18.07%	16.68%	9.41%	5.03%							
Jun-08.....	7.32%	10.19%	12.52%	15.89%	16.86%	18.02%	17.06%	9.94%	5.75%							
Jul-08.....	10.41%	9.83%	12.28%	15.56%	16.88%	18.19%	16.97%	10.53%	6.34%							
Aug-08.....	9.65%	12.59%	15.03%	17.61%	18.79%	19.63%	17.51%	11.09%	7.08%							
Sep-08.....	9.81%	12.67%	16.40%	18.70%	19.45%	20.07%	18.02%	11.77%	7.77%							
Oct-08.....	10.52%	13.57%	17.36%	18.99%	19.48%	20.68%	18.32%	12.33%	8.49%							
Nov-08.....	10.49%	14.46%	18.49%	20.03%	21.11%	22.13%	19.94%	13.28%	9.44%							
Dec-08.....	11.05%	16.07%	20.61%	21.45%	22.87%	24.14%	22.46%	14.44%	10.45%							
Jan-09.....	11.37%	15.73%	20.92%	23.23%	24.69%	25.75%	24.68%	16.16%	11.84%	4.78%						
Feb-09.....	10.32%	15.41%	20.63%	22.54%	24.03%	25.94%	25.52%	17.36%	13.19%	6.17%						
Mar-09.....	11.03%	14.88%	21.18%	22.14%	23.95%	25.60%	25.07%	17.75%	14.12%	7.47%						
Apr-09.....	11.00%	15.42%	22.30%	22.56%	24.56%	25.61%	25.43%	19.15%	15.20%	9.11%						
May-09.....	11.59%	15.38%	21.24%	22.26%	24.45%	25.06%	24.58%	19.69%	16.36%	10.22%						
Jun-09.....	10.54%	15.86%	20.15%	21.40%	23.71%	24.34%	23.47%	20.00%	16.85%	11.08%						
Jul-09.....	10.83%	15.73%	20.49%	20.79%	23.36%	23.41%	22.00%	19.64%	16.91%	12.03%						
Aug-09.....	11.50%	16.46%	20.58%	19.99%	22.59%	22.54%	21.18%	19.69%	17.16%	12.78%						
Sep-09.....	10.45%	16.13%	19.36%	18.92%	21.20%	21.55%	20.06%	19.15%	17.13%	13.14%						

>3MIA	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Oct-09	11.39%	15.65%	19.04%	18.99%	20.13%	20.67%	19.17%	18.79%	16.85%	13.60%						
Nov-09	10.53%	15.74%	18.65%	18.35%	19.57%	20.33%	18.18%	18.44%	16.60%	14.07%						
Dec-09	11.30%	15.35%	17.81%	18.73%	19.40%	19.86%	17.73%	18.21%	16.78%	14.56%						
Jan-10	11.31%	15.63%	17.25%	18.38%	19.80%	19.80%	17.66%	17.98%	17.27%	15.50%	8.11%					
Feb-10	9.70%	13.90%	15.70%	17.60%	18.83%	19.44%	17.22%	17.17%	17.58%	16.22%	8.04%					
Mar-10	11.60%	15.44%	16.67%	18.78%	18.81%	19.37%	16.38%	16.11%	17.21%	16.51%	9.48%					
Apr-10	10.91%	15.62%	16.53%	18.15%	18.63%	19.12%	15.82%	15.55%	17.33%	16.93%	8.08%					
May-10	12.18%	16.02%	16.82%	19.31%	18.72%	19.29%	15.49%	15.10%	17.31%	17.20%	6.79%					
Jun-10	11.08%	16.69%	17.42%	18.47%	18.24%	18.94%	14.69%	14.24%	16.63%	16.96%	9.25%					
Jul-10	12.18%	16.57%	17.30%	18.26%	18.43%	18.87%	14.48%	13.77%	16.31%	16.60%	6.70%					
Aug-10	11.95%	16.58%	17.22%	19.18%	18.57%	18.34%	13.85%	13.05%	15.79%	16.41%	6.89%					
Sep-10	11.16%	17.00%	17.77%	17.25%	18.14%	18.06%	13.14%	12.55%	15.25%	15.78%	9.64%					
Oct-10	11.77%	17.18%	16.14%	17.68%	18.48%	17.85%	12.91%	12.16%	14.39%	15.41%	7.60%					
Nov-10	10.92%	18.17%	17.11%	17.40%	18.15%	17.49%	12.67%	11.46%	13.67%	14.70%	7.08%					
Dec-10	11.76%	18.05%	17.82%	17.84%	18.40%	17.31%	12.72%	11.44%	13.25%	14.59%	8.83%					
Jan-11	12.86%	18.42%	17.49%	17.91%	18.77%	17.43%	12.60%	11.51%	13.05%	14.56%	7.99%	0.00%				
Feb-11	10.41%	15.78%	15.07%	16.18%	17.65%	16.00%	12.77%	11.50%	12.65%	14.76%	10.94%	0.00%				
Mar-11	12.19%	17.86%	16.24%	16.74%	17.88%	15.57%	12.28%	11.09%	11.94%	14.53%	11.11%	0.00%				
Apr-11	11.99%	17.48%	17.44%	16.67%	17.29%	15.18%	11.88%	11.18%	11.53%	14.59%	10.23%	0.00%				
May-11	13.22%	17.50%	17.28%	17.03%	17.37%	14.61%	11.90%	11.22%	11.08%	14.44%	10.46%	0.00%				
Jun-11	11.91%	16.37%	16.68%	16.47%	16.95%	14.49%	11.93%	10.94%	10.73%	14.01%	9.06%	0.00%				
Jul-11	13.35%	17.28%	17.42%	16.32%	17.16%	14.70%	12.03%	10.99%	10.51%	13.90%	10.33%	0.00%				
Aug-11	13.00%	14.56%	17.18%	16.54%	16.36%	14.38%	11.92%	10.92%	10.27%	13.40%	11.36%	0.00%				
Sep-11	13.07%	13.20%	16.38%	16.40%	16.03%	14.28%	11.86%	10.91%	10.12%	13.17%	12.82%	0.00%				
Oct-11	13.26%	13.68%	15.30%	16.06%	16.02%	14.03%	11.42%	10.68%	9.99%	12.61%	14.07%	0.00%				
Nov-11	13.12%	15.26%	16.79%	15.91%	15.91%	13.70%	11.36%	10.45%	9.78%	12.03%	14.12%	0.00%				
Dec-11	12.97%	16.27%	14.76%	15.96%	15.54%	13.64%	11.44%	10.38%	9.77%	11.70%	14.34%	0.00%				
Jan-12	13.03%	16.44%	14.99%	15.71%	15.29%	13.66%	11.64%	10.80%	9.76%	11.62%	13.35%	0.00%	0.26%			

>3MIA	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Feb-12.....	13.13%	13.75%	15.69%	15.83%	15.19%	13.93%	11.68%	10.94%	9.76%	11.57%	14.22%	0.00%	1.17%			
Mar-12.....	13.61%	13.98%	15.66%	15.53%	15.08%	13.53%	11.53%	10.83%	9.64%	11.21%	14.40%	0.22%	0.60%			
Apr-12.....	13.67%	12.30%	15.69%	15.23%	14.83%	13.30%	11.62%	10.65%	9.54%	10.97%	13.84%	0.22%	0.61%			
May-12.....	13.72%	11.62%	15.43%	15.19%	14.73%	13.20%	11.36%	10.35%	9.41%	10.70%	14.21%	0.23%	0.62%			
Jun-12.....	13.61%	12.28%	13.63%	15.34%	15.32%	12.80%	11.30%	10.59%	9.35%	10.74%	12.80%	0.69%	1.03%			
Jul-12.....	13.54%	13.89%	13.82%	15.27%	15.17%	12.37%	10.62%	10.09%	8.86%	10.05%	12.15%	0.72%	1.03%			
Aug-12.....	13.47%	14.22%	14.72%	15.46%	14.51%	12.21%	10.36%	10.10%	8.75%	9.78%	12.42%	0.00%	1.19%			
Sep-12.....	13.79%	15.07%	14.22%	15.64%	14.51%	12.65%	10.37%	10.00%	8.85%	9.80%	12.90%	0.32%	1.20%			
Oct-12.....	13.97%	15.40%	13.24%	14.42%	14.19%	12.15%	9.98%	9.75%	8.41%	9.41%	15.17%	0.33%	1.35%			
Nov-12.....	14.14%	16.51%	12.73%	13.92%	14.61%	11.82%	9.77%	9.65%	8.46%	9.40%	12.29%	0.64%	1.36%			
Dec-12.....	14.76%	16.56%	12.85%	14.69%	15.02%	11.73%	9.99%	9.49%	8.56%	9.40%	8.71%	1.02%	1.37%			
Jan-13.....	15.80%	17.90%	14.09%	14.59%	14.99%	11.79%	10.39%	9.85%	8.54%	9.37%	8.38%	0.77%	1.41%	0.00%		
Feb-13.....	16.35%	13.90%	13.95%	14.72%	14.65%	11.63%	10.42%	10.00%	8.69%	9.61%	9.95%	0.78%	1.43%	0.00%		
Mar-13.....	16.35%	12.54%	12.06%	13.92%	14.22%	11.29%	10.17%	9.58%	8.32%	9.16%	12.89%	0.79%	1.75%	0.00%		
Apr-13.....	15.86%	12.41%	11.80%	13.86%	13.44%	11.06%	9.93%	9.44%	8.14%	8.98%	10.55%	1.37%	1.78%	0.11%		
May-13.....	15.76%	13.36%	11.80%	13.95%	12.97%	10.89%	9.59%	9.06%	8.10%	8.46%	9.99%	1.04%	2.26%	0.11%		
Jun-13.....	15.71%	18.74%	12.72%	13.53%	12.42%	10.67%	9.66%	8.86%	7.93%	8.62%	10.24%	0.90%	1.90%	0.00%		
Jul-13.....	16.82%	12.85%	11.09%	13.33%	11.93%	10.05%	9.21%	8.67%	7.85%	8.46%	9.84%	0.45%	2.07%	0.00%		
Aug-13.....	16.26%	13.30%	11.88%	13.31%	11.52%	9.87%	8.94%	8.39%	7.79%	8.12%	12.63%	0.46%	2.28%	0.00%		
Sep-13.....	16.55%	13.38%	10.81%	13.74%	12.01%	9.75%	9.01%	8.11%	7.54%	8.13%	11.38%	1.82%	2.03%	0.60%		
Oct-13.....	16.50%	13.72%	10.97%	13.78%	11.43%	9.78%	8.59%	7.96%	7.32%	8.11%	10.15%	1.29%	2.31%	0.32%		
Nov-13.....	16.12%	13.23%	12.33%	13.49%	11.35%	9.39%	8.19%	7.71%	7.19%	7.98%	8.73%	0.49%	1.97%	0.32%		
Dec-13.....	16.28%	11.87%	13.97%	13.02%	11.55%	9.69%	8.35%	7.63%	7.14%	7.89%	8.76%	2.54%	2.59%	0.33%		
Jan-14.....	16.26%	8.34%	13.49%	13.06%	11.10%	9.52%	8.18%	7.36%	6.97%	7.48%	11.52%	1.37%	2.72%	0.46%	0.00%	
Feb-14.....	16.04%	8.71%	12.78%	13.01%	10.65%	9.44%	8.22%	7.34%	6.91%	7.39%	11.56%	0.85%	3.31%	0.54%	0.00%	
Mar-14.....	16.92%	8.02%	13.75%	12.84%	10.85%	9.08%	7.84%	7.17%	6.48%	7.12%	11.76%	0.85%	3.69%	0.56%	0.00%	
Apr-14.....	17.08%	7.21%	13.03%	13.03%	11.01%	8.92%	7.85%	6.98%	6.34%	7.22%	10.82%	0.85%	4.47%	0.87%	0.00%	
May-14.....	17.13%	13.05%	11.79%	12.34%	10.63%	9.07%	7.91%	7.13%	6.40%	7.33%	5.54%	0.86%	4.96%	1.15%	0.00%	

>3MIA	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jun-14.....	17.40%	12.26%	11.06%	12.28%	10.77%	9.19%	8.04%	7.30%	6.52%	7.27%	7.81%	0.90%	4.22%	1.33%	0.00%	
Jul-14.....	17.98%	5.75%	13.04%	12.29%	10.10%	8.74%	8.20%	7.47%	6.59%	7.34%	13.39%	0.92%	4.56%	1.10%	0.00%	
Aug-14.....	18.63%	11.09%	10.42%	12.32%	10.76%	8.47%	8.49%	7.76%	6.69%	7.53%	8.16%	0.97%	4.53%	1.14%	0.00%	
Sep-14.....	18.27%	10.96%	11.04%	10.88%	9.85%	8.23%	8.51%	7.83%	6.84%	7.56%	8.18%	0.99%	4.44%	0.84%	0.13%	
Oct-14.....	19.03%	8.23%	8.92%	10.17%	10.31%	8.22%	8.04%	7.60%	6.64%	7.24%	8.50%	1.00%	4.59%	0.84%	0.23%	
Nov-14.....	18.41%	7.36%	6.46%	4.89%	4.16%	3.23%	3.55%	3.35%	3.19%	3.70%	7.85%	1.02%	2.65%	0.17%	0.10%	
Dec-14.....	19.23%	6.22%	5.66%	4.80%	4.27%	3.33%	3.60%	3.67%	3.45%	3.71%	5.26%	1.77%	3.42%	0.18%	0.23%	
Jan-15.....	19.05%	8.98%	6.06%	4.70%	4.06%	3.25%	3.32%	3.48%	3.37%	3.58%	5.35%	1.06%	3.53%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%
Feb-15.....	19.67%	9.57%	6.94%	4.15%	3.94%	3.20%	3.29%	3.51%	3.32%	3.58%	5.39%	1.06%	3.51%	0.20%	0.43%	0.00%
Mar-15.....	20.57%	10.66%	7.55%	3.92%	4.32%	3.34%	3.28%	3.68%	3.44%	3.63%	5.11%	5.08%	4.94%	0.56%	0.72%	0.00%
Apr-15.....	13.97%	1.60%	1.50%	1.27%	1.75%	1.35%	1.07%	1.07%	1.04%	0.88%	4.04%	1.15%	1.03%	1.44%	0.48%	0.00%
May-15.....	13.91%	0.90%	1.66%	1.16%	1.89%	1.27%	1.07%	1.15%	1.09%	0.93%	2.85%	1.17%	2.06%	0.98%	0.49%	0.00%
Jun-15.....	14.58%	0.13%	1.74%	1.17%	1.84%	1.10%	1.12%	1.21%	1.10%	0.93%	2.90%	1.21%	0.57%	0.73%	0.51%	0.00%

Cumulative Defaults

The table below sets out annual cumulative default rates for the Wider Portfolio by vintage during the relevant Historical Data Extract Period. “**Cumulative Defaults**” are the sum total of the balances of repossessed loans during the relevant period. This calculation excludes any repossessions that occurred in the year(s) of origination for the relevant vintage. The percentages below are the ratio of cumulative defaults on an annual basis for the relevant vintage to the sum total of original balances of loans that were live or originated during the Historical Data Extract Period.

Cumulative Defaults (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Original Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
Jan-07.....		0.05%	0.09%	0.24%	0.14%	0.28%	0.26%	0.03%								
Feb-07.....		0.05%	0.55%	0.39%	0.27%	0.46%	0.39%	0.06%								
Mar-07.....	0.00%	0.06%	0.60%	0.51%	0.55%	0.78%	0.55%	0.10%								
Apr-07.....	0.30%	0.06%	0.66%	0.57%	0.71%	1.05%	0.69%	0.12%								
May-07.....	0.30%	0.06%	0.69%	0.79%	0.92%	1.29%	0.90%	0.14%								
Jun-07.....	0.30%	0.06%	0.87%	0.90%	1.10%	1.52%	1.14%	0.17%								

Cumulative Defaults (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jul-07	0.30%	0.69%	0.95%	1.03%	1.30%	1.79%	1.37%	0.24%								
Aug-07	0.30%	0.69%	1.15%	1.07%	1.56%	2.03%	1.57%	0.29%								
Sep-07	0.34%	0.69%	1.15%	1.10%	1.80%	2.35%	1.75%	0.36%								
Oct-07	0.37%	0.69%	1.15%	1.24%	1.84%	2.52%	1.92%	0.42%								
Nov-07	0.37%	0.69%	1.15%	1.32%	2.04%	2.70%	2.15%	0.50%								
Dec-07	0.37%	0.69%	1.15%	1.34%	2.12%	2.83%	2.27%	0.58%								
Jan-08	0.40%	0.69%	1.19%	1.43%	2.19%	3.08%	2.61%	0.71%	0.02%							
Feb-08	0.40%	0.84%	1.19%	1.60%	2.29%	3.25%	2.82%	0.79%	0.03%							
Mar-08	0.47%	0.84%	1.19%	1.71%	2.43%	3.49%	3.16%	0.95%	0.06%							
Apr-08	0.47%	0.84%	1.19%	1.83%	2.54%	3.66%	3.32%	1.08%	0.10%							
May-08	0.47%	0.84%	1.27%	1.97%	2.62%	3.90%	3.56%	1.24%	0.16%							
Jun-08	0.47%	0.84%	1.27%	1.98%	2.74%	4.04%	3.82%	1.36%	0.25%							
Jul-08	0.47%	0.84%	1.27%	2.09%	2.85%	4.20%	4.00%	1.50%	0.32%							
Aug-08	0.54%	0.84%	1.27%	2.20%	2.97%	4.41%	4.33%	1.74%	0.46%							
Sep-08	0.54%	0.84%	1.27%	2.32%	3.07%	4.59%	4.59%	1.94%	0.60%							
Oct-08	0.56%	0.84%	1.45%	2.53%	3.28%	4.83%	4.83%	2.12%	0.79%							
Nov-08	0.56%	0.84%	1.45%	2.56%	3.34%	4.94%	5.02%	2.24%	0.89%							
Dec-08	0.56%	0.84%	1.45%	2.56%	3.38%	4.99%	5.11%	2.32%	0.98%							
Jan-09	0.61%	0.84%	1.45%	2.66%	3.48%	5.13%	5.26%	2.46%	1.10%	0.02%						
Feb-09	0.68%	0.84%	1.48%	2.66%	3.55%	5.24%	5.52%	2.63%	1.26%	0.06%						
Mar-09	0.68%	0.84%	1.48%	2.76%	3.76%	5.59%	5.99%	3.14%	1.64%	0.19%						
Apr-09	0.80%	0.84%	1.51%	2.87%	3.99%	5.95%	6.46%	3.71%	2.28%	0.33%						
May-09	0.84%	0.84%	1.51%	2.95%	4.14%	6.28%	6.83%	4.15%	2.78%	0.51%						
Jun-09	0.89%	0.84%	1.52%	2.96%	4.33%	6.51%	7.17%	4.65%	3.22%	0.71%						
Jul-09	0.89%	0.84%	2.13%	3.10%	4.49%	6.64%	7.36%	5.05%	3.65%	1.00%						
Aug-09	0.89%	0.84%	2.32%	3.17%	4.60%	6.77%	7.56%	5.32%	4.13%	1.31%						
Sep-09	0.91%	0.87%	2.32%	3.30%	4.80%	6.94%	7.68%	5.64%	4.57%	1.60%						

Cumulative Defaults (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Oct-09	0.94%	0.87%	2.46%	3.37%	4.87%	7.03%	7.83%	5.95%	4.95%	1.86%						
Nov-09	0.97%	0.87%	2.46%	3.39%	4.89%	7.08%	7.96%	6.14%	5.29%	2.08%						
Dec-09	0.97%	1.01%	2.58%	3.39%	4.95%	7.14%	8.03%	6.33%	5.49%	2.21%						
Jan-10	0.97%	1.01%	2.61%	3.41%	5.06%	7.17%	8.15%	6.46%	5.79%	2.41%						
Feb-10	0.97%	1.01%	2.68%	3.41%	5.10%	7.23%	8.27%	6.60%	6.12%	2.65%						
Mar-10	0.97%	1.01%	3.00%	3.41%	5.22%	7.34%	8.43%	6.83%	6.44%	2.94%						
Apr-10	0.97%	1.01%	3.00%	3.51%	5.26%	7.47%	8.58%	7.01%	6.75%	3.15%						
May-10	1.01%	1.01%	3.00%	3.57%	5.30%	7.51%	8.67%	7.17%	7.02%	3.42%						
Jun-10	1.01%	1.01%	3.06%	3.59%	5.37%	7.57%	8.78%	7.30%	7.32%	3.59%						
Jul-10	1.01%	1.17%	3.06%	3.63%	5.46%	7.64%	8.82%	7.39%	7.53%	3.73%						
Aug-10	1.01%	1.17%	3.06%	3.63%	5.51%	7.69%	8.87%	7.47%	7.74%	3.91%						
Sep-10	1.01%	1.19%	3.06%	3.63%	5.55%	7.73%	8.98%	7.58%	7.91%	4.10%						
Oct-10	1.01%	1.19%	3.06%	3.68%	5.64%	7.83%	9.07%	7.70%	8.09%	4.36%						
Nov-10	1.01%	1.19%	3.06%	3.71%	5.67%	7.90%	9.16%	7.86%	8.31%	4.55%						
Dec-10	1.01%	1.19%	3.12%	3.78%	5.71%	7.91%	9.18%	7.95%	8.41%	4.63%						
Jan-11	1.01%	1.19%	3.12%	3.84%	5.82%	7.95%	9.28%	8.02%	8.60%	4.81%						
Feb-11	1.01%	1.19%	3.12%	3.89%	5.84%	8.00%	9.36%	8.12%	8.77%	4.99%						
Mar-11	1.01%	1.19%	3.24%	3.95%	5.91%	8.10%	9.42%	8.19%	8.92%	5.15%						
Apr-11	1.01%	1.19%	3.24%	3.95%	5.92%	8.15%	9.52%	8.30%	9.04%	5.25%						
May-11	1.01%	1.25%	3.30%	4.02%	5.95%	8.21%	9.55%	8.39%	9.15%	5.40%						
Jun-11	1.01%	1.25%	3.30%	4.14%	5.96%	8.27%	9.66%	8.48%	9.27%	5.54%						
Jul-11	1.01%	1.38%	3.30%	4.17%	5.98%	8.32%	9.72%	8.55%	9.38%	5.66%						
Aug-11	1.01%	1.43%	3.32%	4.26%	6.11%	8.42%	9.77%	8.63%	9.46%	5.80%						
Sep-11	1.01%	1.49%	3.32%	4.28%	6.14%	8.48%	9.85%	8.72%	9.56%	5.94%						
Oct-11	1.03%	1.49%	3.35%	4.30%	6.21%	8.57%	9.91%	8.81%	9.66%	6.03%						
Nov-11	1.03%	1.49%	3.35%	4.32%	6.29%	8.59%	9.97%	8.88%	9.78%	6.14%						
Dec-11	1.03%	1.49%	3.35%	4.32%	6.32%	8.61%	10.00%	8.93%	9.82%	6.19%						

Cumulative Defaults (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jan-12.....	1.03%	1.49%	3.35%	4.35%	6.33%	8.70%	10.05%	9.00%	9.89%	6.30%	0.83%					
Feb-12.....	1.03%	1.49%	3.35%	4.35%	6.35%	8.73%	10.10%	9.12%	9.99%	6.40%	1.78%					
Mar-12.....	1.03%	1.56%	3.48%	4.38%	6.40%	8.81%	10.17%	9.21%	10.11%	6.52%	1.78%					
Apr-12.....	1.03%	1.62%	3.52%	4.44%	6.44%	8.87%	10.21%	9.31%	10.21%	6.58%	1.78%					
May-12.....	1.07%	1.68%	3.52%	4.47%	6.48%	8.94%	10.28%	9.40%	10.30%	6.69%	1.78%					
Jun-12.....	1.16%	1.68%	3.52%	4.56%	6.50%	9.01%	10.31%	9.54%	10.40%	6.79%	1.78%					
Jul-12.....	1.16%	1.72%	3.52%	4.60%	6.53%	9.06%	10.39%	9.62%	10.53%	6.89%	2.54%					
Aug-12.....	1.16%	1.72%	3.56%	4.60%	6.57%	9.11%	10.45%	9.73%	10.63%	7.00%	2.54%					
Sep-12.....	1.16%	1.75%	3.56%	4.63%	6.62%	9.14%	10.52%	9.81%	10.70%	7.06%	2.54%					
Oct-12.....	1.16%	1.75%	3.56%	4.65%	6.69%	9.23%	10.58%	9.91%	10.76%	7.12%	2.54%					
Nov-12.....	1.19%	1.79%	3.62%	4.65%	6.84%	9.27%	10.62%	10.02%	10.85%	7.26%	2.54%					
Dec-12.....	1.19%	1.79%	3.70%	4.69%	6.86%	9.32%	10.67%	10.06%	10.88%	7.34%	2.54%					
Jan-13.....	1.19%	1.85%	3.70%	4.75%	6.94%	9.35%	10.74%	10.15%	10.98%	7.45%	2.54%					
Feb-13.....	1.27%	1.85%	3.70%	4.75%	7.11%	9.43%	10.79%	10.22%	11.08%	7.53%	2.54%					
Mar-13.....	1.28%	1.91%	3.70%	4.75%	7.15%	9.48%	10.82%	10.28%	11.15%	7.60%	2.54%					
Apr-13.....	1.28%	1.96%	3.73%	4.77%	7.16%	9.51%	10.86%	10.36%	11.21%	7.64%	2.54%					
May-13.....	1.28%	2.05%	3.74%	4.77%	7.22%	9.58%	10.89%	10.49%	11.37%	7.73%	2.54%					
Jun-13.....	1.32%	2.05%	3.76%	4.78%	7.27%	9.62%	10.95%	10.56%	11.47%	7.80%	3.09%					0.11%
Jul-13.....	1.36%	2.05%	3.87%	4.82%	7.33%	9.65%	10.97%	10.67%	11.56%	7.91%	3.09%					0.11%
Aug-13.....	1.38%	2.05%	3.91%	4.82%	7.35%	9.67%	11.00%	10.76%	11.65%	8.00%	3.75%					0.11%
Sep-13.....	1.41%	2.05%	3.92%	4.83%	7.38%	9.71%	11.09%	10.84%	11.74%	8.08%	3.75%					0.11%
Oct-13.....	1.41%	2.05%	3.92%	4.96%	7.38%	9.74%	11.15%	10.89%	11.83%	8.14%	3.75%					0.11%
Nov-13.....	1.43%	2.15%	3.93%	5.03%	7.46%	9.77%	11.19%	10.97%	11.91%	8.27%	3.75%					0.11%
Dec-13.....	1.47%	2.15%	4.06%	5.05%	7.46%	9.81%	11.21%	11.01%	11.95%	8.30%	3.75%					0.11%
Jan-14.....	1.47%	2.15%	4.07%	5.08%	7.49%	9.84%	11.26%	11.05%	12.05%	8.41%	5.05%					0.11%
Feb-14.....	1.48%	2.15%	4.13%	5.12%	7.52%	9.86%	11.30%	11.11%	12.11%	8.44%	5.05%					0.11%
Mar-14.....	1.49%	2.15%	4.21%	5.14%	7.53%	9.87%	11.33%	11.14%	12.18%	8.48%	5.05%					0.11%

Cumulative Defaults (% Orig Advance)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Apr-14.....	1.49%	2.15%	4.21%	5.14%	7.54%	9.92%	11.38%	11.18%	12.21%	8.57%	5.05%		0.26%			
May-14.....	1.49%	2.15%	4.21%	5.17%	7.56%	9.95%	11.39%	11.19%	12.26%	8.58%	5.05%		0.26%			
Jun-14.....	1.50%	2.15%	4.21%	5.18%	7.60%	9.97%	11.40%	11.21%	12.27%	8.61%	5.05%		0.26%			
Jul-14.....	1.50%	2.15%	4.21%	5.20%	7.63%	10.00%	11.42%	11.22%	12.28%	8.62%	5.05%		0.26%			
Aug-14.....	1.50%	2.15%	4.21%	5.20%	7.67%	10.02%	11.43%	11.22%	12.29%	8.63%	5.05%		0.26%			
Sep-14.....	1.50%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.71%	10.03%	11.44%	11.23%	12.31%	8.65%	5.05%		0.26%			
Oct-14.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.75%	10.04%	11.46%	11.24%	12.34%	8.66%	5.05%		0.26%			
Nov-14.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.77%	10.04%	11.46%	11.25%	12.35%	8.67%	5.05%		0.26%			
Dec-14.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.77%	10.05%	11.48%	11.26%	12.37%	8.69%	5.05%		0.26%			
Jan-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.77%	10.07%	11.48%	11.27%	12.40%	8.71%	5.05%		0.26%			
Feb-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.33%	7.77%	10.07%	11.49%	11.29%	12.41%	8.73%	5.05%		0.26%			
Mar-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.35%	7.77%	10.08%	11.50%	11.32%	12.44%	8.76%	5.05%		0.26%			
Apr-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.35%	7.77%	10.08%	11.51%	11.33%	12.44%	8.76%	5.05%		0.26%			
May-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.35%	7.78%	10.08%	11.51%	11.33%	12.44%	8.76%	5.05%		0.26%			
Jun-15.....	1.51%	2.15%	4.21%	5.35%	7.78%	10.10%	11.51%	11.34%	12.45%	8.76%	5.05%		0.26%			

Current Balance

Current Balance (EoP)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Orig Advance.....	179,715,661	65,269,573	131,442,971	449,199,562	973,727,015	2,067,698,585	2,441,572,930	3,603,603,933	4,496,217,428	2,213,645,609	14,432,649	33,371,729	63,323,326	97,745,331	88,145,024	62,646,367
Dec-06.....	171,560,681	57,888,499	120,941,443	427,250,876	940,046,249	2,021,867,435	2,409,334,961	3,586,264,932								
Jan-07.....	171,058,637	57,686,459	120,606,899	426,535,638	939,397,032	2,019,340,044	2,407,643,310	3,584,375,770								
Feb-07.....	168,162,260	56,724,522	115,633,219	408,411,688	912,409,066	1,964,441,231	2,370,394,150	3,576,270,098								
Mar-07.....	164,060,982	54,395,975	109,726,917	387,363,684	876,114,412	1,888,173,778	2,312,651,641	3,558,612,139								
Apr-07.....	159,813,117	51,886,895	104,133,845	367,018,304	843,320,039	1,821,687,000	2,251,021,990	3,537,122,439								
May-07.....	156,669,957	49,988,877	100,893,595	351,052,577	809,140,471	1,755,110,109	2,192,518,062	3,512,031,229								
Jun-07.....	153,088,538	47,992,230	97,305,960	335,695,930	775,835,295	1,685,198,315	2,123,295,213	3,487,632,905								
Jul-07.....	150,345,211	46,281,686	92,850,091	319,810,575	741,460,949	1,613,958,449	2,042,749,981	3,455,402,555								

Current Balance (EoP)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aug-07	147,203,102	45,181,794	89,821,959	305,801,191	710,343,547	1,548,792,166	1,973,636,048	3,424,383,857								
Sep-07	144,420,170	43,670,250	87,231,789	292,221,298	681,725,589	1,494,282,399	1,910,745,919	3,399,808,455								
Oct-07	141,138,328	42,990,709	84,998,353	281,227,807	648,828,326	1,438,993,411	1,844,570,709	3,371,503,721								
Nov-07	137,861,069	41,481,411	82,328,099	270,206,724	621,258,058	1,390,778,415	1,788,970,278	3,346,005,958								
Dec-07	134,963,528	40,888,024	79,405,748	260,894,459	595,125,554	1,355,889,120	1,738,747,625	3,322,088,039	4,453,231,968							
Jan-08	133,205,191	40,117,918	78,138,548	252,067,683	576,643,012	1,322,327,920	1,705,396,799	3,298,120,480	4,447,119,830							
Feb-08	130,587,632	38,893,643	76,764,370	246,489,382	557,950,068	1,291,345,031	1,669,383,075	3,274,071,612	4,439,129,507							
Mar-08	128,263,154	38,550,514	75,253,888	239,758,393	539,897,839	1,258,501,454	1,639,279,887	3,243,615,627	4,429,171,695							
Apr-08	126,430,097	37,705,711	73,653,708	232,779,156	526,299,384	1,230,411,914	1,611,205,614	3,211,011,279	4,418,811,859							
May-08	125,084,399	37,044,503	72,210,955	228,768,078	510,852,931	1,199,776,470	1,582,378,763	3,173,170,283	4,403,549,453							
Jun-08	123,017,853	35,125,280	70,574,731	224,420,291	499,324,820	1,170,900,181	1,556,329,499	3,143,013,145	4,390,496,158							
Jul-08	121,262,495	34,353,250	69,788,998	221,337,845	489,360,715	1,147,401,513	1,526,057,393	3,112,553,317	4,380,302,539							
Aug-08	120,096,945	33,704,076	68,395,387	218,578,600	483,413,049	1,127,387,695	1,503,310,718	3,086,680,537	4,371,211,919							
Sep-08	118,227,940	33,279,661	67,538,544	214,862,953	475,194,783	1,107,984,813	1,475,197,544	3,059,921,804	4,361,040,299							
Oct-08	116,694,714	32,753,151	66,466,265	212,445,602	469,110,736	1,090,436,621	1,443,741,207	3,032,169,967	4,350,150,011							
Nov-08	115,339,727	32,251,744	65,173,847	211,821,729	463,302,325	1,077,080,901	1,416,810,150	3,008,139,557	4,341,416,450							
Dec-08	114,056,926	31,927,941	64,081,208	208,971,334	458,471,294	1,059,611,842	1,389,855,133	2,984,722,481	4,329,723,461	2,197,363,047						
Jan-09	112,573,095	31,643,965	63,298,313	207,532,558	455,833,910	1,050,364,752	1,376,121,740	2,967,462,053	4,319,047,954	2,196,769,483						
Feb-09	111,154,145	31,345,337	62,593,038	205,326,300	449,806,285	1,038,747,515	1,362,488,528	2,945,306,475	4,307,511,816	2,195,208,486						
Mar-09	108,597,865	31,026,155	61,267,955	202,809,538	445,082,109	1,028,133,716	1,347,382,597	2,922,000,240	4,289,577,426	2,191,029,097						
Apr-09	107,092,295	30,562,314	60,513,388	200,936,352	440,987,437	1,017,962,220	1,333,101,357	2,899,847,247	4,272,831,229	2,187,188,636						
May-09	105,748,860	30,128,844	59,873,369	199,755,273	437,241,929	1,008,703,837	1,321,717,011	2,878,996,835	4,256,011,517	2,181,703,824						
Jun-09	103,740,750	29,949,863	59,220,717	197,762,869	433,156,396	996,910,478	1,307,849,531	2,850,758,619	4,231,831,953	2,174,846,047						
Jul-09	102,600,091	29,602,472	58,469,079	195,572,997	427,245,382	984,143,194	1,289,805,274	2,817,917,267	4,197,774,422	2,169,484,908						
Aug-09	101,666,111	29,230,954	57,714,341	193,598,588	422,337,103	974,274,947	1,272,006,476	2,790,774,501	4,165,859,783	2,161,625,725						
Sep-09	100,726,486	29,070,433	56,861,544	190,951,154	416,687,253	960,874,966	1,257,128,558	2,753,807,174	4,128,522,447	2,150,826,080						
Oct-09	99,801,234	28,626,314	56,226,854	189,399,919	412,982,692	949,571,534	1,242,972,411	2,719,779,195	4,084,356,249	2,138,956,598						
Nov-09	97,998,365	28,344,152	55,826,082	186,943,659	407,555,429	939,680,782	1,227,910,137	2,686,938,311	4,044,602,179	2,124,718,490						

Current Balance (EoP)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dec-09.....	96,516,204	27,828,246	54,181,112	184,932,219	403,814,793	926,705,004	1,216,118,985	2,649,841,375	3,997,199,175	2,108,042,243	13,853,010					
Jan-10.....	95,929,140	27,685,033	53,895,688	183,207,364	399,649,704	920,494,065	1,210,053,824	2,631,751,289	3,974,736,610	2,100,094,912	13,813,216					
Feb-10.....	95,377,114	27,289,328	53,328,437	181,755,120	396,831,399	914,316,080	1,200,854,783	2,607,605,028	3,943,182,487	2,086,341,670	13,623,383					
Mar-10.....	94,400,041	26,855,545	52,679,580	180,080,452	392,362,540	905,565,581	1,189,518,986	2,580,957,389	3,896,306,301	2,072,035,932	13,458,312					
Apr-10.....	93,391,695	26,697,931	52,368,081	178,296,553	389,256,579	899,077,701	1,180,466,489	2,559,968,487	3,863,003,800	2,059,245,104	13,398,654					
May-10.....	92,778,232	26,445,647	51,986,013	176,640,271	385,913,858	892,578,621	1,169,985,062	2,540,141,420	3,830,962,201	2,046,340,472	13,286,517					
Jun-10.....	91,164,967	26,200,852	51,381,360	175,350,048	381,510,406	883,925,659	1,160,304,679	2,516,366,837	3,793,377,717	2,028,908,920	13,187,963					
Jul-10.....	90,043,407	26,040,694	50,773,947	173,828,791	379,122,585	876,605,142	1,150,708,671	2,499,854,656	3,757,326,215	2,013,603,466	13,172,365					
Aug-10.....	89,025,858	25,812,417	50,114,094	172,104,894	375,054,697	869,897,457	1,140,714,704	2,481,074,323	3,722,734,365	1,996,960,086	13,159,881					
Sep-10.....	87,711,450	25,473,982	49,742,412	170,615,706	371,767,803	863,089,153	1,132,081,292	2,464,059,409	3,695,129,061	1,981,316,848	13,086,988					
Oct-10.....	84,557,000	25,290,620	48,505,604	169,033,884	369,056,821	856,955,577	1,123,287,851	2,448,173,379	3,663,675,355	1,968,377,189	13,051,725					
Nov-10.....	83,451,089	25,161,876	47,657,197	167,341,823	366,271,495	849,340,468	1,114,889,858	2,428,012,761	3,631,025,110	1,953,921,499	13,041,739					
Dec-10.....	82,116,930	25,023,375	46,996,312	166,361,227	363,528,257	842,160,947	1,108,364,570	2,412,277,944	3,602,958,044	1,939,971,205	12,987,577	33,263,143				
Jan-11.....	80,967,757	24,918,752	46,804,794	164,777,767	361,635,869	836,770,694	1,102,217,769	2,400,737,081	3,583,724,738	1,930,307,919	12,911,963	33,227,181				
Feb-11.....	80,017,751	24,762,626	46,252,540	164,074,252	358,355,560	832,204,260	1,094,964,166	2,385,844,521	3,562,236,587	1,918,662,883	12,906,255	33,194,277				
Mar-11.....	79,298,552	24,616,331	45,964,346	162,820,249	354,831,665	826,746,764	1,087,479,894	2,368,155,513	3,536,578,656	1,902,061,720	12,774,287	33,158,723				
Apr-11.....	78,340,994	24,464,172	45,696,486	161,190,252	350,880,206	820,988,670	1,078,841,164	2,352,098,846	3,514,759,387	1,889,142,727	12,496,835	33,063,827				
May-11.....	77,726,611	24,235,373	45,344,719	159,714,056	348,194,322	814,802,336	1,071,073,747	2,336,971,155	3,492,803,640	1,874,880,261	12,256,422	33,025,459				
Jun-11.....	76,925,310	23,955,969	44,832,498	158,694,942	344,541,694	809,232,592	1,063,946,945	2,319,509,805	3,473,012,208	1,863,406,447	12,247,192	32,990,882				
Jul-11.....	75,632,698	23,649,519	44,449,702	156,835,684	342,570,725	804,422,418	1,056,674,738	2,304,472,485	3,451,476,155	1,848,989,825	12,241,314	32,229,103				
Aug-11.....	71,354,304	23,399,278	43,664,602	154,048,517	338,451,186	797,599,449	1,048,128,019	2,290,622,323	3,429,670,480	1,833,214,060	12,156,854	32,109,534				
Sep-11.....	70,151,889	22,951,316	43,118,029	153,053,722	335,325,287	791,813,873	1,041,530,740	2,277,079,822	3,410,368,669	1,819,535,649	12,111,432	31,855,726				
Oct-11.....	69,039,491	22,625,583	42,481,578	151,482,474	332,933,424	787,714,282	1,033,934,037	2,263,135,116	3,393,024,695	1,802,750,565	11,993,328	31,657,267				
Nov-11.....	68,052,687	22,370,055	42,284,160	150,128,873	330,499,164	779,482,080	1,026,726,229	2,248,101,569	3,373,374,800	1,788,504,146	11,983,951	31,279,397				
Dec-11.....	66,964,011	22,191,202	41,543,596	148,706,441	328,053,702	773,017,104	1,018,928,712	2,232,737,657	3,353,470,538	1,775,306,592	11,812,458	30,997,094	62,870,895			
Jan-12.....	65,785,075	22,015,057	41,268,166	147,832,686	326,012,797	768,792,112	1,013,040,896	2,222,057,136	3,339,510,172	1,767,918,560	10,796,113	30,950,947	62,796,524			
Feb-12.....	64,789,384	21,811,794	40,986,090	146,837,351	324,417,285	763,862,460	1,006,667,723	2,210,671,425	3,323,483,077	1,757,371,491	10,736,980	30,628,605	62,715,667			
Mar-12.....	63,235,689	21,583,794	40,603,961	145,105,699	321,106,764	758,857,495	999,251,840	2,198,708,087	3,305,188,766	1,747,162,122	10,503,334	30,521,252	62,532,635			

Current Balance (EoP)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Apr-12.....	61,968,325	21,381,830	39,953,557	144,292,302	317,963,307	753,179,061	992,446,515	2,185,228,910	3,286,968,165	1,738,566,089	10,366,931	30,489,125	62,294,806			
May-12.....	60,264,611	21,229,767	39,505,424	143,144,146	315,944,562	746,543,848	985,584,786	2,170,665,161	3,269,043,727	1,728,801,922	10,023,005	29,874,854	61,446,249			
Jun-12.....	59,357,307	20,862,780	39,225,882	142,367,322	312,929,381	740,571,919	979,538,537	2,160,567,089	3,254,246,526	1,720,222,882	10,017,499	29,733,820	60,455,082			
Jul-12.....	57,628,286	20,566,873	38,730,735	141,272,380	309,287,351	735,435,579	972,374,173	2,147,459,709	3,235,087,928	1,710,798,108	9,811,780	28,477,664	60,298,649			
Aug-12.....	55,720,864	20,474,217	38,562,046	139,717,124	307,168,053	730,024,971	966,192,370	2,133,898,969	3,216,204,579	1,700,346,526	9,629,740	27,667,116	59,402,075			
Sep-12.....	53,727,299	20,256,516	38,230,203	138,734,986	305,370,512	726,643,829	961,127,015	2,122,882,489	3,200,195,404	1,692,351,249	9,626,363	27,321,458	58,961,854			
Oct-12.....	52,037,744	19,895,810	37,665,652	137,218,562	303,059,736	720,485,055	954,205,000	2,109,685,882	3,181,346,364	1,680,743,217	9,624,334	26,161,772	57,676,462			
Nov-12.....	50,091,287	19,543,889	37,031,491	134,998,855	300,625,068	714,926,583	947,585,513	2,096,277,107	3,160,778,643	1,672,608,568	9,487,988	24,198,888	57,320,190			
Dec-12.....	48,325,497	19,127,050	36,696,149	133,538,655	298,418,726	710,415,806	941,685,795	2,083,062,468	3,143,342,932	1,661,819,297	9,474,802	22,865,328	56,927,788	96,926,703		
Jan-13.....	47,164,387	18,983,179	36,508,537	132,194,989	296,463,161	706,297,102	935,771,292	2,072,308,127	3,130,718,928	1,652,469,977	9,299,587	21,457,126	55,325,859	96,734,711		
Feb-13.....	46,131,003	18,657,655	36,029,974	131,267,133	293,556,275	701,705,965	930,298,327	2,060,816,738	3,117,244,527	1,644,027,962	9,127,246	21,295,776	54,926,513	96,561,386		
Mar-13.....	44,721,101	18,438,684	35,525,331	130,474,633	290,007,243	697,552,315	924,173,685	2,047,411,650	3,099,062,657	1,633,887,562	8,971,313	20,813,878	54,513,052	95,982,310		
Apr-13.....	43,401,028	18,284,254	35,207,677	129,388,675	287,132,832	690,538,477	917,386,684	2,033,882,975	3,081,914,994	1,622,695,685	8,882,517	20,285,146	53,506,975	94,853,656		
May-13.....	42,176,630	18,147,074	35,014,040	128,536,674	284,206,316	684,765,935	911,510,648	2,022,304,761	3,065,574,086	1,614,245,680	8,634,154	19,875,647	51,797,934	94,175,321		
Jun-13.....	40,814,951	17,951,617	34,797,087	127,538,493	280,971,617	680,811,074	905,822,484	2,010,787,808	3,047,096,691	1,605,723,500	8,465,750	19,592,496	50,312,106	93,290,366		
Jul-13.....	38,872,724	17,556,880	34,379,764	126,872,826	277,673,546	675,802,951	898,342,236	1,995,406,813	3,026,855,295	1,594,816,576	8,455,959	18,517,228	47,885,159	92,293,069		
Aug-13.....	37,434,877	17,331,978	34,093,690	125,186,697	274,567,052	671,008,166	892,838,823	1,980,588,805	3,010,512,589	1,585,904,448	8,285,700	17,884,041	46,743,364	90,668,696		
Sep-13.....	36,566,910	17,039,285	33,336,275	124,201,854	272,404,726	664,744,544	886,375,480	1,967,997,165	2,989,489,773	1,576,313,947	8,275,360	17,483,713	45,507,758	89,425,704		
Oct-13.....	35,542,160	16,835,537	32,989,207	123,540,270	269,622,558	660,051,668	880,864,983	1,954,720,994	2,970,477,290	1,564,421,316	8,147,612	17,030,127	43,645,627	88,479,838		
Nov-13.....	34,697,126	16,562,669	32,390,874	122,461,184	267,307,582	653,617,577	874,830,127	1,937,732,103	2,951,744,271	1,552,429,903	7,756,263	16,917,637	41,637,772	87,758,066		
Dec-13.....	33,747,535	16,029,874	32,250,893	120,375,679	264,653,344	648,846,801	866,652,664	1,922,528,305	2,927,549,097	1,540,885,827	7,753,283	16,421,300	39,357,825	86,276,634	86,904,443	
Jan-14.....	33,007,149	15,642,074	31,959,097	119,083,980	262,229,063	643,611,998	860,241,076	1,910,464,068	2,909,155,423	1,532,564,956	7,745,508	16,192,548	37,574,336	84,425,312	86,553,070	
Feb-14.....	32,282,976	15,365,546	31,730,305	118,155,100	260,306,038	639,014,966	854,504,475	1,897,398,577	2,892,047,287	1,520,465,068	7,732,442	15,358,973	36,832,608	83,171,474	86,355,145	
Mar-14.....	31,422,215	15,166,852	31,501,393	117,067,475	257,853,673	634,190,887	846,871,707	1,882,683,367	2,868,804,508	1,507,618,916	7,631,466	15,313,485	36,154,390	81,220,287	85,892,339	
Apr-14.....	30,354,657	14,997,788	31,190,756	115,348,556	255,689,690	628,026,124	840,740,051	1,866,677,598	2,850,387,522	1,499,065,704	7,502,922	15,297,640	35,093,526	78,753,277	85,077,067	
May-14.....	29,180,044	14,818,370	30,662,905	113,692,475	253,194,085	622,749,037	834,147,620	1,853,349,620	2,831,979,187	1,488,778,747	7,006,911	15,021,776	34,553,072	76,232,482	83,611,232	
Jun-14.....	28,451,761	14,707,955	30,230,415	113,032,006	250,923,240	617,176,377	826,879,501	1,840,908,576	2,809,980,911	1,476,666,455	6,925,946	14,451,225	33,523,695	74,740,496	83,256,802	
Jul-14.....	27,281,393	14,438,537	29,967,554	111,842,035	248,568,298	611,428,273	819,822,496	1,826,876,965	2,789,620,362	1,464,903,615	6,775,423	14,148,623	32,944,146	72,048,775	81,885,191	

Current Balance (EoP)	Pre-2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aug-14	26,635,950	14,291,378	29,689,068	110,641,247	246,716,337	605,767,074	814,217,145	1,811,805,312	2,771,518,354	1,451,218,483	6,622,753	13,364,873	31,417,301	69,421,984	81,013,276	
Sep-14	25,609,932	14,026,500	29,327,347	109,225,129	243,337,920	600,392,450	807,187,180	1,797,948,019	2,752,666,509	1,441,717,990	6,605,286	13,092,663	30,517,555	66,870,874	79,538,019	
Oct-14	24,862,088	13,912,915	28,672,580	107,712,928	241,029,568	595,463,620	800,915,457	1,786,471,407	2,733,844,892	1,430,564,188	6,587,220	12,923,334	30,106,187	65,146,366	78,617,508	
Nov-14	24,167,244	13,811,423	28,162,832	106,858,259	237,703,272	589,859,945	795,694,887	1,775,156,643	2,714,063,636	1,420,615,293	6,518,259	12,751,946	28,969,144	60,950,788	77,338,486	
Dec-14	23,580,438	13,430,011	27,735,668	106,144,442	235,089,212	585,521,773	789,490,824	1,762,703,554	2,696,343,339	1,407,377,605	6,402,256	12,499,241	28,239,793	58,731,743	75,826,267	61,903,223
Jan-15	22,859,530	13,329,898	27,543,804	104,412,807	233,135,895	581,456,130	783,990,517	1,753,171,071	2,681,840,769	1,398,869,759	6,329,621	12,173,360	27,406,600	56,438,364	74,030,888	61,589,767
Feb-15	22,403,514	13,234,202	27,394,853	102,815,692	230,580,107	576,910,119	777,260,834	1,742,280,192	2,665,873,104	1,390,462,227	6,313,679	12,158,922	26,867,720	54,875,875	72,743,141	61,292,885
Mar-15	21,688,072	12,141,175	25,609,909	93,455,797	212,720,779	536,062,595	730,902,578	1,645,987,175	2,539,550,744	1,322,139,115	6,040,297	11,976,448	25,949,344	53,088,302	69,022,707	60,455,162
Apr-15	21,398,698	11,982,068	25,444,687	92,876,154	211,041,802	532,107,121	725,141,980	1,635,191,732	2,523,115,465	1,313,754,670	5,957,559	11,907,291	25,683,663	51,355,313	67,041,846	59,626,110
May-15	20,949,592	11,918,880	25,155,785	91,968,865	209,501,750	527,878,256	719,982,543	1,620,975,133	2,506,539,868	1,305,653,552	5,874,929	11,699,046	24,767,891	49,505,426	65,561,100	59,491,777
Jun-15	20,297,794	11,700,710	24,817,587	91,314,637	207,332,842	523,439,642	712,853,978	1,608,870,121	2,488,079,417	1,294,466,288	5,808,050	11,350,433	24,042,080	48,706,441	62,797,080	59,038,106

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE MARKET

The United Kingdom 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.

Arrears and Repossession Rates for UK Total Mortgages

The table below sets out the repossession and arrears rates of residential properties in the United Kingdom since 2007.

Year	Number of Mortgages Year outstanding (at end of period)	> 3 months arrears rate at end of period	Possession Rate (%)
2011 Q1.....	11,454,000	2.12	0.12
2011 Q2.....	11,437,000	2.10	0.13
2011 Q3.....	11,413,000	2.06	0.13
2011 Q4.....	11,384,000	1.98	0.12
2012 Q1.....	11,383,000	1.95	0.12
2012 Q2.....	11,364,000	1.93	0.12
2012 Q3.....	11,331,000	1.93	0.11
2012 Q4.....	11,284,000	1.91	0.10
2013 Q1.....	11,254,000	1.89	0.10
2013 Q2.....	11,234,000	1.82	0.09
2013 Q3.....	11,208,000	1.75	0.09
2013 Q4.....	11,186,000	1.68	0.08
2014 Q1.....	11,167,000	1.59	0.08
2014 Q2.....	11,221,000	1.47	0.07
2014 Q3.....	11,195,000	1.39	0.06
2014 Q4.....	11,147,000	1.30	0.06
2015 Q1.....	11,119,000	1.26	0.04
2015 Q2.....	11,113,000	1.19	0.04
2015 Q3.....	11,108,000	1.17	0.04

Year	Number of Mortgages Year outstanding (at end of period)	> 3 months arrears rate at end of period	Possession Rate (%)
2015 Q4	11,129,000	1.12	0.03
2016 Q1	11,145,000	1.04	0.03

Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders.

Quarterly House Price Index

Year	UK Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index (SA)⁽¹⁾	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
31 March 1996.....	150.9	2.8	103.5	0.5
30 June 1996.....	152.8	2.2	105.2	2.8
30 September 1996.....	153.1	2.1	107.1	5.2
31 December 1996.....	154	2.6	110.4	8.3
31 March 1997.....	154.9	2.7	112.4	8.6
30 June 1997.....	156.9	2.7	115.9	10.2
30 September 1997.....	158.4	3.5	120.4	12.5
31 December 1997.....	159.7	3.7	123.8	12.2
31 March 1998.....	160.2	3.4	126.6	12.6
30 June 1998.....	163.2	4.0	129.4	11.7
30 September 1998.....	163.7	3.3	131.5	9.2
31 December 1998.....	164.4	2.9	132.9	7.4
31 March 1999.....	163.7	2.2	135.7	7.2
30 June 1999.....	165.5	1.4	138.9	7.3
30 September 1999.....	165.6	1.2	143.2	9.0
31 December 1999.....	166.8	1.5	149.7	12.6
31 March 2000.....	167.5	2.3	156.3	15.2
30 June 2000.....	170.6	3.1	161.1	16.0
30 September 2000.....	170.9	3.2	160.1	11.8
31 December 2000.....	172	3.1	163.8	9.4

Year	UK Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index (SA) ⁽¹⁾	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
31 March 2001.....	171.8	2.6	169.0	8.2
30 June 2001.....	173.9	1.9	173.8	7.9
30 September 2001.....	174	1.8	180.1	12.5
31 December 2001.....	173.8	1.0	185.6	13.3
31 March 2002.....	173.9	1.2	192.1	13.7
30 June 2002.....	176	1.2	205.1	18.1
30 September 2002.....	176.6	1.5	219.1	21.7
31 December 2002.....	178.2	2.5	232.5	25.3
31 March 2003.....	179.2	3.0	241.9	25.9
30 June 2003.....	181.3	3.0	248.4	21.1
30 September 2003.....	181.8	2.9	256.6	17.1
31 December 2003.....	182.9	2.6	268.5	15.5
31 March 2004.....	183.8	2.6	280.4	15.9
30 June 2004.....	186.3	2.8	294.0	18.4
30 September 2004.....	187.4	3.1	303.8	18.4
31 December 2004.....	189.2	3.4	305.6	13.8
31 March 2005.....	189.7	3.2	308.0	9.8
30 June 2005.....	191.9	3.0	311.8	6.1
30 September 2005.....	192.6	2.8	312.4	2.8
31 December 2005.....	193.7	2.4	315.2	3.2
31 March 2006.....	194.2	2.4	323.0	4.9
30 June 2006.....	197.6	3.0	326.8	4.8
30 September 2006.....	199.3	3.5	334.0	6.9
31 December 2006.....	201.4	4.0	344.3	9.2
31 March 2007.....	203	4.5	353.9	9.5
30 June 2007.....	206.3	4.4	360.1	10.2
30 September 2007.....	207.1	3.9	365.1	9.3
31 December 2007.....	209.8	4.2	367.7	6.8
31 March 2008.....	211.1	4.0	361.9	2.3
30 June 2008.....	215.3	4.4	345.7	-4.0
30 September 2008.....	217.4	5.0	327.5	-10.3
31 December 2008.....	215.5	2.7	313.4	-14.8
31 March 2009.....	210.9	-0.1	302.4	-16.4
30 June 2009.....	212.6	-1.3	305.0	-11.8
30 September 2009.....	214.4	-1.4	317.3	-3.1
31 December 2009.....	216.9	0.6	323.9	3.4
31 March 2010.....	219.3	4.0	329.3	8.9
30 June 2010.....	223.5	5.1	333.8	9.4

Year	UK Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index (SA) ⁽¹⁾	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
30 September 2010	224.5	4.7	331.5	4.5
31 December 2010.....	227	4.7	325.8	0.6
31 March 2011.....	230.9	5.3	328.3	-0.3
30 June 2011.....	234.9	5.1	329.7	-1.2
30 September 2011	236.2	5.2	330.1	-0.4
31 December 2011.....	238.6	5.1	329.6	1.2
31 March 2012.....	239.6	3.8	328.9	0.2
30 June 2012.....	242.2	3.1	326.0	-1.1
30 September 2012.....	243.1	2.9	324.9	-1.6
31 December 2012.....	246	3.1	326.0	-1.1
31 March 2013.....	247.4	3.3	329.2	0.1
30 June 2013.....	249.7	3.1	330.7	1.4
30 September 2013	250.9	3.2	339.1	4.3
31 December 2013.....	252.5	2.6	349.1	7.1
31 March 2014.....	253.9	2.6	359.4	9.2
30 June 2014.....	256	2.5	368.9	11.6
30 September 2014	256.9	2.4	374.7	10.5
31 December 2014.....	257.4	1.9	378.2	8.3
31 March 2015.....	256.4	1.0	380.3	5.8
30 June 2015.....	258.5	1.0	384.2	4.2
30 September 2015	259.3	0.9	388.5	3.7
31 December 2015.....	260	1.0	394.3	4.3
31 March 2016.....	260	1.4	400.3	5.3
30 June 2016.....	262.2	1.4	404.1	5.2

Note:

(1) Seasonally Adjusted.

Source: Office for National Statistics and Nationwide Building Society *

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

$(X-Y)/Y$ where X is equal to the reference quarter's index value and Y is equal to the index value of the previous year's corresponding quarter.

All information contained in this Prospectus in respect of the Nationwide House Price Index has been reproduced from information published by Nationwide Building Society. The Issuer confirms that all information in this Prospectus in respect of the Nationwide House Price Index has been accurately reproduced

and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by Nationwide Building Society, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Note, however, that the Issuer has not participated in the preparation of that information nor made any enquiry with respect to that information. Neither the Issuer nor Nationwide Building Society makes any representation as to the accuracy of the information or has any liability whatsoever to you in connection with that information. Anyone relying on the information does so at their own risk.

TITLE TO THE MORTGAGE POOL

On 4 December 2015, pursuant to a mortgage sale agreement between the Original Sellers and the Seller, the Seller acquired the beneficial title to, and interest in, the Loans and their Related Security from the Original Sellers. Subsequently and pursuant to the Seller/Warehousing Sellers Mortgage Sale Agreements, the Warehousing Sellers acquired the Loans and the Mortgages from the Seller. On the Issue Date, the Warehousing Sellers will transfer the Loans and their related Mortgages to the Seller via the Warehousing Sellers/Seller Repurchase Letters, and the Seller will immediately on-sell the Loans and their related Mortgages to the Issuer via the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement. The sale of the Loans and their related English Mortgages and Northern Irish Mortgages via the Warehousing Sellers/Seller Repurchase Letters and Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement will take effect in equity only and, in the case of their related Scottish Mortgages, by means of a Scottish Release and Scottish Declaration of Trust (granted by the Legal Title-Holder at the request and instruction of the Seller).

Legal title to the Loans and their Related Security was originally held by the Original Sellers, but was transferred to the Legal Title-Holder on 13 May 2016. All the Borrowers were notified of the transfer of legal title of the Loans from the Original Sellers to the Legal Title-Holder. At the same time applications were made to the Land Registry, the Registers of Scotland and the Registries of Northern Ireland to register the transfer of the legal title to the Loans and Related Security from the Original Sellers to the Legal Title-Holder.

The Issuer will grant a first fixed equitable charge and (as applicable) assignation in security in favour of the Trustee over and of its interests in the Loans, the Mortgages and their Related Security.

The Mortgage Administrator is required under the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement to ensure the safe custody of title deeds. Pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Legal Title-Holder instructs the Mortgage Administrator to arrange for the title deeds in respect of the Loans and the Related Security to be held by a third-party storage provider to the order of the Mortgage Administrator as agent of the Issuer and, following service of an enforcement notice, the Trustee.

Save as mentioned in “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Perfection Events*” below, neither the Issuer nor the Trustee will affect any registration at the Land Registry or the Registries of Northern Ireland to protect the sale of the Loans and the Related Security by the Seller to the Issuer or the charge of them by the Issuer in favour of the Trustee nor, save as mentioned below, will they be entitled to obtain possession of the title deeds to the Properties or the Loans and their related Mortgages.

Save as mentioned in “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Perfection Events*” below, notice of the sale to the Issuer and the equitable charge in favour of the Trustee will not be given to the Borrowers.

The effect of (i) not giving notice to the Borrowers of the sale of the relevant Loans and their Related Security to the Issuer and the charging of the Issuer’s interest in the Loans and their Related Security to the Trustee and (ii) the charge of the Issuer’s rights thereto in favour of the Trustee pursuant to the Deed of Charge taking effect in equity (or, in the case of Scottish Mortgages, in relation to the Issuer’s beneficial interest under the Scottish Declaration of Trust) only, is that the rights of the Issuer and the Trustee may be, or may become, subject to equities as well as to the interests of third parties who perfect a legal interest or title prior to the Issuer or the Trustee acquiring and perfecting a legal interest or title (such as, in the case of Mortgages over unregistered land, a third party acquiring a legal interest in the relevant Mortgage without notice of the Issuer’s or the Trustee’s interests or in Northern Ireland a third party acquiring a legal interest or title by registration prior to the registration of the Issuer’s or the Trustee’s interests at Registry of Deeds of Northern Ireland or, in the case of Mortgages over registered land (whether at the Land Registry, the Registers of Scotland or Land Registry of Northern Ireland), a third party acquiring a legal interest or title by registration

or recording prior to the registration or recording of the Issuer's or the Trustee's interests). See further "*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations – Equitable and Beneficial interest*".

The risk of such equities and other interests leading to third-party claims obtaining priority to the interests of the Issuer or the Trustee in the Loans and the Related Security is likely to be limited to circumstances arising from a breach by the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder or the Issuer of its or their contractual or other obligations or fraud or mistake on the part of the Seller, the Legal Title-Holder or the Issuer or their respective officers, employees or agents (if any).

SALE OF THE MORTGAGE POOL

On the Issue Date, the Seller will agree to sell its interest in the Completion Mortgage Pool (which will consist of the beneficial title to and interest in the Loans, the Related Security and all monies derived therefrom (including as to principal and any other payments received therefrom as from the Pool Cut-Off Date other than with respect to any Pre-Issue Interest Amounts)) to the Issuer for a consideration equal to (A) an immediate cash payment of £2,216,720,674 payable on the Issue Date and (B) subscription by the Seller of the Certificates.

Sale of the Mortgage Pool from the Seller to the Issuer

Pursuant to the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Seller will sell to the Issuer on the Issue Date its beneficial interest in and title to the Completion Mortgage Pool. As at the Issue Date the Completion Mortgage Pool will comprise the Loans selected by the Seller from the Target Mortgage Pool. See “*Constitution of the Mortgage Pool*” and “*Characteristics of the Target Mortgage Pool*” for more detail.

The Legal Title-Holder will retain legal title to the Completion Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date, and will undertake to transfer legal title when required under the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, as described under “*Sale of the Mortgage Pool – Perfection Events*” below, and will provide certain further assurances to the Issuer and the Trustee.

The sale by the Seller to the Issuer of the Loans in the Completion Mortgage Pool will be given effect to by an equitable assignment (in the case of the English Mortgages and Northern Irish Mortgages) and a Scottish Declaration of Trust (in the case of the Scottish Mortgages) granted by the Legal Title-Holder at the request and instruction of the Seller.

Perfection Events

The Mortgage Administrator shall or shall procure that any replacement Mortgage Administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement (as the case may be) shall, if so requested by the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee, after the occurrence of any of the following events or circumstances:

- (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice;
- (ii) the Trustee determining that the Charged Property or any part thereof is in jeopardy (including due to the possible insolvency of one or more of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder);
- (iii) any action is taken for the winding-up, dissolution or reorganisation (other than on solvent grounds) of one or more of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder; or
- (iv) the Issuer, the Trustee, the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder becoming obliged to effect any such assignment, transfer, assignation and/or notice by an order or decree of any court having jurisdiction or by law or by a mandatory requirement of any regulatory authority having jurisdiction,

act on the instructions of the Trustee in delivering to the Issuer or the Trustee (or as the Trustee may direct), as the case may require, all Property Deeds and duly executed up-to-date schedules for attachment to the transfers (in addition to the completed transfers themselves) referred to in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and giving formal notice of a legal assignment or transfer as the case may require of each Mortgage relating to each Loan and of each charge, security and guarantee to the relevant Borrowers, insurers and other persons, all in such form or forms as may be required by the Issuer (prior to the delivery of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee (after the delivery of an Enforcement Notice), provided that, in the case of (iv) above, such action only needs to be taken with regards to the

relevant Loan the subject of the court order, decree, legal requirement or direction from any regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

Warranties and Repurchase

The Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement contains representations and warranties given by the Seller, in relation to the relevant Loans sold pursuant to the relevant mortgage sale agreement only on the Issue Date. No searches, enquiries or independent investigation of title of the type which a prudent purchaser or mortgagee or security holder would normally be expected to carry out have been or will be made by the Issuer or the Trustee, each of whom is relying upon the representations and warranties in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (see section entitled “*Risk Factors – Risks related to the Loans – Searches, Investigations and Warranties in relation to the Loans*”).

If there is an unremedied or unremediable breach of any of these representations and warranties which would have a material adverse effect on the value of any Loan and its Related Security (other than where such breach was disclosed at the point of sale to the Issuer), then the Seller is required, at the option of the Seller, to (a) repurchase the relevant Loan and its Related Security for a consideration in cash equal to the Repurchase Price of that Loan and its Related Security, (b) substitute an alternative mortgage loan of an appropriate value in replacement of the Loan where the breach applies, or (c) pay an amount equal to the Repurchase Price to the Issuer on or prior to the Repurchase Date in lieu of a repurchase or substitution of the relevant Loan and Related Security in accordance with the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (see section entitled “*Risk Factors – Risks related to the Loans – Searches, Investigations and Warranties in relation to the Loans*”). Performance of the obligation to repurchase will be in satisfaction of all liabilities of the Seller in respect thereof.

The representations and warranties referred to will include, *inter alia*, statements to the following effect:

- (a) Immediately prior to the Issue Date, the Legal Title-Holder holds or will hold, upon completion of any pending applications for registration of the Legal Title-Holder at the Land Registry, the Registries of Northern Ireland or the Registers of Scotland legal title to all Loans and Related Security. Immediately prior to the Issue Date, the Legal Title-Holder has not assigned (whether by way of absolute assignment or by way of security only), transferred, charged, disposed of or dealt with the benefit of the Loans and Related Security, any of the other rights relating thereto or any of the property, rights, titles, interests or benefits to be sold, transferred or assigned pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement in any way whatsoever other than pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
- (b) The particulars of each Loan and its related Mortgage comprised in the Completion Mortgage Pool and the schedule to the Scottish Declaration of Trust are, to the best of the Seller’s knowledge, information and belief, complete, true and accurate in all material respects.
- (c) Immediately prior to the Issue Date, the Seller was the absolute beneficial owner of (and holder of the beneficial interest in) all of the Loans and Related Security and such other related property as will be sold to the Issuer and entitled to call for the transfer of legal title of such Loans from the Legal Title-Holder and the Mortgages and Mortgage Rights and such other property relating thereto to be sold to the Issuer, and the Seller has not assigned (whether by way of absolute assignment or by way of security only), transferred, charged, disposed of or dealt with the benefit of any of the Loans or Related Security, any of the other rights relating thereto or any of the property, rights, titles, interests or benefits to be sold, transferred or assigned pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement in any way whatsoever other than pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and the prior sale of the Loans and Related Security to the Warehousing Sellers, the granting of any security by the Warehousing Sellers pursuant to any prior deed of charge and the repurchase of these Loans and

Related Security on the Issue Date and any related release of security over those Loans and Related Security by the Warehousing Sellers on the Issue Date.

- (d) All formal approvals, consents and other steps necessary to permit a legal and beneficial transfer of the Loans and Related Security to be sold under the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement have been obtained or taken and all Loans and Related Security are freely assignable and transferable and no formal approvals, consents or other steps are necessary as at the Issue Date to permit a legal, equitable or beneficial transfer (including holding in trust) of the Loans and Related Security, save only for the relevant transfer (and in the case of a legal transfer, registration at the Land Registry, the Registries of Northern Ireland or the Registers of Scotland and notification to the relevant Borrower) itself, and no notification to any Borrower is required to effect any equitable or beneficial transfer (including holding in trust) of the Loans and Related Security to the Issuer pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and the Loans and Related Security are not subject to any contractual confidentiality restrictions which may restrict the ability of the Issuer to acquire the same.
- (e) Each Loan and its related Mortgage is non-cancellable and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the Borrower enforceable in accordance with its terms (except that: (i) enforceability may be limited by; (A) bankruptcy or insolvency of the Borrower or other laws relating to enforcement of general applicability affecting the enforcement rights of creditors generally and the court's discretion in relation to equitable or discretionary remedies (or, in limited circumstances, if the Borrower purchased the property from a bankrupt vendor); (B) the application of the UTCCR, the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 or the CCA (if the CCA is deemed to apply to the Loans); or (C) fraud; and (ii) no warranty is given in relation to any obligation of the Borrower to pay early repayment charges or charges payable in the event of Borrower default), and each related Mortgage secures the repayment of all advances, interest, costs and expenses payable by the relevant Borrower (other than in relation to any repayment charges where repayment takes place following the early repayment charge period), provided that nothing in this paragraph (e) constitutes a representation or a warranty as to the sufficiency of such Property as security for indebtedness secured on it.
- (f) All steps necessary to perfect the Legal Title-Holder's title to each Loan, together with their related Mortgages, were duly taken at the appropriate time or are in the process of being taken with all due diligence.
- (g) The Loans were originated by the relevant Originator in the ordinary course of business.
- (h) In relation to any leasehold or long lease Property, (i) in any case where the Legal Title-Holder has received written notice from the relevant landlord that it is or may be taking steps to forfeit or renounce the lease of that Property the Legal Title-Holder has taken such steps (if any) and in such time as would be taken by a Prudent Mortgage Lender to protect its security and Loan and (ii) any requisite consent of the landlord to, or notice of, the creation of the Mortgage has been obtained or given (as applicable).
- (i) Other than when acting as a Prudent Mortgage Lender, neither the Seller nor, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Legal Title-Holder has, in writing, waived or acquiesced in any breach of any of its rights in respect of a Loan or its related Mortgage, other than in relation to any payment default in respect of those Loans.
- (j) Neither the Seller nor, as far as the Seller is aware, the relevant Originator or Original Seller, as applicable, has waived or agreed to waive any of its rights against any valuer, solicitor or other professional who has provided information, carried out work or given advice in connection with any Loan and the related Mortgage other than waivers or settlements that a Prudent Mortgage Lender might make.

- (k) The only third parties having an interest in the Loans and Related Security granted to or held for the Seller and being the subject of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement are: (a) the Legal Title-Holder in its capacity as bare trustee (including under a Scottish Declaration of Trust) of the legal title to the Loans and Related Security, and (b) the Borrower who retains the equity or right of redemption.
- (l) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, in relation to each Mortgage over a Property, the Borrower has a good, valid and marketable title to the relevant Property and the relevant Property has been registered or is in the course of registration with such title as would be acceptable to a Prudent Mortgage Lender.
- (m) Subject to completion of any registration which may be pending at the Land Registry, the Registries of Northern Ireland and the Registers of Scotland, each Mortgage relating to a Loan constitutes a first legal mortgage, first legal charge, first charge by way of legal mortgage or first ranking standard security over the relevant Property, except in so far as there is a prior statutory charge or burden or discount charge or, in Scotland, a prior-ranking heritable security under section 72 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, where the relevant Loan is a Right to Buy Loan for which the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder and the relevant Borrower have the benefit of Right to Buy Insurance.
- (n) Each Loan and its related security was made on the same terms as are set out in the Standard Documentation without any material variation thereto, or where there were any changes, such changes would have been acceptable to a Prudent Mortgage Lender.
- (o) No material legal proceedings by Borrowers are outstanding against the Seller or, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Legal Title-Holder which would call into question their beneficial or legal title to the Loans.
- (p) No Loan or its related Mortgage contains an obligation to make any further advance or a Port.
- (q) Interest on each Loan is charged on such Loan in accordance with the provisions of that Loan and its related Mortgage.
- (r) All Loans are BBR Mortgages, BBBR Mortgages, LIBOR Mortgages, SVR Mortgages, Natwest Mortgages, Fixed for Life Mortgages or Fixed Rate Mortgages, GE MBR Mortgages, SVCR Mortgages, MBS-SVR Mortgages, MBS-SVCR Mortgages, FNB Mortgages or Lombard Mortgages.
- (s) No Loan has a final maturity beyond the date falling two years prior to the Final Maturity Date of the A Notes.
- (t) No Loan has a Current Balance of greater than £1,250,000 on the relevant date of sale to the Issuer.
- (u) No Loan is currently repayable in a currency other than sterling and the currency of the repayments cannot be changed by the Borrower to a currency other than sterling.
- (v) All the Loans in respect of Properties are governed by English law, Scots law or the laws of Northern Ireland.
- (w) As at the Pool Cut-Off Date no Loan, with the exception of identified Loans which are in arrears, has an arrears balance which is one or more Monthly Subscriptions (where “Monthly Subscription” means, in relation to any Loan, the amount in the ordinary course of administration of that Loan due to be paid by the relevant Borrower on each scheduled payment date, comprising interest and, where applicable, contractual repayments of principal and other sums, as determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of that Loan, without regard for any discounted or additional payment arrangement agreed with the relevant Borrower).

- (x) Subject to completion of any registration or recording of a Mortgage which may be pending at the Land Registry, the Registries of Northern Ireland or the Registers of Scotland in relation to each Loan and its related Mortgage, all the title deeds, the deeds constituting the Mortgage and the correspondence file (such as it exists) relating to each of the Loans are held by or to the order of or have been lodged by, or on behalf of, the Legal Title-Holder at the Land Registry, the Registries of Northern Ireland or the Registers of Scotland.
- (y) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Originators or Original Sellers (as applicable) have procured that since the creation of each Loan full and proper accounts, books and records have been kept showing clearly all transactions, payments, receipts and proceedings relating to that Loan and its related Mortgage and all such accounts, books and records are up-to-date, accurate and in the possession of the Legal Title-Holder or held to its order.
- (z) No Right to Buy Loan was originated in the five years prior to the Issue Date.
- (aa) Except in the case of 0.05 per cent. by Current Balance of the Loans for which the Borrower is a company, each Borrower is a natural person and was aged at least 18 years at the date that he or she executed the relevant Mortgage.
- (bb) No Borrower is at present an employee of the Seller or, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Legal Title-Holder or any related company.
- (cc) Each Borrower is a resident in the European Economic Area.
- (dd) In respect of each Borrower which is a corporate borrower:
 - (a) such Borrower is a private company incorporated with limited liability in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland;
 - (b) upon reasonable enquiry and as far as the Seller is aware no steps having been taken for the liquidation or winding-up of, or the making of an administrative order or analogous proceedings in relation to, such Borrower or of any steps having been taken to enforce any security over the assets of such Borrower (including, without limitation, the appointment of any receiver of rent in respect of the Borrower);
 - (c) upon reasonable enquiry and as far as the seller is aware:
 - (i) a meeting of the board of directors of the Borrower had resolved to approve the Loan and had authorised a designated person or persons to sign all relevant documentation; and
 - (ii) such meeting was duly convened and quorate in accordance with the Borrower's articles of association;
 - (d) upon reasonable enquiry and as far as the Seller is aware, prior to making the initial advance to such Borrower, the Originator, acting as a Prudent Mortgage Lender, carried out a company search at the underwriting stage to identify the directors and shareholders of the corporate borrower, and to establish whether any incidence of default was registered against either the individuals or the company itself; and
 - (e) the particulars of the relevant Mortgage were registered with Companies House within 21 days of the date of the grant of the Mortgage.

- (ee) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, no Borrower is or has, since the date origination of the relevant Loan, been in material breach of any obligation (other than in relation to any payment default in respect of such a Loan) owed in relation to that Loan and/or its related Mortgage.
- (ff) No lien or right of set-off or counterclaim (or equivalent rights) have been created or arisen between the Seller or, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Legal Title-Holder and any Borrower which would entitle such Borrower to reduce the amount of any payment otherwise due under the relevant Loan.
- (gg) Each Property is a residential property located in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland (and for this purpose mixed use properties shall be counted as a residential property as long as (i) they contain a residential component, and (ii) they have been underwritten as residential property rather than as a business property).
- (hh) Each Property is insured:
 - (i) for full reinstatement cost as determined by the relevant valuer as at the time of origination under an insurance policy taken out in the name of the Borrower or in the name of the landlord in the case of leasehold Properties long-lease Properties or commonhold Properties where the relevant landlord is responsible for insuring the Property or Properties (a “**Borrower Buildings Policy**”); or
 - (ii) under a policy of insurance (a “**Contingent Buildings Policy**”) for the benefit of the Legal Title-Holder, and on which the Issuer’s interest has been noted, which provides cover at least up to the lower of the principal balance of the relevant Loan and the value of the relevant Property in the event that no Borrower Buildings Policy is in place for a Property due to default in arranging such cover either by the Borrower or the relevant landlord, and no act or circumstance has occurred which adversely affects the Contingent Buildings Policy or entitles the relevant insurer to refuse payment or reduce the amount payable.
- (ii) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the Legal Title-Holder has not given express written consent to the grant of a tenancy by a Borrower in circumstances where no Prudent Mortgage Lender at the time such consent was given would give such consent.
- (jj) No Loan is a flexible or an equity release loan.
- (kk) Prior to making a Loan, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, the requirements of the relevant Originator’s lending criteria were met in all cases, subject only to exceptions made on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the relevant Originator’s internal policies.
- (ll) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, prior to making each Loan to a Borrower, the Originator instructed or required to be instructed on its behalf solicitors or licensed or qualified conveyancers to carry out in relation to the relevant Property all investigations, searches and other actions that would have been undertaken by a Prudent Mortgage Lender when advancing money in an amount equal to such advance to an individual to be secured on a property of the kind permitted by a Prudent Mortgage Lender and a report on title was received by or on behalf of it from such solicitors or licensed or qualified conveyancers which either initially or after further investigation revealed no material matter which would cause a Prudent Mortgage Lender to decline such Loan.
- (mm) Unless in accordance with the standards of a Prudent Mortgage Lender at the time of origination no valuation was required at the time of origination of the relevant Loan, a valuation of the relevant Property was undertaken by (i) a valuer approved by the relevant Originator; (ii) applying Hometrack

Data System Limited's automated valuation model; or (iii) a drive-by valuation was obtained in respect of the relevant Property.

- (nn) Upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, no fraud, misrepresentation or concealment has been perpetrated in respect of a Loan by:
- (i) any person who prepared a valuation of a Property; or
 - (ii) any solicitors who acted for the Legal Title-Holder, the Original Seller or the Originator (as applicable) in relation to any Loan; or
 - (iii) any insurance broker or agent in relation to any of the Insurance Contracts; or
 - (iv) any Borrower of any Loan; or
 - (v) any other party within the knowledge of the Legal Title-Holder,
- which would result in any monies owed by any of the Borrowers not being or being unlikely to be repaid in full under the terms of any of the Loans.
- (oo) To the extent that any Loan and its related security is subject to the UTCCR and as far as the Seller is aware, no action whether formal or informal has been taken by the Office of Fair Trading, the FCA or a "qualifying body" as defined in the UTCCR against the Seller, the Originators, the Original Sellers or the Legal Title-Holder pursuant to the UTCCR or otherwise which might restrict or prevent the use in any Loan or their related Mortgages of any material term or the enforcement of such terms.
- (pp) No agreement for any Loan is or includes a consumer credit agreement (as defined in section 8 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974) or constitutes any other agreement regulated or partly regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (other than sections 137 to 140 of such Act) or any modification or re-enactment thereof or, to the extent that it is so regulated or partly regulated, upon reasonable enquiry and so far as the Seller is aware, all the requirements of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 have been met in full.
- (qq) In relation to any Loan which is a regulated mortgage loan within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001, so far as the Seller (having performed such due diligence as the Seller considered appropriate before the execution of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement) is aware, all then applicable requirements of MCOB have been complied with in all material respects in connection with the origination (including in respect of any further advance), documentation and administration of such Loan (as applicable). Since the date of transfer to the Legal Title-Holder, each Loan has been administered and maintained in all material respects in accordance with Applicable Law and the Legal Title-Holder has not received any notification from any Authorities otherwise.
- (rr) The Loans and Related Security (i) constitute financial assets in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, as amended and applied by the Tax Regulations; and (ii) are not shares.

Financial Covenant

Pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Seller has covenanted to maintain, excluding Retention Assets, assets in an amount equal to at least £7,500,000 for so long as the Notes are outstanding.

Mortgage Pool Option

The Issuer will, by the Deed Poll, grant to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder the option (the "**Mortgage Pool Option**") to require the Issuer to (a) sell to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder (or a third-party purchaser nominated by it) the beneficial title to and interest in all Loans and Related Security in the Mortgage Pool and

(b) transfer to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder (or a third party purchaser nominated by it) the right to have the legal title to the Mortgage Pool and Related Security in the Mortgage Pool transferred to it.

The Mortgage Pool Option Holder may at least 25 days prior to an Interest Payment Date deliver a notice to the Issuer (with a copy to the Trustee, the Mortgage Administrator and the Cash/Bond Administrator) that it intends to exercise the Mortgage Pool Option at any time on or after the Call Option Date (the “**Exercise Notice**”) which shall contain details of the proposed completion date for the exercise of the option (the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date**”), which shall be the Business Day falling five Business Days prior to the next Interest Payment Date to occur after the delivery of the Exercise Notice, provided that, if the Exercise Notice is delivered within 25 days of the next Interest Payment Date, the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date shall occur on the Business Day falling five Business Days prior to the second Interest Payment Date to occur after the date of Exercise Notice. Following receipt of the Exercise Notice, the Cash/Bond Administrator, on behalf of the Issuer, shall send to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder a notice signed by the Issuer specifying the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price (as defined below) (a “**Counter Notice**”). If the Mortgage Pool Option Holder agrees to the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price as set out in the Counter Notice, it will send an acceptance notice to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Principal Paying Agent confirming that the purchase shall take place on the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date.

The purchase price for the Mortgage Pool under the Mortgage Pool Option shall be an amount which, together with any amounts standing to the credit of the Transaction Account, the GIC Account and/or the Reserve Fund, would be required to pay any amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date, redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes and pay costs associated with the redemption, as calculated as at the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date (the “**Mortgage Pool Purchase Price**”).

Redemption of Notes and Cancellation of Certificates

On the Interest Payment Date immediately following the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date, the Notes will be redeemed in full and the Certificates will be cancelled.

Optional Redemption in the event of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event

The Retention Holder shall have the right (but not any obligation) to acquire or re-acquire the entire beneficial interest of the Issuer in the Mortgage Pool upon the occurrence of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event in accordance with the terms of Note Condition 5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*). The price payable by or on behalf of the Retention Holder to the Issuer to acquire the beneficial interest of the entire Mortgage Pool from the Issuer shall equal the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price on the Business Day prior to re-acquisition.

An exercise of a purchase right in respect of the entire Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event is referred to as the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option (as defined below).

It will be a condition of the purchase of all (but not some only) of the Loans comprising the Mortgage Pool following the occurrence of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event that each of the Issuer and the Legal Title Holder, having received tax advice from an appropriately qualified and experienced United Kingdom tax adviser in the form and substance satisfactory to it, or such other comfort as may reasonably be required by it (including, without limitation, any clearance or other confirmation granted by HM Revenue and Customs), is satisfied that the sale of the Loans will not expose the Issuer or the Legal Title Holder to a risk of loss in consequence of United Kingdom income tax being required to be withheld from amounts paid in respect of

the Loans and that any such sale will not result in the Issuer ceasing to be a “Securitisation Company” for UK tax purposes. The costs relating to such tax advice shall be borne by the Retention Holder.

The full amount of the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments on the next following Interest Payment Date.

Following exercise of the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option, the Issuer will give not more than 30 nor less than 15 days’ notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) stating that the Notes will be redeemed on the Interest Payment Date immediately following the exercise of such option by the Retention Holder

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event**” means any change in or the adoption of any new law, rule or regulation which as a matter of English law or Luxembourg law has a binding effect on the Retention Holder or Issuer after the Issue Date which would impose a positive obligation on the Retention Holder to subscribe for any Notes over and above those required to be maintained by it to comply with the Retention Requirement otherwise increase its investment.

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option**” means the option of the Retention Holder in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to acquire (or to nominate a third party to acquire) all but not some of the Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event.

CREDIT STRUCTURE

The Notes and Certificates will not be obligations of the Account Bank, the Collection Accounts Provider, the Arrangers, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Master Servicer, the Corporate Services Provider, the Trustee, the Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Seller, the Principal Paying Agent, the Legal Title-Holder, the Joint Lead Managers, or anyone other than the Issuer and will not be guaranteed by any such party. None of the Account Bank, the Collection Accounts Provider, the Arrangers, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Corporate Services Provider, the Trustee, the Mortgage Administrator, the Delegate Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Seller, the Principal Paying Agent, the Legal Title-Holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator, the Joint Lead Managers, nor anyone other than the Issuer will accept any liability whatsoever in respect of any failure to pay any amount due under the Notes and Certificates.

As a condition to the issue of the Notes:

- the A Notes are expected to be rated AAA(sf) by Fitch, Aaa(sf) by Moody's and AAA(sf) by S&P;
- the B Notes are expected to be rated Aa1(sf) by Moody's and AA(sf) by S&P;
- the C Notes are expected to be rated A1(sf) by Moody's and A+(sf) by S&P;
- the D Notes are expected to be rated Baa1(sf) by Moody's and A-(sf) by S&P;
- the E Notes are expected to be rated Ba2(sf) by Moody's and BBB-(sf) by S&P; and
- the X Notes are expected to be rated Caa3(sf) by Moody's.

None of the F Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes or the Certificates will be rated. None of the Notes, other than the A Notes, will be rated by Fitch.

The ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies address, *inter alia*:

- (a) in respect of the A Notes, the likelihood of full and timely payment of interest due to the holders of such A Notes on each Interest Payment Date;
- (b) in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes, the likelihood of full payment of interest due to the holders of such Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date of such Notes; and
- (c) the likelihood of full payment of principal due to the holders of the Rated Notes by a date that is not later than the Final Maturity Date for the Rated Notes.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time. A qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of any of the ratings mentioned above may impact upon the other ratings, the market value and/or the liquidity of the Rated Notes.

The structure of the credit arrangements may be summarised as follows:

The Notes

The Notes will be issued fully paid on the Issue Date and the proceeds will be used for the purposes described in the section entitled "*Use of Proceeds*".

Issue Price and Redemption of Notes

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will issue:

- (a) the A Notes at an issue price of 99.260 per cent. of the principal amount of the A Notes;
- (b) the B Notes at an issue price of 95.979 per cent. of the principal amount of the B Notes;
- (c) the C Notes at an issue price of 95.053 per cent. of the principal amount of the C Notes;
- (d) the D Notes at an issue price of 93.715 per cent. of the principal amount of the D Notes;
- (e) the E Notes at an issue price of 91.099 per cent. of the principal amount of the E Notes;
- (f) the F Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the F Notes;
- (g) the X Notes at an issue price of 27.741 per cent. of the principal amount of the X Notes;
- (h) the Z1 Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the Z1 Notes; and
- (i) the Z2 Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the Z2 Notes.

The Class F Notes, the Class X Notes, the Class Z1 Notes and the Class Z2 Notes will be fully retained by the Retention Holder.

Receipts

The Cash/Bond Administrator on behalf of the Issuer will calculate on each Determination Date the Available Revenue Funds of the Issuer for the previous Determination Period (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement). The Cash/Bond Administrator will, on the next Interest Payment Date, apply such Available Revenue Funds on behalf of the Issuer to make payments of interest on the Notes as well as certain amounts under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (see Note Condition 2(c) (*Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments*)).

Credit Support for the Notes Provided by Available Revenue Funds

The interest rates payable by Borrowers in respect of the Loans vary in respect of different Borrowers and different types of Loans. It is anticipated that, on the Issue Date, the weighted average interest rate payable by Borrowers on the Loans will, assuming that all of the Loans are fully performing and that no extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the Issuer, exceed the amounts payable under items (i) to (xv) inclusive of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments. The actual amount of the excess will vary during the life of the Notes; two of the key factors determining such variations are the level of delinquencies experienced and the weighted average interest rate, in each case, on the Mortgage Pool. Available Revenue Funds may be applied (after making payments or provisions ranking higher in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) on each Interest Payment Date towards reducing any Principal Deficiency.

To the extent that the amount of Available Revenue Funds standing to the credit of the Revenue Ledger on each Interest Payment Date exceeds the amount required to meet items (i) to (xv) inclusive of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments such funds are available to replenish the Reserve Fund which is itself available to be drawn upon on each Interest Payment Date in respect of a Shortfall (in the case of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund) and/or a Revenue Shortfall (in the case of the Liquidity Reserve Fund).

Reserve Fund

In order to provide limited coverage for insufficient funds available (a) to provide for payment of items (i) to (xv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (a “**Shortfall**”) and/or (b) to pay Senior Fees, the interest on the A Notes (such shortfall arising from time to time, a “**Revenue Shortfall**”) the Issuer will establish the Reserve Fund on the Issue Date.

The Reserve Fund will, on the Issue Date, be fully funded by the proceeds from the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the proceeds from the X Notes and maintained on any Interest Payment Date thereafter in an aggregate amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount.

The Reserve Fund shall be maintained and, when applicable, increased until such time as the E Notes are redeemed in full. Following redemption in full of the E Notes, any remaining balance in the Reserve Fund which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Liquidity Reserve Fund shall be paid out in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments.

The Reserve Fund is, in turn, divided into the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and the Liquidity Reserve Fund.

The Reserve Fund Ledger will, from time to time, be credited in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

Liquidity Reserve Fund

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will establish the Liquidity Reserve Fund and the amount required on any Interest Payment Date, from time to time, to be standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger within the GIC Account shall be an amount equal to the greater of (a) 2.5 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes on that Interest Payment Date, or (b) 1 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes on the Issue Date, provided that, following redemption in full of the A Notes, the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount will be zero (the “**Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount**”).

Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will establish the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount less the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount (the “**Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount**”) within the GIC Account and in the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger. The Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will be funded on each Interest Payment Date from Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, in aggregate up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount.

The Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will be applied as set out in “*Credit Structure – Application of the Reserve Fund – Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall*” below.

Application of the Reserve Fund – Shortfall and Revenue Shortfall

On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments. Item (vi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date. On each Interest Payment Date, any amounts standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund will constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments. Item (xvi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments provides for the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger to be credited up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount on the relevant Interest Payment Date.

On each Determination Date, if following application of items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Available Revenue Funds, there remains a shortfall in any of items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xiv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall apply item (f) of the Available Revenue Funds as follows:

- (a) for any such shortfall in any of items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall make up such shortfall by way of booking a Principal

Deficiency. See the section of this Prospectus entitled “*Credit Structure – Principal Deficiency Ledger*”; and

- (b) for any such shortfall in item (viii) (subject to the Class B Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (x) (subject to the Class C Notes being the Most Senior Class), item (xii) (subject to the Class D Notes being the Most Senior Class) or item (xiv) (subject to the Class E Notes being the Most Senior Class) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, then the Cash/Bond Administrator shall make up such shortfall by way of booking a Principal Deficiency. See the section of this Prospectus entitled “*Credit Structure – Principal Deficiency Ledger*”.

Amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund Ledger on the Determination Date immediately following the redemption in full of the E Notes shall be paid out in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments.

The Notes

Each Class of Notes will be constituted by the Trust Deed and will share the same security.

- (a) prior to (I) the service of an Enforcement Notice, or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event:
 - (i) the A Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (ii) the B Notes will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (iii) the C Notes will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (iv) the D Notes will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the E Notes, the F Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal; and
 - (v) the E Notes will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the F Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (vi) the F Notes will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the Certificates as to payment of principal; and
 - (vii) subject as provided below, the Certificates will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank after the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes.

Prior to (I) the service of an Enforcement Notice or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes shall be payable only out of Available Revenue Funds

in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds.

Each Certificate represents a *pro rata* entitlement to receive any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the relevant Priority of Payments by way of deferred consideration for the purchase by the Issuer of the Completion Mortgage Pool.

Payments in respect of the Certificates shall only be payable (1) out of residual Available Revenue Funds and (2) out of residual Available Principal Funds.

- (b) Following (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice, or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event:
- (i) the A Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (ii) the B Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (iii) the C Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (iv) the D Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (v) the E Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (vi) the F Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (vii) the X Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;
 - (viii) the Z1 Notes will rank *pari passu* and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the Z2 Notes and the Certificates as to payment of principal;

- (ix) the Z2 Notes will rank pari passu and without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank in priority to, to the extent set out in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*), the Certificates as to payment of principal; and
- (x) subject as provided below, the Certificates will rank pari passu without preference or priority amongst themselves for all purposes but will rank after the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes.

Payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates will only be payable to the extent there are residual funds under the relevant Priority of Payments.

Interest on the Notes will be payable in arrear as provided in Note Condition 4 (*Interest*).

The proceeds of the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the proceeds of the X Notes will be used to fund the Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount and the proceeds of the X Notes will be used, in part, to fund Issuer Costs and Expenses. An amount equal to £3,000,015.19 shall be credited on the Issue Date to the Start-Up Costs Ledger for the payment by the Issuer of such Issuer Costs and Expenses. Any balance standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger on the Determination Date falling immediately prior to the second Interest Payment Date shall be repaid to the holders of the X Notes on the second Interest Payment Date.

Principal Deficiency Ledger

A Principal Deficiency Ledger comprising six sub-ledgers, being the A Principal Deficiency Ledger, the B Principal Deficiency Ledger, the C Principal Deficiency Ledger, the D Principal Deficiency Ledger, the E Principal Deficiency Ledger and the F Principal Deficiency Ledger, respectively, will be established in order to record Losses on the Mortgage Pool and/or the utilisation of principal receipts (i) to pay a Revenue Shortfall and/or (ii) to pay an Interest Shortfall on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class).

Any losses on the Mortgage Pool shall firstly be debited from the F Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (xvii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the F Notes, and shall then be debited from the E Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (xv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the E Notes, and shall then be debited from the D Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (xiii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the D Notes, and shall then be debited from the C Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (xi) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the C Notes, and shall then be debited from the B Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (ix) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the B Notes and shall then be debited from the A Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being recredited at item (vii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the A Notes so long as the debit balance on such sub-ledger is less than or equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the A Notes.

Collection Accounts, Bank Accounts and Authorised Investments

Main Collection Account

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Issuer and the Trustee, payments by Borrowers in respect of amounts due under the Loans will be made in the majority of cases by direct debits, into the accounts in the name of the Legal Title-Holder (together, the “**Main Collection Account**”) at the Collection Accounts Provider pursuant to the Main Collection Account Agreement. Payments by Borrowers by standing orders and DWP payments will also be made by Borrowers direct into the Main Collection Account. No payments from Borrowers with mortgage loans from the Legal Title-Holder which are not Loans in the Mortgage Pool should be paid into the Main Collection Account. The Legal Title-Holder will declare a trust over the Main Collection Account (the “**Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust**”) in favour of the Issuer.

F Collection Account

If a Borrower makes a payment in respect of amounts due under the Loans by cash or cheque, then those amounts will be paid by the Borrower into an additional collection account in the name of the Legal Title-Holder (the “**F Collection Account**”) at the Collection Accounts Provider pursuant to the F Collection Account Agreement. Cash or cheque payments from Borrowers with mortgage loans from the Legal Title-Holder which are not Loans in the Mortgage Pool will also be paid into the F Collection Account. On 17 December 2015, the Legal Title-Holder declared a trust over the F Collection Account (the “**F Collection Account Declaration of Trust**”) in favour of the relevant beneficiaries of the amounts deposited in the F Collection Account. On or about the Issue Date, the Issuer will enter into the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust and will be the beneficiary in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool. The F Collection Account Declaration of Trust is therefore in respect of a number of beneficiaries, being the relevant beneficial owners of the relevant mortgage loans to which the amounts deposited in the F Collection Account relate.

Cleared funds credited to the F Collection Account that are derived from mortgage loans beneficially owned by the Issuer are transferred to the Main Collection Account on the Business Day on which the payment is cleared.

R Collection Account

If a Borrower makes a payment in respect of amounts due under the Loans by credit or debit card, then those amounts will be paid by the Borrower into an additional collection account in the name of KMC (the “**R Collection Account**”) at the Collection Accounts Provider pursuant to the R Collection Account Agreement. Credit or debit card payments from Borrowers with mortgage loans from the Legal Title-Holder which are not Loans in the Mortgage Pool will also be paid into the R Collection Account. On 17 December 2015, the Legal Title-Holder declared a trust over the R Collection Account (the “**R Collection Account Declaration of Trust**”) in favour of the relevant beneficiaries of the amounts deposited in the R Collection Account. On or about the Issue Date, the Issuer will enter into the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust and will be the beneficiary in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool. The beneficiary in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool will be the Issuer. The R Collection Account Declaration of Trust is therefore in respect of a number of beneficiaries, being the relevant beneficial owners of the relevant mortgage loans to which the amounts deposited in the R Collection Account relate.

Cleared funds credited to the R Collection Account that are derived from mortgage loans beneficially owned by the Issuer are transferred to the Main Collection Account on the Business Day following the date of receipt.

Deductions from the Collection Accounts

The Collection Accounts Provider shall be entitled at any time to deduct from the Collection Accounts any amounts to satisfy any of their obligations and/or liabilities properly incurred under the direct debiting scheme or in respect of other unpaid sums (including, but not limited to, cheques and payment reversals), in each case, relating to the Collection Accounts, or to pay amounts due or owing to the Collection Accounts Provider under the terms of the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement and the R Collection Account Agreement.

Bank Agreement

All amounts received from Borrowers will be credited initially to the F Collection Account, the R Collection Account or the Main Collection Account. The Cash/Bond Administrator is obliged to transfer amounts standing to the credit of the Main Collection Account to the Transaction Account and then to the GIC Account at the end of the Business Day of receipt.

On or prior to each Interest Payment Date, amounts will be transferred by the Account Bank at the instruction of the Cash/Bond Administrator from the GIC Account to the Transaction Account, as required, to be applied in accordance with the relevant Priority of Payments.

The Account Bank will contract, on the terms set out in the Bank Agreement to pay a rate of interest agreed from time to time with the Issuer (or the Cash/Bond Administrator on its behalf) on the funds on deposit in the GIC Account.

Transaction Account

The Issuer will open with the Account Bank the Transaction Account, which will be used as the Issuer's operational account in respect of the Mortgage Pool and from which the Issuer will make payments in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments.

Authorised Investments

Funds of the Issuer will be deposited into the GIC Account and the Transaction Account, and if in the opinion of the Cash/Bond Administrator the rate of interest earned is likely to exceed the rate of interest paid on the GIC Account or the Transaction Account, the Issuer will be entitled to invest, and the Cash/Bond Administrator will invest on behalf of the Issuer in accordance with Applicable Law, all, or some, of such funds standing to the credit of the GIC Account or the Transaction Account in Authorised Investments (as set out in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement).

ADMINISTRATION, SERVICING AND CASH MANAGEMENT OF THE MORTGAGE POOL

Mortgage Administration Agreement

Mortgage Administrator

The Mortgage Administrator is required to administer the Mortgage Pool on behalf of the Issuer under the Mortgage Administration Agreement (see “*The Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder*”). The duties of the Mortgage Administrator (the “**Services**”) include, *inter alia*:

- (a) maintaining the Loan account in respect of each Borrower, making appropriate debit and credit entries in accordance with the terms of the applicable Mortgage Conditions, and sending each Borrower an account statement as required by Applicable Law;
- (b) collecting the contractual monthly payments due on the Loans and (where appropriate) presenting to the relevant bank the appropriate direct debit instructions at least three days before the relevant payment date;
- (c) notifying Borrowers of changes in their contractual monthly payments;
- (d) dealing with the administrative aspects of redemption of a Loan, including arranging for the release of the Property Deeds relating to the relevant Property together with the deed of release or discharge of the Mortgage to the relevant Borrower upon receipt of amounts required to repay the Loan;
- (e) dealing with enquiries and requests from Borrowers;
- (f) notifying the Legal Title-Holder in the event that the Mortgage Administrator becomes aware that a Borrower’s building policy has lapsed;
- (g) taking action required in connection with the enforcement of a Loan;
- (h) with respect to the warranties given by the Seller as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Mortgage Administrator shall comply with its obligations pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Agreement;
- (i) rendering any services, projects or campaign of an ad hoc project nature which are additional to the Services which will be typically discharged over a temporary time period and which do not require a Change;
- (j) following the occurrence of a Perfection Event, implementing, at the Issuer’s expense, instructions issued by the Issuer or the Trustee (as applicable) in order to perfect, vest or transfer legal title in and to the Loans in the Issuer or as the Trustee directs; and
- (k) arranging all lender insurance that an experienced lender, servicer or administrator of residential mortgage loans made to borrowers in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland would consider prudent in the circumstances to obtain.

Pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Mortgage Administrator will acknowledge and agree that no (i) further advances will be made to a Borrower in respect of a Loan in the Mortgage Pool and (ii) Port of a Loan will be agreed to.

The Mortgage Administrator will be obliged under the Mortgage Administration Agreement to act upon the instructions of the Legal Title-Holder and consult with the Master Servicer in relation to certain aspects of the administration of the Loans and the Mortgages. The Legal Title-Holder shall exercise such discretion as is

vested in it for the purpose of administering the Mortgage Pool as would be exercised by a Prudent Mortgage Lender.

Pursuant to the Master Servicing Agreement, the Issuer appoints the Master Servicer as its lawful agent to provide oversight and management of the servicing of the Loans and their Related Security by the Mortgage Administrator, on behalf of the Issuer, in accordance with the Master Servicing Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Agreement (see the section entitled “*Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Master Servicing Agreement*” for further information).

The Mortgage Administrator is permitted with the prior notification to the Issuer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee to sub-contract or delegate its obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement subject to the conditions that, *inter alia*, (i) a Rating Agency Confirmation has been obtained and (ii) the relevant sub-contractor or delegate will perform the Services and any other mortgage administration functions on behalf of the Mortgage Administrator so as to ensure that each of the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder comply with its obligations under Applicable Laws. On or before the Issue Date, the Mortgage Administrator will delegate the performance of the servicing and the arrears management of the Loans to the Delegate Mortgage Administrator subject to and in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement.

The Mortgage Administrator is entitled to the Mortgage Administration Fee for the performance by it of the Services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, payable on each Interest Payment Date (subject to the proviso below and to the relevant Priority of Payments) of an amount, exclusive of value added tax, equal to the sum of:

- (a) 0.115 per cent. multiplied by the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in the Determination Period divided by 365 (the “**Base Fee**”); and
- (b) an amount equal to £45 for each Loan in the Mortgage Pool which is one month or more in arrears as at the first date of any calendar month during that Determination Period (the “**Arrears Fee Condition**”) multiplied by the number of calendar months during the Determination Period on which the Arrears Fee Condition in respect of such Loan is met (the “**Arrears Fee**”).

The Mortgage Administration Fee to be paid on any Interest Payment Date shall not be less than £45,000 (exclusive of VAT, if any).

The Mortgage Administrator may increase Mortgage Administration Fee from time to time. The Mortgage Administrator must notify the Issuer in writing of any increase of the Mortgage Administration Fee and any such increased Mortgage Administration Fee shall not exceed 2.5 per cent. multiplied by the aggregate Balance of the Loans as at first day of the relevant Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in such Determination Period divided by 365. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the first anniversary to but excluding the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date, the Mortgage Administration Fee (including the applicable floor), the Ancillary Fees (as defined below), and the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 2.5 per cent. per annum. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date to but excluding the date that the Notes are redeemed in full, the Mortgage Administration Fee (including the applicable floor), the Ancillary Fees and the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 4 per cent. per annum.

In addition, the Issuer shall pay the Mortgage Administrator’s (i) various, properly incurred sundry fees and (ii) certain ancillary fees (the “**Ancillary Fees**”) of an amount (exclusive of VAT, if any) equal to the sum of the following payable by the Issuer to the Mortgage Administrator on each Interest Payment Date for the

completion of certain specified activities in respect of the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date which includes:

- Property management fees, being an amount equal to £50 for each Loan in the Mortgage Pool which is in repossession as at the first date of the calendar month during the Determination Period (the “**Property Management Condition**”) multiplied by the number of calendar months during the Determination Period on which the Property Management Condition in respect of such Loan is met;
- Redemption fee, being an amount equal to £100 multiplied by the number of redemptions of Loans in the Mortgage Pool where the Related Security was released during the Determination Period (in addition to any Sundry Fees in respect of redemptions to be reimbursed or funded by the Issuer);
- Underwriting fees, being an amount equal to £350 multiplied by the number of underwriting decisions for advances (execution only) cases arising during the Determination Period;
- Issuer account fees, being an amount equal to £30,000 multiplied by the number of days in the Determination Period divided by 365;
- Contract variation fees, being an amount equal to £50 multiplied by the number of contract variation cases arising during the Determination Period (in addition to any Sundry Fees in respect of redemptions to be reimbursed or funded by the Issuer); and
- Borrower tariff fees, an amount equal to the aggregate of any amounts paid by any Borrower and received by the Issuer during the Determination Period on account of the tariff of charges and sundry fees that may be applied to any Loan in the Mortgage Pool by the Legal Title-Holder (or the Mortgage Administrator on its behalf) in accordance with the applicable Loan terms from time to time.

The appointment of the Mortgage Administrator may be terminated by the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee by written notice to the Mortgage Administrator on the occurrence of certain events of default, including, *inter alia*, non-performance of its obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Mortgage Administrator or if an Enforcement Notice is given and the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Mortgage Administrator is materially prejudicial to the interests of the parties to the Mortgage Administration Agreement. Following the termination of its appointment, the Mortgage Administrator may agree to continue to provide any necessary services on the same terms as are provided in the Mortgage Administration Agreement until completion of the settlement and related administration as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement.

If a Mortgage Administrator Termination Event occurs, the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Mortgage Administrator Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator. Upon being so notified, the Mortgage Administrator Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement mortgage administrator within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Mortgage Administrator Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Legal Title-Holder and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator as Mortgage Administrator on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder.

The appointment of the Mortgage Administrator may also be terminated (i) upon the expiry of not less than six months' notice of termination given in writing by the Mortgage Administrator to the parties to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, or (ii) upon the expiry of not less than 12 months' notice of termination given in writing by the Master Servicer to the Mortgage Administrator (copied to the other parties to the Mortgage Administration Agreement), provided that, in each case, *inter alia*, the Trustee and (in the case of (i) above) the Master Servicer (acting on behalf of the Issuer) consent in writing to such termination, a substitute administrator shall be appointed no later than the date of termination of the Mortgage Administrator and such substitute administrator enters into an agreement substantially in the same terms as the relevant terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement (, and the Trustee and Master Servicer (acting on behalf of the Issuer) provide written approval of the substitute administrator.

Legal Title-Holder

The Legal Title-Holder is required to perform certain duties (the “**Legal Title-Holder Duties**”) pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement including, *inter alia*:

- (a) following notification to and consultation with the Master Servicer, varying any service specification relating to the settlement and administration of the Loans, the Mortgages and the Related Security by the Mortgage Administrator, on behalf of the Issuer and, in doing so, the Legal Title-Holder must act in a manner consistent with that of a Prudent Mortgage Lender;
- (b) following consultation with the Master Servicer, varying the basis on which consents or approvals are given to Borrowers from time to time in accordance with the relevant mortgage conditions;
- (c) following notification to and consultation with the Master Servicer, varying the Enforcement Procedures applicable to Loans that are in arrears from time to time in accordance with the practice of a Prudent Mortgage Lender and instructing the Mortgage Administrator to undertake certain discretionary elements of the Enforcement Procedures as the Legal Title-Holder deems is appropriate;
- (d) provided that the Legal Title-Holder acts in accordance with the practice of a Prudent Mortgage Lender, directing the Mortgage Administrator to release one or more of joint Borrowers from any liability under a Loan and all Related Security, and on the date of such release of any such joint Borrowers to permit a substitute Borrower or Borrowers to take the place and assume the obligations of the released Borrower or Borrowers; and
- (e) determining whether any changes of interest rates applicable to Loans should be made in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement and consulting with the Master Servicer in connection therewith prior to making any such changes.

Under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Issuer will grant the Legal Title-Holder full right, liberty and authority from time to time to determine and set the rate or rates of interest applicable to the Loans in accordance with the terms of such Loans. In respect of the BBBR Mortgages, if BBBR is no longer available, then the Legal Title-Holder will agree in the Mortgage Administration Agreement that the replacement interest rate adopted in accordance with the relevant mortgage conditions will be no lower than the lower of BBR or three month LIBOR.

Pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Legal Title-Holder may replace BBBR as the base rate of certain of the BBBR Loans with the Kensington Base Rate. Such change (a “**Base Rate Change**”) shall be implemented by the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the standard of a Prudent Mortgage Lender and any Applicable Law and shall be subject to the receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation.

The Legal Title-Holder is entitled to the Legal Title-Holder Fee for the performance by it of the Legal Title-Holder Duties under the Mortgage Administration Agreement payable by the Issuer to the Legal Title Holder

on each Interest Payment Date (subject to and in accordance with the Priority of Payments) of an amount (exclusive of value added tax, if any), equal to 0.03 per cent. of the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in the Determination Period divided by 365. The Legal Title-Holder is also entitled to be reimbursed by the Issuer for all reasonable costs, expenses and properly paid and/or incurred by the Legal Title-Holder in the performance of the Legal Title-Holder Duties (excluding any costs, expenses and charges of subcontractors or delegates for which the Legal Title-Holder is liable). On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the first anniversary to but excluding the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date, the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 2.5 per cent. per annum. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date to but excluding the date that the Notes are redeemed in full, the Legal Title-Holder Fee will be increased by an amount equal to 4 per cent. per annum.

The Master Servicer (on behalf of the Issuer), the Issuer (prior to the delivery of an Enforcement Notice and with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee (after the delivery of an Enforcement Notice) may give written notice to the Legal Title-Holder (with a copy to the Issuer or the Trustee (as the case may be)) that its appointment under the Mortgage Administration Agreement will terminate upon the appointment of a Replacement Legal Title-Holder on the occurrence of certain events of default, including non-performance of its obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Legal Title-Holder or if an Enforcement Notice is given and the Master Servicer and/or the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Legal Title-Holder is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

If a Legal Title-Holder Termination Event occurs, the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) or the Trustee shall (as soon as practicable after such event has come to its attention) give notice in writing to the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator of such occurrence and request it to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder. Upon being so notified, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator shall use reasonable endeavours to identify and select a replacement legal title-holder within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the applicable Legal Title-Holder Termination Event and provide details of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder to the Issuer, the Master Servicer, the Mortgage Administrator and the Trustee. Promptly upon being notified of the identity of the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder, the Issuer shall appoint the Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder as Legal Title-Holder, as appropriate, on substantially the same terms as set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, **provided, however, that** any such appointment shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Mortgage Administrator.

The Legal Title-Holder may transfer legal title in the Loans to a duly authorised third party or substitute entity at its discretion subject to receipt by the Issuer of a Rating Agency Confirmation. In the event of such a transfer, the Legal Title-Holder shall procure that any Replacement Legal Title-Holder agrees to perform the obligations of the Legal Title-Holder set out in the Mortgage Administration Agreement. Within 10 Business Days of the appointment of a Replacement Legal Title-Holder under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Replacement Legal Title-Holder shall notify the Borrowers in writing of its appointment.

Cash/Bond Administration Agreement

For the purpose of the administration of the Mortgage Pool, the Cash/Bond Administrator will be authorised to operate the Bank Accounts and the Collection Accounts for the purpose of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement. The duties of the Cash/Bond Administrator include, *inter alia*:

- (a) making the required ledger entries and calculations in respect of such ledger entries;
- (b) maintaining and/or replenishing the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and the Liquidity Reserve Fund on behalf of the Issuer in accordance with the relevant Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments; and

- (c) distributing the Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments, the Available Principal Funds in accordance with the relevant Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments and, following (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, distributing available funds in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments and making arrangements for the payment by the Issuer of interest and principal in respect of the Notes subject to the terms thereof and to the availability of funds.

The Cash/Bond Administrator will undertake that if it receives money belonging to the Issuer which, in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, is to be paid to the Issuer or into one of the Collection Accounts or the Bank Accounts, any such monies held by it or to its order will be held on trust for the Issuer and will be paid forthwith to the Issuer or into the Collection Accounts or the Bank Accounts. The Cash/Bond Administrator will undertake that it will not participate in the creation of any Security Interest or trust arrangement in relation to the Collection Accounts or the Bank Accounts other than as contemplated by the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and the Deed of Charge.

The Cash/Bond Administrator will undertake to transfer to the Seller from the applicable Bank Account any Pre-Issue Interest Amounts received by the Issuer.

The Cash/Bond Administrator will covenant with and undertake to each of the Issuer and the Trustee that it shall:

- (a) devote such time and attention and shall exercise all such skill, care and diligence as necessary to ensure proper performance and discharge of the Cash/Bond Administrator's obligations and undertakings contained in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
- (b) obtain and keep in force all licences, approvals, registrations, authorisations and consents which may be necessary for it in connection with its performance of the services and the other obligations contained in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
- (c) comply with all applicable laws and regulations (including, without limitation, all applicable rules of the FCA or otherwise) in the performance of its obligations contained in the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement; and
- (d) make all payments required to be made by it pursuant to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement on the due date for payment thereof in sterling for value on such day.

If, for whatever reason, an incorrect payment is made to any party entitled thereto (including the Noteholders of any Class and/or the Certificateholders) pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments and/or the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments, the Cash/Bond Administrator will rectify the same by increasing or reducing payments to such party (including the Noteholders of any Class and/or the Certificateholders), as appropriate, on each subsequent Interest Payment Date or Interest Payment Dates (if applicable) to the extent required to correct the same. Where such an adjustment is required to be made, the Cash/Bond Administrator will notify Noteholders and/or the Certificateholders (as applicable) of the same in accordance with the terms of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) and/or Certificates Condition 11 (*Notice to Certificateholders*) (as applicable). Neither the Issuer nor the Cash/Bond Administrator will have any liability to any person for making any such correction.

The Cash/Bond Administrator may sub-contract or delegate the performance of all or any of its powers and obligations under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, provided that, *inter alia*:

- (a) the prior written consent of the Issuer and the Trustee is obtained;

- (b) none of the Rating Agencies, having been notified of the proposed arrangement, indicates that the then current rating of any of the Rated Notes will be suspended, withdrawn, or downgraded, or otherwise adversely affected as a result of such arrangements;
- (c) where the arrangements involve or may involve the receipt by the sub-contractor or delegate of money belonging to the Issuer which, in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, is to be paid to the Issuer or into the Collection Accounts or Bank Accounts, the sub-contractor or delegate executes a legally binding declaration in form and substance acceptable to the Issuer and the Trustee that any such monies held by it or to its order are held on trust for the Issuer and will be paid forthwith to the Issuer or into the Collection Accounts or the Bank Accounts in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and any other applicable Transaction Documents; and
- (d) the sub-contractor or delegate executes a written waiver of any Security Interest arising in connection with such delegated services to the Issuer and the Cash/Bond Administrator (copied to the Trustee) (to the extent that such Security Interest relates to the Charged Property or any amount referred to in paragraph (c) above).

Under the Cash/Bond Administration Delegation Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administrator delegates to Wells Fargo Bank International certain duties and obligations of the Cash/Bond Administrator. The duties and obligations to be performed by Wells Fargo Bank International include, *inter alia*, (i) calculating, on each Determination Date, the Available Revenue Funds, the amounts to be paid in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments and, if there is any Shortfall, Revenue Shortfall, Interest Shortfall or Principal Deficiency, (ii) on each Interest Payment Date, crediting the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger and the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger, (iii) keeping records of any Authorised Investments made by the Cash/Bond Administrator on behalf of the Issuer, (iv) preparation of the Monthly Report and (v) hosting a website to provide access to the Performance Report and Monthly Reports.

The services provided by Wells Fargo Bank International under the Cash/Bond Administration Delegation Agreement will be subject to any directions given to the Cash/Bond Administrator by the Issuer prior to the service of an Enforcement Notice or, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee under and in accordance with the terms of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement. Wells Fargo Bank International shall not sub-contract or delegate the performance of all or part of its duties and obligations under the Cash/Bond Administration Delegation Agreement, other than to Wells Fargo Bank N.A. or any successors, affiliates or subsidiaries of Wells Fargo Bank International.

The Cash/Bond Administrator is entitled to charge the Cash/Bond Administration Fee for the performance by it of its services under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, on each Interest Payment Date (subject to the proviso below and to the relevant Priority of Payments) of an amount, (exclusive of value added tax, if any) equal to 0.02 per cent. on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, calculated on the first day of the Determination Period immediately preceding each Determination Date multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365, subject to a floor of £8,000 plus VAT (the floor), per each full Interest Period and the Issuer shall also pay the costs, expenses and charges properly paid and/or incurred by the Cash Bond Administrator in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the first anniversary to but excluding the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date, the Cash/Bond Administration Fee and the applicable floor will be increased by an amount equal to 2.5 per cent. per annum. On each anniversary of the Issue Date, commencing on and from the tenth anniversary of the Issue Date to but excluding the date that the Notes are redeemed in full, the Cash/Bond Administration Fee and the applicable floor will be increased by an amount equal to 4 per cent. per annum.

The Cash/Bond Administrator shall be reimbursed for all costs, expenses and charges (including any properly incurred costs of sub-contractors or delegates for which the Cash/Bond Administrator is liable) properly paid and/or incurred by the Cash Bond Administrator in the performance of its services under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.

The appointment of the Cash/Bond Administrator shall be terminated by the Issuer (with the consent of the Trustee) upon the occurrence of certain events of default or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Cash/Bond Administrator or if, following the giving of an Enforcement Notice in relation to the Notes, the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Cash/Bond Administration is materially prejudiced to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class. Following any such termination, Wells Fargo Bank International as the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator shall assume the functions of the Cash/Bond Administrator.

Under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, to the extent that the Legal Title-Holder is required to pay any amount to a Borrower under the terms of the Transaction Documents or by operation of law or at the request of any regulatory authority as a result of holding the legal title to the relevant Loan, such requirement to pay shall be the obligation of the Issuer and not the Legal Title-Holder, and the Issuer shall ensure that such obligation is satisfied, and such payment may be made by the Issuer on any Business Day, whether or not an Interest Payment Date.

Enforcement Procedures

The Legal Title-Holder has established the Enforcement Procedures, including early contact with Borrowers in order to find a solution to any financial difficulties they may be experiencing. These same procedures as from time to time varied in accordance with the practice of a Prudent Mortgage Lender (as dictated by the Mortgage Administrator) will continue to be applied in respect of arrears arising on the Mortgages. In this context, the non-discretionary elements of the Enforcement Procedures will be operated by the Mortgage Administrator whereas the majority of the discretionary elements will remain with the Legal Title-Holder, who may appoint the Mortgage Administrator to undertake certain of these elements.

Insurance Contracts

At the time of origination of the Loans, the relevant Property must have been insured by the Borrower under an insurance policy to an amount not less than the full reinstatement value determined at or around the time the related Loan was made. Where the Borrower has allowed his or her insurance policy to lapse, and where the Legal Title-Holder is not aware of that lapse, the Legal Title-Holder and the beneficial owner of the relevant Loan (which, in respect of the Loans in the portfolio, will be the Issuer) will have the benefit of a Contingency Policy. Where the Legal Title-Holder becomes aware that the Borrower has allowed his or her insurance policy to lapse, the Legal Title-Holder has the right to arrange LIO cover in respect of any relevant Property, or to put the relevant Property on a block policy which will be for the benefit of the Legal Title-Holder and the Borrower at the expense of the Borrower. The insurance contracts in place are subject to change by the Legal Title-Holder from time to time.

Arrears and Default Procedures

Set out below is a description of the current arrears and default procedures applied by the Legal Title-Holder and the Mortgage Administrator. These procedures may be changed by the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the standards of a Prudent Mortgage Lender and/or as required by applicable law and regulation.

The Mortgage Administrator collects all payments due under or in connection with the Loans in accordance with its administration procedures in force from time to time, but having regard to the circumstances of the relevant Borrower in each case.

The Mortgage Administrator identifies a Loan as being “in arrears” when, on any date which is one or more days past the relevant due date, the amount that is unpaid by the Borrower is more than 10 per cent. of the contractual monthly instalment amount owed by the Borrower to the lender on a particular loan.

The arrears are monitored daily and reported at each calendar month end. Contact is made with the Borrower from the point a Loan is identified as being in arrears (i.e. the first day past the relevant due date) and the Mortgage Administrator will continue to contact the Borrower asking for payment of the arrears. The Mortgage Administrator classifies a Loan that is in arrears as a “non-performing mortgage loan” if the relevant Borrower has not made any payment within any period of three consecutive calendar months.

In seeking to control and manage arrears, the Mortgage Administrator from time to time enters into arrangements with Borrowers regarding the arrears, including:

- arrangements to make each payment as it falls due plus an additional amount to pay the arrears over a period of time; and/or
- arrangements to pay only a portion of each payment as it falls due.

Such arrangements will be based on individual customer circumstances and for varying time limits.

Legal proceedings do not usually commence until the arrears are overdue for a period of more than 90 days. However, in many cases legal proceedings may commence later than this. Once legal proceedings have commenced, the Mortgage Administrator may still enter into an arrangement with a Borrower at any time prior to a court hearing, or it may request an adjournment of a court hearing. If the Mortgage Administrator (on behalf of the mortgagee or secured creditor) applies to the court for an order for possession or ejection of the Borrower following a default of the Borrower, the court has discretion as to whether it will grant the order requiring the Borrower to vacate the mortgaged property, and discretion as to the terms upon which the order is granted. If, after the possession order or court decree has been granted, the Borrower does not voluntarily vacate the property, then the Mortgage Administrator will be required to request a warrant for execution by a court officer of the possession order or warrant for ejection. On average over 10 monthly payments may have been missed prior to the Mortgage Administrator obtaining possession or warrant for ejection, assuming no prior mortgage or the imposition of defences. Where a court order for possession is deferred to allow time for payment and the Borrower subsequently defaults in making the payment, the Mortgage Administrator may take any action it considers appropriate, including entering into an arrangement with the Borrower. In all cases, the Mortgage Administrator has a duty of care to the Borrower to act reasonably and fairly.

The Mortgage Administrator has discretion to deviate from these arrears procedures. In particular, the Mortgage Administrator 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.

After the Legal Title-Holder has obtained possession, the Mortgage Administrator (on its behalf) may take any action it considers appropriate, subject to any fiduciary duties which the Legal Title-Holder may owe to the Borrower, including, but not limited to:

- instructing panel solicitors to complete all conveyancing activities in relation to the sale of the property;

- instructing a panel asset manager and appointing an appropriate local estate agent to market and sell the property by private treaty wherever possible;
- ensuring that the repossessed property is secured;
- obtaining at least two Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and estate agent valuations, alongside local area information, such as demographics, unique selling points, previous marketing history and local comparables, which are all used to set the correct marketing price in order to sell the property for the best possible price in the shortest possible time period;
- reviewing marketing and considering price reductions every 30 days. This includes viewings, feedback, online click rates and any other relevant information. Auctions are only considered as a last resort or in the event of severe property defects; and
- carrying out property inspections.

All offers outside of asking price are referred to the Mortgage Administrator and reviewed on an individual basis, with full justification documented for either acceptance or decline. All properties unsold over 90 days are subject to monthly aged stock reviews, where individual strategies are agreed on for each property. When an offer is accepted, a public notice is run both online and in local print media inviting higher offers. Full exchange checks of all costs incurred throughout the sale process are verified against the tariff and approval process before authority is given to exchange. This is replicated at completion to ensure that no further costs have been incurred.

Subject as provided above, the Mortgage Administrator (on behalf of the mortgagee or secured creditor) has discretion as to the timing of any of these actions, including whether to postpone the action for any period of time. The period between the Mortgage Administrator (on behalf of the mortgagee or secured creditor) obtaining possession and sale of a mortgaged property is generally between three and six months.

The Mortgage Administrator subjects all panel solicitors and asset managers to third-party oversight. This includes, but is not limited to, monthly and quarterly performance scorecards, quarterly review meetings, full annual audits and regular site visits/audits.

However, prospective investors should note that the Mortgage Administrator's ability to exercise its power of sale in respect of a mortgaged property is dependent upon mandatory legal restrictions as to notice requirements. In addition, there may be factors outside the Mortgage Administrator's control, 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 Mortgage Administrator's decision (on behalf of the mortgagee or secured creditor) to exercise the power of sale and final completion of the sale.

The Mortgage Administrator will apply the net proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property against the sums owed by the Borrower to the extent necessary to discharge the mortgage, including any accumulated fees and interest. Where the funds arising from application of these procedures are insufficient to pay all amounts owing in respect of a Loan, the funds are first in paying costs (other than interest), secondly in paying principal and thirdly in paying interest.

At this point the Mortgage Administrator will close the Borrower's account. However, the Borrower remains liable for any deficit remaining after the mortgaged property is sold. The Mortgage Administrator may pursue the Borrower to the extent of any deficiency resulting from the sale, or may write off the balance, if the Mortgage Administrator deems it appropriate to do so.

These arrears and security enforcement procedures may change over time as a result, amongst other things, of a change in the Mortgage Administrator's business practices, a change in the identity of the Mortgage Administrator or a change in any relevant business codes of practice or any legislative or regulatory changes.

Master Servicing Agreement

Introduction

The Issuer will enter into the Master Servicing Agreement with, *inter alia*, the Trustee, the Legal Title Holder, the Mortgage Administrator and the Master Servicer and the Delegate Mortgage Administrator (the "**Master Servicing Agreement**") on or about the Issue Date.

On and from the Issue Date, the Issuer appoints the Master Servicer as its lawful agent on its behalf to provide the oversight services (the "**Master Services**") set out in the Master Servicing Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Agreement, which shall include the following:

- (a) reviewing and participating in any consultation with the Legal Title-Holder and the Mortgage Administrator or the Delegate Mortgage Administrator in relation to any variation of any service specification relating to the settlement and administration of the Loans and their Related Security by the Legal Title-Holder, in a manner consistent with that of a Prudent Mortgage Lender;
- (b) reviewing and participating in any consultation with the Legal Title-Holder in relation to any variation of the Enforcement Procedures applicable to Loans that are in arrears from time to time in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the practice of a Prudent Mortgage Lender;
- (c) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder with respect to certain discretionary elements of the Enforcement Procedures in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement;
- (d) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder in ascertaining the identity of any replacement Collection Accounts Provider pursuant to the replacement terms set out in the Master Servicing Agreement;
- (e) consulting with the Cash/Bond Administrator in ascertaining the identity of any replacement Transaction Account Bank if at any time the Transaction Account Bank ceases to have the minimum ratings as required under the Bank Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Agreement;
- (f) monitoring the provision of the Services by the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder in accordance with the Mortgage Administration Agreement, including:
 - (i) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder on the provision of Project Services;
 - (ii) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder on any Changes, including the varying of any Servicer Specification relating to the settlement and administration of the Loans and the Related Security by the Mortgage Administrator;
 - (iii) consulting the Legal Title-Holder on the varying of the basis on which consents or approvals are given to Borrowers from time to time;
 - (iv) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder on the varying of the Enforcement Procedures applicable to the Loans that are in are in arrears from time to time; and
 - (v) consulting with the Legal Title-Holder as to whether any changes of interest rates applicable to the Loans should be made;
- (g) monitoring the provision of the services (as set out in the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement) by the Mortgage Delegate Administrator;

- (h) reviewing and participating in any consultation with regard to the setting of any variable interest rate applicable to a Loan by the Legal Title-Holder and notifying the Mortgage Administrator thereof;
- (i) complying with any proper directions, orders and instructions which the Issuer or the Trustee may from time to time give to it in relation to the Master Services in accordance with the provisions of the Master Servicing Agreement or the Mortgage Administration Agreement;
- (j) to the extent that the Master Servicer becomes aware of the same, it shall inform the Issuer and the Trustee of any breach of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Mortgage Administration Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement;
- (k) if the Master Servicer, through performing the Master Services under the Master Servicing Agreement, becomes aware of any breach of any Warranty in respect of any Loan and/or its Related Security (as applicable), it will inform the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Legal Title-Holder and the Seller of such fact or circumstance as soon as reasonably practicable (and, in any event within five Business Days of becoming aware of such breach);
- (l) to exercise the rights of the Issuer and the Trustee to terminate the role of Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, or any successor thereof, as Mortgage Administrator or as Legal Title-Holder pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement; and
- (m) to perform all of its obligations specified to be provided by it under the terms of the Transaction Documents.

The Master Servicer must comply with any proper directions, orders and instructions that the Issuer or, following service of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee, may from time to time give to it in accordance with the provisions of the Master Servicing Agreement.

The Master Servicer may only sub-contract or delegate the performance of all or any of its powers and obligations under the Master Servicing Agreement with the consent of the Issuer and the Trustee. However, notwithstanding any sub-contracting or delegation of the performance of any of its obligations under the Master Servicing Agreement, the Master Servicer remains liable at all times for the performance of all of the obligations of the Master Servicer under the Master Servicing Agreement and for the acts or omissions of any sub contractor or delegate.

Compensation of the Master Servicer and Make-Whole Fee

The Issuer shall, on the first Interest Payment Date and, thereafter, on each anniversary thereof, pay to the Master Servicer the Master Servicer Fee in consideration of the Master Servicer providing the corresponding Master Services under the Master Servicing Agreement in an amount to be agreed between the Issuer and the Master Servicer from time to time plus applicable VAT.

The master servicer fee for an Interest Payment Date is equal to £60,000 per annum or such fees as are agreed from time to time in accordance with the Master Servicing Agreement (the “**Master Servicer Fee**”). The Master Servicer will also be entitled to be reimbursed by the Issuer for all reasonable out-of-pocket costs, expenses, charges (including any properly incurred costs of sub-contractors or delegates for which the Master Servicer is liable which are not paid pursuant to the terms of any other Transaction Documents) and other fees (including any irrecoverable VAT in respect therewith) properly paid by the Master Servicer pursuant to the terms of the Transaction Documents.

Removal or Resignation of the Master Servicer

The Issuer (subject to the prior written consent of the Trustee) or, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee may by notice in writing to the Master Servicer terminate the Master Servicer’s

appointment under the Master Servicing Agreement if any of the following events (each a “**Master Servicing Termination Event**”) occurs and while such event continues:

- (a) default is made by the Master Servicer in the performance or observance of any of its covenants, undertakings and obligations under the Master Servicing Agreement which, in the sole opinion of the Trustee, is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class and which, in the case of a default that is remediable, continues unremedied for a period of 15 days after written notice by the Trustee requiring the same to be remedied;
- (b) an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of the Master Servicer;
- (c) non-compliance with Applicable Laws in accordance with Clause 3.5 (*Compliance with Applicable Laws by the Master Servicer*) of the Master Servicing Agreement;
- (d) the Master Servicer is or has been made subject to an investigation, or similar, by any applicable authority (a “**Review**”) and the findings of such Review materially impacts the ability of the Master Servicer to continue to provide any of the Master Services;
- (e) a force majeure event occurs and is continuing for a period of 90 days; or
- (f) an Enforcement Notice is given and the Trustee is of the opinion that the continuation of the appointment of the Master Servicer is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

No termination of appointment of the Master Servicer will take effect until a replacement master servicer has been appointed the Issuer. The identity of the replacement Master Servicer must be approved in writing by the Trustee prior to its appointment. The Trustee has no obligation to assume the role or responsibilities of the Master Servicer or to appoint a replacement or successor master servicer.

The Master Servicer may resign its appointment by giving not less than 12 months’ notice to the Issuer and the Trustee with a copy to the Rating Agencies (or such shorter time as may be agreed between the Master Servicer, the Issuer and the Trustee). Any such resignation will be conditional on, *inter alia*:

- (a) the resignation having no adverse effect on the then current ratings of the Rated Notes, unless the termination is otherwise agreed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Most Senior Class;
- (b) the appointment of the replacement master servicer not adversely affecting compliance with the requirements of each of Article 405 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 and Article 254 of Regulation (EU) 2015/35; and
- (c) the replacement master servicer assuming and performing all the duties and obligations of the Master Servicer on substantially the same terms as the Master Servicing Agreement (with certain limited exceptions where the substitute servicer and the Issuer agree that this is not practicable and instead determine reasonable commercial terms taking into account the then prevailing current market conditions).

Liability of the Master Servicer

The Master Servicer has agreed to indemnify each of the Issuer, the Trustee, and the Mortgage Administrator and the Legal Title-Holder on demand, and on an after tax basis, for any losses damages, costs, expenses, actions, proceedings, liabilities, claims and demands incurred by each of them arising from gross negligence, fraud or wilful default of the Master Servicer under the Master Servicing Agreement.

Governing Law

The Master Servicing Agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it will be governed by English law.

SECURITY FOR THE ISSUER'S OBLIGATIONS

To provide security for its obligations under the Notes and the other Transaction Documents, the Issuer has entered into the Deed of Charge with the Trustee and the Secured Creditors. A summary of the material terms of the Deed of Charge and the Trust Deed is set out below. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the Deed of Charge.

Security

The Issuer has granted the following security to be held by the Trustee for itself and on trust for the benefit of the Secured Creditors (which definition includes the Noteholders):

- a first fixed equitable charge of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit present and future in, to and under the Loans, the Mortgages and Related Security (save, in respect of the Scottish Loans, Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security and any Insurance Contracts relating to the Loans);
- an equitable assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's interest in the Insurance Contracts to the extent that they relate to the Loans;
- an assignment by way of first fixed security of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit present and future in, to and under the Charged Obligation Documents and all other contracts, agreements, deeds and documents, present and future, to which the Issuer is or may become a party (other than the Trust Deed (and any deed expressed to be supplemental thereto), the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Scottish Trust Security and the Deed of Charge);
- a first fixed equitable charge of the Issuer's right, title, benefit and interest present and future in, to and under the Bank Accounts, Collection Accounts and any other accounts with any bank or financial institution in which the Issuer now or in the future has an interest (to the extent of its interest), and all sums of money and securities which may now be or hereafter are from time to time standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts, Collection Accounts and any other accounts with any bank or financial institution in which the Issuer now or in the future has an interest (to the extent of its interest), together with all interest accruing from time to time thereon;
- a first fixed equitable charge of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit present and future in, to and under the Authorised Investments and all monies, income and proceeds to become payable thereunder or thereon;
- an assignation in security of the Issuer's right, title, benefit and interest in, to and under the Scottish Loans, Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security (comprising the Issuer's beneficial interest under the trust(s) declared by the Legal Title Holder pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust); and
- a first floating charge over the whole of the Issuer's undertaking and all its property and assets, except for the assets specifically secured by means of fixed charge or otherwise assigned as security by the Deed of Charge (and extending over all of its assets located in or otherwise governed by Scots law).

Security which is expressed to be fixed in nature may take effect as floating security depending on the degree of control which the secured party is given over the relevant assets and the degree to which such secured party exercises such control.

Pre-enforcement and post-enforcement priority of payments

The Note Conditions and the Certificates Conditions set out the order of priority for the application of cash by the Cash/Bond Administrator prior to the delivery by the Trustee of an Enforcement Notice to the Issuer.

The Note Conditions and the Certificates Conditions set out the order of priority for the application by the Trustee (or the Cash/Bond Administrator on its behalf), following the delivery by the Trustee of an Enforcement Notice to the Issuer, of amounts received or recovered by the Trustee or a receiver appointed on its behalf.

Enforcement

The Security will become enforceable following the delivery by the Trustee of an Enforcement Notice to the Issuer.

Conflicts

In connection with the exercise of its functions, the Trustee shall have regard to the interests of the Noteholders and Certificateholders equally, provided that where in the opinion of the Trustee there is a conflict between the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class and the interests of any of the other Noteholders or Certificateholders, the Trustee shall have regard only to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class. After the Notes have been redeemed in full and so long as there are any Certificates outstanding and there is a conflict between the interest of the Certificateholders and the other Secured Creditors, the Trustee will have regard solely to the interests of the Certificateholders and shall have regard to the interests of the other Secured Creditors only to pay such parties any monies received and payable to it and to act in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments.

For more information on how conflicts between Noteholders are resolved, see Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*).

No enforcement by Secured Creditors

Pursuant to the terms of the Deed of Charge, each of the Secured Creditors (other than the Trustee) has agreed that:

- (i) it shall not be entitled to take, and shall not take, any steps whatsoever to enforce the Security created by or pursuant to the Deed of Charge, or to direct the Trustee to do so; and
- (ii) it shall not be entitled to take, and shall not take, any steps (including, without limitation, the exercise of any right of set-off) for the purpose of recovering any of the Secured Amounts owing to it or any other debts whatsoever owing to it by the Issuer or procuring the winding-up or administration (which includes, for the avoidance of doubt, filing of documents with a court or service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator or liquidation of the Issuer or the making of a court protection order in relation to the Issuer in respect of any of its liabilities whatsoever),

provided that, if the Trustee or the Receiver, having become bound to do so, fails to serve an Enforcement Notice and/or to take any steps or proceedings to enforce such Security pursuant to the Deed of Charge within a reasonable time, and such failure is continuing, the Secured Creditors shall be entitled to take any such steps and proceedings as they shall deem necessary (other than the presentation of a petition for the winding-up of, or for an administration order in respect of, the Issuer).

Fees, expenses and indemnity

The Issuer is required to:

- pay to the Trustee a fee of such amount and on such dates as will be agreed from time to time by the Trustee and the Issuer;
- reimburse the Trustee for all costs and expenses properly incurred by it in acting as Trustee; and
- indemnify the Trustee and the Receiver and their respective officers, agents and employees and any manager, attorney, delegate or receiver or other person appointed under the Deed of Charge, Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, F Collection Account Declaration of Trust or R Collection Account Declaration of Trust from and against all liabilities (including, but not limited to, all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in disputing or defending the foregoing) which any of them may from time to time incur or may from time to time be made against it, including but not limited to:
 - in consequence of the performance of the terms of the Deed of Charge, the Trust Deed or any of the other Transaction Documents to which the Trustee is a party, or anything done or purported to be done or omitted by any of them under or in connection with the Deed of Charge, the Trust Deed or any of the other Transaction Documents to which the Trustee is a party or of any failure by the Issuer to comply with its obligations to any of them under or in connection with these presents or any other Transaction Document; or
 - in consequence of any payment in respect of the Secured Amounts (whether made by the Issuer or a third person) being impeached or declared void for any reason whatsoever,

except where the same is caused by the fraud, gross negligence or wilful default of the person claiming to be entitled to be indemnified.

Retirement and removal

Subject to the appointment of a successor Trustee, the Trustee may retire after giving three months' notice in writing to the Issuer. If within 60 days of having given notice of its intention to retire, the issuer has failed to appoint a replacement Trustee, the outgoing Trustee will be entitled to appoint a successor (**provided that** such successor is acceptable to the rating agencies and agrees to be bound by the terms of the issuer deed of charge). The holders of the Most Senior Class of Notes by Extraordinary Resolution may remove the Trustee or appoint a new Trustee at any time. The Trustee may, subject to the conditions specified in the Trust Deed, appoint a co-trustee to act jointly with it.

Additional provisions of the Trust Deed

The Trust Deed contains a range of provisions regulating the scope of the Trustee's duties and liabilities. These include the following:

- the Trustee is not responsible for the legality, admissibility in evidence, adequacy or enforceability of the Trust Deed or any other Transaction Document;
- the Trustee may assume that no Event of Default or Potential Event of Default has occurred unless the Trustee has received actual knowledge or express notice to the contrary;
- the Trustee is not required to monitor or supervise the functions of the issuer or of any other person under any Transaction Document;

- the Trustee has the power to determine all questions arising in relation to the Trust Deed entered into by the Issuer and every determination made shall bind the Noteholders and the Certificateholders;
- each Noteholder, Certificateholder and each other Secured Creditor must make its own independent appraisal, without reliance on the Trustee, as to the financial condition and affairs of the issuer;
- the Trustee will not be liable for anything done or not done by it under the Transaction Documents unless caused by the Trustee's fraud, gross negligence or wilful default;
- the Trustee may accept such title as the Issuer has to the Security and will not be required to investigate or make inquiry into the Issuer's title to such Security;
- the Trustee will not be responsible for any deficiency or additional payment as the case may be which may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of Security or the proceeds of such Security; and
- the Trustee is not required to take steps or action in connection with the Transaction Documents (including enforcing the Security) unless whilst the Notes are outstanding, it has been directed or instructed to do so by the holders of the Most Senior Class **provided that** it has been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

Governing law

The Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by and construed in accordance with English law (save that the Scottish Trust Security is governed by and construed in accordance with Scots law, and that any provisions which are particular to the laws of Northern Ireland are construed in accordance with the laws of Northern Ireland).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES OF THE NOTES

Weighted average life refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issuance of a security to the date of distribution to the investor of amounts distributed in net reduction of principal of such security (assuming no losses). The weighted average lives of the Notes will be influenced by, among other things, the actual rate of redemption of the Loans.

The model used in this Prospectus for the Loans represents an annualised constant prepayment rate (“CPR”) each month relative to the then outstanding principal balance of a pool of mortgage loans. CPR does not purport to be either an historical description of the prepayment experience of any pool of mortgage loans or a prediction of the expected rate of prepayment of any mortgage loans, including the Mortgages to be included in the Completion Mortgage Pool.

The following tables were prepared based on the characteristics of the Loans to be included in the Mortgage Pool and the following additional assumptions (the “Modelling Assumptions”):

- (a) Cut-off date of the mortgage portfolio is 15 June 2016 and closing date for transaction has been assumed as 15 August 2016;
- (b) All Determination Periods (including the first Determination Period) are assumed to be exactly three months long;
- (c) All Interest Periods (including the first Interest Period) are assumed to be exactly three months long;
- (d) All loans which are not Repayment Loans are assumed to be Interest Only Loans;
- (e) There are no further advances or flexible redraws requested by the borrower from 15 June 2016 till maturity of the corresponding loans;
- (f) If current interest rate is zero per cent., then the interest rate applicable throughout the life of the loan is zero per cent.;
- (g) The remaining term is calculated as the difference of maturity year minus 2016 times 12 in addition to the difference of maturity month and June;
- (h) The mortgage pool at closing date is assumed to have identical characteristics in comparison to that pool as of 15 June 2016 in relation to current balance, remaining term, months to reversion, current interest rate, current interest margin and current interest rate index etc.;
- (i) Day count on the assets and liability cashflows is 30/360;
- (j) No delinquencies or defaults are assumed for the life of the transaction;
- (k) No Revenue Shortfall or Interest Shortfall occurs during the life of the transaction;
- (l) No Enforcement Notice has been served on the Issuer and no Event of Default has occurred;
- (m) If the loan maturity is at or before 30 June 2016, it has been adjusted to 15 June 2017;
- (n) Call Option for the transaction has been assumed to be in the month in which the Call Option date falls;
- (o) Note Sizes (as a percentage of the Target Mortgage Pool balance as of the Cut-Off Date) assumed as follows: Class A: 78.50 per cent., Class B: 6.5 per cent., Class C: 4.00 per cent., Class D: 3.00 per cent., Class E 1.50 per cent. and Class F 6.50 per cent.; and

- (p) Interest Rate Indices will assume to have the following values as given in table below and will remain flat over the life-time of the transaction till the maturity of the loan with longest maturity.

Interest Rate Index	Value (%)
3MLIB MTGE.....	0.51
BARCLAYS.....	0.50
BOE BASE.....	0.50
FNB.....	7.15
GE MBR.....	3.75
LOMBARD.....	4.50
MBS – SCVR.....	8.44
MBS – SVR.....	7.94
NAT WEST.....	0.50
SCVR.....	8.44
SVR.....	7.94
Fixed for Life.....	0.00

The actual characteristics and performance of the Loans are likely to differ from the assumptions used in constructing the tables set forth below, which are hypothetical in nature and are provided only to give a general sense of how the principal cash flows might behave under varying prepayment scenarios. For example, it is not expected that the Loans will prepay at a constant rate until maturity, that all of the Loans will prepay at the same rate or that there will be no defaults or delinquencies on the Loans. Moreover, the diverse remaining terms to maturity of the Loans could produce slower or faster principal distributions than indicated in the tables at the various percentages of CPR specified, even if the weighted average remaining term to maturity of the Loans is assumed.

Any difference between such assumptions and the actual characteristics and performance of the Loans will cause the weighted average lives of the Notes to differ (which difference could be material) from the corresponding information in the tables for each indicated percentage of CPR.

Weighted Average Life in Years

The weighted average lives shown below were determined by (i) multiplying the net reduction, if any, of the Principal Amount Outstanding of each Class of Notes by the number of years from the date of issue of the Notes to the related Interest Payment Date, (ii) adding the results and (iii) dividing the sum by the aggregate of the net reductions of the Principal Amount Outstanding described in (i) above.

Subject to the foregoing discussion and assumptions, the following tables indicate the weighted average lives of the Notes. The weighted average lives of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes have been calculated on a 30/360 basis.

Weighted Average Life in Years (assuming a call option is exercised on the first Call Option Date)

Weighted Average Life	0% CPR	2% CPR	5% CPR	6% CPR	10% CPR	12% CPR	15% CPR	20% CPR
A Notes	2.80	2.70	2.56	2.52	2.33	2.25	2.12	1.91
B Notes.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
C Notes.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Weighted Average Life	0% CPR	2% CPR	5% CPR	6% CPR	10% CPR	12% CPR	15% CPR	20% CPR
D Notes	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
E Notes.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
F Notes	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Weighted Average Life in Years (assuming call option is not exercised on and after the Call Option Date)

Weighted Average Life	0% CPR	2% CPR	5% CPR	6% CPR	10% CPR	12% CPR	15% CPR	20% CPR
A Notes	8.94	7.44	5.74	5.30	3.96	3.49	2.95	2.32
B Notes.....	16.03	15.46	13.66	12.99	10.62	9.52	8.13	6.46
C Notes.....	16.64	16.06	15.10	14.53	12.12	11.06	9.58	7.63
D Notes	17.58	16.60	15.79	15.51	13.35	12.29	10.82	8.69
E Notes.....	19.20	17.20	16.17	15.94	14.39	13.24	11.76	9.61
F Notes	21.68	20.64	18.93	18.45	16.85	16.03	14.74	12.63

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

The Global Notes contain provisions which apply to the Notes while they are in global form, some of which modify the effect of the terms and conditions of the Notes set out in this Prospectus. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

1 Form

All Notes will be issued in fully registered form and will be represented, on issue, by the Global Notes.

The Notes are not issuable in bearer form.

2 Nominal Amount

The nominal amount of the Global Notes shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any alternative clearing system approved by the Trustee (each a relevant “**Clearing System**”).

The Global Notes shall only be entered into the records of a Clearing System permitted to hold the Global Notes as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations. On 6 September 2012 the Governing Council of the European Central Bank announced that sterling denominated debt instruments issued and held in the euro area will be eligible collateral from 9 November 2012 until further notice. As such and subject to their inclusion on the European Central Bank’s eligible assets list, the Global Notes are expected to be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem as at the Issue Date. Note that this does not necessarily mean, and no assurance is given by the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers, that, should the Global Notes be recognised as eligible collateral, they will remain recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem during their entire life. Such recognition may cease upon the European Central Bank modifying the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

The Global Notes will be issued and held under the new safekeeping structure and are intended upon issue to be deposited with, and registered in the nominee name of, a common safekeeper on behalf of one of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

The records of such relevant Clearing System shall be conclusive evidence of the nominal amount of Notes represented by the Global Notes and a statement issued by such relevant Clearing System at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of that relevant Clearing System at that time. The Trustee will not 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.

3 Issuance of Definitive Notes

Holders of Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be entitled to receive certificates evidencing definitive notes in registered form (“**Definitive Notes**”) in exchange for their respective holdings of Book-Entry Interests if:

- (a) both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 calendar days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announce an intention permanently to cease business and do so cease to do business; or
- (b) as a result of any amendment to, or change in, the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom or of any political subdivision therein or thereof having power to tax or in the interpretation or administration of

such legislation which becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent is or will be required to make any deduction or withholding for or on account of Tax from any payment in respect of the Notes which would not be required were the Notes in definitive form.

In order to receive a Definitive Note a person having an interest in a Global Note must provide the Registrar with a written order containing instructions and such other information as the Issuer and the Registrar may require to complete, execute and deliver such Definitive Notes.

Any Definitive Notes issued in exchange for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Note will be registered by the Registrar in such name or names as the Issuer shall instruct the Principal Paying Agent based on the instructions of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. It is expected that such instructions will be based upon directions received by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg from their Participants with respect to ownership of the relevant Book-Entry Interests. Holders of Definitive Notes issued in exchange for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Note, as the case may be, will not be entitled to exchange such Definitive Note, for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Note. Any Notes issued in definitive form will be issued in registered form only, provided that no transfer shall be registered for a period of 15 days immediately preceding any due date for payment in respect of the Note or, as the case may be, the due date for redemption. Definitive Notes will not be issued in a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the Minimum Denomination or for any amount in excess thereof, in integral multiples of £1,000. As the Notes have a denomination consisting of the Minimum Denomination plus a higher integral multiple of another smaller amount, it is possible that the Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of £100,000 (or its equivalent) that are not integral multiples of £1,000. In such case, a Noteholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds a principal amount of less than the Minimum Denomination may not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding (should Definitive Notes be issued) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to the Minimum Denomination.

4 Payments

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Notes represented by the Global Note will be made to its holder. The Issuer shall procure that details of each such payment shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant Clearing System and, in the case of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes will be reduced accordingly. Each payment so made will discharge the Issuer's obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant Clearing System shall not affect such discharge. Each holder of Book-Entry Interests must look solely to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for its share of any amounts paid by or on behalf of the Issuer to the Common Safekeeper or its nominees in respect of those Book-Entry Interests.

5 Book-Entry Interests

Book-Entry Interests in respect of Global Notes will be recorded in denominations of £100,000 and, for so long as the rules of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg so permit integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof (a "**Minimum Denomination**"). Ownership of Book-Entry Interests is limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or ("**Participants**") or persons that hold interests in the Book-Entry Interests through Participants ("**Indirect Participants**"), including, as applicable, banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, either directly or indirectly. Indirect Participants shall also include persons that hold beneficial interests through such Indirect Participants. Book-Entry Interests will not be held in definitive form. Instead, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit the Participants' accounts with the respective Book-Entry Interests beneficially owned by such Participants on each of their respective book-entry registration and transfer systems. The accounts initially credited will be designated by the Arrangers.

Ownership of Book-Entry Interests will be shown on, and transfers of Book-Entry Interests or the interests therein will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (with respect to the interests of their Participants) and on the records of Participants or Indirect Participants (with respect to the interests of Indirect Participants).

In accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or, as the case may be, Clearstream, Luxembourg, after receipt of any payment from the Principal Paying Agent, the respective systems will promptly credit their Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective ownership of Book-Entry Interests as shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. On each record date, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will determine the identity of the Noteholders for the purposes of making payments to the Noteholders. The record date, in respect of the Notes shall be one Clearing System Business Day prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date where "Clearing System Business Day" means a day on which each clearing system for which the Notes are being held is open for business. The Issuer expects that payments by 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 and will be the responsibility of such Participants or Indirect Participants. None of the Issuer, any agent of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of a Participant's ownership of Book-Entry Interests or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to a Participant's ownership of Book-Entry Interests.

The laws of some jurisdictions or other applicable rules may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may, therefore, impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge Book-Entry Interests.

So long as a nominee of the Common Safekeeper, as applicable, is the registered holder of the respective Global Notes underlying the Book-Entry Interests, the nominee of the Common Safekeeper will be considered the sole Noteholder of the relevant Global Note for all purposes under the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement. Except as set forth under "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form – Issuance of Definitive Notes*", Participants or Indirect Participants will not be entitled to have Notes registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of Notes in definitive registered form and will not be considered the holders thereof under the Trust Deed. Accordingly, each person holding a Book-Entry Interest must rely on the rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and Indirect Participants must rely on the procedures of the Participants or Indirect Participants through which such person owns its interest in the relevant Book-Entry Interests, to exercise any rights and obligations of a holder of Notes under the Trust Deed. See "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form – Action in Respect of the Global Note and the Book-Entry Interests*".

Unlike legal owners or holders of the Notes, holders of the Book-Entry Interests will not have the right under the Trust Deed to act upon solicitations by the Issuer or consents or requests by the Issuer for waivers or other actions from Noteholders. Instead, a holder of Book-Entry Interests will be permitted to act only to the extent it has received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and, if applicable, their 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 to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Global Notes, holders of Book-Entry Interests will be restricted to acting through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, unless and until Definitive Notes are issued in accordance with the Conditions. There can be no assurance that the procedures to be implemented by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg under such circumstances will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of remedies under the Trust Deed.

Unless and until Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes are exchanged for Definitive Notes, the Global Notes registered in the name of a nominee of the Common Safekeeper may not be transferred except as a whole by the Common Safekeeper to a successor of the Common Safekeeper.

Purchasers of Book-Entry Interests in a Global Note will hold Book-Entry Interests in the respective Global Notes relating thereto. Investors may hold their Book-Entry Interests in respect of a Global Note directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if they are account holders in such systems, or indirectly through organisations which are account holders in such systems. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will hold Book-Entry Interests in each respective Global Note, as the case may be, on behalf of their account holders through securities accounts in the respective account holders' names on Euroclear's and Clearstream, Luxembourg's respective book-entry registration and transfer systems.

6 Transfer

Transfers of interests in the Notes are subject to certain restrictions and must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Trust Deed. Each purchaser of Notes in making its purchase will be required to make, or will be deemed to have made, certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements. The transfer of Notes in breach of certain of such representations and agreements will result in affected Notes becoming subject to certain forced transfer provisions. See Note Condition 1(b) (*Title and transfer*).

7 Action in Respect of the Global Note and the Book-Entry Interests

Not later than 10 days after receipt by the Issuer of any notices in respect of the Global Notes or any notice of solicitation of consents or requests for a waiver or other action by the holder of the Global Notes, the Issuer will deliver to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg a notice containing (a) such information as is contained in such notice, (b) a statement that at the close of business on a specified record date Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be entitled to instruct the Issuer as to the consent, waiver or other action, if any, pertaining to the Book-Entry Interests or the Global Notes and (c) a statement as to the manner in which such instructions may be given. Upon the written request of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, the Issuer shall endeavour insofar as practicable to take such action regarding the requested consent, waiver or other action in respect of the Book-Entry Interests or the Global Notes in accordance with any instructions set forth in such request. Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg are expected to follow the procedures described under "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form – Book-Entry Interests*", with respect to soliciting instructions from their respective Participants. The Registrar will not exercise any discretion in the granting of consents or waivers or the taking of any other action in respect of the Book-Entry Interests or the Global Notes.

8 Trading between Clearing System participants

Secondary market sales of Book-Entry Interests in the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to purchasers of Book-Entry Interests in the Notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be conducted in accordance with the normal rules and operating procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional Eurobonds and sterling denominated bonds.

9 Notices

So long as the Notes are in global form and held on behalf of a relevant Clearing System, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that relevant Clearing System for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Conditions.

10 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer in respect of principal and interest on the Notes while the Notes are represented by the Global Note will become void unless it is presented for payment within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) from the appropriate relevant date (as described in Note Condition 7 (*Prescription*)).

11 Meetings

The holder of the Global Note shall be treated as being two persons for the purposes of meeting the quorum requirements of a meeting of Noteholders.

12 Purchase and Cancellation

On cancellation of any Note required by the Conditions to be cancelled following its purchase, the Issuer shall procure that details of such cancellation shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant Clearing Systems and, upon any such entry being made, the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the relevant Clearing Systems and represented by this Global Note shall be reduced by the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes so cancelled.

13 Trustee's Powers

In considering the interests of Noteholders while the Global Note is held on behalf of a relevant Clearing System, the Trustee may have regard to any information provided to it by such relevant Clearing System or its operator as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its accountholders with entitlements to the Global Note and may consider such interests as if such accountholders were the holder of the Global Note.

14 Information regarding Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have advised the Issuer as follows:

- (a) Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for their account holders and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders, thereby eliminating the need for physical movements of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities.
- (b) Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each provide various services, including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. The respective systems of Euroclear and of Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective account holders may settle trades with each other.
- (c) Account holders in both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.
- (d) An account holder's overall contractual relations with either Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg are governed by the respective rules and operating procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and any applicable laws. Both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg act under such

rules and operating procedures only on behalf of their respective account holders, and have no record of or relationship with persons holding through their respective account holders.

The Issuer understands that under existing industry practices, if any of the Issuer or the Trustee requests any action of owners of Book-Entry Interests or if an owner of a Book-Entry Interest desires to give instructions or take any action that a holder is entitled to give or take under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, would authorise the Participants owning the relevant Book-Entry Interests to give instructions or take such action, and such Participants would authorise Indirect Participants to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of such Indirect Participants.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CERTIFICATES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

The Global Certificates contain provisions which apply to the Certificates while they are in global form, some of which modify the effect of the terms and conditions of the Certificates set out in this Prospectus. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions:

1 Form

All Certificates will be issued in fully registered form and will be represented, on issue, by the Global Certificates.

The Certificates are not issuable in bearer form.

2 Amount

Each Certificate bears a right to receive a Residual Payment.

The amount of the Global Certificates shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any alternative clearing system approved by the Trustee (each a relevant “**Clearing System**”).

The Certificates are intended upon issue to be deposited with, and registered in the nominee name of, a common depository.

The records of such relevant Clearing System shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of Certificates represented by the Global Certificates and a statement issued by such relevant Clearing System at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of that relevant Clearing System at that time. The Trustee will not 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.

3 Issuance of Definitive Certificates

Holders of Book-Entry Interests in the Global Certificates will be entitled to receive certificates evidencing definitive certificates in registered form (“**Definitive Certificates**”) in exchange for their respective holdings of Book-Entry Interests if:

- (a) both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 calendar days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announce an intention permanently to cease business and do so cease to do business; or
- (b) as a result of any amendment to, or change in, the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom or of any political subdivision therein or thereof having power to tax or in the interpretation or administration of such legislation which becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent is or will be required to make any deduction or withholding for or on account of Tax from any payment in respect of the Certificates which would not be required were the Certificates in definitive form.

In order to receive a Definitive Certificate a person having an interest in a Global Certificate must provide the Registrar with a written order containing instructions and such other information as the Issuer and the Registrar may require to complete, execute and deliver such Definitive Certificates.

Any Definitive Certificates issued in exchange for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Certificate will be registered by the Registrar in such name or names as the Issuer shall instruct the Principal Paying Agent based on the instructions of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. It is expected that such instructions will be based upon directions received by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg from their Participants with respect to ownership of the relevant Book-Entry Interests. Holders of Definitive Certificates issued in exchange for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Certificate, as the case may be, will not be entitled to exchange such Definitive Certificate, for Book-Entry Interests in a Global Certificate. Any Certificates issued in definitive form will be issued in registered form only, provided that no transfer shall be registered for a period of 15 days immediately preceding any due date for payment in respect of the Certificate.

4 Payments

Residual Payments in respect of Certificates represented by the Global Certificate will be made to its holder. The Issuer shall procure that details of each such payment shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant Clearing System. Each payment so made will discharge the Issuer's obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant Clearing System shall not affect such discharge. Each holder of Book-Entry Interests must look solely to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for its share of any amounts paid by or on behalf of the Issuer to the Common Depository or its nominees in respect of those Book-Entry Interests.

5 Book-Entry Interests

Ownership of Book-Entry Interests is limited to persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or ("**Participants**") or persons that hold interests in the Book-Entry Interests through Participants ("**Indirect Participants**"), including, as applicable, banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, either directly or indirectly. Indirect Participants shall also include persons that hold beneficial interests through such Indirect Participants. Book-Entry Interests will not be held in definitive form. Instead, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit the Participants' accounts with the respective Book-Entry Interests beneficially owned by such Participants on each of their respective book-entry registration and transfer systems. The accounts initially credited will be designated by the Arrangers. Ownership of Book-Entry Interests will be shown on, and transfers of Book-Entry Interests or the interests therein will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (with respect to the interests of their Participants) and on the records of Participants or Indirect Participants (with respect to the interests of Indirect Participants).

In accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or, as the case may be, Clearstream, Luxembourg, after receipt of any payment from the Principal Paying Agent, the respective systems will promptly credit their Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective ownership of Book-Entry Interests as shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. On each record date, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will determine the identity of the Certificateholders for the purposes of making payments to the Certificateholders. The record date, in respect of the Certificates, shall be one Clearing System Business Day prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date where "Clearing System Business Day" means a day on which each clearing system for which the Certificates are being held is open for business. The Issuer expects that payments by 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 and will be the responsibility of such Participants or Indirect Participants. None of the Issuer, any agent of the Issuer, the Arrangers, the Joint Lead Managers or the Trustee will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account

of a Participant's ownership of Book-Entry Interests or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to a Participant's ownership of Book-Entry Interests.

The laws of some jurisdictions or other applicable rules may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. The foregoing limitations may, therefore, impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge Book-Entry Interests.

So long as a nominee of the Common Depository, as applicable, is the registered holder of the respective Global Certificates underlying the Book-Entry Interests, the nominee of the Common Depository will be considered the sole Certificateholder of the relevant Global Certificate for all purposes under the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement. Except as set forth under "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Certificates while in Global Form – Issuance of Definitive Certificates*", Participants or Indirect Participants will not be entitled to have Certificates registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of Certificates in definitive registered form and will not be considered the holders thereof under the Trust Deed. Accordingly, each person holding a Book-Entry Interest must rely on the rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and Indirect Participants must rely on the procedures of the Participants or Indirect Participants through which such person owns its interest in the relevant Book-Entry Interests, to exercise any rights and obligations of a holder of Certificates under the Trust Deed. See "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Certificates while in Global Form – Action in respect of the Global Certificate and the Certificate Book-Entry Interests*".

Unlike legal owners or holders of the Certificates, holders of the Book-Entry Interests will not have the right under the Trust Deed to act upon solicitations by the Issuer or consents or requests by the Issuer for waivers or other actions from Certificateholders. Instead, a holder of Book-Entry Interests will be permitted to act only to the extent it has received appropriate proxies to do so from Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and, if applicable, their 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 to vote on any requested actions on a timely basis. Similarly, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default under the Global Certificates, holders of Book-Entry Interests will be restricted to acting through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, unless and until Definitive Certificates are issued in accordance with the Conditions. There can be no assurance that the procedures to be implemented by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg under such circumstances will be adequate to ensure the timely exercise of remedies under the Trust Deed.

Unless and until Book-Entry Interests in the Global Certificates are exchanged for Definitive Certificates, the Global Certificates registered in the name of a nominee of the Common Depository may not be transferred except as a whole by the Common Depository to a successor of the Common Depository.

Purchasers of Book-Entry Interests in a Global Certificate will hold Book-Entry Interests in the respective Global Certificates relating thereto. Investors may hold their Book-Entry Interests in respect of a Global Certificate directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if they are account holders in such systems, or indirectly through organisations which are account holders in such systems. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will hold Book-Entry Interests in each respective Global Certificate, as the case may be, on behalf of their account holders through securities accounts in the respective account holders' names on Euroclear's and Clearstream, Luxembourg's respective book-entry registration and transfer systems.

6 Transfer

All transfers of Certificate Book-Entry Interests will be recorded in accordance with the book-entry systems maintained by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, pursuant to customary procedures

established by each respective system and its Participants (see “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Certificates while in Global Form – Book-Entry Interests*”).

Beneficial interests in the Global Certificate may be held only through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

7 Action in respect of the Global Certificate and the Certificate Book-Entry Interests

Not later than 10 days after receipt by the Issuer of any notice in respect of the Global Certificate or any notice of solicitation of consents or requests for a waiver or other action by the holder of the Global Certificate, the Issuer will deliver to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg a notice containing (a) such information as is contained in such notice, (b) a statement that at the close of business on a specified record date Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be entitled to instruct the Issuer as to the consent, waiver or other action, if any, pertaining to the Certificate Book-Entry Interests or the Global Certificate and (c) a statement as to the manner in which such instructions may be given. Upon the written request of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, the Issuer shall endeavour insofar as practicable to take such action regarding the requested consent, waiver or other action in respect of the Certificate Book-Entry Interests or the Global Certificate in accordance with any instructions set out in such request. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are expected to follow the procedures described under the section above entitled “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Certificates while in Global Form – Book-Entry Interests*”, with respect to soliciting instructions from their respective Participants.

8 Trading between Clearing System participants

Secondary market sales of Book-Entry Interests in the Certificates held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to purchasers of Book-Entry Interests in the Certificates held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be conducted in accordance with the normal rules and operating procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional Eurobonds and sterling denominated bonds.

9 Notices

So long as the Certificates are in global form and held on behalf of a relevant Clearing System, notices to Certificateholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that relevant Clearing System for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Certificates Conditions.

10 Meetings

The holder of the Global Certificates shall be treated as being two persons for the purposes of meeting the quorum requirements of a meeting of Certificateholders.

11 Purchase and Cancellation

On cancellation of any Certificate required by the Conditions to be cancelled following its purchase, the Issuer shall procure that details of such cancellation shall be entered pro rata in the records of the relevant Clearing Systems and, upon any such entry being made, the nominal amount of the Certificates recorded in the records of the relevant Clearing Systems and represented by this Global Certificate shall be reduced by the aggregate nominal amount of the Certificates so cancelled.

12 Trustee's Powers

In considering the interests of Certificateholders while the Global Certificate is held on behalf of a relevant Clearing System, the Trustee may have regard to any information provided to it by such relevant Clearing System or its operator as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its accountholders with entitlements to the Global Certificate and may consider such interests as if such accountholders were the holder of the Global Certificate.

13 Information regarding Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have advised the Issuer as follows:

- (a) Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for their account holders and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders, thereby eliminating the need for physical movements of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities.
- (b) Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each provide various services, including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. The respective systems of Euroclear and of Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective account holders may settle trades with each other.
- (c) Account holders in both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.
- (d) An account holder's overall contractual relations with either Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg are governed by the respective rules and operating procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and any applicable laws. Both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg act under such rules and operating procedures only on behalf of their respective account holders, and have no record of or relationship with persons holding through their respective account holders.
- (e) The Issuer understands that under existing industry practices, if any of the Issuer or the Trustee requests any action of owners of Book-Entry Interests or if an owner of a Book-Entry Interest desires to give instructions or take any action that a holder is entitled to give or take under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, would authorise the Participants owning the relevant Book-Entry Interests to give instructions or take such action, and such Participants would authorise Indirect Participants to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of such Indirect Participants

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the terms and conditions of the Notes in the form in which they will be set out in the Trust Deed. If the Notes were to be represented by Definitive Notes, the Conditions set out on the reverse of each of such Definitive Notes would be as follows. While the Notes are represented by Global Notes, they will be governed by the same terms and conditions except to the extent that such terms and conditions are appropriate only to securities in definitive form or are expressly varied by the terms of such Global Notes. These terms and conditions are subject to the detailed provisions of the Trust Documents and the other Transaction Documents (as defined below).

The issue of £1,766,240,000 A Notes due 2053 (the “**A Notes**”), £146,250,000 B Notes due 2053 (the “**B Notes**”), £90,000,000 C Notes due 2053 (the “**C Notes**”), £67,500,000 D Notes due 2053 (the “**D Notes**”), £33,750,000 E Notes due 2053 (the “**E Notes**”), £146,260,000 F Notes due 2053 (the “**F Notes**”), £27,000,000 X Notes due 2053 (the “**X Notes**”), £29,250,000 Z1 Notes due 2053 (the “**Z1 Notes**”), £33,760,000 Z2 Notes due 2053 (the “**Z2 Notes**”) and together with the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes, the “**Notes**”) of Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 plc (the “**Issuer**”) was authorised by a resolution of the board of directors of the Issuer passed on 8 August 2016. Together, the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes are the “**Rated Notes**”.

The Notes are constituted by a trust deed (as amended or modified from time to time, the “**Trust Deed**”) dated on or about 16 August 2016 (the “**Issue Date**”) between the Issuer and Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited (the “**Trustee**”) as trustee for the holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”). Any reference in these terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”) to a “**Class**” of Notes or Noteholders shall be a reference to, as the case may be, the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes or to the respective holders thereof.

These Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of (1) the Trust Deed, which includes the form of the Notes, (2) the agency agreement (the “**Agency Agreement**”) dated the Issue Date relating to the Notes between, among others, the Issuer, the Trustee, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as agent bank (the “**Agent Bank**”), Citibank, N.A., London Branch as principal paying agent (the “**Principal Paying Agent**”), Citibank, N.A., London Branch as registrar (the “**Registrar**”), Citibank, N.A., London Branch as transfer agent (the “**Transfer Agent**”) and the other paying agents named in it (the Principal Paying Agent and any other or further paying agent appointed under the Agency Agreement, the “**Paying Agents**”) and together with the Registrar, the Transfer Agent and Agent Bank, the “**Agents**”), (3) the deed of charge and assignment (the “**Deed of Charge**”) dated the Issue Date between the Issuer and the Trustee, and (4) the cash/bond administration agreement (the “**Cash/Bond Administration Agreement**”) dated the Issue Date between, *inter alios*, the Issuer and Kensington Mortgage Company Limited (the “**Cash/Bond Administrator**”).

In these Note Conditions, capitalised words and expressions shall, unless otherwise defined below, have the same meanings as those given in the Master Definitions Schedule dated on or about the Issue Date and signed for the purpose of identification by, *inter alios*, the Issuer and the Trustee.

Copies of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Charge, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Master Definitions Schedule and the other Transaction Documents are available (i) for inspection during usual business hours at the specified offices from time to time of the Principal Paying Agent and (ii) online at www.ctslink.com and will be available in such manner for at least as long as the Notes are admitted to listing on the Irish Stock Exchange and the guidelines of the Irish Stock Exchange so require. The Noteholders are entitled to the benefit of the Trust Deed and are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of,

the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Charge, the Master Definitions Schedule and the other Transaction Documents.

1 Form, Denomination and Title

(a) *Form and denomination*

- (i) The Notes are in fully registered form in the denominations of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof up to and including £199,000. No definitive Notes will be issued with a denomination above £199,000.
- (ii) The Notes of each Class will be represented on issue by beneficial interests in one or more Global Notes in fully registered form, without interest or principal receipts. Interests in any Note may not at any time be held by any U.S. Person.
- (iii) For so long as any Notes are represented by a Global Note, transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests in Global Notes and entitlement to payments thereunder will be effected subject to and in accordance with the rules and procedures from time to time of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. or Clearstream Banking, Luxembourg as appropriate.
- (iv) For so long as the Notes are represented by a Global Note and Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg so permit, the Notes shall be tradable only in minimal amounts of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 thereafter.
- (v) Certificates evidencing definitive registered Notes in an aggregate principal amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Global Notes (the “**Definitive Certificates**”) will be issued in registered form and in the circumstances referred to below. Definitive Certificates, if issued, will be issued in the denomination of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 thereafter.
- (vi) If, while the Notes are represented by a Global Note:
 - (A) both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 calendar days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announce an intention permanently to cease business and do so cease to do business; or
 - (B) as a result of any amendment to, or change in, the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom or of any political subdivision therein or thereof having power to tax or in the interpretation or administration of such legislation which becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent is or will be required to make any deduction or withholding for or on account of Tax from any payment in respect of the Notes which would not be required were the Notes in definitive form,

the holders of Book-Entry Interests in the Global Notes will be entitled to receive certificates evidencing definitive notes in registered form (“**Definitive Notes**”) in exchange for their respective holdings of Book-Entry Interests.

(b) *Title and transfer*

- (i) The person registered in the Register as the holder of any Note will (to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law) be deemed and treated at all times, by all persons and for all purposes (including the making of any payments), as the absolute owner of such Note regardless of any notice of ownership, theft or loss, of any trust or other interest therein or of

any writing thereon or, if more than one person, the first named of such persons who will be treated as the absolute owner of such Note.

- (ii) The Issuer shall cause to be kept at the Specified Office of the Registrar, the Register on which shall be entered the names and addresses of the holders of the Notes and the particulars of the Notes held by them and of all transfers of the Notes.
- (iii) No transfer of a Note will be valid unless and until entered on the Registrar.
- (iv) Transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests in the Global Notes and any Definitive Notes and entries on the Register relating thereto will be made subject to any restrictions on transfers set forth on such Notes and the detailed regulations concerning transfers of such Notes contained in the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed and the legend appearing on the face of the Notes. In no event will the transfer of a beneficial interest in a Global Note or the transfer of a Definitive Note be made absent compliance with the regulations referred to above, and any purported transfer in violation of such regulations shall be *void ab initio* and will not be honoured by the Issuer or the Trustee. The regulations referred to above may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the Registrar and the Trustee. A copy of the current regulations will be sent by the Principal Paying Agent in the UK or the Registrar to any holder of a Note who so requests (and who provides evidence of such holding where the Notes are in global form) and will be available upon request at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent.
- (v) A Definitive Note may be transferred in whole or in part upon the surrender of the relevant Definitive Note, together with the form of transfer endorsed on it duly completed and executed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent. In the case of a transfer of part only of a Definitive Note, a new Definitive Note, in respect of the balance remaining will be issued to the transferor by or by order of the Registrar.
- (vi) Each new Definitive Note, to be issued upon transfer of Definitive Notes will, within five Business Days of receipt of such request for transfer, be available for delivery at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent stipulated in the request for transfer, or be mailed at the risk of the holder entitled to the Definitive Note, to such address as may be specified in such request.
- (vii) Registration of Definitive Notes on transfer will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Registrar, but upon payment of (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar may require in respect of) any tax or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation to it.
- (viii) No holder of a Definitive Note, may require the transfer of such Note to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest on such Note.
- (ix) All transfers of Notes and entities on the Register are subject to detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Notes scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the 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 Administration

- (a) The Notes constitute direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the Issuer, recourse in respect of which is limited in the manner described in Note Condition 10 (*Enforcement of Security, Limited Recourse and Non-Petition*).
- (i) As regards payments of interest:
- (A) prior to the earlier to occur of (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable, (II) the Final Maturity Date, and (III) the Interest Payment Date on which the relevant Notes are redeemed in accordance with Note Condition 5(e) (*Optional Redemption in Full*) or Note Condition 5(f) (*Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons*) or Note Condition 5(g) (*Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*) and (IV) the date on which the E Notes have been redeemed in full (in the case of (II) to (IV) (inclusive) each such date a “**Redemption Event**”); (1) the A Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (2) the B Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (3) the C Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (4) the D Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (5) the E Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (6) subject as provided below, the X Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference of priority amongst themselves and in priority to the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (7) subject as provided below, the Z1 Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference of priority amongst themselves and in priority to the Certificates; and (8) subject as provided below, the Certificates shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves; and
- (B) following (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event; (1) the A Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (2) the B Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (3) the C Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (4) the D Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the E Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (5) the E Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (6) subject as provided below, the X Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the Z1 Notes and the Certificates; (7) subject as provided below, the Z1 Notes

shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the Certificates; and (8) subject as provided below, the Certificates shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves.

- (ii) As regards repayments of principal on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes:
 - (A) prior to (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event; (1) the A Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes; (2) the B Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes; (3) the C Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes; (4) the D Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the E Notes and the F Notes; (5) the E Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves and in priority to the F Notes; and (6) the F Notes shall rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority amongst themselves; and
 - (B) following (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, the provisions of Note Condition 2(d) (*Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments*) shall apply.
- (iii) As regards payments on the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates:
 - (A) prior to (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments of interest (if applicable) and principal in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes and payments in respect of the Certificates shall be payable only out of Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments;
 - (B) following (I) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (II) the occurrence of a Redemption Event payments in respect of the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes and the Certificates will be made in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments;
 - (C) subject to paragraph (vi) below, payments in respect of the X Notes will only be payable to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, if applicable);
 - (D) payments in respect of the Z1 Notes will only be payable to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, if applicable); and
 - (E) payments in respect of the Z2 Notes will only be payable to the extent there are residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments (or residual funds under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, if applicable); and

- (F) payments in respect of the Certificates shall only be payable (I) out of residual Available Revenue Funds under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments and (II) at any time out of residual Available Principal Funds (or, in either case, after (1) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (2) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, under the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments).
- (iv) For the avoidance of doubt, any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments or the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments will be payable to the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the Certificates. As a result, there may be insufficient funds or no funds available to make payments on the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and/or the Certificates.
- (v) As regards payments on the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and the X Notes, on the Issue Date the proceeds of the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and part of the proceeds of the X Notes will be used to fund the Reserve Fund in an aggregate amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount and a further part of the proceeds of the X Notes will be used to fund the Issuer Costs and Expenses.
- (vi) An amount equal to £3,000,015.19 shall on the Issue Date be credited from the proceeds of the X Notes to a separate ledger within the Transaction Account (the “**Start-Up Costs Ledger**”) for the payment by the Issuer of such Issuer Costs and Expenses. Any amount standing to the credit of the Start-Up Costs Ledger on the Determination Date falling immediately prior to the second Interest Payment Date shall be paid to the holders of the X Notes on the second Interest Payment Date and the Principal Amount Outstanding of the X Notes shall be reduced by an equivalent sum.
- (vii) The Notes are constituted by the Trust Deed and are secured by the same security, but upon enforcement of the security created pursuant to the Deed of Charge (the “**Security**”), the Notes will rank in the priority as referred to above.
- (viii) The Trust Deed contains provisions requiring the Trustee to have regard to the interests of the Noteholders equally as regards all powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions of the Trustee (except where expressly provided otherwise), but requiring the Trustee to have (except where expressly provided otherwise) regard only to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class if, in the Trustee’s opinion, there is a conflict between the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class and the interests of any of the other Noteholders and the other Noteholders (not being holders of the Most Senior Class) shall have no claim against the Trustee for so doing.
- (ix) The Trust Deed contains provisions limiting the powers of the holders of those Classes of Notes other than the Most Senior Class, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Trustee to take any action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class. Except in certain circumstances set out in Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*), the Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the holders of the Most Senior Class, the exercise of which will be binding on the holders of the other Classes of Notes, irrespective of the effect thereof on their interests.
- (x) The Trust Deed and Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*) also contain provisions regarding the resolution of disputes between the holders of more than one Class of Notes where all of such Classes are the Most Senior Class and between the holders of more than one Class of Notes other than the Most Senior Class.

- (xi) The Trust Deed contains provisions to the effect that, so long as any of the Notes are outstanding, the Trustee shall not be required, when exercising its powers, authorities and discretions, to have regard to the interests of any other persons (except for the Noteholders and Certificateholders) having the benefit of the Security constituted by the Deed of Charge and, in relation to the exercise of such powers, authorities and discretions, the Trustee shall have no liability to such persons as a consequence of so acting.
- (xii) In determining whether the exercise of any right, power, trust, authority, duty or discretion by it under or in relation to the Conditions and/or any of the Transaction Documents is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders or Certificateholders (or any class thereof), the Trustee may take into account, if available, amongst any other things it may consider necessary and/or appropriate in its absolute discretion, whether the then rating of the Rated Notes will be adversely affected.

(b) Security

As security for the payment of all monies payable in respect of the Notes and otherwise under the Trust Deed (including the remuneration, expenses and any other claims of the Trustee and any Receiver appointed under the Deed of Charge) and in respect of certain amounts payable to the Legal Title-Holder, the Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Master Servicer and the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administrator under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Principal Paying Agent and Agent Bank under the Agency Agreement, the Account Bank under the Bank Agreement, the Collection Accounts Provider under the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the F Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the Corporate Services Provider under the Corporate Services Agreement, the Paying Agents under the Agency Agreement, the Joint Lead Managers under the Subscription Agreement and any other party which is or accedes to the Deed of Charge as a Secured Party, the Issuer will enter into the Deed of Charge, creating the following security in favour of the Trustee for itself and on trust for the other persons expressed to be secured parties thereunder:

- (A) first fixed equitable charge in favour of the Trustee over the Issuer's present and future right, title, benefit and interest in, to and under the Loans, the Mortgages and their Related Security (save, in respect of the Scottish Loans, Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security and any Insurance Contracts relating to the Loans);
- (B) an equitable assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's interests in the Insurance Contracts to the extent that they relate to the Loans;
- (C) an assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit in, to and under the Bank Agreement, the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the R Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed Poll, the Deed of Charge, the Mortgage

Administration Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Master Servicing Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement and any other agreement entered into between the Issuer and a secured party to the Deed of Charge (other than the Trust Deed (and any deed expressed to be supplemental thereto), the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Scottish Trust Security and the Deed of Charge) (the “**Charged Obligation Documents**”);

- (D) a first fixed equitable charge in favour of the Trustee over (I) the Issuer’s interest in the Bank Accounts and any Authorised Investments, (II) the Issuer’s beneficial interest in the Collection Accounts and (III) any other accounts with any bank or financial institution in which the Issuer now or in the future has an interest (to the extent of its interest);
- (E) an assignation in security of the Issuer’s beneficial interest in and title to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security (comprising the Issuer’s beneficial interest under the trust(s) declared by the Legal Title Holder pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust); and
- (F) a first floating charge in favour of the Trustee (ranking after the security referred to in paragraphs (A) to (E) (inclusive) above) over the whole of the undertaking, property, assets and rights of the Issuer, including all of its assets located in or otherwise governed by Scots law);

(c) ***Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments***

On each Determination Date, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall calculate the “Available Revenue Funds”, being the aggregate of the following amounts as at that Determination Date:

- (i) interest earned and interest received on the Transaction Account and the GIC Account pursuant to the Bank Agreement for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (ii) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Revenue Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (iii) the Revenue Collections received for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (iv) any amount standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (v) any amount standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (vi) such amounts of Available Principal Funds on the relevant Determination Date as determined to be payable under item (i) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date, if and to the extent required to make payment of certain amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to the extent there will be (i) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (ii) an Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class), in each case on the immediately following Interest Payment Date after application of all other Available Revenue Funds (including paragraphs (iv) and (v) above). Any such amount may only be used for payment of Senior Fees and interest on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes and not any other amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments; and

- (vii) any amounts available at item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date,

less any Third Party Amounts (for the avoidance of doubt, which does not include any amounts payable by way of Mortgage Administration Fees or Legal Title-Holder Fees in accordance with items (iii)(A) and (xviii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments).

Prior to (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, on each Interest Payment Date, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall apply an amount equal to the Available Revenue Funds in making the following payments in the following order of priority, but, in each case, only to the extent that all payments of a higher priority have been made in full (the “**Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments**”):

- (i) *first*, to pay *pro rata* (I) when due the remuneration payable to the Trustee and any fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred by it under the provisions of or in connection with the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein or either or both of them together, or any other documents entered into by the Trustee in its capacity as trustee under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge or either or both of them with interest as provided in the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge or either or both of them and (II) any amounts due and payable to any Receiver and any Appointee of the Trustee in relation to the Transaction Documents;
- (ii) *second*, to pay *pro rata* when due (I) amounts, including audit fees and company secretarial expenses together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon which are payable by the Issuer to third parties and incurred without breach by the Issuer pursuant to the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge and not provided for payment elsewhere and to provide for any such amounts expected to become due and payable by the Issuer after that Interest Payment Date and prior to the next Interest Payment Date and to provide for the Issuer’s liability or possible liability for tax to the extent not payable from the Issuer Profit and (II) an amount equal to any premia in respect of Insurance Contracts;
- (iii) *third*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
- (A) if the Mortgage Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Mortgage Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), the servicing fee due under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, comprising: (i) the Mortgage Administration Fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator in respect of its performance of the Services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein, up to and including the Senior Servicing Fee Cap; and (ii) the Legal Title-Holder Fee payable to the Legal Title-Holder in respect of its performance of the Legal Title-Holder Duties, together with any costs or expenses and amounts payable under any indemnities owing to the Mortgage Administrator or the Legal Title Holder in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (B) if the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Cash/Bond Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), the Cash/Bond Administration Fee payable under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement to the Cash/Bond Administrator together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon

to the extent provided therein, together with any costs or expenses and amounts payable under any indemnities owing to the Cash/Bond Administrator in accordance with the terms of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;

- (C) if the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement has not been terminated and prior to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator performing its obligations under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and stepping in as Cash/Bond Administrator (except to the extent already paid to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date) the standby cash/bond administration fee, payable under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator in respect of each full Interest Period together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein with costs and expenses incurred by the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator in accordance with the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
 - (D) amounts due and any fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred by it to the Paying Agents and Agent Bank under the Agency Agreement, the Account Bank under the Bank Agreement and the Collection Accounts Provider under the Main Collection Account Agreement, (and to the extent relating to the collections which relate to Loans beneficially owned by the Issuer) the F Collection Account Agreement and the R Collection Account Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein; and
 - (E) amounts due and payable to the Corporate Services Provider under and in accordance with the Corporate Services Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Facilitator and the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (iv) *fourth*, to retain an amount equal to the Issuer Profit, which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger;
 - (v) *fifth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the A Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the A Noteholders);
 - (vi) *sixth*, amounts to be credited to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger, up to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount;
 - (vii) *seventh*, amounts to be credited to the A Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the A Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
 - (viii) *eighth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the B Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the B Noteholders);
 - (ix) *ninth*, amounts to be credited to the B Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the B Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;

- (x) *tenth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the C Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the C Noteholders);
- (xi) *eleventh*, amounts to be credited to the C Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the C Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xii) *twelfth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the D Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the D Noteholders);
- (xiii) *thirteenth*, amounts to be credited to the D Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the D Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xiv) *fourteenth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the E Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the E Noteholders);
- (xv) *fifteenth*, amounts to be credited to the E Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the E Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xvi) *sixteenth*, amounts to be credited to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger, up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount;
- (xvii) *seventeenth*, amounts to be credited to the F Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the F Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xviii) *eighteenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) if the Mortgage Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Mortgage Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), any amounts in respect of the Mortgage Administration Fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator in excess of the Senior Servicing Fee Cap without double counting with item (iii)(A) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments in connection with the performance of the Services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein; and
 - (B) if the Master Servicing Agreement has not been terminated, an amount equal to one quarter of the annual Master Servicer Fee due under the Master Servicing Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (xix) *nineteenth*, to pay amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the X Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the X Noteholders);
- (xx) *twentieth*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the X Notes;
- (xxi) *twenty first*, to pay amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the Z1 Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the Z1 Noteholders);

- (xxii) *twenty second*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the Z1 Notes;
- (xxiii) *twenty third*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the Z2 Notes (provided that, while the Senior Notes are outstanding, no repayment of principal under the Z2 Notes shall be made); and
- (xxiv) *twenty fourth*, to pay any remaining amounts *pro rata* and *pari passu* to the holders of the Certificates.

In accordance with item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments, to the extent there remains any Available Principal Funds after all payments of a higher priority have been made in full, such remaining amounts shall be applied in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

(d) Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments

Following (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee shall, to the extent that such funds are available, apply funds standing to the credit of the charged accounts, excluding amounts standing to the credit of the Issuer Profit Ledger, to make payments in the following order of priority pursuant to and in accordance with the Deed of Charge or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, the Issuer (or the Cash/Bond Administrator) shall, to the extent that such funds are available, apply funds standing to the credit of the Transaction Account and the GIC Account, in the following order of priority, in each case only to the extent that all payments of a higher priority have been made in full (the “**Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments**”):

- (i) *first*, to pay, *pro rata*, any remuneration then due to the Trustee, any Receiver or Appointee and all amounts due in respect of legal fees and other costs, charges, liabilities, losses, damages, proceedings, claims and demands then incurred by such receiver together with interest thereon and to pay all amounts due to the Trustee in respect of the Trustee’s remuneration, fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, losses, damages, proceedings, claims, demands, expenses and liabilities due to the Trustee (plus value added tax, if any);
- (ii) *second*, to pay, *pro rata* and *pari passu*, the fees, costs, expenses and liabilities due to the Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Master Servicer, the Paying Agents, the Legal Title-Holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator, the Agent Bank, the Account Bank, the Collection Accounts Provider and the Corporate Services Provider together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided for in the relevant agreements;
- (iii) *third*, following a Redemption Event only, to pay an amount equal to the Issuer Profit which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger;
- (iv) *fourth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the A Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the A Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the A Noteholders in respect of principal on the A Notes until the A Notes are redeemed in full;

- (v) *fifth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the B Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the B Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the B Noteholders in respect of principal on the B Notes until the B Notes are redeemed in full;
- (vi) *sixth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the C Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the C Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the C Noteholders in respect of principal on the C Notes until the C Notes are redeemed in full;
- (vii) *seventh*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the D Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the D Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the D Noteholders in respect of principal on the D Notes until the D Notes are redeemed in full;
- (viii) *eighth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the E Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the E Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the E Noteholders in respect of principal on the E Notes until the E Notes are redeemed in full;
- (ix) *ninth*, following a Redemption Event only, to pay amounts owing to any third parties (if any) including any tax payable by the Issuer (other than amounts payable out of Issuer Profit);
- (x) *tenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu* amounts payable to the F Noteholders in respect of principal on the F Notes until the F Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xi) *eleventh*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the X Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the X Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the X Noteholders in respect of principal on the X Notes until the X Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xii) *twelfth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the Z1 Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the Z1 Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and

- (B) amounts payable to the Z1 Noteholders in respect of principal on the Z1 Notes until the Z1 Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xiii) *thirteenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu* amounts payable to the Z2 Noteholders in respect of principal on the Z2 Notes until the Z2 Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xiv) *fourteenth*, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, to pay amounts owing to any third parties (if any) including any tax payable by the Issuer (other than amounts payable out of Issuer Profit);
- (xv) *fifteenth*, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, to pay to pay an amount equal to the Issuer Profit which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger; and
- (xvi) *sixteenth*, to pay any remaining amounts *pro rata* and *pari passu* to the holders of the Certificates.

The Security will become enforceable upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)) **provided that** if the Security has become enforceable otherwise than by reason of a default in payment of any amount due on the Notes, the Trustee will not be entitled to dispose of the assets comprised in the Security or any part thereof unless either a sufficient amount would be realised to allow discharge in full of all amounts owing in respect of the Notes or the Trustee is of the opinion, reached after considering at any time and from time to time the advice of an investment bank or other financial adviser selected by the Trustee, that the cash flow prospectively receivable by the Issuer 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 Issuer, to discharge in full in due course all amounts owing in respect of the Notes.

(e) ***The Certificates***

Holders of the Certificates shall be entitled to receive their *pro rata* entitlement to the balance of amounts remaining following payments of all other items senior to the Certificates in the relevant Priorities of Payment.

3 **Covenants of the Issuer**

Save with the prior written consent of the Trustee or as expressly provided in or expressly envisaged by these Conditions, the Bank Agreement, the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the R Collection Account Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed Poll, the Deed of Charge, the Master Definitions Schedule, the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Subscription Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Master Servicing Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement and any other document agreed between the Issuer and the Trustee as being a Transaction Document (together, the “**Transaction Documents**”), the Issuer shall not, so long as any Note remains outstanding, *inter alia*:

(a) ***Negative Pledge***

create or permit to subsist any mortgage, security, pledge, lien (unless arising by operation of law) or charge upon the whole or any part of its assets, present or future (including any uncalled capital) or its undertaking;

(b) Restrictions on Activities

- (i) engage in any activity which is not reasonably incidental to any of the activities which the Transaction Documents provide or envisage that the Issuer will engage in;
- (ii) open nor have any interest in any account whatsoever with any bank or financial institution other than the Collection Accounts and Bank Accounts held with the Collection Accounts Provider and the Account Bank, save where such account is immediately charged in favour of the Trustee so as to form part of the Security described in Note Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and where the Trustee receives an acknowledgement from such bank or financial institution of the security rights and interests of the Trustee and an agreement that it will not exercise any right of set-off it might otherwise have against the account in question;
- (iii) have any subsidiaries or employees or premises; or
- (iv) act as a director of any company;

(c) Dividends or Distributions

pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders except from the amount standing to the credit of the Issuer Profit Ledger;

(d) Borrowings

incur or permit to subsist any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee in respect of any obligation of any person;

(e) Merger

consolidate or merge with any other person or convey or transfer its properties or assets substantially or as an entirety to any other person;

(f) Disposal of Assets

transfer, sell, lend, part with or otherwise dispose of or deal with, or grant any option or trust over or present or future right to acquire, any of its assets or undertaking or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein, **provided that** the Issuer may (and may agree to) transfer, sell, lend, pledge, part with or otherwise dispose of or deal with, or grant any option over any present or future right to acquire any of its assets or undertaking or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein where the proceeds of the same are applied, *inter alia*, in or towards redemption of the Notes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the terms of the Transaction Documents;

(g) Tax Grouping

be (and never has been) a member of a VAT (Value Added Tax) group;

(h) Independent Director

at any time have fewer than one independent director;

(i) Other

permit any of the Transaction Documents, the Insurance Contracts relating to the Mortgages owned by the Issuer or the priority of the security interests created thereby to be amended, invalidated, rendered ineffective, terminated or discharged, or consent to any variation thereof, or exercise of any powers of consent or waiver in relation thereto pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed and these Conditions, or permit any party to any of the Transaction Documents or Insurance Contracts or any other person

whose obligations form part of the Security to be released from such obligations, or dispose of any Mortgage save as envisaged in the Transaction Documents.

4 Interest

(a) ***Period of Accrual***

Each Note of each class bears interest from (and including) the Issue Date. Each Note shall cease to bear interest from its due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment of the relevant amount of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue thereon in accordance with this Note Condition 4(a) (as well after as before any judgment) up to (but excluding) the date on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder, or (if earlier) the seventh day after notice is duly given by the Principal Paying Agent to the holder thereof (in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*)) that it has received all sums due in respect of each such Note (except to the extent that there is any subsequent default in payment).

(b) ***Interest Payment Dates and Interest Periods***

Subject to Note Condition 6 (*Payments*), interest on the Notes (and amounts (if any) on the Certificates) is payable on the Interest Payment Date falling in November 2016, and thereafter quarterly in arrear on the 25th day in February, May, August and November in each year unless such day is not a Business Day, in which case interest shall be payable on the following Business Day (each such date an “**Interest Payment Date**”). The period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Issue Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date is called an “**Interest Period**” in these Note Conditions.

(c) ***Rate of Interest***

Subject to Note Condition 7 (*Prescription*), the Floating Rate of Interest (as defined below) payable from time to time and the Interest Amount (as defined below) in respect of the Notes will be determined on the basis of the provisions set out below:

- (i) on each Interest Determination Date, the Agent Bank will determine the offered quotation to leading banks in the London interbank market for three-month sterling deposits or, in the case of the first Interest Period, a linear interpolation of the offered quotations for three and six month sterling deposits in the London interbank market, by reference to the Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page (or (A) such other page as may replace the Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page on that service for the purpose of displaying such information or (B) if that service ceases to display such information, such page as displays such information on such service (or, if more than one, that one previously approved in writing by the Trustee) as may replace the Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page) as at or about 11.00 a.m. (London time) on that date (the “**Screen Rate**”). If, on the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Screen Rate is unavailable, the Agent Bank will request the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks (as defined in Note Condition 4(i) (*Reference Banks and Agent Bank*)) to provide the Agent Bank with its offered quotation as at or about 11.00 a.m. (London time) on that date to leading banks for three month sterling deposits, or, in the case of the first Interest Period, such rates for three and six month sterling deposits shall be interpolated. The Floating Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall, subject as provided below, be the aggregate of the Relevant Margin (as defined below) and the Screen Rate or, as the case may be, the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to

the nearest 0.0001 per cent., or 0.00005 per cent. being rounded upwards) of the quotations of the Reference Banks;

- (ii) if, on the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Screen Rate is unavailable and only two of the Reference Banks (as defined in Note Condition 4(i) (*Reference Banks and Agent Bank*)) provide such quotations, the Floating Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be determined on the basis of the quotations of the two quoting Reference Banks. If, on the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Screen Rate is unavailable and only one or none of the Reference Banks provides such a quotation, then the Floating Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period in respect of the Notes shall be the Reserve Interest Rate. The “**Reserve Interest Rate**” shall be the rate per annum which the Agent Bank determines to be the aggregate of the Relevant Margin and the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the nearest 0.0001 per cent. 0.00005 per cent., being rounded upwards) of the lending rates which no fewer than two leading banks in London (selected by the Agent Bank in consultation with the Issuer) are quoting, as at or about 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date in respect of Sterling, for the relevant Interest Period. If the Agent Bank notifies that none of the banks selected as provided in Note Condition 4(i) (*Reference Banks and Agent Bank*) below is quoting to leading banks as aforesaid, then the Reserve Interest Rate shall be the Floating Rate of Interest in effect for the Interest Period ending on the immediately preceding Interest Period.

For the purposes of these Note Conditions:

“**Floating Rate of Interest**” means, in relation to the Notes (except the F Notes and the Z2 Notes which have a zero coupon), the floating rate of interest as determined by the Agent Bank in accordance with this Note Condition 4 (*Interest*), **provided that**, where the Floating Rate of Interest applicable to any Class of Notes (except the F Notes and the Z2 Notes which have a zero coupon) for any Interest Period is determined to be less than zero, the Floating Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be zero.

“**Relevant Margin**” shall be:

on any Interest Determination Date occurring prior to the Step-Up Date:

- (a) 1.40 per cent. per annum for the A Notes;
- (b) 1.60 per cent. per annum for the B Notes;
- (c) 2.25 per cent. per annum for the C Notes;
- (d) 2.50 per cent. per annum for the D Notes;
- (e) 2.75 per cent. per annum for the E Notes;
- (f) 6.00 per cent. per annum for the X Notes; and
- (g) 6.00 per cent. per annum for the Z1 Notes,

on any Interest Determination Date occurring after the Step-Up Date:

- (a) 2.25 per cent. per annum for the A Notes;
- (b) 3.20 per cent. per annum for the B Notes;
- (c) 4.50 per cent. per annum for the C Notes;
- (d) 5.00 per cent. per annum for the D Notes;

- (e) 5.50 per cent. per annum for the E Notes;
- (f) 6.00 per cent. per annum for the X Notes; and
- (g) 6.00 per cent. per annum for the Z1 Notes.

For the avoidance of doubt, the F Notes and the Z2 Notes have a zero coupon and no change in the Relevant Margin of the X Notes and the Z1 Notes will occur on the Step-Up Date.

(d) *European Economic and Monetary Union*

If, as a result of the start of the third stage of EMU pursuant to the Treaty, it becomes impossible for the Agent Bank to determine the Floating Rate of Interest for any Interest Period in accordance with Note Condition 4(c)(i) (*Rate of Interest*), the Floating Rate of Interest for each such interest Period shall be determined by the Agent Bank on the basis set out in Note Condition 4(c)(ii) (*Rate of Interest*).

(e) *Determination of Floating Rates of Interest and Calculation of Interest Amount*

- (i) The Agent Bank shall, on each Interest Determination Date, determine and notify the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Trustee, the Irish Stock Exchange/Listing Agent and the Paying Agents of (A) the Floating Rate of Interest applicable to the relevant Interest Period in respect of each Note and (B) the amount of interest (the “**Interest Amount**”) payable in respect of each Note for such Interest Period.
- (ii) The Interest Amount for all Notes will be calculated by applying the relevant Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Note on the first day of such Interest Period (after taking into account any redemptions occurring in respect of such Notes on such Interest Payment Date), multiplying the product by the actual number of days in such Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366, and rounding the resulting figure down to the nearest penny; **provided, however, that**, if the Floating Rate of Interest is determined by the Agent Bank pursuant to the provisions of Note Condition 4(d) (*European Economic and Monetary Union*), the Interest Amount payable in respect of each Note for any Interest Period to which such Floating Rate of Interest is applicable will instead be calculated by applying the Floating Rate of Interest for such Interest Period to the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Note during such Interest Period, multiplying the product by the actual number of days in such Interest Period divided by 360 and rounding the resulting figure down to the nearest penny.

(f) *Publication of Floating Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and other Notices*

The Agent Bank will cause the Floating Rate of Interest and the Interest Amount in respect of each Note for each Interest Period and the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, each of the Paying Agents, any stock exchange on which the Notes are then listed and, so long as the Notes are in Global Form, each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and will cause notice thereof to be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*). The Floating Rate of Interest, Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date in respect of each Note so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of any extension or shortening of the Interest Period. If the Notes become due and payable under Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*), the accrued interest per Interest Amount and the Floating Rate of Interest payable in respect of each Note shall nevertheless continue to be calculated as previously by the Agent Bank in accordance with this Note Condition 4 (*Interest*) but no

publication of the Rates of Interest or the amounts of interest payable per Interest Amount so calculated need be made unless the Trustee otherwise requires.

(g) *Determination or Calculation by Trustee*

If the Agent Bank does not at any time for any reason determine the Floating Rate of Interest and/or calculate the Interest Amount in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs, the Trustee shall (or shall appoint an agent on its behalf to do so) (i) determine the Floating Rate of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the procedure described above), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and/or (as the case may be) (ii) calculate the Interest Amount in the manner specified in Note Condition 4(a) (*Period of Accrual*), and any such determination and/or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Agent Bank, and the Trustee shall have no Liability in respect thereof. For the avoidance of doubt, the Floating Rate of Interest applicable to any Class of Notes (except the F Notes and Z2 Notes which have a zero coupon) for any Interest Period as determined by the Trustee shall not be less than zero.

(h) *Notifications to be Final and Binding*

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Note Condition 4 (*Interest*), whether by the Reference Banks (or any of them) or the Agent Bank or the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Trustee shall (in the absence of fraud, wilful default or gross negligence) be final and binding on the Issuer, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Reference Banks, the Agent Bank, the Trustee and all Noteholders and (in such absence as aforesaid) no liability to the Trustee or the Noteholders shall attach to the Issuer, to the Reference Banks, the Agent Bank or the Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by them or any of them of their powers, duties and discretions under this Note Condition 4 (*Interest*).

(i) *Reference Banks and Agent Bank*

The Issuer shall ensure that, so long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, there shall at all times be three Reference Banks and an Agent Bank. The initial Reference Banks shall be the principal London office of each of Barclays Bank PLC, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and HSBC Bank plc (the “**Reference Banks**”). The initial Agent Bank shall be Citibank, N.A., London Branch. In the event of the principal London office of any such bank being unable or unwilling to continue to act as a Reference Bank or in the event of Citibank, N.A., London Branch being unwilling to act as the Agent Bank, the Issuer shall appoint such other bank as may be approved by the Trustee to act as such in its place. The Agent Bank may not resign until a successor approved by the Trustee has been appointed.

(j) *Deferral of Interest*

Interest on the Notes shall be payable in accordance with this Note Condition 4 (*Interest*) and Note Condition 6 (*Payments*) subject to the following terms of this Note Condition 4(j):

- (i) in the event that the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the B Notes on such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**B Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the B Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the B Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each B Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the B Residual Amount;

- (ii) in the event the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the C Notes on any such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**C Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the C Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the C Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each C Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the C Residual Amount;
- (iii) in the event that the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the D Notes on any such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**D Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the D Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the D Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each D Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the D Residual Amount;
- (iv) in the event that the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the E Notes on any such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**E Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the E Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the E Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each E Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the E Residual Amount;
- (v) in the event that the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the X Notes on any such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**X Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the X Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the X Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each X Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the X Residual Amount; and
- (vi) in the event that the Available Revenue Funds (if any) calculated in accordance with the Priority of Payments as being available to the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date for application in or towards the payment of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the Z1 Notes on any such Interest Payment Date (such aggregate available funds being referred to in this Note Condition 4(j) as the “**Z1 Residual Amount**”) are not sufficient to satisfy in full the aggregate amount of interest which is, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), due on the Z1 Notes on such Interest Payment Date, the amount payable to the Z1 Noteholders on such Interest Payment Date, by way of interest on each Z1 Note, shall be a *pro rata* share of the Z1 Residual Amount.

In the event that, by virtue of the provisions of paragraphs (i) to (vi) above, a *pro rata* share of the B Residual Amount, the C Residual Amount, the D Residual Amount, the E Residual Amount, the X Residual Amount or the Z1 Residual Amount, is paid in accordance with this Note Condition 4(j), the Issuer shall create provisions in its accounts for the shortfall equal to the amount by which the amount of interest paid on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes or the Z1 Notes as the case may be, on any Interest Payment Date in accordance with this Note Condition 4(j) falls short of the aggregate amount of interest payable on the relevant Class of Notes but for this Note Condition 4(j). Such shortfall (the “**Interest Shortfall**”) shall accrue interest at a rate for each Interest Period during which it is outstanding equal to the relevant Rate of Interest for the relevant Class of Notes for such Interest Period. A *pro rata* share of such shortfall thereon shall be aggregated with the amount of, and treated for the purpose of this Note Condition 4(j) as if it were interest due, subject to this Note Condition 4(j), on each B Note, C Note, D Note, E Note, X Note or Z1 Note, as the case may be, on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date. This provision shall cease to apply on the Interest Payment Date referred to in Note Condition 5(a) (*Final Redemption of the Notes*) at which time all accrued interest shall become due and payable.

The non-payment of any Deferred Interest on the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes, the Class X Notes or the Class Z1 Notes will not be an Event of Default, except if such non-payment occurs on or after the Final Maturity Date. For the avoidance of doubt, the non-payment of interest (in accordance with the Note Conditions) on any Class A Notes shall be an Event of Default (in accordance with the Note Conditions). For the avoidance of doubt, the F Notes and the Z2 Notes have a zero coupon.

(k) Determinations and Reconciliation

- (i) In the event that the relevant Performance Report is not prepared with respect to a Determination Period (any such Determination Period being a “**relevant Determination Period**” for the purposes of this Note Condition 4(k)) immediately prior to an Interest Payment Date, then the Cash/Bond Administrator shall use the Monthly Reports in respect of the three most recent Determination Periods (or, where there are not at least three previous Monthly Reports, all previous Monthly Reports) for the purposes of calculating the amounts available to the Issuer to make payments, as set out in this Note Condition 4(k). If the Performance Report relating to the Determination Period is subsequently received, the Cash/Bond Administrator will make the reconciliation calculations and reconciliation payments as set out in Note Condition 4(k)(iii). Any: (A) calculations properly done on the basis of such previous Monthly Reports; (B) payments made under any of the Notes and Transaction Documents in accordance with such calculations; (C) reconciliation calculations; and (D) reconciliation payments made as a result of such reconciliation calculations, each in accordance with Note Condition 4(k)(ii), (iii) and/or (iv) shall be deemed to be done in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents and will not in themselves lead to an Event of Default and no liability will attach to the Cash/Bond Administrator in connection with the exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretion for such purposes.
- (ii) In respect of any relevant Determination Period, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall:
 - (A) determine the Interest Determination Ratio by reference to the three most recently received Monthly Reports (or, where there are not at least three previous Monthly Reports, all previous Monthly Reports received in the preceding Determination Periods);

- (B) calculate the Revenue Receipts for such relevant Determination Period as the product of:
 - (I) the Interest Determination Ratio; and
 - (II) all payments received by the Issuer during such relevant Determination Period; and
- (C) calculate the Principal Receipts for such relevant Determination Period as the product of:
 - (I) one minus the Interest Determination Ratio; and
 - (II) all payments received by the Issuer during such relevant Determination Period.
- (iii) Following any relevant Determination Period, upon delivery of the Monthly Reports in respect of such relevant Determination Period, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall reconcile the calculations made in accordance with Note Condition 4(k)(ii) to the actual collections set out in the Monthly Reports as follows:
 - (A) if the Reconciliation Amount is a positive number, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall on the immediately following Interest Payment Date pay or provide for such amount by allocating amounts standing to the credit of the Revenue Ledger as Available Principal Funds; and
 - (B) if the Reconciliation Amount is a negative number, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall on the immediately following Interest Payment Date pay or provide for such amount by allocating amounts standing to the credit of the Principal Ledger as Available Revenue Funds.
- (iv) If amounts standing to credit of the Revenue Ledger or Principal Ledger, as the case may be, are insufficient to pay or provide for the applicable Reconciliation Amount in full on the relevant Interest Payment Date, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall reallocate amounts standing to the credit of the Revenue Ledger or Principal Ledger (as applicable) in accordance with Note Condition 4(k)(iii)(A) or (B), respectively, in respect of each subsequent Determination Period (such Reconciliation Amounts to be applied accordingly on the immediately following Interest Payment Date) until such Reconciliation Amount is paid or provided for in full.
- (v) If the Cash/Bond Administrator is required to provide for a Reconciliation Amount in determining Available Revenue Funds and Available Principal Funds in respect of any Interest Payment Date, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall pay or provide for such Reconciliation Amount in accordance with the terms of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and the Cash/Bond Administrator shall promptly notify the Issuer and the Trustee of such Reconciliation Amount.

In this Note Condition 4(k):

“**Interest Determination Ratio**” means: (i) the aggregate Revenue Receipts calculated in the three preceding Monthly Reports (or such smaller number of preceding Monthly Reports as may be available on the date the Interest Determination Ratio is calculated); divided by (ii) the aggregate of the Revenue Receipts and the Principal Receipts calculated in such Monthly Reports;

“**Monthly Report**” means the monthly report substantially in the form scheduled as Schedule 3 (*Form of Monthly Report*) to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or from time to time agreed between the Issuer, and KMC;

“**Reconciliation Amount**” means in respect of a relevant Determination Period: (i) the actual Principal Receipts as determined in accordance with the available Monthly Reports; less (ii) the Principal Receipts in respect of such relevant Determination Period, determined in accordance with Note Condition 4(k)(ii)(C);

“**Revenue Receipts**” means, in relation to a relevant Determination Period, the amount credited (or in relation to a relevant Determination Period, the actual amount that should have been credited) to the Revenue Ledger for such relevant Determination Period; and

“**Principal Receipts**” means, in relation to a relevant Determination Period, the amount credited (or in relation to a relevant Determination Period, the actual amount that should have been credited) to the Principal Ledger for such relevant Determination Period.

5 Redemption

(a) *Final Redemption of the Notes*

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as provided in this Note Condition 5, the Issuer shall, subject always to the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments and Note Conditions 5(c) (*Note Principal Payments, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor*) and 10(b) (*Limited Recourse*), redeem (i) the A Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (ii) the B Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (iii) the C Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (iv) the D Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (v) the E Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (vi) the F Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (vii) the X Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest, on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (viii) Z1 Notes on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, (ix) Z2 Notes on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, and (x) towards making payments in respect of the Certificates on the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053, **provided that**, after the occurrence of a Redemption Event, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes shall be redeemed and payments shall be made in respect of the Certificates out of available residual amounts pursuant to the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments.

The Issuer may not redeem Notes in whole or in part prior to such relevant date except as provided in Note Condition 5(b), (d) or (e) below but without prejudice to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*).

(b) *Mandatory Redemption of the Notes*

Prior to (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, on each Interest Payment Date, other than the Interest Payment Date on which the Notes are to be redeemed under paragraph (a) above or (d) or (e) below, the Issuer or the Cash/Bond Administrator on the Issuer’s behalf shall apply an amount equal to the Available Principal Funds (as defined below) as at the date which falls two Business Days prior to such Interest Payment Date (each such date a “**Determination Date**”), in making the following redemptions in the following priority (the “**Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments**”):

- (i) *first*, following application of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund and Liquidity Reserve Fund, applying the Available Principal Funds as Available Revenue Funds to the extent there will be

- (A) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (B) an Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class);
- (ii) *second*, in redeeming the A Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the A Notes have been redeemed in full;
 - (iii) *third*, after the A Notes have been redeemed in full, in redeeming the B Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the B Notes have been redeemed in full;
 - (iv) *fourth*, after A Notes and the B Notes have been redeemed in full, in redeeming the C Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the C Notes have been redeemed in full;
 - (v) *fifth*, after the A Notes, the B Notes and the C Notes have been redeemed in full, in redeeming the D Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the D Notes have been redeemed in full;
 - (vi) *sixth*, after the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes and the D Notes have been redeemed in full, in redeeming the E Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the E Notes have been redeemed in full;
 - (vii) *seventh*, after the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes have been redeemed in full, in redeeming the F Notes on a *pari passu* and *pro rata* basis until the Interest Payment Date on which the F Notes have been redeemed in full; and
 - (viii) *eighth*, any remaining amounts shall constitute Available Revenue Funds and be applied in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

The Cash/Bond Administrator is responsible, pursuant to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, for determining the amount of the Available Principal Funds as at any Determination Date and each determination so made shall (in the absence of negligence, fraud, wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be final and binding on the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Trustee and all Noteholders, and no liability to the Noteholders, shall attach to the Issuer, the Trustee or (in such absence as aforesaid) to the Cash/Bond Administrator in connection therewith.

The amount of “**Available Principal Funds**” as at any Determination Date is an amount calculated as the aggregate of:

- (i) the Principal Collections received for the preceding Determination Period;
- (ii) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Principal Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date; and
- (iii) the amount (if any) calculated on that Determination Date pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to be the amount by which the debit balance on any of the Principal Deficiency Ledgers is expected to be reduced by the application of the Available Revenue Funds on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date.

The amount of the total issuance of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes will not exceed the consideration payable by the Issuer in respect of the sale of the Loans and Related Security.

The “**Principal Collections**” as at any Determination Date is an amount determined by the Cash/Bond Administrator on such Determination Date or is the aggregate of:

- (i) all repayments or prepayments of principal received by the Issuer in relation to the Loans in respect of the Determination Period ending on or immediately prior to such Determination Date; and
- (ii) recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to principal upon an enforcement of the Related Security, and recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to principal upon a purchase or a repurchase of the Loans by the Seller (or an affiliate thereof), in accordance with the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, in each case, received by the Issuer in the Determination Period preceding such Determination Date.

(c) ***Note Principal Payments, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor***

With respect to each Note on (or as soon as practicable after) each Determination Date, the Issuer shall determine (or cause the Cash/Bond Administrator to determine) (i) the amount of any principal amount due on the Interest Payment Date next following such Determination Date (a “**Note Principal Payment**”), (ii) the principal amount outstanding of each such Note of such Class on the Interest Payment Date next following such Determination Date (after deducting any Note Principal Payment due to be made on that Interest Payment Date) (the “**Principal Amount Outstanding**”) and (iii) the fraction expressed as a decimal to the sixth point (the “**Pool Factor**”), of which the numerator is the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note of that Class (as referred to in (ii) above) and the denominator is 100,000. Each determination by or on behalf of the Issuer of any Note Principal Payment, the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note and the Pool Factor shall, in each case (in the absence of fraud, wilful default, bad faith or manifest error), be final and binding on all persons.

With respect to each of the Classes of Notes, the Issuer will cause each determination of a Note Principal Payment, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor to be notified forthwith to the Trustee, the Paying Agents, the Agent Bank and (for so long as the Notes are listed on one or more stock exchanges) the relevant stock exchanges, and will immediately cause notice of each such determination to be given in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by not later than two Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date. If no Note Principal Payment is due to be made on the Notes of any Class on any Interest Payment Date, a notice to this effect will be given to the Noteholders. If the Issuer does not at any time for any reason determine (or cause the Cash/Bond Administrator to determine) with respect to each of the Classes of Notes, a Note Principal Payment, the Principal Amount Outstanding or the Pool Factor in accordance with the preceding provisions of this paragraph, such determination may be made by the Trustee (without liability accruing to the Trustee as a result) in accordance with this Note Condition based on information supplied to it by the Issuer or the Cash/Bond Administrator, and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Issuer and in the absence of fraud, wilful default or gross negligence shall be final, and no liability to the Noteholders shall attach to the Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by the Trustee of its powers, duties, determinations and discretions under this Note Condition 5.

(d) ***Mandatory Redemption in Full***

Provided that:

- (i) the Issuer delivers to the Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that it will on the date for redemption have the necessary funds from a sale of the Charged Property pursuant to the Deed Poll (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank

Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) as would be required to: (A) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full, together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (B) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (C) pay any other costs associated with the redemption; and

- (ii) on or prior to the Interest Payment Date on which the relevant notice of mandatory redemption expires, no Enforcement Notice has been served following an Event of Default,

the Issuer shall redeem the Notes in whole on any Interest Payment Date on or after the Call Option Date, on giving not less than 15 and not more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) (which notice shall be irrevocable) (the “**notice of mandatory redemption**”).

Any Note redeemed pursuant to this Note Condition 5(d) will be redeemed at an amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note to be redeemed with accrued (and unpaid) interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note up to but excluding the date of redemption.

(e) ***Optional Redemption in Full***

Provided that:

- (i) the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes is less than or equal to 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes upon issue;
- (ii) the Issuer delivers to the Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that it will on the date for redemption have the necessary funds from a sale of the Charged Property (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) required to: (A) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full, together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (B) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (C) pay any other costs associated with the exercise of the optional call; and
- (iii) on or prior to the Interest Payment Date on which such notice expires, no Enforcement Notice has been served following an Event of Default,

the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date, on giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) (which notice shall be irrevocable).

Any Note redeemed pursuant to this Note Condition 5(e) will be redeemed at an amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note to be redeemed with accrued (and unpaid) interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note up to but excluding the date of redemption.

(f) ***Optional Redemption for Taxation or Other Reasons***

If by reason of a change in or amendment to tax law (or regulation or the application or official interpretation thereof), which change becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, on the next Interest Payment Date, the Issuer or any Paying Agent has or will become obliged to deduct or withhold from any payment of principal or interest on any Class of the Notes (other than because the relevant holder

has some connection with the United Kingdom other than the holding of Notes of such Class) any amount for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the United Kingdom or any political sub-division thereof or any authority thereof or therein, then the Issuer shall, if the same would avoid the effect of such relevant event described in this paragraph (f), appoint a Paying Agent in another jurisdiction or use its reasonable endeavours to arrange the substitution of a company incorporated and/or tax resident in another jurisdiction as principal debtor under the Notes, **provided that** the Trustee is satisfied that such substitution will not be materially prejudicial to the holders of the Most Senior Class.

If the Issuer delivers to the Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer (immediately before giving the notice referred to below) stating that one or more of the events described in this paragraph (f) is continuing and that the appointment of a Paying Agent or a substitution as referred to above would not avoid the effect of the relevant event or that, having used its reasonable endeavours, the Issuer is unable to arrange such appointment or substitution, then the Issuer may, on any Interest Payment Date and having given not more than 45 nor less than 30 days' notice to the Trustee and Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*), redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes on the next following Interest Payment Date at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding, together with any interest accrued (and unpaid) thereon up to (but excluding) the date of redemption, **provided that** (in either case), prior to giving any such notice, the Issuer shall have provided to the Trustee (i) a certificate signed by a director of the Issuer stating that one or more of the circumstances referred to in this paragraph (f) prevail(s) and setting out details of such circumstances and (ii) an opinion in form and substance satisfactory to the Trustee of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer and any Paying Agent (as the case may be) has or will become obliged to deduct or withhold amounts as a result of such change or amendment. The Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstance set out in the paragraph immediately above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders.

The Issuer may only redeem the Notes as described above if the Issuer has certified to the Trustee that it will have the necessary funds, not subject to the interest of any other person, required to redeem the Notes as aforesaid and any amounts required under the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Notes outstanding in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof.

(g) *Mandatory Redemption of the Notes following the exercise of a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option*

On any Business Day following the Issue Date, if a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event occurs and the Retention Holder exercises the Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option, the Issuer will give not more than 30 nor less than 15 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*), and the Notes will be redeemed on the Interest Payment Date immediately following the exercise of such option by the Retention Holder, provided that the Issuer has, immediately prior to giving such notice, certified to the Trustee that it will have the necessary funds (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) as would be required to: (A) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full, together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (B) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (C) pay any other costs associated with the redemption.

Any Note redeemed pursuant to this Condition 5(g), will be redeemed at an amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note to be redeemed together with accrued (and unpaid) interest on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note up to, but excluding, the relevant date of redemption.

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event**” means any change in or the adoption of any new law, rule or regulation which as a matter of English law or Luxembourg law has a binding effect on the Retention Holder after the Issue Date which would impose a positive obligation on the Retention Holder to subscribe for any Notes and/or Certificates over and above those required to be maintained by it to comply with the Retention Requirement or otherwise increase its investment.

“**Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option**” means the option of the Retention Holder in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to acquire (or to nominate a third party to acquire) all but not some of the Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event.

(h) Notice of Redemption

Any such notice as is referred to in paragraph (d), (e), (f) or (g) above shall be irrevocable and, upon the expiration of such notice, the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes at the Principal Amount Outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest, of the relevant Note.

(i) Purchase

The Issuer shall not purchase any Notes.

(j) Cancellation

All Notes redeemed will be cancelled upon redemption, and may not be resold or re-issued.

6 Payments

(a) Principal and interest

Payments of principal and interest shall be made by transfer to an account in Sterling, maintained by the payee with a bank in London and (in the case of final redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Notes at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent in accordance with the terms of the Agency Agreement.

(b) Record date

Each payment in respect of a Note will be made to the person shown as the Noteholder in the Register at the opening of business in the place of the Registrar’s Specified Office on the 15th day before the due date for such payment (the “**Record Date**”). The person shown in the Register at the opening of business on the relevant Record Date in respect of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of any Note represented by such Global Note and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, such person in respect of each amount so paid.

(c) Payments subject to fiscal laws

All payments are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable laws and regulations in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Note Condition 8 (*Taxation*) and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “**Code**”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing

an intergovernmental approach thereto (together, “**FATCA**”). No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.

(d) Payments on business days

If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note is not a business day in the place of presentation, the holder shall not be entitled to payment in such place of the amount due until the next succeeding business day in such place, and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. In this paragraph, “**business day**” means, in respect of any place of presentation, any day on which banks are open for payment of registered securities and for dealings in foreign currencies in such place of presentation and, in the case of payment by transfer to a sterling-denominated account as referred to above, on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on both in London and in such place of presentation.

(e) Paying Agents

The initial Paying Agent and its initial specified office is listed below. The Issuer reserves the right at any time with the approval of the Trustee to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and appoint additional or other Paying Agents, **provided that** it will maintain (i) a Principal Paying Agent, and (ii) a Paying Agent with a specified office in a European Union member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000.

The initial specified office of the Paying Agent is at:

Principal Paying Agent

Citibank, N.A., London Branch

Citigroup Centre

Canada Square

Canary Wharf

London

E14 5LB

United Kingdom

Notice of any change in the Paying Agents or their specified offices will promptly be given to the Trustee and the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*).

(f) Incorrect Payments

The Cash/Bond Administrator will, from time to time, notify Noteholders in accordance with the terms of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) of any over-payment or under-payment of which it has actual notice made on any Interest Payment Date to any party entitled to the same pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments. Following the giving of such a notice, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall rectify such over-payment or under-payment by increasing or, as the case may be, decreasing payments to the relevant parties on any subsequent Interest Payment Date or Interest Payment Dates (if applicable) to the extent required to correct the same. Any notice of over-payment or under-payment pursuant to this Note Condition 6 shall contain reasonable details of the amount of the same, the relevant parties and the adjustments to be made to future payments to rectify the same. Neither the Issuer nor the Cash/Bond Administrator shall have any liability to any person for making any such correction.

7 Prescription

7.1 **Principal:** Claims for principal in respect of Notes shall become void where application for payment is made more than 10 years after the due date therefor.

7.2 **Interest:** Claims for interest in respect of Notes shall become void where application for payment is made more than five years after the due date therefor.

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, assessments or charges of whatsoever nature unless the Issuer or any Paying Agent (as applicable) is required by applicable law to make any payment in respect of the Notes subject to any withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or charges of whatsoever nature or in connection with FATCA. In that event, the Issuer or such Paying Agent (as the case may be) 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. None of the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, any other Paying Agent, nor any other person will be obliged to make any additional payments to holders of Notes in respect of such withholding or deduction, including any withholding or deduction pursuant to FATCA.

9 Events of Default

After any of the following events (each an “**Event of Default**”) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee at its discretion may, and (subject to it being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction) if so requested in writing by holders of at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate in Principal Amount Outstanding of the Most Senior Class or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Most Senior Class, shall give notice to the Issuer (an “**Enforcement Notice**”) that the Notes are, and they shall immediately become, due and payable at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued interest:

- (i) default being made for a period of 10 Business Days in the payment of any interest on the A Notes when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Note Conditions; or
- (ii) default being made in the payment of principal on the Notes due on the Final Maturity Date;
- (iii) default being made in the payment of any deferred and unpaid interest on the Notes due on the Final Maturity Date; or
- (iv) the Issuer failing duly to perform or observe any other obligation binding upon it under the Notes or the Trust Deed, as applicable, and, in any such case (except where the Trustee certifies that, such failure is (A) in the opinion of the Trustee, incapable of remedy or (B) in the opinion of the Trustee, capable of remedy but remains unremedied for a period of 30 days (or such longer period as the Trustee may permit) following the service by the Trustee on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (v) the Issuer, otherwise than for the purposes of such amalgamation or reconstruction as is referred to in paragraph (vi) below, ceasing or, through an official action of the Board of Directors of the Issuer, threatening to cease to carry on business or being unable to pay its debts as and when they fall due; or
- (vi) an order being made or an effective resolution being passed for the winding-up of the Issuer except a winding-up for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation or reconstruction the

terms of which have previously been approved by the Trustee in writing or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Most Senior Class; or

- (vii) proceedings being otherwise initiated against the Issuer under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition or filing documents with the court or making an application for the appointment of an administrator or liquidator or serving a notice of intent to appoint an administrator) and such proceedings not, in the opinion of the Trustee, being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success, or an administrator being appointed, or a receiver, liquidator or other similar official being appointed in relation to the Issuer or in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Issuer, or an encumbrancer taking possession of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the 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 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 Issuer initiating or consenting to 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
- (viii) it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of the Notes or the Transaction Documents,

provided that, in the case of each of the events described in paragraph (iv) above, the Trustee shall have certified to the Issuer that such event is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

10 Enforcement of Security, Limited Recourse and Non-Petition

(a) *Enforcement of Security*

At any time after an Enforcement Notice has been served, the Trustee may, in its absolute discretion and without further notice, take such proceedings and/or other action or steps against or in relation to the Issuer or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Notes, the Trust Deed, these Note Conditions and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party, but it shall not be bound to do so unless:

- (i) it shall have been directed by a notice in writing by holders of Notes outstanding constituting at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate in Principal Amount Outstanding of the Most Senior Class or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of the Most Senior Class of Notes then outstanding; and
- (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

No Noteholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to do, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing.

(b) *Limited Recourse*

(i) *Enforcement of Security*

Only the Trustee may enforce the Security over the Charged Property in accordance with, and subject to the terms of, the Deed of Charge (and the Transaction Documents entered into pursuant thereto).

(ii) *Insufficient Recoveries*

If at any time following:

- (A) the occurrence of either:
 - (1) the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053 or any earlier date upon which all of the Notes of each Class are due and payable; or
 - (2) the service of an Enforcement Notice; and
- (B) Realisation of the Charged Property and application in full of any amounts available to pay amounts due and payable under the Notes in accordance with the applicable Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments,

the proceeds of such Realisation are insufficient, after the same have been allocated in accordance with the applicable Priority of Payments, to pay in full all claims ranking in priority to the Notes and all amounts then due and payable under any Class of Notes, then the amount remaining to be paid (after such application in full of the amounts first referred to in paragraph (b) above) under such Class of Notes (and any Class of Notes junior to that Class of Notes) shall, on the day following such application in full of the amounts referred to in paragraph (B) above, cease to be due and payable by the Issuer.

For the purposes of this Note Condition 10:

“**Realisation**” means, in relation to any Charged Property, the deriving, to the fullest extent practicable, (in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents) of proceeds from or in respect of such Charged Property, including (without limitation) through sale or through performance by an obligor.

“**Charged Property**” means the property of the Issuer which is subject to the Security.

(iii) *Noteholder Acknowledgments*

Each Noteholder, by subscribing for or purchasing Notes, is deemed to accept and acknowledge that:

- (A) in the event of realisation or enforcement of the Charged Property, its right to obtain payment of interest and repayment of principal on the Notes in full is limited to recourse against the undertaking, property and assets of the Issuer comprised in the Charged Property;
- (B) the Issuer will have duly and entirely fulfilled its payment obligations by making available to such Noteholder its proportion of the proceeds of realisation or enforcement of the Charged Property in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments and all claims in respect of any shortfall will be extinguished and discharged; and
- (C) in the event that a shortfall in the amount available to pay principal of the Notes of a Class exists on the Final Maturity Date or on any earlier date for redemption in full of the Notes or any Class of Notes, after payment on the Final Maturity Date or such date of earlier redemption of all other claims ranking higher in priority to or *pari passu* with the Notes or the related Class of Notes, and the Charged Property has not become enforceable as at the Final Maturity Date or such date of earlier redemption, the liability of the Issuer to make any payment in respect of such shortfall will cease and all claims in respect of such shortfall will be extinguished.

(c) *Non-Petition*

No Noteholder may take any corporate action or other steps or legal proceedings for the winding-up, dissolution, arrangement, reconstruction or reorganisation of the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to do, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing or for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, trustee, manager or similar officer in respect of the Issuer or over any or all of its assets or undertaking.

11 Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver

- (a) The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening separate or combined meetings of the Noteholders of any Class to consider matters relating to the Notes, including subject to Note Condition 11(e) the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Note Conditions or any provisions of the other Transaction Documents.

The Trust Deed provides that a resolution in writing signed by all of the holders of a particular Class or Classes of Notes by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. by Principal Amount Outstanding of such Class or Classes of Notes shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Ordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders of such Class duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more of the Noteholders of such Class or Classes.

The Trust Deed provides that a resolution in writing signed by all of the holders of at least 75 per cent. by Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders of such Class or Classes duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more of the Noteholders of such Class or Classes.

- (b) Any Extraordinary Resolution or an Ordinary Resolution duly passed by a meeting of the Noteholders of a particular Class or Classes shall be binding on all Noteholders of such Class or Classes (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed and whether or not voting).

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of the Most Senior Class shall be binding on the holders of all other Classes of Notes irrespective of the effect on them, except an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Most Senior Class to sanction a Notes Basic Terms Modification, which shall not take effect unless it has also been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each other Class of Notes affected.

No Extraordinary Resolution of any Class to approve any matter other than a Notes Basic Terms Modification shall not be effective unless it is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each of the other Classes of Notes then outstanding ranking senior to such Class (to the extent that there are Notes ranking senior to such Class of Notes) unless, the Trustee is of the opinion that it will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of any Most Senior Class of Notes or it is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of such Most Senior Class of Notes. Except in certain circumstances, the Trust Deed imposes no such limitations on the powers of the holders of any Class of Notes the exercise of which will be binding on themselves and any junior Class of Notes, irrespective of the effect on their interests.

The Trust Deed provides that:

- (i) meetings of Noteholders of separate Classes may be held at the same time;
- (ii) meetings of Noteholders of separate Classes will normally be held separately, but the Trustee may from time to time determine that meetings of Noteholders of separate Classes shall be held together;
- (iii) an Ordinary Resolution or an Extraordinary Resolution that in the opinion of the Trustee affects one Class alone shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a separate meeting of the Noteholders of the Class concerned;
- (iv) an Extraordinary Resolution that in the opinion of the Trustee affects the Noteholders of more than one Class but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Noteholders of the different Classes concerned shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Noteholders of the relevant Classes;
- (v) subject to paragraph (vi) below, an Extraordinary Resolution that in the opinion of the Trustee affects the Noteholders of more than one Class and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Noteholders of the different Classes concerned shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if it shall be duly passed at separate meetings of the Noteholders of each of the relevant Classes; and
- (vi) if a poll is called at a meeting of a Class of Noteholders, the number of votes which can be cast by each person present shall be proportionate to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class that such person holds or represents at that meeting.

(c) ***Negative consent***

In relation to an Extraordinary Resolution (other than an Extraordinary Resolution relating to a Notes Basic Terms Modification) or an Ordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of any Class of Noteholders, such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution is duly passed and shall be binding on all of the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class in accordance with its terms where:

- (i) notice of such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution, as applicable, (including the full text of the same) has been given by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator to the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*);
- (ii) such notice contains a statement requiring such Noteholders to inform the Trustee via the Clearing Systems and the Principal Paying Agent in writing if they object to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution, stating that unless holders of (A) in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution, 10 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes or the Notes of such Class; or (B) in the case of an Ordinary Resolution, 15 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes or the Notes of such Class, makes such objection, the Extraordinary Resolution (other than an Extraordinary Resolution relating to a Notes Basic Terms Modification) or Ordinary Resolution will be deemed to be passed by the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class and specifying the requirements for the making of such objections (including addresses, email addresses and deadlines) further as set out in the following paragraph; and
- (iii) holders of (A) in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution, 10 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes or the Notes of such Class or (B) in the case of an Ordinary Resolution, 15 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the

Notes or the Notes of such Class have not informed the Trustee via the Clearing Systems and the Principal Paying Agent in writing of their objection to such Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution within 40 days of the date of the relevant notice.

Upon the Trustee receiving objections from Noteholders of 10 per cent. or more (in the case of an Extraordinary Resolution) or 15 per cent. or more (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution) in aggregate of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class or Classes, the Trustee shall give notice to the relevant Class or Classes of Noteholders in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) that the relevant Extraordinary Resolution or the Ordinary Resolution (as the case may be) has not passed. In such circumstance, a meeting of Noteholders may be called in accordance with the provisions of this Note Condition 11 in order to pass the relevant Extraordinary Resolution or Ordinary Resolution in accordance with the provisions of this Note Condition 11.

(d) Quorum

The quorum at any meeting of Noteholders of a particular Class for passing:

- (i) an Extraordinary Resolution to approve a Notes Basic Terms Modification shall be two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of in aggregate not less than (A) 75 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the initial meeting or (B) more than 50 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting;
- (ii) an Extraordinary Resolution to approve any matter other than a Notes Basic Terms Modification shall be two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of in aggregate not less than (A) more than 50 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class or (B) 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting; and
- (iii) an Ordinary Resolution, shall be two or more persons holding Notes or representing Noteholders holding Notes of in aggregate not less than (A) 25 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the initial meeting and (B) 10 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class(es) of Notes for the adjourned meeting.

(e) Modification and waiver

Subject to Condition 11(c) (*Negative Consent*), the Trustee may agree, without the consent or sanction of any of, or any liability to, the Noteholders, to:

- (i) (A) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in its opinion, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law or regulation, and (B) any other modification (excluding a Notes Basic Terms Modification), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of the Notes of such Class, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is in the opinion of the Trustee not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any Noteholders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant modification, waiver or authorisation);
- (ii) determine that an Event of Default or Potential Event of Default will not be treated as such where in the opinion of the Trustee such waiver, authorisation or determination is not materially

prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any holders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant waiver, authorisation or determination); or

- (iii) any modification of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents which in the opinion of the Trustee are necessary to facilitate (A) the appointment of a replacement Mortgage Administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement; or (B) the appointment of a replacement Legal Title-Holder selected by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (C) the appointment of a replacement Cash/Bond Administrator,

provided that the Trustee will not do so in contravention of an express direction given by an Extraordinary Resolution of holders of the Most Senior Class made pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*). Any such modification, authorisation, determination or waiver shall be binding on the Noteholders and, if the Trustee so requires, the Issuer will arrange for it to be notified to the Noteholders as soon as practicable.

The Trustee shall be obliged, without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders or any other Secured Creditor, to concur with the Issuer in making any modifications to the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions that are requested by the Issuer in order to comply with any criteria of the Rating Agencies which may be published after the Issue Date, provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification which, in the sole opinion of the Trustee, would have the effect of (i) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction or (ii) adding to or increasing the obligations, liabilities or duties, or decreasing the protections, of the Trustee in respect of the Notes, in the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions.

(f) ***Substitution***

The Trust Deed contains provisions permitting the Trustee to agree, subject to such amendment of the Trust Deed and such other conditions as are set out in the Trust Deed or as the Trustee may otherwise require, but without the consent of, or any liability to, the Noteholders, or the other Secured Creditors to the substitution of certain other entities in place of the Issuer, or of any previous substituted company, as principal debtor under the Trust Deed, the Notes and the other Transaction Documents. In the case of such a substitution, the Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, to a change of the law governing the Notes and/or the Trust Deed, **provided that** such change would not in the opinion of the Trustee be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

(g) ***Evidence of Notes***

Where for the purposes of these Note Conditions the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents requires a Noteholder holding Notes through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to establish its holding of the Notes to the satisfaction of such party, such holding shall be considered to be established (and the Noteholder in respect of which such holding is established shall be a “**Verified Noteholder**”) if such Noteholder provides to the requesting party with regard to the relevant date:

- (i) a Euclid Statement (in the case of Euroclear) or a Creation Online Statement (in the case of Clearstream, Luxembourg), in each case, providing confirmation at the time of issue of the same of such person’s holding in the Notes; and

- (ii) if the relevant Notes are held through one or more custodians, a signed letter dated as of the date of the Euclid Statement or the Creation Online Statement from each such custodian confirming on whose behalf it is holding such Notes such that the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents is able to verify to its satisfaction the chain of ownership to the beneficial owner.

If in connection with verifying its holding the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents requires a Noteholder to temporarily block its Notes in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, such Noteholder will be required to instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (via its custodian) to do so.

(h) *Entitlement of the Trustee*

In connection with the exercise of its functions (including, but not limited to, those referred to in this Note Condition 11, the Trustee:

- (i) shall have regard to the interests of the Noteholders (or, as applicable, the Noteholders of a particular Class) as a class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise for individual Noteholders and the Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders;
- (ii) shall have regard only to the interests of the holders of the outstanding Notes of the Most Senior Class of Notes where, in the opinion of the Trustee, there is a conflict between the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class of Notes and the interests of any other Noteholders; and
- (iii) may, in determining whether or not a proposed action will be materially prejudicial to the Noteholders (or, as applicable, the Noteholders of a particular Class), have regard to, among other things, a Rating Agency Confirmation.

12 Indemnification and Exoneration of the Trustee

The Trust Deed contains provisions governing the responsibility (and relief from responsibility) of the Trustee and providing for its indemnification in certain circumstances including provisions relieving it from taking enforcement proceedings or enforcing the Security unless indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. The Trustee and its related companies are entitled to enter into business transactions with, *inter alios*, the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Legal Title-Holder and/or related companies of any of them without accounting for any profit resulting therefrom. The Trustee will not be responsible for any loss, expense or liability which may be suffered as a result of, *inter alia*, any assets comprised in the Security, or any deeds or documents of title thereto, being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by or to the order of the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator (as the case may be), the Legal Title-Holder or any agent or related company of the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Legal Title-Holder or by clearing organisations or their operators or by intermediaries such as banks, brokers or other similar persons on behalf of the Trustee. The Trust Deed provides that the Trustee shall be under no obligation to monitor or supervise compliance by the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Legal Title-Holder with their respective obligations or to make any searches, enquiries, or independent investigations of title in relation to any of the properties secured by the Mortgages.

13 Notice to Noteholders

(a) *Forms of Notice*

All notices, other than notices given in accordance with any one or more of the following paragraphs of this Note Condition 13, to Noteholders shall be deemed to have been validly given if:

- (i) for so long as the Notes are listed on a stock exchange, and the rules of such stock exchange and the Market Abuse Regulation so require, or at the option of the Issuer, if delivered through the announcements section of the relevant stock exchange and a regulated information service maintained or recognised by such stock exchange;
- (ii) for so long as the Notes are represented by Global Notes, and if, for so long as the Notes are listed on a stock exchange, the rules of such stock exchange so allow if delivered to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to their participants and for communication by such participants to entitled account holders;
- (iii) for so long as the Notes are represented by Global Notes and if, for so long as the Notes are listed on a stock exchange, rules of such stock exchange so allow if delivered to the electronic communications systems maintained by Bloomberg L.P. for publication on the relevant page for the Notes or such other medium for the electronic display of data as may be previously approved in writing by the Trustee; or
- (iv) if the Notes are in definitive form, if published in a leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in Ireland (which is expected to be *The Irish Times*) or, if that is not practicable, in such English language newspaper or newspapers as the Trustee shall approve having a general circulation in Ireland and the rest of Europe.

Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on:

- (i) in the case of a notice delivered to the regulated information service of a stock exchange, the day on which it is delivered to such stock exchange;
- (ii) in the case of a notice delivered to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, the day on which it is delivered to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg;
- (iii) in the case of a notice delivered to Bloomberg L.P., the day on which it is delivered to Bloomberg L.P.; or
- (iv) in the case of a notice published in a newspaper, the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in the newspaper or newspapers in which publication is required.

If it is impossible or impractical to give notice in accordance with paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of Note Condition 13(a) then notice of the relevant matters shall be given in accordance with paragraph (iv) of Note Condition 13(a).

(b) *Other Methods*

The Trustee may approve some other method of giving notice to the Noteholders if, in its opinion, that other method is reasonable having regard to market practice then prevailing and to the requirements of any stock exchange on which Notes are then listed and **provided that** notice of that other method is given to the Noteholders in the manner required by the Trustee.

(c) ***Notices to Irish Stock Exchange and Rating Agencies***

A copy of each notice given in accordance with this Note Condition 13 shall be provided to the Rating Agencies and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and the guidelines of the Irish Stock Exchange so require, the Irish Stock Exchange.

(d) ***Noteholder Notices***

Any Verified Noteholder shall be entitled from time to time to request the Cash/Bond Administrator to post a notice on its investor reporting website requesting other Verified Noteholders of any class or classes to contact it subject to and in accordance with the following provisions.

Following receipt of a request for the publication of a notice from a Verified Noteholder (the “**Initiating Noteholder**”), the Cash/Bond Administrator (or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator subject to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator receiving confirmation from the Cash/Bond Administrator that such person is a Verified Noteholder pursuant to Note Condition 11(g) (*Evidence of Notes*)) shall publish such notice on its investor reporting website as an addendum to any Performance Report or other report to Noteholders due for publication within five Business Days of receipt of the same (or, if there is no such report, through a special notice for such purpose as soon as is reasonably practical after receipt of the same), **provided that** such notice contains no more than:

- (i) an invitation to other Verified Noteholders (or any specified class or classes of the same) to contact the Initiating Noteholder;
- (ii) the name of the Initiating Noteholder and the address, phone number, website or email address at which the Initiating Noteholder can be contacted; and
- (iii) the date(s) from, on or between which the Initiating Noteholder may be so contacted.

The Cash/Bond Administrator or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator (as the case may be) shall not request any further or different information through this mechanism.

The Cash/Bond Administrator or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator (as the case may be) shall have no responsibility or liability for the contents, completeness or accuracy of any such published information and shall have no responsibility (beyond publication of the same in the manner described above) for ensuring Noteholders receive the same.

14 Governing Law

The Transaction Documents and the Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law (save that the Scottish Declaration of Trust and the Scottish Trust Security are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Scots law, and that any provisions which are particular to the laws of Northern Ireland are construed in accordance with the laws of Northern Ireland).

15 European Economic and Monetary Union

(a) ***Notice of redenomination***

The Issuer may, without the consent of the Noteholders, on giving at least 30 days’ prior notice to the Noteholders, the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent, designate a date as a redenomination date (the “**Redenomination Date**”), being an Interest Payment Date under the Notes falling on or after the date on which the United Kingdom becomes a Participating Member State.

(b) Redenomination

Notwithstanding the other provisions of these Note Conditions, with effect from the Redenomination Date:

- (i) the redenominated notes (the “**Redenominated Notes**”) shall be deemed to be redenominated into Euro in the denomination of Euro 0.01 with a principal amount for each Redenominated Note equal to the principal amount of that Redenominated Note in pounds sterling, converted into Euro at the rate for conversion of such currency into Euro established by the Council of the European Union pursuant to the Treaty (including compliance with rules relating to rounding in accordance with European Community regulations), **provided, however, that**, if the Issuer determines, with the agreement of the Trustee, that then market practice in respect of the redenomination into Euro 0.01 of internationally offered securities is different from that specified above, such provisions shall be deemed to be amended so as to comply with such market practice and the Issuer shall promptly notify the Noteholders, each stock exchange (if any) on which the Notes are then listed and the Principal Paying Agent of such deemed amendments;
- (ii) if Redenominated Notes have been issued in definitive form:
 - (A) the payment obligations contained in all Redenominated Notes denominated in sterling will become void on the Euro Exchange Date but all other obligations of the Issuer thereunder (including the obligation to exchange such Notes in accordance with this Note Condition 15) shall remain in full force and effect; and
 - (B) new Redenominated Notes denominated in Euro will be issued in exchange for Redenominated Notes denominated in sterling in such manner as the Issuer may specify and as shall be notified to the Noteholders in the Euro Exchange Notice;
- (iii) all payments in respect of the Redenominated Notes (other than, unless the Redenomination Date is on or after such date as the sterling ceases to be a sub-division of the Euro, payments of interest in respect of periods commencing before the Redenomination Date) will be made solely in Euro by cheque drawn on, or by credit or transfer to a Euro account (or any other account to which Euro may be credited or transferred) maintained by the payee with, a bank in the principal financial centre of any Member State of the European Communities; and
- (iv) a Redenominated Note relating thereto may only be presented for payment on a day which is a business day in the place of presentation.

In this Note Condition 15, “**Euro Exchange Date**” means the date on which the Issuer gives notice to the Noteholders and the Trustee (such notice, the “**Euro Exchange Notice**”) that replacement Notes denominated in Euro are available for exchange (**provided that** such Notes are available), and “**business day**” means, in respect of any place of presentation, any day which is a day on which commercial banks are open for general business in such place of presentation.

16 Privity of Contract

No rights are conferred on any person under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any terms of the Notes but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

17 Interpretation

In these Note Conditions:

“**Appointee**” means any delegate, agent, nominee, custodian, attorney or manager appointed by the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge (as the case may be);

“**Business Day**” means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in London and Dublin, being a day other than Saturday, Sunday or a bank holiday;

“**EMU**” means the European Economic and Monetary Union;

“**Enforcement Notice**” means a notice given by the Trustee to the Issuer under Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) of the Notes;

“**Eurozone**” means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty of Amsterdam;

“**Extraordinary Resolution**” means:

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or
- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 75 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders,

and (in the circumstances set out in Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*)) an Extraordinary Resolution (other than in respect of a Notes Basic Terms Modification) will pass unless 10 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class have informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Extraordinary Resolution within 40 days of the date on which a notice containing the text of such Extraordinary Resolution which acts as an invitation to Noteholders of such Class to object to the same and details the manner in which such objections should be made has been given to such class in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator, and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, by making it available to any Regulatory Information Service maintained by the Irish Stock Exchange;

“**Most Senior Class**” means the A Notes for so long as there are any A Notes outstanding; thereafter the B Notes for so long as there are any B Notes outstanding; thereafter the C Notes for so long as there are any C Notes outstanding; thereafter the D Notes for so long as there are any D Notes outstanding; thereafter the E Notes for so long as there are any E Notes outstanding; thereafter the F Notes for so long as there are any F Notes outstanding; thereafter the X Notes for so long as there any X Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z1 Notes for so long as there are any Z1 Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z2 Notes for so long as there are any Z2 Notes outstanding; and thereafter the Certificates for so long as there are any Certificates outstanding;

“**Notes Basic Terms Modification**” means any modification to (A) the maturity of the Notes or the dates on which interest is payable in respect of the Notes, (B) any reduction of the amount due in respect of or cancellation of the principal amount of, or interest on or variation of the method of calculating the rate of interest on, the Notes, (C) the priority of payment of interest or principal on the Notes, (D) the currency of

payment of the Notes, (E) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification or (F) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or the majority required to effect a Notes Basic Terms Modification or to pass an Extraordinary Resolution;

“**Ordinary Resolution**” means

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or, if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or
- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders,

and (in the circumstances set out in Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*)) an Ordinary Resolution will pass unless 15 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class have informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Ordinary Resolution within 40 days of the date on which a notice containing the text of such Ordinary Resolution which acts as an invitation to Noteholders of such Class to object to the same and details the manner in which such objections should be made has been given to such Class in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, by making it available to any Regulatory Information Service maintained by the Irish Stock Exchange;

“**Participating Member State**” means a Member State of the European Communities which adopts the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty;

“**Performance Report**” means the quarterly performance report substantially in the form scheduled as Schedule 2 (*Form of Performance Report*) to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or from time to time agreed between the Issuer and KMC;

“**Rating Agencies**” means Fitch, Moody’s and S&P and “**Rating Agency**” means any of them;

“**Rating Agency Confirmation**” means written confirmation from each Rating Agency that such modification would not result in the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby being qualified, downgraded or withdrawn and, if relevant, delivers a copy of each such confirmation to the Trustee, or the Issuer certifies in writing that the Rating Agencies then rating the Notes have been informed of the proposed modification and none of the Rating Agencies have indicated that such modification would result in a qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby;

“**Treaty**” means the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty of Amsterdam; and

“**Trust Documents**” means the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge and (unless the context requires otherwise) includes any deed or other document executed in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed or (as applicable) the Deed of Charge and expressed to be supplemental to the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge (as applicable).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CERTIFICATES

The following are the terms and conditions of the Certificates in the form (subject to amendment) in which they will be set out in the Trust Deed (as defined below).

The Certificates are constituted by a trust deed (as amended or modified from time to time, the “**Trust Deed**”) dated on or about 16 August 2016 (the “**Issue Date**”) between the Issuer and Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited (the “**Trustee**”) as trustee for the holders of the Certificates (the “**Certificateholders**”). Any reference in these terms and conditions (the “**Certificates Conditions**”) shall be a reference to the Certificates and the holders thereof.

These Certificates Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of (a) the Trust Deed, which includes the form of the Certificates, (b) the agency agreement (the “**Agency Agreement**”) dated the Issue Date relating to the Certificates between the Issuer, the Trustee, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as agent bank (the “**Agent Bank**”), Citibank, N.A., London Branch as principal paying agent (the “**Principal Paying Agent**”) and the other paying agents named in it (together with the Principal Paying Agent and any other or further paying agent appointed under the Agency Agreement, the “**Paying Agents**”, and together with the Agent Bank, the “**Agents**”), (c) the deed of charge and assignment (the “**Deed of Charge**”) dated the Issue Date between the Issuer and the Trustee and (d) the cash/bond administration agreement (the “**Cash/Bond Administration Agreement**”) dated the Issue Date between, *inter alios*, the Issuer and Kensington Mortgage Company Limited (the “**Cash/Bond Administrator**”).

In these Certificates Conditions, capitalised words and expressions shall, unless otherwise defined below, have the same meanings as those given in the Master Definitions Schedule dated on or about the Issue Date and signed for the purpose of identification by, *inter alios*, the Issuer and the Trustee.

Copies of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Charge, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Master Definitions Schedule and the other Transaction Documents are available for inspection during usual business hours at the specified offices from time to time of the Principal Paying Agent. The Certificateholders are entitled to the benefit of the Trust Deed and are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Charge, the Master Definitions Schedule and the other Transaction Documents.

1 Form, Denomination and Title

(a) *Form and denomination*

- (i) Each Certificate will initially be represented by a global certificate in registered form (a “**Global Certificate**”).
- (ii) For so long as any of the Certificates are represented by a Global Certificate, transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests in such Global Certificate and entitlement to payments thereunder will be effected subject to and in accordance with the rules and procedures from time to time of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as appropriate.
- (iii) A Global Certificate will be exchanged for the relevant Certificate in definitive registered form (such exchanged Global Certificate in definitive registered form, the “**Definitive Certificates**”) only if either of the following applies:
 - (A) in the case of a Global Certificate held in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg are closed for business for a continuous period of

14 calendar days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announce an intention permanently to cease business and do so cease to do business; or

- (B) as a result of any amendment to, or change in (I) the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom or any political sub-division therein or thereof having power to tax or (II) the interpretation or administration of such legislation which becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, the Issuer or the Principal Paying Agent is, or will be required to make any deduction or withholding for or on account of Tax from any payment in respect of the Certificates which would not be required if the Certificates were in definitive form.
- (iv) If Definitive Certificates are issued in respect of Certificates originally represented by a Global Certificate, the beneficial interests represented by such Global Certificate shall be exchanged by the Issuer for the relevant Certificates in registered definitive form.
- (v) Definitive Certificates will be serially numbered and will be issued in registered form only.
- (vi) References to “**Certificates**” in these Certificates Conditions shall include the Global Certificates and the Definitive Certificates, and references to “**Certificateholders**” means the persons holding Certificates.

(b) Title

- (i) The person registered in the Register as the holder of any Certificate will (to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law) be deemed and treated at all times, by all persons and for all purposes (including the making of any payments), as the absolute owner of such Certificate regardless of any notice of ownership, theft or loss of any trust or other interest therein or of any writing thereon or, if more than one person, the first named of such persons who will be treated as the absolute owner of such Certificate.
- (ii) The Issuer shall cause to be kept at the Specified Office of the Registrar the Register on which shall be entered the names and addresses of the holders of the Certificates and the particulars of the Certificates held by them and of all transfers and redemptions of the Certificates.
- (iii) No transfer of a Certificate will be valid unless and until entered on the Register.
- (iv) Transfers and exchanges of beneficial interests in the Global Certificates and any Definitive Certificates and entries on the Register relating thereto will be made subject to any restrictions on transfers set forth on such Certificates and the detailed regulations concerning transfers of such Certificates contained in the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed and the legend appearing on the face of the Certificates. In no event will the transfer of a beneficial interest in a Global Certificate or the transfer of a Definitive Certificate be made absent compliance with the regulations referred to above, and any purported transfer in violation of such regulations shall be void *ab initio* and will not be honoured by the Issuer or the Trustee. The regulations referred to above may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the Registrar and the Trustee. A copy of the current regulations will be sent by the Principal Paying Agent in the UK or the Registrar to any holder of a Certificate who so requests (and who provides evidence of such holding where the Certificates are in global form) and will be available upon request at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent.
- (v) A Definitive Certificate may be transferred in whole or in part upon the surrender of the relevant Definitive Certificate, together with the form of transfer endorsed on it duly completed and executed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent. In the case

of a transfer of part only of a Definitive Certificate, a new Definitive Certificate, in respect of the balance remaining, will be issued to the transferor by or by order of the Registrar.

- (vi) Each new Definitive Certificate to be issued upon transfer of Definitive Notes will, within five Business Days of receipt of such request for transfer, be available for delivery at the Specified Office of the Registrar or the Principal Paying Agent stipulated in the request for transfer, or be mailed at the risk of the holder entitled to the Definitive Certificate to such address as may be specified in such request.
- (vii) Registration of Definitive Certificates on transfer will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Registrar, but upon payment of (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar may require in respect of) any tax or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation to it.

2 Status, Security and Administration

- (a) The Certificates constitute direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the Issuer, recourse in respect of which is limited in the manner described in Certificates Condition 7 (*Enforcement of Security, Limited Recourse and Non-Petition*).
 - (i) The Certificates will at all times rank without preference or priority *pari passu* amongst themselves.
 - (ii) As regards payments on the Certificates:
 - (A) prior to (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event payments in respect of the Certificates shall be payable only out of residual Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments; and
 - (B) following (i) the date on which the Trustee serves an Enforcement Notice on the Issuer pursuant to Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) declaring the Notes to be due and repayable or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, payments in respect of the Certificates will be made in accordance with the residual Available Revenue Funds in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments.
 - (iii) For the avoidance of doubt, any residual balance following payment of all senior items in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments or the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments will be payable to the Certificates. As a result, there may be insufficient funds or no funds available to make payments on the Certificates.

(b) Security

As security for the payment of all monies payable in respect of the Certificates and otherwise under the Trust Deed (including the remuneration, expenses and any other claims of the Trustee and any Receiver appointed under the Deed of Charge) and in respect of certain amounts payable to the Legal Title-Holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator, the Mortgage Administrator and the Mortgage Administration Facilitator under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administrator under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Principal Paying Agent and Agent Bank under the Agency Agreement, the Account Bank under the Bank Agreement, the Collection Accounts Provider under the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement and the

R Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the F Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the Corporate Services Provider under the Corporate Services Agreement, the Paying Agents under the Agency Agreement, the Joint Lead Managers under the Subscription Agreement and any other party which is, or accedes to the Deed of Charge as a Secured Party, the Issuer will enter into the Deed of Charge, creating the following security in favour of the Trustee for itself and on trust for the other persons expressed to be secured parties thereunder:

- (i) first fixed equitable charge in favour of the Trustee over the Issuer's present and future right, title, benefit and interest in, to and under the Loans, the Mortgages and their Related Security (save, in respect of the Scottish Loans, Scottish Mortgages and their Related Security and any Insurance Contracts relating to the Loans);
- (ii) an equitable assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's interests in the Insurance Contracts to the extent that they relate to the Loans;
- (iii) an assignment in favour of the Trustee of the Issuer's right, title, interest and benefit in, to and under the Bank Agreement, the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the R Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed Poll, the Deed of Charge, the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Master Servicing Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement and any other agreement entered into between the Issuer and a secured party to the Deed of Charge (other than the Trust Deed (and any deed expressed to be supplemental thereto), the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Scottish Trust Security and the Deed of Charge) (the "**Charged Obligation Documents**");
- (iv) a first fixed equitable charge in favour of the Trustee over (A) the Issuer's interest in the Bank Accounts and any Authorised Investments, (B) the Issuer's beneficial interest in the Collection Accounts and (C) any other accounts with any bank or financial institution in which the Issuer now or in the future has an interest (to the extent of its interest);
- (v) an assignment in security of the Issuer's beneficial interest in and title to the Scottish Loans and their Related Security (comprising the Issuer's beneficial interest under the trust(s) declared by the Legal Title Holder pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust); and
- (vi) a first floating charge in favour of the Trustee (ranking after the security referred to in paragraphs (i) to (v) (inclusive) above) over the whole of the undertaking, property, assets and rights of the Issuer, including all of its assets located in or otherwise governed by Scots law).

(c) ***Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments***

On each Determination Date, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall calculate the "Available Revenue Funds", being the aggregate of the following amounts as at that Determination Date:

- (i) interest earned and interest received on the Transaction Account and the GIC Account pursuant to the Bank Agreement for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (ii) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Revenue Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (iii) the Revenue Collections received for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (iv) any amount standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (v) any amount standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (vi) such amounts of Available Principal Funds on the relevant Determination Date as determined to be payable under item (i) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date, if and to the extent required to make payment of certain amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to the extent there will be (I) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (II) an Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class), in each case on the immediately following Interest Payment Date after application of all other Available Revenue Funds (including paragraphs (iv) and (v) above). Any such amount may only be used for payment of Senior Fees and interest on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes and not any other amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments; and
- (vii) any amounts available at item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date,

less any Third Party Amounts (for the avoidance of doubt, which does not include any amounts payable by way of Mortgage Administration Fees or Legal Title-Holder Fees in accordance with items (iii)(A) and (xviii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments).

Prior to (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, on each Interest Payment Date, the Cash Bond Administrator shall apply an amount equal to the Available Revenue Funds in making the following payments in the following order of priority, but, in each case, only to the extent that all payments of a higher priority have been made in full (the “**Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments**”):

- (i) *first*, to pay *pro rata* (I) when due the remuneration payable to the Trustee and any fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred by it under the provisions of or in connection with the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein or either or both of them together or any other documents entered into by the Trustee in its capacity as trustee under the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge or either or both of them with interest as provided in the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge or either or both of them and (II) any amounts due and payable to any Receiver and any Appointee of the Trustee in relation to the Transaction Documents;
- (ii) *second*, to pay *pro rata* when due (I) amounts, including audit fees and company secretarial expenses together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon which are payable by the Issuer to third parties and incurred without breach by the Issuer pursuant to the Trust Deed or the Deed

of Charge and not provided for payment elsewhere and to provide for any such amounts expected to become due and payable by the Issuer after that Interest Payment Date and prior to the next Interest Payment Date and to provide for the Issuer's liability or possible liability for tax to the extent not payable from the Issuer Profit and (II) an amount equal to any premia in respect of Insurance Contracts;

(iii) *third*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:

- (A) if the Mortgage Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Mortgage Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), the servicing fee due under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, comprising: (i) the Mortgage Administration Fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator in respect of its performance of the Services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein, up to and including the Senior Servicing Fee Cap; and (ii) the Legal Title-Holder Fee payable to the Legal Title-Holder in respect of its performance of the Legal Title-Holder Duties, together with any costs or expenses and amounts payable under any indemnities owing to the Mortgage Administrator or the Legal Title Holder in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (B) if the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Cash/Bond Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), the Cash/Bond Administration Fee payable under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement to the Cash/Bond Administrator together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein, together with any costs or expenses and amounts payable under any indemnities owing to the Cash/Bond Administrator in accordance with the terms of the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (C) if the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement has not been terminated and prior to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator performing its obligations under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement and stepping in as Cash/Bond Administrator (except to the extent already paid to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date) the standby cash/bond administration fee payable under the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement to the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator in respect of each full Interest Period together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein with costs and expenses incurred by the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator in accordance with the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
- (D) amounts due and any fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred by it to the Paying Agents and Agent Bank under the Agency Agreement, the Account Bank under the Bank Agreement and the Collection Accounts Provider under the Main Collection Account Agreement, (and to the extent relating to the collections which relate to Loans beneficially owned by the Issuer) the F Collection Account Agreement and the R Collection Account Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein; and

- (E) amounts due and payable to the Corporate Services Provider under and in accordance with the Corporate Services Agreement and the Mortgage Administration Facilitator and the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (iv) *fourth*, to retain an amount equal to the Issuer Profit, which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger;
- (v) *fifth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the A Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the A Noteholders);
- (vi) *sixth*, amounts to be credited to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger, up to the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount;
- (vii) *seventh*, amounts to be credited to the A Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the A Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (viii) *eighth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the B Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the B Noteholders);
- (ix) *ninth*, amounts to be credited to the B Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the B Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (x) *tenth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the C Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the C Noteholders);
- (xi) *eleventh*, amounts to be credited to the C Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the C Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xii) *twelfth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the D Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the D Noteholders);
- (xiii) *thirteenth*, amounts to be credited to the D Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the D Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xiv) *fourteenth*, to pay *pari passu* and *pro rata* amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the E Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the E Noteholders);
- (xv) *fifteenth*, amounts to be credited to the E Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the E Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xvi) *sixteenth*, amounts to be credited to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger, up to the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount;

- (xvii) *seventeenth*, amounts to be credited to the F Principal Deficiency Ledger (such amounts to be applied in redemption of the Notes in accordance with Note Condition 5 (*Redemption*)) until the balance of the F Principal Deficiency Ledger has reached zero;
- (xviii) *eighteenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) if the Mortgage Administration Agreement has not been terminated (except to the extent already paid to the Mortgage Administrator since the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, since the Issue Date), any amounts in respect of the Mortgage Administration Fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator in excess of the Senior Servicing Fee Cap without double counting with item (iii)(A) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments in connection with the performance of the Services under the Mortgage Administration Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein; and
 - (B) if the Master Servicing Agreement has not been terminated, an amount equal to one quarter of the annual Master Servicer Fee due under the Master Servicing Agreement together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided therein;
- (xix) *nineteenth*, to pay amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the X Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the X Noteholders);
- (xx) *twentieth*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the X Notes;
- (xxi) *twenty first*, to pay amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the Z1 Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the Z1 Noteholders);
- (xxii) *twenty second*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the Z1 Notes;
- (xxiii) *twenty third*, to pay principal *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the holders of the Z2 Notes (provided that, while the Senior Notes are outstanding, no repayment of principal under the Z2 Notes shall be made); and
- (xxiv) *twenty fourth*, to pay any remaining amounts *pro rata* and *pari passu* to the holders of the Certificates.

In accordance with item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments, to the extent there remains any Available Principal Funds after all payments of a higher priority have been made in full, such remaining amounts shall be applied in accordance with the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

(d) ***Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments***

Following (i) the service of an Enforcement Notice, the Trustee shall, to the extent that such funds are available, apply funds standing to the credit of the charged accounts, excluding amounts standing to the credit of the Issuer Profit Ledger, to make payments in the following order of priority pursuant to and in accordance with the Deed of Charge, or (ii) the occurrence of a Redemption Event, the Issuer (or the Cash/Bond Administrator) shall, to the extent that such funds are available, apply funds standing to the credit of the Transaction Account and the GIC Account in the following order of priority, in each case only to the extent that all payments of a higher priority have been made in full (the “**Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments**”):

- (i) *first*, to pay, *pro rata*, any remuneration then due to the Trustee, any Receiver or Appointee and all amounts due in respect of legal fees and other costs, charges, liabilities, losses, damages, proceedings, claims and demands then incurred by such receiver together with interest thereon and to pay all amounts due to the Trustee in respect of the Trustee's remuneration, fees (including legal fees), costs, charges, losses, damages, proceedings, claims, demands, expenses and liabilities due to the Trustee (plus value added tax, if any);
- (ii) *second*, to pay, *pro rata* and *pari passu*, the fees, costs, expenses and liabilities due to the Mortgage Administrator, the Mortgage Administration Facilitator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Master Servicer, the Paying Agents, the Legal Title-Holder, the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator, the Agent Bank, the Account Bank, the Collection Accounts Provider and the Corporate Services Provider together with (if payable) any value added tax thereon to the extent provided for in the relevant agreements;
- (iii) *third*, following a Redemption Event only, to pay an amount equal to the Issuer Profit which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger;
- (iv) *fourth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the A Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the A Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the A Noteholders in respect of principal on the A Notes until the A Notes are redeemed in full;
- (v) *fifth*, to pay, *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the B Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the B Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the B Noteholders in respect of principal on the B Notes until the B Notes are redeemed in full;
- (vi) *sixth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the C Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the C Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the C Noteholders in respect of principal on the C Notes until the C Notes are redeemed in full;
- (vii) *seventh*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the D Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the D Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the D Noteholders in respect of principal on the D Notes until the D Notes are redeemed in full;

- (viii) *eighth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the E Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the E Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the E Noteholders in respect of principal on the E Notes until the E Notes are redeemed in full;
- (ix) *ninth*, following a Redemption Event only, to pay amounts owing to any third parties (if any) including any tax payable by the Issuer (other than amounts payable out of Issuer Profit);
- (x) *tenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu* amounts payable to the F Noteholders in respect of principal on the F Notes until the F Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xi) *eleventh*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the X Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the X Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the X Noteholders in respect of principal on the X Notes until the X Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xii) *twelfth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*:
 - (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) payable in respect of the Z1 Notes (such amounts to be paid *pro rata* according to the respective interest entitlements of the Z1 Noteholders) in accordance with Note Condition 4 (*Interest*); and
 - (B) amounts payable to the Z1 Noteholders in respect of principal on the Z1 Notes until the Z1 Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xiii) *thirteenth*, to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu* amounts payable to the Z2 Noteholders in respect of principal on the Z2 Notes until the Z2 Notes are redeemed in full;
- (xiv) *fourteenth*, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, to pay amounts owing to any third parties (if any) including any tax payable by the Issuer (other than amounts payable out of Issuer Profit);
- (xv) *fifteenth*, following the service of an Enforcement Notice, to pay to pay an amount equal to the Issuer Profit which shall be credited to the Issuer Profit Ledger; and
- (xvi) *sixteenth*, to pay any remaining amounts *pro rata* and *pari passu* to the holders of the Certificates.

The Security will become enforceable upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)), **provided that**, if the Security has become enforceable otherwise than by reason of a default in payment of any amount due on the Notes or Certificates, the Trustee will not be entitled to dispose of the assets comprised in the Security or any part thereof unless either a sufficient amount would be realised to allow discharge in full of all amounts owing in respect of the Notes or Certificates, or the Trustee is of the opinion, reached after considering at any time and from time to time the advice of an investment bank or other financial adviser selected by the Trustee, that the cash flow prospectively receivable by the Issuer 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 Issuer, to discharge in full in due course all amounts owing in respect of the Notes or Certificates.

(e) ***The Certificates***

Holders of the Certificates shall be entitled to receive their *pro rata* entitlement to the balance of amounts remaining following payments of all other items senior to the Certificates in the relevant Priorities of Payment.

3 Covenants of the Issuer

Save with the prior written consent of the Trustee or as expressly provided in or expressly envisaged by these Conditions, any of the Bank Agreement, the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Agreement, the R Collection Account Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed Poll, the Deed of Charge, the Scottish Trust Security, the Master Definitions Schedule, the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Master Servicing Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement and any other document agreed between the Issuer and the Trustee as being a Transaction Document (together, the “**Transaction Documents**”), the Issuer shall not, so long as any Certificates remain outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed), *inter alia*:

(a) ***Negative Pledge***

create or permit to subsist any mortgage, security, pledge, lien (unless arising by operation of law) or charge upon the whole or any part of its assets, present or future (including any uncalled capital) or its undertaking;

(b) ***Restrictions on Activities***

- (i) engage in any activity which is not reasonably incidental to any of the activities which the Transaction Documents provide or envisage that the Issuer will engage in;
- (ii) open nor have any interest in any account whatsoever with any bank or financial institution other than the Collection Accounts and Bank Accounts held with the Collection Accounts Provider and the Account Bank, save where such account is immediately charged in favour of the Trustee so as to form part of the Security described in Certificates Condition 2 (*Status, Security and Administration*) and where the Trustee receives an acknowledgement from such bank or financial institution of the security rights and interests of the Trustee and an agreement that it will not exercise any right of set-off it might otherwise have against the account in question;
- (iii) have any subsidiaries or employees or premises; or
- (iv) act as a director of any company;

(c) ***Dividends or Distributions***

pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders except from amounts standing to the credit of the Issuer Profit Ledger;

(d) ***Borrowings***

incur or permit to subsist any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee in respect of any obligation of any person;

(e) ***Merger***

consolidate or merge with any other person or convey or transfer its properties or assets substantially or as an entirety to any other person;

(f) ***Disposal of Assets***

transfer, sell, lend, part with or otherwise dispose of or deal with, or grant any option or trust over or present or future right to acquire, any of its assets or undertaking or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein, **provided that** the Issuer may (and may agree to) transfer, sell, lend, pledge, part with or otherwise dispose of or deal with, or grant any option over any present or future right to acquire, any of its assets or undertaking or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein where the proceeds of the same are applied, *inter alia*, in or towards redemption of the Notes in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes and the terms of the Transaction Documents;

(g) ***Tax Grouping***

be (and never has been) a member of a VAT (Value Added Tax) group;

(h) ***Independent Director***

at any time have fewer than one independent director; and

(i) ***Other***

permit any of the Transaction Documents, the Insurance Contracts relating to the Mortgages owned by the Issuer or the priority of the security interests created thereby to be amended, invalidated, rendered ineffective, terminated or discharged, or consent to any variation thereof, or exercise of any powers of consent or waiver in relation thereto pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed and these Conditions, or permit any party to any of the Transaction Documents or Insurance Contracts or any other person whose obligations form part of the Security to be released from such obligations, or dispose of any Mortgage save as envisaged in the Transaction Documents.

4 **Certificate Payments and Optional Redemption of the Notes**

(a) ***Right to Certificate Payments***

Each Certificate bears an entitlement to receive a Residual Payment.

(b) ***Payment***

Certificate Payments are payable in Sterling on each Interest Payment Date commencing on the first Interest Payment Date.

(c) ***Record Date***

Each payment in respect of a Certificate will be made to the person shown as the Certificateholder in the Register at the opening of business in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office on the 15th day before the due date for such payment (the "**Record Date**"). The person shown in the Register at the opening of business on the relevant Record Date in respect of a Global Certificate shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of any Certificate represented by such Global Certificate

and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, such person in respect of each amount so paid.

(d) Calculation of Certificate Payment Amount

Upon or as soon as practicable prior to any Interest Payment Date, the Issuer shall calculate (or shall cause the Cash/Bond Administrator to calculate) the Certificate Payment Amount payable on each Certificate for the related Interest Payment Date.

(e) Calculations Final and Binding

Each calculation by or on behalf of the Issuer of any Certificate Payment Amount shall, in the absence of any Breach of Duty (or in the case of the Cash/Bond Administrator, gross negligence, wilful default or fraud) be final and binding on all persons.

(f) Notification of Certificate Payment Amount and Interest Payment Date

As soon as practicable, prior to each Interest Payment Date, the Issuer or, if acting in accordance with Certificates Condition 4(e) (*Calculations Final and Binding*), the Cash/Bond Administrator will cause each:

- (i) Certificate Payment Amount for the related Interest Payment Date; and
- (ii) after each Interest Determination Date, the Agent Bank will cause the Interest Payment Date next following the related Interest Period, to be notified to the Issuer, the Cash/Bond Administrator (as applicable), the Trustee, the Registrar and the Principal Paying Agent.

(g) Payments on business days

If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Certificate is not a business day in the place of presentation, the holder shall not be entitled to payment in such place of the amount due until the next succeeding business day in such place, and shall not be entitled to any further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. In this paragraph, “**business day**” means, in respect of any place of presentation, any day on which banks are open for presentation and payment of bearer debt securities and for dealings in foreign currencies in such place of presentation and, in the case of payment by transfer to a sterling-denominated account as referred to above, on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on both in London and in such place of presentation.

(h) Paying Agents

The initial Paying Agent and its initial specified office is listed below. The Issuer reserves the right at any time with the approval of the Trustee to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and appoint additional or other Paying Agents, **provided that** it will maintain (i) a Principal Paying Agent, and (ii) a Paying Agent with a specified office in a European Union member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000.

The initial specified office of the Paying Agent is at:

Principal Paying Agent

Citibank, N.A., London Branch

Citigroup Centre

Canada Square

Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB
United Kingdom

Notice of any change in the Paying Agents or their specified offices will promptly be given to the Trustee and the Certificateholders in accordance with Certificates Condition 11 (*Notice to Certificateholders*).

(i) ***Incorrect Payments***

The Cash/Bond Administrator will, from time to time, notify Certificateholders in accordance with the terms of Certificates Condition 11 (*Notice to Certificateholders*) of any over-payment or under-payment of which it has actual notice made on any Interest Payment Date to any party entitled to the same pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments. Following the giving of such a notice, the Cash/Bond Administrator shall rectify such over-payment or under-payment by increasing or, as the case may be decreasing payments to the relevant parties on any subsequent Interest Payment Date or Interest Payment Dates (if applicable) to the extent required to correct the same. Any notice of over-payment or under-payment pursuant to this Certificates Condition 4(i) shall contain reasonable details of the amount of the same, the relevant parties and the adjustments to be made to future payments to rectify the same. Neither the Issuer nor the Cash/Bond Administrator shall have any liability to any person for making any such correction.

(j) ***Mandatory Redemption in Full***

Provided that:

- (i) the Issuer delivers to the Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that it will on the date for redemption have the necessary funds from a sale of the Charged Property pursuant to the Deed Poll (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) as would be required to: (A) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (V) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (C) pay any other costs associated with the redemption; and
- (ii) on or prior to the Interest Payment Date on which the relevant notice of mandatory redemption expires, no Enforcement Notice has been served following an Event of Default,

the Issuer shall redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date on or after the Call Option Date, on giving not less than 15 and not more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) (which notice shall be irrevocable) (the "**notice of mandatory redemption**"). For the avoidance of doubt the Certificates shall only receive Residual Payments (if any) and shall not be taken into account in determining the amount required to redeem the Notes in accordance with this paragraph (j).

(k) ***Optional Redemption in Full***

Provided that:

- (i) the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes is less than or equal to 20 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes, the Class B

Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes upon issue;

- (ii) the Issuer delivers to the Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that it will on the date for redemption have the necessary funds from a sale of the Charged Property (together with any amounts then standing to the credit of the Bank Accounts and any other funds available to the Issuer) required to: (B) redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes; (B) pay amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date; and (C) pay any other costs associated with the exercise of the optional call; and
- (iii) on or prior to the Interest Payment Date on which such notice expires, no Enforcement Notice has been served following an Event of Default,

the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date on giving not less than 15 and not more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) (which notice shall be irrevocable). For the avoidance of doubt the Certificates shall only receive Residual Payments (if any) and shall not be taken into account in determining the amount required to redeem the Notes in accordance with this paragraph (k).

5 Taxation

- (a) All payments in respect of the Certificates will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or charges of whatsoever nature unless the Issuer or any Paying Agent (as applicable) is required by applicable law to make any payment in respect of the Certificates subject to any withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or charges of whatsoever nature or in connection with FATCA. In that event, the Issuer or such Paying Agent (as the case may be) 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. None of the Issuer, the Principal Paying Agent, any other Paying Agent, or any other person will be obliged to make any additional payments to Certificateholders in respect of such withholding or deduction, including any withholding or deduction pursuant to FATCA.
- (b) For the purposes of paragraph (a) above, the Issuer will treat all payments made in respect of the Certificates as being subject to a requirement, in accordance with Chapter 6 Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007, to deduct a sum representing United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate, unless:
 - (i) the Issuer reasonably believes that the person who is beneficially entitled to the payments in respect of the Certificates is a person to whom such payments may be made gross under the provisions of Chapter 11 Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and HM Revenue & Customs (or any successor thereto) (“HMRC”) has not issued a direction to the Issuer under section 931 of the Income Tax Act 2007 in relation to such payments; or
 - (ii) HMRC has confirmed to the Issuer (in a form which it can rely (acting reasonably)) that payments to be made to the holder of the relevant Certificates will not be treated as annual payments for the purposes of Chapter 6 Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007; or
 - (iii) each of the Issuer and the Trustee has received a legal opinion in a form and substance satisfactory to it stating that the payments made in respect of the Certificates should not be treated as annual payments for the purposes of Chapter 6 Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007 or

otherwise should not be subject to any requirement to deduct or withhold United Kingdom income tax therefrom; or

- (iv) the Issuer has received a direction from HMRC to make the payments in respect of the Certificates without deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax pursuant to the terms of a double tax treaty between the United Kingdom and the territory in which the Certificateholder is resident for tax purposes; or
- (v) the Issuer is otherwise satisfied that payments in respect of the Certificates do not fall to be treated as annual payments for the purposes of Chapter 6 Part 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and/or no deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax is required by law to be made from payments in respect of Certificates for a reason other than those specified in paragraph (i) to (iv) above.

6 Events of Default

Subject to the other provisions of this Certificates Condition 6, each of the following events shall be treated as an “**Event of Default**” in relation to the Certificates.

- (i) The Issuer fails to pay an Certificate Payment within 10 Business Days of the due date for payment; or
- (ii) the Issuer failing duly to perform or observe any other obligation binding upon it under the Certificates or the Trust Deed, as applicable, and, in any such case (except where the Trustee certifies that, such failure is (I) in the opinion of the Trustee, incapable of remedy or (II) in the opinion of the Trustee, capable of remedy but remains unremedied for a period of 30 days (or such longer period as the Trustee may permit) following the service by the Trustee on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (iii) the Issuer, otherwise than for the purposes of such amalgamation or reconstruction as is referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) below, ceasing or, through an official action of the Board of Directors of the Issuer, threatening to cease to carry on business or being unable to pay its debts as and when they fall due; or
- (iv) an order being made or an effective resolution being passed for the winding-up of the Issuer except a winding-up for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation or reconstruction the terms of which have previously been approved by the Trustee in writing or by a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution; or
- (v) proceedings being otherwise initiated against the Issuer under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition or filing documents with the court or making an application for the appointment of an administrator or liquidator or serving a notice of intent to appoint an administrator) and such proceedings not, in the opinion of the Trustee, being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success, or an administrator being appointed, or a receiver, liquidator or other similar official being appointed in relation to the Issuer or in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Issuer, or an encumbrancer taking possession of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the 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 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 Issuer initiating or consenting to 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

- (vi) it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of the Certificates or the Transaction Documents,

provided that, in the case of each of the events described in sub-paragraph (ii), (iii) or (v) of this paragraph, the Trustee shall have certified to the Issuer that such event is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

7 Enforcement of Security, Limited Recourse and Non-Petition

(a) Enforcement of Security

At any time after an Enforcement Notice has been served, the Trustee may, in its absolute discretion and without further notice; (i) take such proceedings and/or other action or steps against or in relation to the Issuer or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Certificates, the Trust Deed, these Certificates Conditions and the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party; and (ii) take such steps as it may think fit to enforce the Security, but it shall not be bound to do so unless:

- (i) it shall have been directed by a notice in writing by holders of at least 25 per cent. in number of the Certificateholders; and
- (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.

No Certificateholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to do, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing.

(b) Limited Recourse

(i) Enforcement of Security

Only the Trustee may enforce the Security over the Charged Property in accordance with, and subject to the terms of, the Deed of Charge (and the Transaction Documents entered into pursuant thereto).

(ii) Insufficient Recoveries

If at any time following:

- (A) the occurrence of either:
 - (1) the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053 or any earlier date upon which all of the Notes of each Class and the Certificates are due and payable; or
 - (2) the service of an Enforcement Notice; and
- (B) realisation of the Charged Property and application in full of any amounts available to pay amounts due and payable under the Notes in accordance with the applicable Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments,

the proceeds of such Realisation are insufficient, after the same have been allocated in accordance with the applicable priority of payments, to pay in full all claims ranking in priority to the Notes and Certificates and all amounts then due and payable under any Class of Notes and Certificates, then the amount remaining to be paid (after such application in full of the amounts first referred to in paragraph (b) above) under such Class of Notes (and any Class of Notes junior to that Class of Notes) shall, on the day following such application in full of the amounts referred to in paragraph (b) above, cease to be due and payable by the Issuer.

For the purposes of this Certificates Condition 7:

“**Realisation**” means, in relation to any Charged Property, the deriving, to the fullest extent practicable, (in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents) of proceeds from or in respect of such Charged Property, including (without limitation) through sale or through performance by an obligor.

“**Charged Property**” means the property of the Issuer which is subject to the Security.

(iii) *Certificateholder Acknowledgments*

Each Certificateholder, is deemed to accept and acknowledge that:

- (A) in the event of realisation or enforcement of the Charged Property, its right to obtain payment on the Certificates in full is limited to recourse against the undertaking, property and assets of the Issuer comprised in the Charged Property; and
- (B) the Issuer will have duly and entirely fulfilled its payment obligations by making available to such Certificateholder its proportion of the proceeds of realisation or enforcement of the Charged Property in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments and all claims in respect of any shortfall will be extinguished and discharged; and

(c) *Non-Petition*

No Certificateholder may take any corporate action or other steps or legal proceedings for the winding-up, dissolution, arrangement, reconstruction or reorganisation of the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to do, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure shall be continuing or for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, trustee, manager or similar officer in respect of the Issuer or over any or all of its assets or undertaking.

8 Meetings of Certificateholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver

- (a) The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening separate or combined meetings of the Certificateholders to consider matters relating to the Certificates, including subject to Certificates Condition 8(e) (*Substitution*), the sanctioning by Certificates Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Certificates Conditions or any provisions of the other Transaction Documents.
- (b) Any Certificates Extraordinary Resolution or any Certificates Ordinary Resolution duly passed by a meeting of the Certificateholders shall be binding on all Certificateholders (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed and whether or not voting).

No Certificates Extraordinary Resolution to approve any matter other than a Certificates Basic Terms Modification shall be effective unless it is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each of the Classes of Notes then outstanding ranking senior to the Certificates (to the extent that there are Notes ranking senior to the Certificates) unless, the Trustee is of the opinion that it will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of any Notes or it is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of such Notes. Except in certain circumstances, the Trust Deed imposes no such limitations on the powers of the holders of any Class of Notes or Certificates the exercise of which will be binding on themselves and any junior Class of Notes or Certificates, irrespective of the effect on their interests.

(c) **Quorum**

The quorum at any meeting of Certificateholders of a particular Class for passing:

- (i) a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution to approve a Certificates Basic Terms Modification, shall be two or more persons holding or representing, in aggregate, (A) not less than 75 per cent. of the outstanding Certificates for the initial meeting or (B) in relation to any adjourned meeting, not less than 25 per cent. of the outstanding Certificates;
- (ii) a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution to approve any matter other than a Certificates Basic Terms Modification, shall be two or more persons holding or representing, in aggregate, (A) more than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Certificates or (B) in relation to any adjourned meeting, any proportion of the Certificates which the persons constituting the quorum are holding or representing; and
- (iii) a Certificates Ordinary Resolution, shall be two or more persons holding or representing, in aggregate, not less than (A) 25 per cent. of the outstanding Certificates for the initial meeting and (B) in relation to any adjourned meeting, any proportion of the Certificates which the person constituting the quorum are holding or representing.

(d) **Modification and Waiver**

The Trustee may agree, without the consent or sanction of any of, or any liability to, the Certificateholders, to:

- (i) (A) any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in its opinion, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of law or regulation, and (B) any other modification (excluding a Certificates Basic Terms Modification), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of the Notes of such Class, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Conditions or any of the other Transaction Documents which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any Noteholders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant modification, waiver or authorisation);
- (ii) determine that an Event of Default or a Potential Event of Default will not be treated as such where, in the opinion of the Trustee, such waiver, authorisation or determination is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class (other than any holders of the Most Senior Class who have confirmed their consent in writing to the relevant waiver, authorisation or determination); or
- (iii) any modification of any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents which, in the opinion of the Trustee, are necessary to facilitate; (A) the appointment of a replacement Mortgage Administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement; or (B) the appointment of a replacement Legal Title-Holder selected by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (C) the appointment of a replacement Cash/Bond Administrator,

provided that the Trustee will not do so in contravention of an express direction given by a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution or a request made pursuant to Certificates Condition 6 (*Events of Default*). Any such modification, authorisation or waiver shall be binding on the Certificateholders

and, if the Trustee so requires, the Issuer will arrange for it to be notified to the Certificateholders as soon as practicable.

The Trustee shall be obliged, without the consent or sanction of any of the Noteholders or any other Secured Creditor, to concur with the Issuer in making any modifications to the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions that are requested by the Issuer in order to comply with any criteria of the Rating Agencies which may be published after the Issue Date provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee shall not be obliged to agree to any modification which, in the sole opinion of the Trustee, would have the effect of (I) exposing the Trustee to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction or (II) adding to or increasing the obligations, liabilities or duties, or decreasing the protections, of the Trustee in respect of the Notes, in the Transaction Documents and/or the Conditions.

(e) ***Substitution***

The Trust Deed contains provisions permitting the Trustee to agree, subject to such amendment of the Trust Deed and such other conditions as are set out in the Trust Deed or as the Trustee may otherwise require, but without the consent of, or any liability to, the Certificateholders, to the substitution of certain other entities in place of the Issuer, or of any previous substituted company, as principal debtor under the Trust Deed and the Certificates. In the case of such a substitution, the Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Certificateholders, to a change of the law governing Certificates and/or the Trust Deed, **provided that** such change would not in the opinion of the Trustee be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Most Senior Class.

(f) ***Evidence of Certificates***

Where, for the purposes of these Certificates Conditions, the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents requires a Certificateholder holding Certificates through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to establish its holding of the Certificates to the satisfaction of such party, such holding shall be considered to be established (and the Certificateholder in respect of which such holding is established shall be a “**Verified Certificateholder**”) if such Certificateholder provides to the requesting party with regard to the relevant date:

- (i) a Euclid Statement (in the case of Euroclear) or a Creation Online Statement (in the case of Clearstream, Luxembourg), in each case, providing confirmation at the time of issue of the same of such person’s holding in the Certificates; and
- (ii) if the relevant Certificates are held through one or more custodians, a signed letter dated as of the date of the Euclid Statement or the Creation Online Statement from each such custodian confirming on whose behalf it is holding such Certificates such that the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents is able to verify to its satisfaction the chain of ownership to the beneficial owner.

If, in connection with verifying its holding, the Trustee or any other party to the Transaction Documents requires a Certificateholder to temporarily block its Certificates in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, such Certificateholder will be required to instruct Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (via its custodian) to do so.

(g) ***Entitlement of the Trustee***

In connection with the exercise of its functions (including, but not limited to, those referred to in this Certificates Condition 8 (*Meetings of Certificateholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*)), the Trustee:

- (i) shall have regard to the interests of the Certificateholders as a class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise for individual Certificateholders and the Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Certificateholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Certificateholders; and
- (ii) may, in determining whether or not a proposed action will be materially prejudicial to the Certificateholders, have regard to, among other things, a Rating Agency Confirmation.

9 Indemnification and Exoneration of the Trustee

The Trust Deed contains provisions governing the responsibility (and relief from responsibility) of the Trustee and providing for its indemnification in certain circumstances, including provisions relieving it from taking enforcement proceedings or enforcing the Security unless indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. The Trustee and its related companies are entitled to enter into business transactions with, *inter alios*, the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator, the Legal Title-Holder and/or related companies of any of them without accounting for any profit resulting therefrom. The Trustee will not be responsible for any loss, expense or liability which may be suffered as a result of, *inter alia*, any assets comprised in the Security, or any deeds or documents of title thereto, being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by or to the order of the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator (as the case may be), the Legal Title-Holder or any agent or related company of the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator, the Legal Title-Holder or by clearing organisations or their operators or by intermediaries such as banks, brokers or other similar persons on behalf of the Trustee. The Trust Deed provides that the Trustee shall be under no obligation to monitor or supervise compliance by the Issuer, the Mortgage Administrator, the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Legal Title-Holder with their respective obligations or to make any searches, enquiries, or independent investigations of title in relation to any of the properties secured by the Mortgages.

10 Replacement of Certificates

If any Certificate is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed it may be replaced at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent, as listed in Certificates Condition 4(h) (*Paying Agents*), subject to all applicable laws and stock exchange or other relevant authority requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Issuer may require (**provided that** the requirement is reasonable in the light of prevailing market practice). Mutilated or defaced Certificates must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

11 Notice to Certificateholders

For so long as the relevant Certificates are in global form, any notice to Certificateholders shall be validly given to the relevant Certificateholders if sent to the Clearing Systems for communication by them to the holders of the relevant Certificates and shall be deemed to be given on the date on which it was sent. If Definitive Certificates are issued, any notice to the holders thereof shall be validly given if sent by first class

mail to them at their respective addresses in the Register (or the first named of joint holders) and notice shall be deemed to have been given on the second Business Day after the date of the mailing.

The Trustee shall be at liberty to sanction some other method of giving notice to the Certificateholders if, in its opinion, such other method is reasonable having regard to market practice then prevailing and provided that notice of such other method is given to the Certificateholder in such manner as the Trustee shall require.

12 Governing Law

The Transaction Documents and the Certificates and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law (save that the Scottish Declaration of Trust and Scottish Trust Security shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Scots law and any terms of the Transaction Documents which are particular to the laws of Northern Ireland shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Northern Ireland).

13 Privity of Contract

No rights are conferred on any person under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any terms of the Certificates but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

14 Interpretation

In these Certificates Conditions:

“**Appointee**” means any delegate, agent, nominee, custodian, attorney or manager appointed by the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge (as the case may be);

“**Business Day**” means, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in London and Dublin, being a day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a bank holiday;

“**Certificates Basic Terms Modification**” means any modification to (a) the priority of residual payments payable on the Certificates, (b) the currency of payment of the Certificates, (c) the definition of Certificates Basic Terms Modification, (d) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Certificateholders or the majority required to effect a Certificates Basic Terms Modification or to pass a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution or (e) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification;

“**Certificates Extraordinary Resolution**” means:

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Certificateholders and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or
- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 75 per cent. of the Certificates, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders;

“**Certificates Ordinary Resolution**” means:

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Certificateholders and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or

- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the Certificates, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders;

“**EMU**” means the European Economic and Monetary Union;

“**Enforcement Notice**” means a notice given by the Trustee to the Issuer under Certificates Condition 6 (*Events of Default*);

“**Euro**” means the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of EMU pursuant to the Treaty;

“**Most Senior Class**” means the A Notes for so long as there are any A Notes outstanding; thereafter the B Notes for so long as there are any B Notes outstanding; thereafter the C Notes for so long as there are any C Notes outstanding; thereafter the D Notes for so long as there are any D Notes outstanding; thereafter the E Notes for so long as there are any E Notes outstanding; thereafter the F Notes for so long as there any F Notes outstanding; thereafter the X Notes for so long as there are any X Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z1 Notes for so long as there are any Z1 Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z2 Notes for so long as there are any Z2 Notes outstanding; and thereafter the Certificates for so long as there are any Certificates outstanding;

“**Participating Member State**” means a Member State of the European Communities which adopts the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty;

“**Rating Agencies**” means Fitch, Moody’s and S&P and “**Rating Agency**” means any of them;

“**Rating Agency Confirmation**” means written confirmation from each Rating Agency that such modification would not result in the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby being qualified, downgraded or withdrawn and, if relevant, delivers a copy of each such confirmation to the Trustee, or the Issuer certifies in writing that the Rating Agencies then rating the Notes have been informed of the proposed modification and none of the Rating Agencies have indicated that such modification would result in a qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby;

“**Treaty**” means the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty of Amsterdam; and

“**Trust Documents**” means the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge and (unless the context requires otherwise) includes any deed or other document executed in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed or (as applicable) the Deed of Charge and expressed to be supplemental to the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge (as applicable).

MATERIAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS AND THE RELATED SECURITY

The following discussion describes, in summary, the material legal aspects in respect of the assignment of the mortgage loans and related security and of English residential property and mortgages. It is a brief summary and not an exhaustive analysis of the relevant law.

English mortgage loans

General

The parties to a mortgage are the mortgagor, who is the homeowner and who grants the mortgage over his property, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Each mortgage loan is secured by a mortgage on the property (the “**mortgaged property**”). Since the most common form of creating a mortgage on residential property, namely, by means of a legal charge by deed, means that a mortgagor does not cease to be the owner of the property, therefore a mortgagor may be free to create further mortgages on the mortgaged property (subject to any restrictions imposed by the mortgagee in the mortgage deed). Each mortgage loan to be sold to the Issuer will be secured by a mortgage which has a first ranking priority over all other mortgages secured on the mortgaged property and over all unsecured creditors of the Borrower, except in respect of certain rights, which are granted statutory priority. 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 estates.

Registered title

Title to registered land is registered at the Land Registry. The registrar allocates a unique title number. Consequently, if there are freehold and leasehold registered interests in the same property, then there will be more than one register of title and a separate title number is allocated to each interest in such property. Each individual register consists of three parts: the property register, the proprietorship register and the charges register.

The property register describes the land and the type of estate, freehold or leasehold that is the subject of that title number. In some instances, the property register or the charges register may also refer to third-party rights that burden the property.

The proprietorship register details the following:

- The class of registered title. There are three classes of registered title for freehold and four classes for leasehold. The most common title (and the best grade of title available) is absolute title. A person registered with absolute title owns the specified estate in the land free from all interests other than those entered on the register, those classified as notice, caution, unregistered interests which override registered disposition (referred to below) and (in the case of leasehold land) all express and implied covenants, obligations and liabilities imposed by the lease or incidental to the land.
- Restrictions on the ability of the registered proprietor to deal with the property, e.g. a restriction imposed by a mortgagee prohibiting registration of subsequent mortgagees or the sale of a property without the mortgagee’s prior consent.

The charges register details security interests and encumbrances registered against the property.

The property is also identified by a plan retained at the Land Registry indicating the location of the related land (the “**filed plan**”). However, the filed plan is not conclusive as to matters such as the location of boundaries.

The Land Registration Act 2002 provides that some interests in land will bind the land even though they are not capable of registration at the Land Registry. These fall into two categories:

- overriding interests; and
- adverse rights affecting the title to the estate or charge.

Title to registered land is established and evidenced by the entries on the register and the title plan recorded at the Land Registry containing official copies of the entries on the register relating to that land.

Unregistered title

All land in England and Wales is now subject to compulsory registration on the occurrence of any of a number of trigger events. The most common trigger event is a sale of the land, but since April 1998 the triggers have also included the creation of a first priority legal mortgage over unregistered land. However, an increasingly small but still significant proportion of land in England and Wales (typically where the land has been in the same ownership for a number of years) is still unregistered. Title to unregistered land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence to title going back at least 15 years. Where the land is affected by third-party rights, some of those rights or interests, including a legal mortgage where the mortgagee has taken possession of the title deeds, 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 interests, including equitable charges, must be registered at the Land Charges Registry in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee of the land.

Taking security over land

A legal charge of registered land will only be fully perfected once the charge has been registered with the Land Registry. Prior to registration, it will take effect only as an equitable mortgage or charge. A registered legal charge is subject to pre-existing registered legal charges but has priority over pre-existing mortgages which are not registered and legal charges registered subsequent to it. Where land is registered therefore, a mortgagee must register its legal charge at the Land Registry in order to secure priority over any subsequent holder of a legal charge. Priority of mortgages (whether legal, including legal charges, or equitable) over registered land is generally governed by the date of registration of the mortgage rather than the date of creation. However, a prospective mortgagee is able to obtain a priority period within which to register its legal charge. If the mortgagee submits a proper application for registration during this period, its interest will take priority over any application for registration of any interest which is received by the Land Registry during this priority period.

In the system of unregistered land, the mortgagee protects its interest by retaining possession of the title deeds to the mortgaged property. Without the title deeds to the mortgaged property, the Borrower is unable to establish the necessary chain of ownership, and is therefore prevented from dealing with his land without the consent of the mortgagee. Priority of mortgages over unregistered land depends on a number of factors, including whether the mortgagee has taken possession of the title deeds, whether the interest is registerable and whether it has been registered at the Land Charges Registry and the date of creation of the mortgage/legal charge. Generally speaking where all else is equal between two competing mortgages, the priority will be determined by the date of creation of the mortgage/legal charge.

The legal title-holder as mortgagee

The sale to the Issuer of the mortgage loans together with their related security will take effect in equity only and the Issuer will not apply to the Land Registry or the Land Charges Registry to register or record its equitable interest in the mortgages. The consequences of this are explained in the section “*Risk Factors – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations – Equitable and Beneficial interest*”.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a Borrower breaches the mortgage conditions of its mortgage loan, the mortgage loan generally provides that all monies under the mortgage loan will become immediately due and payable. The mortgagee would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the covenant of the Borrower contained expressly or impliedly in the mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the mortgagee would then be entitled to enforce its mortgage in relation to the defaulted mortgage loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following:

- The mortgagee may enter into possession of the mortgaged 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 mortgaged property and to third parties as occupier of the mortgaged property.
- The mortgagee may lease the mortgaged property to third parties.
- The mortgagee may appoint a receiver to deal with income from the mortgaged property or exercise other rights delegated to the receiver by the mortgagee. A receiver is the agent of the mortgagor and so, unlike when the mortgagee enters into possession of the mortgaged property, in theory the mortgagee is not liable for the receiver's acts or as occupier of the mortgaged property. In practice, however, the receiver will require indemnities from the mortgagee that appoints it. Similar duties of care will apply to a sale by a receiver as set out below in relation to a sale by a mortgagee.
- The mortgagee may sell the mortgaged 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 mortgaged property sold pursuant to a mortgagee's power of sale becomes the owner of the mortgaged property.
- The mortgagee may foreclose on the mortgaged property. Under foreclosure procedures, the mortgagor's title to the mortgaged property is extinguished so that the mortgagee becomes the owner of the mortgaged property. The remedy is, because of procedural constraints, rarely used.

Notwithstanding the above, in order to enforce a power of sale in respect of a mortgaged property, the mortgagee must generally obtain possession of the mortgaged property (to sell the mortgaged property with vacant possession) either voluntarily or by a court order. Actions for possession are regulated by statute and the courts have certain powers to adjourn possession proceedings, to stay any possession order or postpone the date for delivery of possession. The court will exercise such powers in favour of a Borrower broadly where it appears to the court that the Borrower is likely to be able, within a reasonable time period, to pay any sums due under the mortgage loan or to remedy any other breach of obligation under the mortgage loan or its related security. If a possession order in favour of the mortgagee is granted, it may be suspended to allow the Borrower more time to pay. There is generally an expectation that the mortgagee will be able to show documentary evidence of its reasonable treatment of the Borrower. It is rare at a first instance hearing for a court to order immediate possession. Possession proceedings in relation to residential property are seen as a last resort (see further "*Risk factors – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations - Mortgage repossession*" which provides more details of the Pre-Action Protocol that a mortgagee must comply with in order to obtain possession). Once possession is obtained, the mortgagee has a duty to the Borrower to take reasonable care to obtain a proper price for the mortgaged property. Failure to do so will put the mortgagee at risk of an action by the Borrower for breach of such duty, although it is for the Borrower to prove breach of such duty. There is also a risk that a Borrower may also take court action to force the relevant mortgagee to sell the property within a reasonable time.

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 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 or Legal Title Holder. Upon intimation to the seller (in its capacity as trustee for the Issuer pursuant to the Scottish Declaration of Trust) of any subsequent standard security the prior ranking of the relevant standard security shall be restricted to security for advances made prior to such intimation and advances made subsequent to such intimation which the Seller, Legal Title-Holder or the Issuer 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 relevant Originators, along with most major lenders in the residential mortgage market in Scotland, elected to vary the Standard Conditions by means of their 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 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. Between 22 January 2007 and 8 December 2014 such land and charge certificates were only issued to the relevant title or security holder if so requested at the time of the relevant registration and were otherwise be available in electronic form only. With the coming into force of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 from 8 December 2014, land and charge certificates are no longer issued, with details of the title available in electronic form only. A person whose land is 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 or record 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 or recording (as applicable) 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. From 8 December 2014 there is an advance notice system for the Land Register which will accord the notified dealing priority against any application made during the notice period and is, broadly, analogous 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 Loans and their related security by the Seller to the Issuer will be given effect by the Scottish Declaration(s) of Trust by the Legal Title-Holder (at the request and instruction of the Seller) (and any further sale of Scottish Loans and their related security in the future will be given effect by further Scottish declarations of trust), by which the beneficial interest in the Scottish Loans and their Related Security will be transferred to the Issuer. 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 the section “*Title to the Mortgage Pool*” 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 Legal Title-Holder 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 Legal Title-Holder or its successors or assignees may enforce its standard security in relation to the defaulted Scottish Loan. Under the 2010 Act, the seller or its successors and assignees are obliged to provide the borrower with prescribed information as soon as the borrower is in default and the Legal Title-Holder or its successors or assignees are obliged to take reasonable steps to agree proposals with the borrower. If the 2010 Act obligations are not complied with the Legal Title-Holder or its successors or assignees risk being prevented from enforcing their security by calling up and repossession. 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 – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations – Mortgages Regulated under the Consumer Credit Acts 1974 and 2006*" 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.

Northern Irish mortgage loans

General

The parties to a mortgage are the mortgagor, who is homeowner and who grants the mortgage over his property, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Each mortgage loan is secured by a mortgage on the property (the "**Northern Irish mortgaged property**"). Since the most common forms of creating a charge/mortgage on residential property, by means of a legal charge by deed which involves the transfer by title by way of security and a legal mortgage by demise (in relation to freehold land) or by sub-demise (in relation to leasehold land), subject to the mortgagor's equity of redemption, means that a mortgagor does not cease to be the registered owner of the property, generally a mortgagor will be free to create further mortgages on the Northern Irish mortgaged property (subject to any restrictions imposed by the mortgagee in the mortgage deed). Each mortgage loan to be sold to the Issuer will be secured by a mortgage which has a first ranking priority over all other mortgages secured on the Northern Irish mortgaged property and over all unsecured creditors of the Borrower, except in respect of certain rights, which are granted statutory priority. There are two forms of title to land in Northern Ireland: registered and unregistered. Both systems of title can include fee farm grants (a conveyance of freehold title subject to a perpetual yearly rent and covenants), freehold and leasehold estates.

Registered title

Title to registered land is registered at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland. The registrar allocates a unique folio number. Consequently if there are freehold and leasehold registered interests in the same property, then there will be more than one register of title and a separate folio number is allocated to each interest in such property. Each individual register consists of three parts: part I containing a description of the land, part II containing the name and address of the registered owner and other particulars relating to ownership of the land and part III containing particulars relating to burdens and charges along with other matters.

Part I describes the land and the type of estate, fee farm grant, freehold or leasehold that is the subject of that folio number. In some instances Part I or Part III may also refer to third party rights that burden the property.

Part II details the following:

- a. The class of registered title. There are four classes of registered title for freehold and four classes for leasehold. The most common title (and the best grade of title available) is absolute title. A person registered with absolute title owns the specified estate in the land free from all interests other than those entered on the register, those classified as notice, caution, unregistered interests which override registered dispositions (referred to below) and (in the case of leasehold land) all express and implied covenants, obligations and liabilities imposed by the lease or incidental to the land.
- b. Restrictions on the ability of the registered owner to deal with the property e.g. an inhibition imposed by a mortgagee prohibiting registration of subsequent mortgagees or the sale of a property without the mortgagee's prior consent.

Part III details security interests, burdens and encumbrances registered against the property.

The property is also identified by a registry map retained at the Land Registry indicating the location of the related land. However, the registry map is not conclusive as to matters such as the location of boundaries.

The Land Registration (Northern Ireland) Order 1970 provides that some interests in land will bind the land even though they are not capable of registration at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland. These fall into two categories:

- Overriding interests; and
- adverse rights affecting the title to the estate or charge.

Title to registered land is established and evidenced by the entries on the title register and the registry map recorded at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland containing official copies of the entries on the register relating to that land.

Unregistered title

All land in Northern Ireland is now subject to compulsory registration on the occurrence of any of a number of trigger events. The most common trigger event is a sale of the land, which does not include the creation of a first priority legal mortgage over unregistered land. A substantial proportion of land in Northern Ireland is still unregistered (typically where the land has been in the same ownership for a number of years). Title to unregistered land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence to title going back at least 15 years. Where the land is affected by third party rights, some of those rights or interests, including a legal mortgage where the mortgagee has taken possession of the title deeds, 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 interests, including mortgages, must be registered at the Registry of Deeds in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee of the land.

Taking security over land

A legal charge of registered land will only be fully perfected once the charge has been registered with the Land Registry of Northern Ireland. Prior to registration, it will take effect only as an equitable mortgage or charge. A registered legal charge is subject to pre existing registered legal charges but has priority over pre existing mortgages which are not registered and legal charges registered subsequent to it. Where land is registered therefore, a mortgagee must register its legal charge at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland in order to secure priority over any subsequent holder of a legal charge. Priority of mortgages (whether legal, including legal charges, or equitable) over registered land is generally governed by the date of registration of

the mortgage rather than the date of creation. However, a prospective mortgagee is able to obtain a priority period within which to register its legal charge. If the mortgagee submits a proper application for registration during this period, its interest will take priority over any application for registration of any interest which is received by the Land Registry of Northern Ireland during this priority period.

In the system of unregistered land, the mortgagee protects its interest by retaining possession of the title deeds to the Northern Irish mortgaged property and registering the mortgage at the Registry of Deeds. Without the title deeds to the Northern Irish mortgaged property, the Borrower is unable to establish the necessary chain of ownership, and is therefore prevented from dealing with his land without the consent of the mortgagee. Priority of mortgages over unregistered land depends on a number of factors including, whether the mortgagee has taken possession of the title deeds, whether the interest is registerable and whether it has been registered at the Registry of Deeds and the date of creation of the mortgage. Generally speaking where all else is equal between two competing mortgages, the priority will be determined by the date of registration of the mortgage at the Registry of Deeds.

The legal title-holder as mortgagee

The sale to the Issuer of the mortgage loans together with their related security will take effect in equity only and the Issuer will not apply to the Registries of Northern Ireland to register or record its equitable interest in the mortgages. The consequences of this are explained in the section “*Risk factors – Equitable and Beneficial interest*”.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a Borrower breaches the mortgage conditions of its mortgage loan, the mortgage loan generally provides that all monies under the mortgage loan will become immediately due and payable. The mortgagee would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the covenant of the Borrower contained expressly or impliedly in the mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the mortgagee would then be entitled to enforce its mortgage in relation to the defaulted mortgage loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following:

- The mortgagee may enter into possession of the Northern Irish mortgaged 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 Northern Irish mortgaged property and to third parties as occupier of the Northern Irish mortgaged property.
- The mortgagee may lease the Northern Irish mortgaged property to third parties.
- The mortgagee may appoint a receiver to deal with income from the Northern Irish mortgaged property or exercise other rights delegated to the receiver by the mortgagee. A receiver is the agent of the mortgagor and so, unlike when the mortgagee enters into possession of the Northern Irish mortgaged property, in theory the mortgagee is not liable for the receiver’s acts or as occupier of the Northern Irish mortgaged property. In practice, however, the receiver will require indemnities from the mortgagee that appoints it. Similar duties of care will apply to a sale by a receiver as set out below in relation to a sale by a mortgagee.
- The mortgagee may sell the Northern Irish mortgaged 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 Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1881. The purchaser of a Northern Irish mortgaged property sold pursuant to a mortgagee’s power of sale becomes the owner of the Northern Irish mortgaged property.

- The mortgagee may foreclose on the Northern Irish mortgaged property. Under foreclosure procedures, the mortgagor's title to the Northern Irish mortgaged property is extinguished so that the mortgagee becomes the owner of the Northern Irish mortgaged property. The remedy is, because of procedural constraints, rarely used.

Notwithstanding the above, in order to enforce a power of sale in respect of a Northern Irish mortgaged property, the mortgagee must generally obtain possession of the Northern Irish mortgaged property (to sell the Northern Irish mortgaged property with vacant possession) either voluntarily or by a court order. Actions for possession are regulated by statute and the courts have certain powers to adjourn possession proceedings, to stay any possession order or postpone the date for delivery of possession. The court will exercise such powers in favour of a Borrower broadly where it appears to the court that the Borrower is likely to be able, within a reasonable time period, to pay any sums due under the mortgage loan or to remedy any other breach of obligation under the mortgage loan or its related security. If a possession order in favour of the mortgagee is granted it may be suspended to allow the Borrower more time to pay. There is generally an expectation that the mortgagee will be able to show documentary evidence of its reasonable treatment of the Borrower. It is rare at a first instance hearing for a court to order immediate possession. Possession proceedings in relation to residential property are seen as a last resort (see further "*Risk factors – Risks related to the Loans - Mortgage repossession*" which provides more details of the Pre-Action Protocol that a mortgagee must comply with in order to obtain possession in England and a similar protocol applies in Northern Ireland where possession is obtained through the Enforcement of Judgments Office). Once possession is obtained the mortgagee has a duty to the Borrower to take reasonable care to obtain a proper price for the Northern Irish mortgaged property. Failure to do so will put the mortgagee at risk of an action by the Borrower for breach of such duty, although it is for the Borrower to prove breach of such duty. There is also a risk that a Borrower may also take court action to force the relevant mortgagee to sell the property within a reasonable time.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

The following is a summary of the Issuer's understanding of current United Kingdom law and published HM Revenue and Customs' practice relating only to the United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments of interest (as that term is understood for United Kingdom tax purposes) in respect of the Notes. It does not deal with other United Kingdom tax implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the Notes. The United Kingdom tax treatment of prospective Noteholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Noteholders who may be subject to taxation in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or who may be unsure as to their tax position should seek their own professional advice.

United Kingdom Withholding Tax

Payments of interest on the Notes may be made without deduction or withholding on account of United Kingdom income tax provided the Notes carry a right to interest and 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 (ITA 2007).

The Irish Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange. The Notes will satisfy this requirement if they are officially listed in Ireland in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in European Economic Area states and are admitted to trading on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange. Provided therefore that the Notes carry a right to interest and remain so listed, interest on the Notes will be payable without deduction of or withholdings on account of United Kingdom income tax.

In other cases, an amount must generally be withheld from payments of interest on the Notes that has a United Kingdom source on account of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.) subject to any available exemptions and reliefs. 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 a Noteholder, HMRC can issue a notice to the Issuer to pay interest to that 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).

The references to “*interest*” above mean “*interest*” as understood in United Kingdom tax law. The statements above do not take any account of any different definitions of “*interest*” or “*principal*” which may prevail under any other law.

The above description of the United Kingdom withholding tax position assumes that there will be no substitution of an issuer pursuant to Note Condition 11(f) (*Substitution*) or otherwise and does not consider the tax consequences of any such substitution.

U.S. FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commonly known as FATCA, a “**foreign financial institution**” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“**foreign passthru payments**”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The Issuer is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions (including the United Kingdom) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“**IGAs**”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdiction. Under the provisions of IGAs as currently in effect, a foreign financial institution in an IGA jurisdiction would generally not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA from payments that it makes. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes and Certificates, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes and Certificates, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes and Certificates, such withholding would not apply to foreign passthru payments prior to 1 January 2019, and Notes that are not treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that have a fixed term issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining “foreign passthru payments” are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be “grandfathered” for purposes of FATCA withholding, unless materially modified after such date. Holders should consult their own tax advisers regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes and Certificates. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes and Certificates, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the withholding.

PURCHASE AND SALE

This Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland as the Irish competent authority under the Prospectus Directive. The Central Bank of Ireland has only approved this Prospectus as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and EU law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list and trading on its regulated market.

The Joint Lead Managers, the Issuer and the Seller have entered into a subscription agreement (the “**Subscription Agreement**”) pursuant to which the Joint Lead Managers have agreed to purchase or procure purchasers for the Subscribed Notes.

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will issue:

- (a) the A Notes at an issue price of 99.260 per cent. of the principal amount of the A Notes;
- (b) the B Notes at an issue price of 95.979 per cent. of the principal amount of the B Notes;
- (c) the C Notes at an issue price of 95.053 per cent. of the principal amount of the C Notes;
- (d) the D Notes at an issue price of 93.715 per cent. of the principal amount of the D Notes;
- (e) the E Notes at an issue price of 91.099 per cent. of the principal amount of the E Notes;
- (f) the F Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the F Notes;
- (g) the X Notes at an issue price of 27.741 per cent. of the principal amount of the X Notes;
- (h) the Z1 Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the Z1 Notes; and
- (i) the Z2 Notes at an issue price of 100 per cent. of the principal amount of the Z2 Notes.

On the Issue Date, the Issuer will also issue the Certificates.

Each of Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, HSBC Bank plc and Merrill Lynch International will subscribe for the Subscribed Notes on a joint and several basis.

The Seller has agreed to subscribe for: (a) 100 per cent. of the Class F Notes, (b) 100 per cent. of the Class X Notes, (c) 100 per cent. of the Class Z1 Notes, (d) 100 per cent. of the Class Z2 Notes and (e) 100 per cent. of the Certificates.

The Issuer and (in respect of certain expenses only) the Seller has agreed in the Subscription Agreement to reimburse and indemnify the Joint Lead Managers for certain of their expenses and liabilities in connection with the issue of Notes.

The Subscription Agreement is subject to a number of conditions and may be terminated by the Joint Lead Managers in certain circumstances prior to payment for the Subscribed Notes to the Issuer.

United Kingdom

Each of the Joint Lead Managers has represented to and agreed with the Issuer that:

- (a) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom; and
- (b) 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 Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons except in certain transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and in the manner so as not to require the registration of the Issuer as an “investment company” pursuant to the Investment Company Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

Notes of each Class will be issued in minimum denominations of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof.

Each of the Issuer, the Arrangers and the Joint Lead Managers has acknowledged and agreed that, except as permitted under the Subscription Agreement, it will not offer or sell the 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 and the Issue Date (the “**Distribution Compliance Period**”), within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and that it will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration to which it sells Notes during the Distribution Compliance Period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Person. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Ireland

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed with the Issuer that:

- (a) it will not underwrite the issue of, or place the Notes, otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of S.I. No. 60 of 2007, European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 (“**MiFID Regulations**”), including, without limitation, Parts 6, 7 and 12 thereof or any codes of conduct used in connection therewith and the provisions of the Investor Compensation Act 1998;
- (b) it will not underwrite the issue of, or place, the Notes otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Irish Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 (as amended), the Irish Central Bank Acts 1942 to 2014 (as amended) and any codes of conduct rules made under Section 117(1) of the Irish Central Bank Act 1998;
- (c) it will not underwrite the issue of, or place, or do anything in Ireland in respect of the Notes otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 and any rules issued under Section 51 of the Irish Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005, by the Central Bank; and
- (d) it will not underwrite the issue of, place or otherwise act in Ireland in respect of the Notes otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Irish Market Abuse (Directive 2003/6/EC) Regulations 2005 and any rules issued under Section 34 of the Irish Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 by the Central Bank.

Japan

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed with the Issuer that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948), as amended (the “FIEA”). Accordingly, each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer to sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a 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) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident in Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Canada

The Notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, this Prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (“NI 33-105”), the Arrangers or Joint Lead Managers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Public Offer Selling Restrictions 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 of the Joint Lead Managers has represented and agreed 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 Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- (a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) to fewer than 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Joint Lead Managers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Notes shall require the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of Notes to the public” in relation to any 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 Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the 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 (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU (the “**Prospectus Directive**”), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression “**2010 PD Amending Directive**” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date of application of the PRIIPs Regulation: (i) it has not made and will not make an offer of, or otherwise make available, Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus to any retail investor and (ii) it has not made and will not make this Prospectus and any marketing or offering material in relation to the Notes available to any retail investor; and (iii) that it will sell the Notes only to a person who has represented and agreed, that (1) with effect from and including the date of application of the PRIIPs Regulation (a) it has not made and will not make an offer of, or otherwise make available, the Notes to any retail investor and (b) it has not made and will not make this Prospectus and any marketing or offering material in relation to the Notes available to any retail investor and (2) it will obtain a representation and agreement equivalent to the one contained in this paragraph (iii) as a condition to any sale of the Notes.

For the purposes of the above paragraphs “retail investor” has the meaning given to it in Regulation (EU) 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products.

General

Under the Subscription Agreement, each of the Joint Lead Managers has acknowledged that, save for making such applications and for having procured the delivery of a copy of the Prospectus for registration to the Central Bank, no action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction by it that would permit a public offering of the Notes, or possession or distribution of the Prospectus (in preliminary or final form) or any amendment or supplement thereto or any other offering material relating to the Notes in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Under the Subscription Agreement, each of the Joint Lead Managers has agreed to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in or from which it may offer or sell the Notes or have in its possession or distribute the Prospectus (in preliminary or in final form) or any amendment or supplement thereto or any other offering material.

Attention is drawn to the information set out on the inside front cover of this Prospectus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) The issue of the Notes and Certificates has been authorised by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer passed on 8 August 2016.
- (2) Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list and to trading on its regulated market. There can be no assurance that any such approval will be granted or, if granted, that such listing will be maintained. The Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive.
- (3) The Notes and Certificates have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as follows:

	Common Code	ISIN (Clearstream/ Euroclear)
A Notes	146880487	XS1468804874
B Notes	146880509	XS1468805095
C Notes	146880533	XS1468805335
D Notes	146880541	XS1468805418
E Notes	146880312	XS1468803124
F Notes	146880339	XS1468803397
X Notes	146880398	XS1468803983
Z1 Notes	146880401	XS1468804015
Z2 Notes	146880479	XS1468804791
Certificates	146882331	XS1468823312

- (4) The auditors of the Issuer, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, are members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. The financial year end of the Issuer is 31 March. The first statutory financial statements of the Issuer will be prepared for the period ended 31 March 2017.
- (5) The Issuer is not and has not been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which may have or have had since its date of incorporation a significant effect on its financial position and profitability nor is the Issuer aware that any such proceedings are pending or threatened.
- (6) In relation to this transaction, the Issuer, on or about the date of this Prospectus, has entered into the Subscription Agreement referred to under “*Purchase and Sale*” which is, or may be, material.
- (7) Since 7 June 2016 (being the date of incorporation of the Issuer), there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer and no significant change in the trading or the financial position of the Issuer.
- (8) From the Issue Date until the earlier of redemption in full of the last outstanding Note or the Final Maturity Date, the Issuer will provide ongoing performance data on this transaction (including quarterly investor reports (each of which shall contain a glossary of the terms used in such report, whether by reference to this Prospectus or otherwise) and other statistical information regarding the securities to be admitted to trading and the performance of the Mortgage Pool (including anonymised loan level data)), being available at www.ctslink.com in electronic form for investors, potential

investors and firms that generally provide services to investors. The contents of this website are for information purposes only and do not form part of this Prospectus.

- (9) From the Issue Date until the earlier of redemption in full of the last outstanding Note or the Final Maturity Date, copies of the following documents may be inspected in electronic or physical form during usual business hours at the registered office of the Issuer or online at www.ctslink.com and will be available in such manner for at least as long as the Notes are admitted to listing on the Irish Stock Exchange and the guidelines of the Irish Stock Exchange so require:
- (a) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer;
 - (b) drafts (subject to modification) or, if available, final versions of the following documents:
 - (i) the Master Definitions Schedule;
 - (ii) the Bank Agreement;
 - (iii) the Main Collection Account Agreement;
 - (iv) the F Collection Account Agreement;
 - (v) the R Collection Account Agreement;
 - (vi) the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement;
 - (vii) the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement;
 - (viii) the F Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement;
 - (ix) the R Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement;
 - (x) the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
 - (xi) the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement;
 - (xii) the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust;
 - (xiii) the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust;
 - (xiv) the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust;
 - (xv) the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust;
 - (xvi) the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust;
 - (xvii) the Deed of Charge;
 - (xviii) the Scottish Trust Security;
 - (xix) the Corporate Services Agreement;
 - (xx) the Deed Poll;
 - (xxi) the Master Servicing Agreement;
 - (xxii) the Mortgage Administration Agreement;
 - (xxiii) the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement;
 - (xxiv) the Scottish Declaration of Trust;
 - (xxv) the Agency Agreement;

(xxvi) the Trust Deed; and

(xxvii) the Issuer/ICSD Agreement.

- (10) As at the date hereof, save for the issue of the Notes and Certificates, the Issuer, since its incorporation on 7 June 2016, has not commenced operations nor prepared any accounts.
- (11) The aggregate transaction fees and expenses for the issue and listing of the Notes are estimated to be in the region of €19,500.
- (12) The Issuer will, from the Issue Date until the earlier of redemption in full of the last Note or the Final Maturity Date, make available a cash flow model to Noteholders, either directly or indirectly through one or more entities that provide cash flow models to investors generally.
- (13) The Issuer (or the Mortgage Administrator on its behalf) will, on or about the Issue Date until the earlier of redemption in full of the last Note or the Final Maturity Date, make available loan level data to investors and update such information on a regular basis.

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

“£”, “sterling” and “pounds”	are references to the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
“€” or “Euro”	are references to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union participating in Economic and Monetary Union as contemplated by the Treaty.
“1999 Regulations”	means the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 as amended.
“2010 PD Amending Directive”	means Directive 2010/73/EU.
“A Noteholders”	means the persons who are for the time being holders of the A Notes.
“A Notes”	means the £1,766,240,000 Class A mortgage backed floating rate notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all references to an “A Note” shall be a reference to such A Note whether in global or definitive form.
“A Principal Deficiency”	means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the A Notes.
“A Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the A Principal Deficiency and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“Account Bank”	means Citibank, N.A., London Branch (or such other replacement bank or financial institution as may be appointed from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents) in its capacity as provider of the Bank Accounts.
“Accrued Interest”	means any accrued interest on the Loans accruing prior to the Issue Date.
“Acenden”	means Acenden Limited.
“Acquisition Mortgage Pool”	means the loans which, as at 30 June 2015, are included in the portfolio of loans acquired by the Seller from the Original Sellers pursuant to the First Sale and Second Sale. For the avoidance of doubt, the Acquisition Mortgage Pool shall not include approximately 200 loans primarily originated on or after 30 June 2015.
“Agency Agreement”	means the agreement so named and dated on or about the Issue Date between, among others, the Issuer, the Trustee and the Agents.
“Agent Bank”	means Citibank, N.A., London Branch or any successor thereto.
“Agents”	means the Paying Agents, the Agent Bank and the Registrar or any of them.
“AIFMD”	means EU Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers.

<p>“AIFMD Level 2 Regulation” or “AIFMR”</p>	<p>means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 231/2013 relating to the AIFMD.</p>
<p>“AIFMD Retention Requirements”</p>	<p>means Article 51 of AIFMR and Article 17 of the AIFMD, as implemented by Section 5 of Chapter III of the European Union Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD, including any guidance published in relation thereto and any implementing laws or regulations in force in any EU member state, each as of the Issue Date.</p>
<p>“Ancillary Fees”</p>	<p>has the meaning given to it in the section “<i>Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Mortgage Administration Agreement – Mortgage Administrator</i>”.</p>
<p>“Applicable Law”</p>	<p>means all laws, statutory instruments, regulations and rules, including the rules, directions and principles of any relevant Regulatory Authority and any relevant legally binding or mandatory regulatory, judicial or industry codes of conduct or guidance (to the extent published in writing), and the decisions of any relevant court or ombudsman whether relating to substantive or procedural matters, applicable to a party from time to time in the UK, including in connection with the Loans, Mortgages, Related Security and the Borrowers, the delivery or receipt of the Services or a party’s obligations under the Mortgage Administration Agreement.</p>
<p>“Appointee”</p>	<p>means any delegate, agent nominee, custodian, attorney or manager appointed by the Trustee pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed of the Deed of Charge (as the case may be);</p>
<p>“Arrangers”</p>	<p>means Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch and HSBC Bank plc.</p>
<p>“Arrears Fees”</p>	<p>means an amount equal to £45 for each Loan in the Mortgage Pool which is one month or more in arrears as at the first date of any calendar month during that Determination Period (the “Arrears Fee Condition”) multiplied by the number of calendar months during the Determination Period on which the Arrears Fee Condition in respect of such Loan is met.</p>
<p>“Assigned Rights”</p>	<p>means, in relation to a Loan, all right, title, interest, benefit and obligations of the Issuer in and to the relevant Loan and any Mortgage relating to such Loan and any Related Security or security, which were sold by Junglinster as Seller to the Issuer pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.</p>
<p>“Auditors”</p>	<p>means Ernst & Young LLP, the auditors for the time being of the Issuer or, in the event of their being unable or unwilling to carry out any action requested of them pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed, such other firm of accountants as may be appointed by the Issuer.</p>
<p>“Authorised Investments”</p>	<p>means investments of the funds standing to the credit of the</p>

Transaction Account and/or the GIC Account which are:

- (a) money market funds that hold (i) AAAm and Aaa-mf money market fund ratings from S&P and Moody's, respectively and (ii) while the A Notes remain outstanding, AAAMmf money market fund rating from Fitch;
- (b) sterling gilt-edged securities; or
- (c) sterling demand or time deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term debt obligations (including commercial paper),

provided that in the case of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, such investments have a maturity date of 90 days or less and mature before the next following Determination Date and provided further that with respect to securities and deposit investments specified under items (b) and (c) above:

- (i) with respect to investments with a maturity date of less than 30 days, the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) has (A) short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A-1 and (to the extent such long-term rating from S&P is publicly available) long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A-1 by S&P, (B) short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least P-1 by Moody's or long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A2 by Moody's and (C) short-term issuer default rating of at least F1 by Fitch or long-term issuer default rating of at least A by Fitch; and
- (ii) with respect to investments with a maturity date of greater than or equal to 30 days but less than 60 days, the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) has (A) short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A-1 and (to the extent such long-term rating from S&P is publicly available) long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A-1 by S&P, (B) short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least P-1 by Moody's or long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A2 by Moody's and (C) short-term issuer default rating of at least F1+ by Fitch or long-term issuer default rating of at least AA- by Fitch; and
- (iii) with respect to investments with a maturity date of greater than or equal to 60 days but less than three months, the

issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) has (A) short-term or long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A-1+ or AA- (respectively) by S&P, (B) short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least P-1 by Moody's or long-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of at least A2 by Moody's and (C) short-term issuer default rating of at least F1+ by Fitch or long-term issuer default rating of at least AA- by Fitch; or

- (iv) in each case, which are otherwise acceptable to the rating agencies to maintain the then current ratings of the Notes,

save that where such investments would result in the re-characterisation of the Notes or any transaction under the Transaction Documents as a "re-securitisation" or a "synthetic securitisation" as defined in Articles 4(63) and 242(11), respectively, of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (as amended and/or supplemented from time to time), such investments shall not qualify as "Authorised Investments".

"Authorities"

means the FCA and PRA together with HM Treasury and the Bank of England.

"Available Principal Funds"

means an amount calculated by the Cash/Bond Administrator on a Determination Date, being the aggregate of the following amounts:

- (a) the Principal Collections received for the preceding Determination Period;
- (b) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Principal Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date; and
- (c) the amount (if any) calculated on that Determination Date pursuant to the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to be the amount by which the debit balance on any of the Principal Deficiency Ledgers is expected to be reduced by the application of the Available Revenue Funds on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date.

The amount of the total issuance of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes will not exceed the consideration payable by the Issuer in respect of the sale of the Loans and Related Security.

"Available Revenue Funds"

means an amount calculated by the Cash/Bond Administrator on a Determination Date, being the aggregate of the following amounts:

- (a) interest earned and interest received on the Transaction

Account and the GIC Account pursuant to the Bank Agreement for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;

- (b) the proceeds of any Authorised Investments attributable to Revenue Collections for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (c) the Revenue Collections received for the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date;
- (d) any amount standing to the credit of the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (e) any amount standing to the credit of the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger at the relevant Determination Date;
- (f) such amounts of Available Principal Funds on the relevant Determination Date as determined to be payable under item (i) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date, if and to the extent required to make payment of certain amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments to the extent there will be (i) a Revenue Shortfall and/or (ii) an Interest Shortfall in respect of the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes (in each case subject to such Notes being the Most Senior Class), in each case on the immediately following Interest Payment Date after application of all other Available Revenue Funds (including paragraphs (d) and (e) above). Any such amount may only be used for payment of Senior Fees and interest on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes and not any other amounts in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments; and
- (g) any amounts available at item (viii) of the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments at the relevant Determination Date,

less any Third Party Amounts (for the avoidance of doubt, which does not include any amounts payable by way of Mortgage Administration Fees or Legal Title-Holder Fees in accordance with items (iii)(A) and (xviii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.

“B Noteholders”

means the persons who are for the time being holders of the B Notes.

“B Notes”

means the £146,250,000 Class B mortgage backed floating rate notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all references to a “B Note” shall be a reference to such B Note whether in global or definitive form.

“B Principal Deficiency”

means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the

	B Notes.
“ B Principal Deficiency Ledger ”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the Principal Deficiency on the B Notes and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“ B Residual Amount ”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (<i>Deferral of Interest</i>).
“ BACS ”	means the Banker's Automated Clearing Service as amended from time to time or any scheme replacing the same.
“ BACS Amounts ”	means the amounts specified by the Mortgage Administrator, by way of instructions submitted to BACS before each Loan Payment Date (or at such other time as shall accord with the standard banking practices), to be received by the Collection Accounts Provider from the Borrowers whether under the Direct Debiting Scheme or otherwise and to be credited by the Collection Accounts Provider to the Main Collection Account on such Loan Payment Date in accordance with the Main Collection Account Agreement.
“ Bank Accounts ”	means the Transaction Account and the GIC Account (or any replacement accounts for such account).
“ Bank Agreement ”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Account Bank.
“ Banking Act ”	means the UK Banking Act 2009.
“ Barclays ”	means Barclays PLC.
“ Barclays Bank ”	means Barclays Bank PLC.
“ Barclays Bank Group ”	means Barclays Bank together with its subsidiary undertakings.
“ Barclays Group ”	means Barclays together with its subsidiary undertakings.
“ Base Fee ”	means the fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator, such fee being 0.115 per cent. (exclusive of VAT, if any) of the aggregate Current Balance of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365.
“ Base Rate Change ”	means the implementation by the Legal Title-Holder of the Kensington Base Rate in accordance with the standard of a Prudent Mortgage Lender and any Applicable Law, subject to the receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation.
“ Basel Committee ”	means the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
“ Basel III ”	means the update to Basel II approved by the Basel Committee in 2011.
“ BBA ”	means the British Bankers' Association.
“ BBBR ”	means Barclays Bank Base Rate.
“ BBR ”	means the Bank of England base rate of interest.

“BBBR Mortgages”	means Mortgages with a rate of interest linked to the BBBR.
“BBR Mortgages”	means Mortgages with a rate of interest linked to the BBR.
“BO”	means a bankruptcy order (or equivalent order or judgment under Applicable Law).
“Book-Entry Interests”	means the beneficial interests in the Global Notes recorded by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.
“Borrower”	means, in relation to each Loan, the borrower or borrowers specified in such Loan.
“Borrower Buildings Policy”	means an insurance policy for full reinstatement cost as determined by the relevant valuer as at the time of origination under the insurance policy taken out in the name of the Borrower or in the name of the landlord in the case of leasehold Properties or commonhold properties where the relevant landlord is responsible for insuring the Property or Properties.
“Borrower Data”	means the data relating specifically to the Borrowers, their Mortgage Loans, Mortgages and Related Security.
“Breach of Warranty Repurchase Event”	a breach of a Warranty in relation to a Loan which is reasonably likely (having regard to, but without limitation, whether a loss is likely to be incurred in respect of that Loan to which the breach relates after taking into account the likelihood of recoverability or otherwise of any sums under any applicable insurance policies) to have a material adverse effect on the value of that Loan, the related Mortgage and Mortgage Rights, and which if capable of remedy, is not so remedied by the Seller within 21 days of notification of such breach to the Seller by the Mortgage Administrator on behalf of the Issuer.
“BRRD Order”	means the Bank Recovery and Resolution Order 2014, implementing the Directive.
“Business Day”	means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in London and Dublin, being a day other than Saturday, Sunday, or bank holidays.
“Buy-to-Let Loan”	means a Loan which is intended for a Borrower who wishes to use the Loan as a means to purchase a residential property for the purpose of letting to third parties.
“C Noteholders”	means the persons who are for the time being holders of the C Notes.
“C Notes”	means the £90,000,000 Class C mortgage backed floating rate notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all references to a “C Note” shall be a reference to such C Note whether in global or definitive form.
“C Principal Deficiency”	means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the C Notes.
“C Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the C Principal Deficiency, and maintained by the

	Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“C Residual Amount”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (<i>Deferral of Interest</i>).
“Call Option Date”	means any Interest Payment Date falling on or after the Step-Up Date in respect of a mandatory redemption of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Class F Notes exercisable by the Issuer in whole (but not in part) with, <i>inter alia</i> , the proceeds of a sale of the Charged Property pursuant to the Deed Poll.
“Capital Requirements Directive” or “CRD”	means EU Directive 2006/48/EC (as amended), as of the Issue Date.
“Cash/Bond Administration Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Cash/Bond Administrator.
“Cash/Bond Administration”	means the duties of the Cash/Bond Administrator (whosoever shall perform that role from time to time) under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Cash/Bond Administration Delegation Agreement, and the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.
“Cash/Bond Administration Fee”	means a cash/bond administration fee payable to the Cash/Bond Administrator, in respect of its performance of its services under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, which is equal to 0.02 per cent. on the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, calculated on the first day of the Determination Period immediately preceding each Determination Date multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365, subject to a floor of £8,000 plus VAT (the floor), per each full Interest Period and the Issuer shall also pay the costs, expenses and charges properly paid and/or incurred by the Cash Bond Administrator in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.
“Cash/Bond Administrator”	means KMC or any successor thereto.
“Cash/Bond Administrator Termination Event”	means any of the events of default specified under the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement relating to the Cash/Bond Administrator, including non-performance by the Cash/Bond Administrator of its obligations thereunder or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Cash/Bond Administrator.
“CBTL Mortgages”	means consumer buy-to-let mortgages.
“CCA” or “Consumer Credit Act”	means the Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended, and the “CCA 2006” means the Consumer Credit Act 2006, which amended and updated the CCA on 31 October 2008.
“CCJ”	means a county court judgment or an order of the Enforcement of Judgments Office or an equivalent judgment or order under Applicable Law, as the context requires.

“Central Bank” or “CBI”	means the Central Bank of Ireland.
“Certificates Conditions”	means the terms and conditions applicable to the Certificates as set out in Schedule 6 (<i>Terms and Conditions of the Certificates</i>) to the Trust Deed as may from time to time be modified in accordance with the Trust Deed
“Certificateholders”	means the persons who for the time being are the holders of the Certificates.
“Certificates”	means the 10,000 certificates issued or due to be issued by the Issuer on the Issue Date, or, as the case may be, a specific number thereof.
“Certificates Basic Terms Modification”	means any modification to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the priority of Residual Payments payable on the Certificates; (b) the definition of Residual Payment; (c) the currency of payment of the Certificates; (d) the definition of Certificates Basic Terms Modification; (e) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Certificateholders or the majority required to effect a Certificates Basic Terms Modification or to pass a Certificates Extraordinary Resolution; or (f) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification.
“Certificates Extraordinary Resolution”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Certificateholders and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 75 per cent. of the Certificates, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders.
“Certificates Ordinary Resolution”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Certificateholders and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the Certificates, which

resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders.

“Change”

means:

- (a) a change or modification to the Services or the way they are delivered or the addition of new services to the Services; or
- (b) an amendment to the Mortgage Administration Agreement or any document attached to it or referred to in the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Service Specification and/or the Legal Title-Holder Policies; or
- (c) a modification, enhancement, replacement or other alteration to the System, computer equipment and/or software operated by the Legal Title-Holder or on its behalf, including for the purpose of submitting to the Mortgage Administrator, or as the case may be, receiving from the Mortgage Administrator, any data including the Legal Title-Holder’s Business Data; or
- (d) a change in the manner in which the Legal Title-Holder’s obligations are performed or supported, including a change to the Legal Title-Holder’s Systems, tools, Intellectual Property, operational procedures, operating, legal or regulatory environment, processes, policies, reporting requirements, infrastructure, staffing or resource requirements;
- (e) a change in the product specifications of the Mortgage Loans; or
- (f) a change in Applicable Law and/or as requested by a Regulatory Authority.

“Change Control Mechanism”

means the process for agreeing operational changes as set out in Schedule 3 (*Change Control Mechanism*) of the Mortgage Administration Agreement.

“Charged Obligation Documents”

means the Bank Agreement, the Collection Account Agreements, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed of Charge, the Scottish Trust Security, the Scottish Sub-Security, the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Master Servicing Agreement, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement and any other agreement entered into between the Issuer and the Trustee and designated as a **“Charged Obligation Document”**.

“Charged Property”	means the property, assets, rights and undertakings for the time being comprised in or subject to the security contained in or granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge (including under the Scottish Trust Security) and references to the Charged Property shall include references to any part of it.
“Class”	shall be a reference to a class of the Notes being the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes, the Z2 Notes and shall be a reference to the Certificates, and “ classes ” shall be construed accordingly.
“Clearing Systems”	means Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear.
“Clearstream, Luxembourg”	means Clearstream Banking, <i>société anonyme</i> .
“CMA”	means the Competition and Markets Authority.
“Collection Accounts”	means the F Collection Account, the R Collection Account and the Main Collection Account
“Collection Accounts Provider”	means Barclays Bank PLC (or such other replacement bank or financial institution as may be appointed from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents) in its capacity as provider of the Collection Accounts.
“Collection Accounts Provider Downgrade Event”	means where the Collection Accounts Provider fails to maintain the Collection Accounts Rating Agency Required Ratings.
“Collection Accounts Rating Agency Required Ratings”	means the required ratings of the Collection Accounts Provider as set out in the section entitled “ <i>Triggers Table</i> ”.
“Collection Accounts”	means the F Collection Account, the R Collection Account and the Main Collection Account.
“Commencement Date”	means 1 April 2016, being the date that the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 came into force.
“Commission’s proposal”	means the European Commission proposal on 14 February 2013 to introduce a financial transaction tax.
“Common Depository”	means the common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. (See “ <i>Summary of Provisions Relating to the Certificates While in Global Form</i> ”).
“Common Safekeeper”	means the Clearing Systems or such other entity which the Issuer may elect from time to time to perform the safekeeping roles. (See “ <i>Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes While in Global Form</i> ”).
“Completion Mortgage Pool”	means the Loans selected in accordance with the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and to be sold, assigned to or held on trust for the Issuer pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement on the Issue Date as set out in a document to be provided in accordance with the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
“CONC”	means the FCA Consumer Credit sourcebook.
“Conditions”	means both the Note Conditions and the Certificates Conditions.

“Confidential Information”	means the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement, and all information or data, including all oral information and data and all information or data recorded in writing or in any other medium or by any other method, disclosed to or obtained by one party from another party or from a third party on behalf of that other party pursuant to, or related to, the Mortgage Administration Agreement or the Mortgage Pool, which is marked confidential or which is, by its very nature, confidential, including, without limitation: Legal Title-Holder’s Business; Legal Title-Holder’s Business Data; Legal Title-Holder IPR; Legal Title-Holder’s System; Mortgage Administrator Software; Mortgage Administrator System; personal data relating to any Borrower; information relating to that other party’s operations; pricing and/or profitability; processes; policies and procedures for marketing, sales, and customer service and support activities (and otherwise); plans; intentions; product information; know-how; design rights; trade secrets; software (including, without limitation, Mortgage Administrator Software); market opportunities; clients and business affairs; customer and vendor contracts and related documents; and information or data owned by clients or customers of any party; and information that is produced by any of the parties and/or any of the parties’ advisors which contains or is derived or copied from such information.
“Consumer Credit Directive”	means the EU Directive 2008/48/EC on consumer credit adopted by the European Parliament and the Council.
“Contingency Policy”	means a contingency insurance policy (used where the Borrower has allowed his or her insurance policy to lapse, and where the Legal Title-Holder is not aware of that lapse).
“Contingent Buildings Policy”	means a policy of insurance for the benefit of the Legal Title-Holder, and on which the Issuer’s interest has been noted, which provides cover at least up to the lower of the principal balance of the relevant Loan and the value of the relevant Property in the event that no Borrower Buildings Policy is in place for a Property due to default in arranging such cover either by the Borrower or the relevant landlord, and no act or circumstance has occurred which adversely affects the Contingent Building Policy or entitles the relevant insurer to refuse payment or reduce the amount payable.
“Corporate Services Agreement”	means the agreement so named and dated on or about the Issue Date, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Corporate Services Provider.
“Corporate Services Provider”	means Structured Finance Management Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 3853947 and having its registered office at 35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.
“Counter Notice”	means a notice signed by the Issuer and sent by the Cash/Bond Administrator to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder specifying

	the Mortgage Pool Purchase Price.
“CPR”	means the annualised constant prepayment rate.
“CPUTRs”	means the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008.
“CRA3”	means the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1060/2009 on Credit Rating Agencies as amended by Regulation 462/2013 (EU).
“CRA Regulation”	means Regulation (EC) 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies.
“CRD IV”	means Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013.
“CRR”	means Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.
“CRR Retention Requirements”	means Articles 404 to 410 of the CRR, together with the Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 625/2014 supplementing the CRR and any applicable guidance, regulatory technical standards, implementing technical standards or related documents published by the European Banking Authority, European Central Bank (or any other competent authority) and any delegated regulations of the European Commission, taking into account the report of the European Banking Authority dated 22 December 2014 on the securitisation retention, due diligence and disclosure requirements, each as of the Issue Date.
“CTS”	means Wells Fargo’s Corporate Trust Services.
“Cumulative Losses”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Historical Performance – Cumulative Losses</i> ”.
“Cumulative Defaults”	means the sum total of the balance of repossessed loans during the relevant period.
“Current Balance” or “Balance”	means, in relation to any Loan and on any date, the principal amount outstanding as at that date plus any other disbursement, legal expense, fee, charge or premium capitalised and added to the amounts secured by the relevant Mortgage in accordance with the conditions of the Loan on or prior to such date (including, for the avoidance of doubt, capitalised interest, but excluding accrued interest) less any repayments of such amounts.
“Cut-Off Date”	means 15 June 2016.
“D Noteholders”	means the persons who are for the time being holders of the D Notes.
“D Notes”	means the £67,500,000 Class D mortgage backed floating rate notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all

	references to an “D Note” shall be a reference to such D Note whether in global or definitive form.
“D Principal Deficiency”	means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the D Notes.
“D Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the D Principal Deficiency and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“D Residual Amount”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (<i>Deferral of Interest</i>).
“Day Count Fraction”	means, in respect of an Interest Period, the actual number of days in such period divided by 365.
“Deed of Charge”	means the deed of charge and assignment dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Trustee.
“Deed Poll”	means the mortgage pool option deed and deed poll dated on or about the Issue Date, executed by the Issuer, in favour of the Mortgage Pool Option Holder from time to time.
“Deferrable Notes”	means the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the X Notes and the Z1 Notes.
“Deferred Interest”	means interest not paid on a relevant Interest Payment Date on the Deferrable Notes, which is deferred until the first Interest Payment Date thereafter on which funds are available to the Issuer to fund the payment of such Deferred Interest to the extent of such available funds.
“Definitive Certificate”	means any individual certificate issued to a Certificateholder in respect of its holding of the Certificates in, or substantially in, the form set out in the Trust Deed.
“Definitive Note”	means any individual note certificate issued to a Noteholder in respect of its holding of the Notes in, or substantially in, the form set out in the Trust Deed.
“Delegate Mortgage Administrator”	means Acenden.
“Determination Date”	means the date which falls two Business Days prior to an Interest Payment Date.
“Determination Period”	means the period ending on the fifteenth calendar day of the calendar month in which a Determination Date falls and starting on the calendar day immediately following the fifteenth calendar day of the calendar month in which the immediately preceding Determination Date falls, save in respect of the first Determination Period which shall start on the Issue Date.
“Direct Debiting Scheme”	means the scheme for the manual or automated debiting of bank accounts operated in accordance with the detailed rules of certain members of the Association for Payment Clearing Services.

“Directive”	means the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (2014/59/EU).
“Distribution Compliance Period”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled <i>“Purchase and Sale”</i> .
“DPA”	means the Data Protection Act 1998.
“DWP”	means the UK Government Department for Work and Pensions.
“E Noteholders”	means the persons who are for the time being holders of the E Notes.
“E Notes”	means the £33,750,000 Class E mortgage backed floating rate notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all references to an “E Note” shall be a reference to such E Note whether in global or definitive form.
“E Principal Deficiency”	means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the E Notes.
“E Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the E Principal Deficiency and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“E Residual Amount”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (<i>Deferral of Interest</i>).
“ECB”	means the European Central Bank.
“EMU”	means European Economic and Monetary Union.
“Enforcement Notice”	means a notice given by the Trustee to the Issuer under Note Condition 9 (<i>Events of Default</i>).
“Enforcement Procedures”	means the exercise of the rights and remedies against a Borrower, or in relation to the security for the Borrower’s obligations arising from any default by the Borrower under or in connection with such Borrower’s Loan or Related Security, in accordance with the procedures established by the Legal Title-Holder and adopted by the Mortgage Administrator, as varied from time to time in accordance with the procedures that could reasonably be expected of a Prudent Mortgage Lender as dictated by the Legal Title-Holder, and “completion of the Enforcement Procedures” shall be deemed to have occurred in respect of a particular Loan and its Related Security when the Mortgage Administrator has been notified by the Legal Title-Holder that, having regard to the circumstances of the relevant Borrower and the then applicable Enforcement Procedures, the prospect of any further recovery of amounts due by that Borrower is remote or such further recovery is uneconomic.
“Enforcement Proceeds”	means the proceeds arising from any enforcement proceedings upon a Borrower’s default, including any sale proceeds.

“English Loan”	means a Loan secured by an English Mortgage.
“English Mortgages”	means the Mortgages secured over property located in England and Wales.
“ESMA”	means the European Securities and Markets Authority.
“Euro”, “euro” or “€”	means the lawful currency of member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency introduced in accordance with the Treaty.
“EU Risk Retention Rules”	means the CRR Retention Requirements, the AIFMD Retention Requirements and the Solvency II Requirement, each as of the Issue Date.
“EU Insolvency Regulation”	means Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000.
“Euroclear”	means Euroclear Bank SA/NV or its successor.
“European Economic Area” or “EEA”	means Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
“Eurosystem”	means the European System of Central Banks as the term is used by the Governing Council of the European Central Bank.
“Eurozone”	means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty of Amsterdam.
“Euro Exchange Date”	has the meaning given to it in Note Condition 15(b) (<i>Redenomination</i>).
“Euro Exchange Notice”	has the meaning given to it in Note Condition 15(b) (<i>Redenomination</i>).
“Event of Default”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 9 (<i>Events of Default</i>) or, as applicable, Certificates Condition 6 (<i>Events of Default</i>).
“Excess Spread”	means any Available Revenue Funds in excess of senior costs; interest due on and remedying any Principal Deficiency on the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and (in respect of Principal Deficiency only) the F Notes; and certain amounts credited to the Liquidity Reserve Fund.
“Exchange Act”	means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
“Exercise Notice”	means a notice delivered by the Mortgage Pool Option Holder to the Issuer (with a copy to the Trustee, the Mortgage Administrator and the Cash/Bond Administrator) that it intends to exercise the Mortgage Pool Option at any time on or after the Call Option Date and with details of the Mortgage Pool Purchase

Completion Date.

“Extraordinary Resolution”

means:

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or
- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 75 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders,

and (in the circumstances set out in Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*) an Extraordinary Resolution (other than in respect of a Notes Basic Terms Modification) will pass unless 10 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class have informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Extraordinary Resolution within 40 days after the date on which a notice containing the text of such Extraordinary Resolution which acts as an invitation to Noteholders of such Class to object to the same and details the manner in which such objections should be made has been given to such class in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator, and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, by making it available to any Regulatory Information Service maintained by the Irish Stock Exchange.

“F Collection Account”

means the collection account (into which cash or cheque payments from Borrowers in relation to the mortgage loans will be paid) in the name of KMC held with the Collection Accounts Provider with sort code 20-19-90 and account number 53683419; or (a) such replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time so long as these accounts are subject to a declaration of trust in favour of the Issuer, the relevant account holding bank has the rating referred to in the F Collection Account Agreement and such account holding bank enters into an agreement on substantially the same terms as the F Collection Account Agreement, or (b) such other replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents.

“F Collection Account Agreement”

means the agreement so named dated 17 December 2015

	between, <i>inter alios</i> , the beneficiaries thereto and the Collection Accounts Provider as supplemented or amended from time to time.
“F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement”	means a beneficiary accession agreement in respect of the F Collection Account Bank Agreement dated on or about the Issue Date and made between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, Barclays Bank PLC as collection accounts provider and KMC as legal title holder.
“F Collection Account Declaration of Trust”	means the declaration of trust in relation to the F Collection Account dated 17 December 2015 granted by KMC as the trustee as supplemented by the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust and as amended from time to time.
“F Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement”	means a relevant trustee accession agreement in respect of the F Collection Account Bank Agreement dated on or about the Issue Date and made between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Trustee, Barclays Bank PLC as collection accounts provider and KMC as legal title-holder.
“F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust”	means the deed dated on or about the Issue Date between KMC, the Issuer and the Trustee and which is supplemental to the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust.
“F Notes”	means the £146,260,000 Class F mortgage backed zero coupon notes due 2053 and, unless expressly stated to the contrary, all references to an “F Note” shall be a reference to such F Note whether in global or definitive form.
“F Noteholders”	means the persons who are for the time being holders of the F Notes.
“F Principal Deficiency”	means a deficiency of principal amounts to make payment on the F Notes.
“F Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the sub-ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording the F Principal Deficiency and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator as a sub-ledger of the Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“FATCA”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any associated regulations or other official guidance; (b) any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance enacted in any other jurisdiction, or relating to an intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and any other jurisdiction, which (in either case) facilitates the implementation of paragraph (a) above; or (c) any agreement pursuant to the implementation of paragraph (a) or (b) above with the IRS, the U.S. Government or any governmental or taxation authority in any other

	jurisdiction.
“FCA”	means the Financial Conduct Authority or any regulatory authority that may succeed it as United Kingdom regulator.
“FCA Rules”	means the rules established by the FCA in the FCA’s Handbook of rules and guidance.
“filed plan”	means a plan retained at the Land Registry indicating the location of the related land.
“Final Discharge Date”	means the date on which the Trustee notifies the Issuer and the Secured Creditors that it is satisfied that all the Secured Amounts and/or all other monies and other liabilities due or owing by the Issuer have been paid or discharged in full.
“Final Maturity Date”	means for all Notes and Certificates, the Interest Payment Date falling in May 2053.
“Final RTS”	means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 625/2014 supplementing the CRR.
“Fitch”	means Fitch Ratings Limited.
“Fixed Rate Mortgage”	means a Loan in relation to which the Borrower is obliged to pay a fixed rate of interest for a limited period and thereafter pays a rate of interest equal to the rate which would be payable under a Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgage or a BBBR Mortgage.
“Floating Rate of Interest”	means the rate of interest as determined by the Agent Bank in accordance with Note Condition 4(c) (<i>Rate of Interest</i>).
“Force Majeure Event”	means any event (including but not limited to an act of God, fire, epidemic, explosion, floods, earthquakes, typhoons; riot, civil commotion or unrest, insurrection, terrorism, war, strikes or lockouts; nationalisation, expropriation, redenomination or other related governmental actions; any Applicable Law of an Authority or supranational body; regulation of the banking or securities industry including changes in market rules, currency restrictions, devaluations or fluctuations; market conditions affecting the execution or settlement of transactions or the value of assets; and breakdown, failure or malfunction of any telecommunications, computer services or systems, or other cause) beyond the control of any Party which restricts or prohibits the performance of the obligations of such Party contemplated by the Bank Agreement;
“Foreign Passthru Payments”	has the meaning given to it in the section entitled “ <i>U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act</i> ” of the Prospectus.
“FSA”	means the Financial Services Authority or any successor authority or authorities fulfilling the regulatory role currently occupied by the FSA (which term, when used in relation to a date on or after 1 April 2013, shall be deemed to refer to the FCA and/or PRA (as applicable)).
“FSB”	means the Financial Stability Board.

“FSMA”	means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.
“FTT”	means the proposed financial transactions tax and “Commission’s proposal” in relation thereto means the draft Directive for such financial transactions tax.
“GIC Account”	means the sterling-denominated account in the name of the Issuer held with the Account Bank, sort code 18-50-08, account number 17483562, or such other replacement account as may be established from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents.
“GIC Interest Rate”	means Three-Month Sterling LIBOR minus 35 basis points per annum.
“Global Certificates”	means each of the certificates which represent the Certificates or some of them substantially in the form set out in Schedule 3 (<i>Form of Global Certificate</i>) of the Trust Deed.
“Global Notes”	means each of the notes which represent the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes or some of them substantially in the form set out in the Trust Deed.
“Help to Buy Loan”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Risk Factors – General Risk Factors and Certain Regulatory Considerations – Help to Buy Scheme not applicable to Loans in the Mortgage Pool</i> ”.
“Historical Data Extract Period”	means the period between January 2007 and 31 December 2014.
“HMRC” or “HM Revenue and Customs”	means Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs.
“Holding Company”	means, in relation to a company or corporation, any other company or corporation in respect of which the first mentioned company or corporation is a Subsidiary.
“HSBC”	HSBC Bank plc.
“IAS”	means International Accounting Standards.
“ICSD” or “ICSDs”	means any or each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.
“IGA”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act</i> ”.
“Indirect Participants”	means persons that hold interests in the Book-Entry Interests through Participants, or persons that hold beneficial interests through such Indirect Participants.
“Information Commissioner”	has the meaning given to it in the DPA.
“Initial Available Revenue”	means, on each Determination Date, the amount standing to the credit of the Revenue Ledger as at the end of the preceding Determination Period.
“Initial Principal Amount”	means, in relation to each Note, the initial face principal amount of that Note upon issue of the relevant Global Note relating to that Note.

“Initiating Noteholder”

has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 13(d) (*Notice to Noteholders*).

“Insolvency Event”

means at any time in relation to any company that at that time:

- (a) such person, otherwise than for the purposes of a solvent amalgamation or reconstruction, ceasing or, through or consequent upon an official action of the board of directors of such person, threatens to cease to carry on business or a substantial part of its business or is unable to pay its debts as and when they fall due or, within the meaning of section 123(1) or (2) (as if the words “it is proved to the satisfaction of the court” did not appear in section 123(2)) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as that section may be amended from time to time), is deemed unable to pay its debts;
- (b) an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up of such person or the appointment of an administrator over such person except a winding up for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation or reconstruction on solvent grounds;
- (c) proceedings are initiated against such person under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, application or pending application for an administration order, presentation of a petition for a winding up, filing of documents with the court for an administration order or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) and such proceedings are not being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success;
- (d) an administration order is granted or any notice of intention to appoint an administrator is given in relation to such person;
- (e) an administrative receiver or other receiver, administrator, liquidator or other similar official is appointed in relation to such person or in relation to all or a substantial part of the undertaking, property or assets of such person;
- (f) an encumbrancer or security holder takes possession of all or any part of the undertaking, property or assets of such person;
- (g) a distress, diligence, execution or other process is levied or enforced upon or sued out against all or any part of the undertaking, property or assets of such person and such possession or process (as the case may be) is not discharged or has not ceased to apply within 15 Business Days; or
- (h) such person initiates or consents to proceedings relating to

itself under applicable liquidation, administration, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or making a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally.

“Insurance Contracts”

means the insurance contracts in relation to the Loans including the right to receive the proceeds of any claims, insofar as they relate to the Loans and any other insurance contracts in replacement, addition or substitution therefor from time to time and which relate to the Loans, including any Contingency Policies and LIOs.

“Intellectual Property”

means copyright (including rights in computer software), topography rights, patents, know-how, design rights, rights in databases, modelling, moral rights, service marks, trademarks, trading and business names, the goodwill attaching to them, rights in inventions (whether patentable or not and whether or not patent protection has been granted), rights in domain names, rights protecting goodwill and reputation and other intellectual and industrial property rights, in each case whether registered or unregistered and including applications for the grant of the foregoing and all rights or forms of protection having equivalent or similar effect to any of the foregoing which may subsist anywhere in the world, including the right to sue for and recover damages for past infringement of any of the above.

“Interest Amount”

has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(e) (*Determination of Floating Rates of Interest and Calculation of Interest Amount*).

“Interest Determination Date”

means, in the case of the first Interest Period, the Issue Date, and, for each subsequent Interest Period, the first day of an Interest Period.

“Interest Determination Ratio”

has the meaning given to it in Note Condition 4(k) (*Determinations and Reconciliation*).

“Interest Only Loan”

means a loan under the terms of which the principal amount is not repayable before maturity and may require an endowment policy to be charged by way of Related Security or may require the deposit (but not by way of security) of a pension policy or may have no collateral as security other than the relevant Property.

“Interest Payment Date”

means the 25th day in November, February, May and August in each year unless such day is not a Business Day, in which case interest shall be payable on the following Business Day.

“Interest Period”

means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date, provided that the first Interest Period shall be the period from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date.

“Interest Shortfall”

means, on each Determination Date, the amount by which the

	Initial Available Revenue for the immediately following Interest Payment Date is insufficient to provide for payment of interest on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes or the E Notes.
“Investment Company Act”	means the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
“ISE” or “Irish Stock Exchange”	means the Irish Stock Exchange plc.
“IRS”	means the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.
“Issue Date”	means 16 August 2016.
“Issuer”	means Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 plc whose registered number is 10218457 and whose registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen’s, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.
“Issuer/ICSD Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or before the date hereof between the Issuer and each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.
“Issuer Costs and Expenses”	means the costs and expenses arising in respect of the purchase of Loans and the issuance of the Notes.
“Issuer Profit”	means retained profit of the Issuer in an amount of £18,000 on each Interest Payment Date falling in 2016 and £1,500 on each Interest Payment Date falling thereafter for retention by the Issuer and to be recognised in the accounts of the Issuer as profit for the relevant accounting year and the payment of a distribution (if any) to Parent.
“Issuer Profit Ledger”	means a ledger established in the Transaction Account used to record the retained revenue of the Issuer in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.
“Issuer Security Power of Attorney”	means the power of attorney granted by the Issuer in favour of the Trustee and any Receiver pursuant to the Deed of Charge.
“IVA”	means an Individual Voluntary Arrangement (or an equivalent arrangement under Applicable Law).
“Joint Lead Managers”	means each of Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, HSBC Bank plc and Merrill Lynch International.
“Joint Lead Managers Related Person”	means any related entity, associate, officer or employee of the Joint Lead Manager.
“Junglinster”	means Junglinster S.à r.l.
“Kensington Base Rate”	means, in respect of the BBBR Mortgages, a new base rate linked to Three-Month Sterling LIBOR where the Legal Title-Holder replaces BBBR with such rate;
“KMC”	means Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, a company registered in England and Wales with company number 3049877.
“Land Registry”	means HM Land Registry.
“Legal Title-Holder”	means (a) KMC under the Mortgage Administration Agreement

	or (b) if KMC’s appointment as legal title-holder is terminated under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, any other legal title-holder selected by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator and appointed with the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Mortgage Administrator.
“Legal Title-Holder Duties”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled <i>“Administration, Servicing and Cash Management of the Mortgage Pool – Legal Title-Holder”</i> .
“Legal Title-Holder Facilitator”	means Structured Finance Management Limited or any replacement or successor thereto appointed pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Legal Title-Holder Fee”	means the quarterly servicing fee payable to the Legal Title-Holder in respect of the performance of the Legal Title-Holder Duties by the Legal Title-Holder pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement, such fee being 0.03 per cent. (exclusive of Value Added Tax, if any) of the aggregate Current Balance of each of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool as at the first day of the Determination Period multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365.
“Legal Title-Holder IPR”	means the Legal Title-Holder’s logo, imagery, trademarks, intellectual property (including copyrights and database rights) in customer information and materials, documents and information and other Records related to the Mortgage Loans and their Related Security (including the Legal Title-Holder’s Business Data).
“Legal Title-Holder Policies”	means the legal title-holder policies which the Mortgage Administrator will follow in the provision of the Services as amended from time to time.
“Legal Title-Holder Termination Event”	means any of the events of default specified under the Mortgage Administration Agreement relating to the Legal Title-Holder, including non-performance by the Legal Title-Holder of its obligations thereunder or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Legal Title-Holder.
“Legal Title-Holder’s Business”	means the business carried on from time to time by the Legal Title-Holder in relation to the Mortgage Loans, Mortgages, Related Security and the Borrowers.
“Legal Title-Holder’s Business Data”	means any data or information, including the Borrower Data relating to or arising from the Legal Title-Holder’s Business from time to time, whether or not Confidential Information or Personal Data, and necessary or reasonable to be transferred or made available to the Mortgage Administrator to enable the Mortgage Administrator to perform the Services and otherwise comply with the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Legal Title-Holder’s System”	means the System used by the Legal Title-Holder to support the Legal Title-Holder’s Business.

“Lenders”	means Bank of America N.A., London Branch, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and Regency Assets Limited and/or certain of their affiliates.
“Lending Criteria”	means the lending criteria applied by the Originators when originating the Loans.
“Liability”	means any loss, damage, cost, charge, claim, demand, expense, judgment, decree, action, proceeding or other liability whatsoever (including, without limitation, in respect of taxes, duties, levies, imposts and other charges) and including any value added tax or similar tax charged or chargeable in respect thereof.
“LIBOR”	means the London interbank offer rate as set out in Note Condition 4 (<i>Interest</i>).
“LIBOR Mortgages”	means Mortgages with a rate of interest linked to LIBOR.
“LIO”	means a lenders’ interest only insurance policy (which the Legal Title-Holder and the beneficial owner of the relevant Loan has the benefit of).
“Liquidity Coverage Ratio” or “LCR”	has the meaning given to it in the section entitled “ <i>Certain Regulatory Risks</i> ”.
“Liquidity Reserve Fund”	means the amount reserved from time to time in the GIC Account by depositing amounts into the GIC Account and crediting the Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.
“Liquidity Reserve Fund Actual Amount”	means an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount and (b) the Reserve Fund Actual Amount.
“Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger”	means the ledger of such name created and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the GIC Account.
“Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount”	means on the Issue Date and on each subsequent Interest Payment Date thereafter an amount equal to the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 2.5 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes on any Interest Payment Date; or (b) 1 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes on the Issue Date, <p>provided that, following redemption in full of the A Notes, the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount will be zero.</p>
“Listing Agent”	means McCann Fitzgerald Listing Services Limited.
“Loan”	means a loan in the Target Mortgage Pool which is, in each case, secured by Mortgages over Properties located in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.
“Loan Conditions”	means, in relation to each Loan, the terms and conditions on which it was made.

“Loan Payment Date”	means, in relation to any Loan and its related Mortgage, the specific day of each calendar month on which the Borrower is obliged to pay an instalment on the Loan (which day may be varied from time to time in relation to any Borrower) in any calendar month.
“Loan to Value Ratio” or “LTV”	means the ratio, expressed as a percentage, which the amount of a Loan (exclusive of any arrangement fee) bears to the valuation of the relevant Property at origination of the Loan or, in some cases, as set out in the Lending Criteria, the lower of such valuation and the sale price of such Property.
“Losses”	means any losses arising in relation to a Loan in the Mortgage Pool or as a result of an Insolvency Event in relation to the Collection Accounts Provider which results in a shortfall in the amount of principal received on such Loan.
“Main Collection Account”	means the accounts in the name of KMC held with the Collection Accounts Provider (i) with sort code 20-19-90 and account number 23308030 and (ii) with sort code 20-19-90 and account number 23666239; or (a) such replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time so long as these accounts are subject to a declaration of trust in favour of the Issuer, the relevant account holding bank has the Collection Account Rating Agency Required Rating and such account holding bank enters into an agreement on substantially the same terms as the Main Collection Account Agreement, or (b) such other replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents.
“Main Collection Account Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Collection Accounts Provider.
“Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust”	means each declaration of trust dated on or about the Issue Date created in favour of the Issuer in respect of KMC’s interest in the Main Collection Account.
“Main Securities Market”	means the regulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange.
“Margin Compression”	means the risk of the weighted average coupon of interest received in respect of the Mortgage Pool being reduced due to Loans with higher interest margins being repaid more quickly than Loans with lower interest margins.
“Market Abuse Regulation”	means Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
“Markets in Financial Instruments Directive”	means Directive 2004/39/EC.
“Master Definitions Schedule”	means the document so named dated on or about the Issue Date and signed for the purposes of identification by, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Seller.

“Master Servicer”	means Junglinster S.à r.l.
“Master Servicing Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Master Servicer, the Issuer and the Trustee.
“MCD”	means the European Mortgage Credit Directive (2014/17/EU).
“MCD Order”	means the order passed on 25 March 2015 implementing the changes required under the MCD.
“MCOB”	means the FCA’s Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business sourcebook, as the same may be amended, revised or supplemented from time to time.
“Member State”	means a member state of the European Union.
“MHA/CPA Documentation”	means an affidavit, consent or renunciation granted in terms of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981 or, as applicable, the Civil Partnership Act 2004 in connection with a Mortgage relating to a Scottish Loan or relevant Property.
“MiFID Regulations”	means S.I. No. 60 of 2007, European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007.
“Migration Date”	means 13 May 2016, the date on which legal title to the Mortgage Pool was transferred to the Legal Title-Holder.
“Minimum Denomination”	means in respect of the Notes represented by the Global Notes and (if issued) the Definitive Notes will be £100,000, for so long as Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg so permit, any amount in excess thereof in integral multiples of £1,000.
“Modelling Assumptions”	means the assumptions set out in the section entitled “ <i>Weighted Average Lives of the Notes</i> ”.
“Monthly Report”	means the monthly report substantially in the form scheduled as Schedule 3 (<i>Form of Monthly Report</i>) to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or from time to time agreed between the Issuer and KMC.
“Monthly Subscriptions”	means, in relation to any Loan, the amount in the ordinary course of administration of that Loan due to be paid by the relevant Borrower on each scheduled payment date, comprising interest and, where applicable, contractual repayments of principal and other sums, as determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of that Loan, without regard for any discounted or additional payment arrangement agreed with the relevant Borrower.
“Moody’s”	means Moody’s Investors Service Ltd.
“Mortgage”	means (a) a first ranking legal mortgage or charge over Property located in England or Wales, which is security for an English Loan, (b) a first ranking standard security over a Property located in Scotland which is security for a Scottish Loan, and (c) a first ranking legal charge or mortgage by way of conveyance, demise or sub-demise of Property located in Northern Ireland

	which is security for a Northern Irish Loan.
“Mortgage Administration Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Mortgage Administrator.
“Mortgage Administration Delegation Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between the Mortgage Administrator and the Delegate Mortgage Administrator.
“Mortgage Administration Facilitator”	means Structured Finance Management Limited or any replacement or successor thereto appointed pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Mortgage Administration Fee”	means a mortgage administration fee payable to the Mortgage Administrator, in respect of its performance of the Services, which is equal to the sum of (exclusive of VAT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Base Fee; and (b) the Arrears Fee; and subject to a floor of £45,000 on each Interest Payment Date.
“Mortgage Administrator”	means (a) KMC under the Mortgage Administration Agreement or (b) if KMC’s appointment is terminated under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, any other mortgage administrator selected by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator and appointed with the prior written consent of the Trustee and the Legal Title-Holder.
“Mortgage Administrator Software”	means the software which is owned by and/or licensed to the Mortgage Administrator and which is used in the provision of the Services.
“Mortgage Administrator System”	means any IT system, middleware, hardware and related network and other infrastructure and any software or applications, including the Mortgage Administrator Software, operated thereon by the Mortgage Administrator from time to time to support the delivery of the Services.
“Mortgage Administrator Termination Event”	means any of the events of default specified under the Mortgage Administration Agreement, including, <i>inter alia</i> , non-performance by the Mortgage Administrator of its obligations thereunder or if insolvency or similar events occur in relation to the Mortgage Administrator.
“Mortgage Conditions”	means the mortgage conditions forming part of the Standard Documentation.
“Mortgage Directive”	means Directive 2014/17/EU.
“Mortgage Early Redemption Amounts”	means the compensation amounts payable by a Borrower if a Loan is redeemed (whether pre-enforcement or post-enforcement) within the Relevant Period (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any principal received in respect of the Loans to which the relevant Mortgages relate).
“Mortgage Loans”	means the Loans secured by a Mortgage.
“Mortgage Loan Agreement”	means, in respect of a Loan, the agreement between the relevant

	Originator and the applicable Borrower under which that Mortgage Loan arises.
“Mortgage Pool”	means the Completion Mortgage Pool, other than Loans which have been repaid or in respect of which funds representing principal outstanding have otherwise been received in full or which have been re-transferred to the Seller pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement or in respect of which Enforcement Procedures have been completed, and any Substitute Loans.
“Mortgage Pool Option”	means the option granted to the Mortgage Pool Option Holder documented in the Deed Poll.
“Mortgage Pool Option Holder”	means (a) where there is a sole Certificateholder, that Certificateholder, or (b) where there is not a sole Certificateholder, an entity unanimously agreed in writing between the Certificateholders as their representative and whose identity has been notified to the Issuer in writing by the Certificateholders.
“Mortgage Pool Purchase”	means a purchase of all (but not part) of the Loans and their Related Security by the Mortgage Pool Option Holder.
“Mortgage Pool Purchaser”	means, as applicable, the person specified in an Exercise Notice as the purchaser of the beneficial title to the Loans and/or the legal title to the Loans.
“Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date”	means the completion date of the Mortgage Pool Purchase.
“Mortgage Pool Purchase Price”	means an amount which, together with any amounts standing to the credit of the Transaction Account, the GIC Account and/or the Reserve Fund, would be required to pay any amounts required under the relevant Priority of Payments to be paid in priority to or <i>pari passu</i> with the Senior Notes on such Interest Payment Date, redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in full together with accrued and unpaid interest on such Notes and pay costs associated with the redemption, as calculated as at the Mortgage Pool Purchase Completion Date.
“Mortgage Rights”	has the meaning given to such term in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
“Most Senior Class”	means the A Notes for so long as there are any A Notes outstanding; thereafter the B Notes for so long as there are any B Notes outstanding; thereafter the C Notes for so long as there are any C Notes outstanding; thereafter the D Notes for so long as there are any D Notes outstanding; thereafter the E Notes for so long as there are any E Notes outstanding; thereafter the F Notes for so long as there are any F Notes outstanding; thereafter the X Notes for so long as there are any X Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z1 Notes for so long as there are any Z1 Notes outstanding; thereafter the Z2 Notes for so long as there are any

	Z2 Notes outstanding; and thereafter the Certificates for so long as there are any Certificates outstanding.
“N(M)”	means 31 October 2004.
“Net Stable Funding Ratio”	has the meaning given to it in the section “ <i>Certain Regulatory Risks</i> ”.
“Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund”	means the amount reserved from time to time in the GIC Account by depositing amounts into the GIC Account and crediting the Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger in accordance with the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement.
“Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Actual Amount”	means an amount equal to the greater of (a) the Reserve Fund Actual Amount less the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount, and (b) zero.
“Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Ledger”	means the ledger of such name created and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the GIC Account.
“Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount”	means an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount less the Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount.
“Non-Tracker Variable Rate Mortgages”	means the Mortgages, other than BBR Mortgages, BBBR Mortgages, LIBOR Mortgages, Natwest Mortgages, Fixed for Life Mortgages or Fixed Rate Mortgages, with a rate of interest at the relevant Originator’s standard variable rate.
“Northern Irish Loan”	means a Loan secured by a Northern Irish Mortgage.
“Northern Irish Mortgages”	means the Mortgages secured over Properties located in Northern Ireland.
“Noteholders”	means holders of the Notes.
“Note Conditions”	means the terms and conditions applicable to the Notes as set out in Schedule 5 (<i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes</i>) to the Trust Deed, as may from time to time be modified in accordance with the Trust Deed and, with respect to any Notes represented by a Global Note, as modified by the provisions of such Global Note and any reference to a particularly numbered Condition shall be construed accordingly.
“Note Principal Payment”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 5(c) (<i>Note Principal Payments, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor</i>).
“Notes”	means the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes, the F Notes, the X Notes, the Z1 Notes and the Z2 Notes and “ Note ” means any single note in issue.
“Notes Basic Terms Modification”	means any modification to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the maturity of the Notes or the dates on which interest is payable in respect of the Notes; (b) any reduction of the amount due in respect of or cancellation of the principal amount of, or interest on or variation of the method of calculating the rate of interest

on, the Notes;

- (c) the priority of payment of interest or principal on the Notes;
- (d) the currency of payment of the Notes;
- (e) the definition of Notes Basic Terms Modification;
- (f) the definition of Events of Default;
- (g) Clause 20 (*Modification, Waiver and Substitution*) of the Trust Deed;
- (h) a release of the Security other than in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents; or
- (i) the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or the majority required to effect a Notes Basic Terms Modification or to pass an Extraordinary Resolution.

“notice of mandatory redemption”

has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 5(d) (*Mandatory Redemption in Full*) and Certificates Condition 4(j) (*Mandatory Redemption in Full*).

“NVG”

means the Northview Group.

“OCC”

means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

“OFT”

means the Office of Fair Trading.

“Ombudsman”

means the Financial Ombudsman Service.

“Ordinary Resolution”

means:

- (a) a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Noteholders or the Noteholders of such Class and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands, or if a poll is demanded, by a majority consisting of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the votes cast on such poll; or
- (b) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 50.1 per cent. of the, Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class or Classes of Notes, which resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such holders,

and (in the circumstances set out in Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*)) an Ordinary Resolution will pass unless 15 per cent. or more in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class have informed the Trustee in the prescribed manner of their objection to such Ordinary Resolution within 40 days of the date on which a notice containing the text of such Ordinary Resolution which acts as an invitation to Noteholders of such Class to object to the same and details the manner in which such objections should be

made has been given to such Class in accordance with the provisions of Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*) by the Issuer, the Trustee or the Cash/Bond Administrator and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, by making it available to any Regulatory Information Service maintained by the Irish Stock Exchange.

“Original Property”

means the Property which a Loan was originally secured by.

“Original Sellers”

means GE Money Home Finance Limited, GE Money Home Lending Limited, GE Money Mortgages Limited, GE Money Secured Loans Limited, IGroup2 Limited, IGroup3 Limited, IGroup BDA Limited, IGroup UK Limited, FN Mortgages Limited, Maes ECP No.1 Limited and Household Mortgage Corporation Limited.

“Originator”

means each of City Mortgage Corporation Limited, GE Money Home Finance Limited (formerly First National Home Finance Limited), GE Money Home Lending Limited, GE Money Mortgages Limited (formerly igroup Mortgages Limited), GE Money Secured Loans Limited (formerly igroup Loans Limited), igroup2 Limited, J&J Securities Limited, and OCWEN Limited, together the **“Originators”**.

“outstanding”

means, in relation to a Class of Notes, all the Notes of that Class which have been issued except;

- (a) those which have been redeemed in full in accordance with the Note Conditions;
- (b) those in respect of which the date for redemption in full has occurred and the full amount of redemption monies (including all interest accrued on such Notes to the date for such redemption and any interest payable under the Note Conditions after such date) have been duly paid to the Trustee or to the Principal Paying Agent as provided in Clause 2 (*Amount of the Notes and Covenant to Pay*) of the Trust Deed (and, where appropriate, notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Note Condition 13 (*Notice to Noteholders*)) and remain available for payment;
- (c) those which have become void or in respect of which claims have become prescribed;

provided that for each of the following purposes:

- (A) ascertaining the right to attend and vote at any meeting of the Noteholders;
- (B) the determination of how many Notes are outstanding for the purposes of Note Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) and Note Condition 11 (*Meetings of Noteholders; Modifications; Consents; Waiver*) and Schedule 7 (*Provisions for Meetings of Noteholders*) to the Trust Deed;

- (C) the exercise of any discretion, power or authority which the Trustee is required, expressly or impliedly, to exercise in or by reference to the interests of the Most Senior Class; and
- (D) the determination by the Trustee of whether any event or potential event is or would be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Most Senior Class,

those Notes which are beneficially held by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Seller or the Seller's affiliates or subsidiaries shall (unless no longer so held) be deemed not to remain outstanding for the purposes of this proviso.

“Parent” or “Holdings”

means Hawksmoor Mortgages 2016-1 Holdings Limited whose registered number is 10218431 and whose registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom.

“Part and Part Loans”

means Loans under the terms of which the loan is effectively separated (at the option of, and at a level decided by, the Borrower) into two, principal amounts, one in respect of which the Borrower pays interest only and the other in respect of which the Borrower pays interest and principal.

“Participants”

means persons that have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“Participating Member State”

means a Member State of the European Communities which adopts the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with the Treaty.

“Paying Agents”

means the Principal Paying Agent and any additional paying agent appointed pursuant to the Agency Agreement or any of them.

“Perfection Events”

means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) the service of an Enforcement Notice;
- (b) the Trustee determining that the Charged Property or any part thereof is in jeopardy (including due to the possible insolvency of one or more of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder);
- (c) any action is taken for the winding-up, dissolution or reorganisation (other than on solvent grounds) of one or more of the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder; or
- (d) the Issuer, the Trustee, the Seller or the Legal Title-Holder becoming obliged to effect any assignment, transfer, assignation and/or notice in relation to the Loans by an order or decree of any court having jurisdiction or by law or by a mandatory requirement of any regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

“Performance Report”

means the quarterly performance report substantially in the form scheduled as Schedule 2 (*Form of Performance Report*) to the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement or from time to time

	agreed between the Issuer and KMC.
“Personal Data”	has the meaning given to such term in the DPA.
“Policies”	means pension policies, life policies, personal equity plans or endowment policies.
“Pool Cut-Off Date”	means 15 July 2016.
“Pool Factor”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 5(c) (<i>Note Principal Payments, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor</i>).
“Port”	means, with respect to a Mortgage Loan, the transfer of the Mortgage which secures the repayment of the Mortgage Loan to a property other than the Property in respect of which the initial Mortgage Loan was granted.
“Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments”	means the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments set out in Note Condition 2(d) (<i>Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments</i>).
“Potential Event of Default”	means any condition, event, act or circumstance which would or could, with the giving of notice, lapse of time, the issuing of a certificate and/or fulfilment of any other requirement provided for in Note Condition 9 (<i>Events of Default</i>), become an Event of Default.
“Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments”	means the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments as set out in Note Condition 5(b) (<i>Mandatory Redemption of the Notes</i>).
“Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments”	means the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments or the Pre-Enforcement Principal Priority of Payments, as the case may be.
“Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments”	means the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments set out in Note Condition 2(c) (<i>Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments</i>).
“Pre-Issue Interest Amounts”	means any amounts of interest which accrue on the Loans in respect of any period up to the Issue Date whether paid by the Borrower prior to or after the Issue Date.
“Principal Amount Outstanding”	means the principal amount outstanding of each note as determined in accordance with Note Condition 5(c) (<i>Note Principal Payments, Principal Amount Outstanding and Pool Factor</i>).
“Principal Collections”	means an amount determined by the Cash/Bond Administrator on a Determination Date being the aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all repayments or prepayments of principal received by the Issuer in relation to the Loans in respect of the Determination Period ending on or immediately prior to such Determination Date; and (b) recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to principal upon an enforcement of the Related Security, and recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to principal

upon a purchase or a repurchase of the Loans by the Seller (or an affiliate thereof), in accordance with the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, as the case may be, in each case received by the Issuer in the Determination Period preceding such Determination Date.

“Principal Deficiency”	means the amount debited from time to time to the Principal Deficiency Ledger for the purposes of recording Losses on the Mortgage Pool and/or the utilisation of principal receipts to pay a Revenue Shortfall and also to pay interest amounts on the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes.
“Principal Deficiency Ledger”	means the A Principal Deficiency Ledger, the B Principal Deficiency Ledger, the C Principal Deficiency Ledger, the D Principal Deficiency Ledger, the E Principal Deficiency Ledger and the F Principal Deficiency Ledger.
“Principal Ledger”	means the ledger of such name created for the purpose of recording Principal Collections and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the Transaction Account.
“Principal Paying Agent”	means Citibank, N.A., London Branch or any successor thereto.
“Principal Receipts”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(k) (<i>Determinations and Reconciliation</i>).
“Priority of Payments”	means the Pre-Enforcement Priority of Payments or the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, as applicable.
“Project Services”	means any services, projects or campaigns of an ad hoc project nature which are additional to the services performed by the Mortgage Administrator which will be typically discharged over a temporary time period and which do not require a Change;
“Property”	means, in relation to a Loan, the freehold, heritable or long leasehold (as applicable) residential property situated in England, Wales and Scotland, or the freehold, fee farm grant or long leasehold (as applicable) residential property in Northern Ireland upon which the obligations of the Borrower are secured.
“Property Deeds”	means all conveyancing deeds, titles, certificates and documents which make up the title to the Properties, the Mortgages and the charges.
“Proposed Replacement Legal Title-Holder”	means any replacement legal title-holder proposed by the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Proposed Replacement Mortgage Administrator”	means any replacement mortgage administrator proposed by the Mortgage Administration Facilitator pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Prospectus”	means this prospectus of the Issuer for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.
“Prospectus Directive”	means EU Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended).
“Provisions for Meetings of	means the provisions contained in Schedule 7 (<i>Provisions for</i>

Noteholders	<i>Meetings of Noteholders</i>) of the Trust Deed.
“Prudential Regulation Authority” or “PRA”	means the Prudential Regulation Authority which replaced the FSA on 1 April 2013.
“Prudent Mortgage Lender”	means a reasonably prudent mortgage lender acting in a manner consistent with that of an experienced lender, servicer or administrator of residential mortgage loans lending to borrowers in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who include the recently self-employed, independent contractors, temporary employees and people who may have experienced previous credit problems being, in each case, people who generally do not satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital.
“R Collection Account”	means the collection account (into which credit or debit card payments from Borrowers in relation to the mortgage loans will be paid) in the name of KMC held with the R Collection Accounts Provider with sort code 20-19-90 and account number 73193241; or (a) such replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time so long as these accounts are subject to a declaration of trust in favour of the Issuer, the relevant account holding bank has the rating referred to in the R Collection Account Agreement and such account holding bank enters into an agreement on substantially the same terms as the R Collection Account Agreement, or (b) such other replacement account(s) as may be established from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents.
“R Collection Account Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated 17 December 2015 between, <i>inter alios</i> , the beneficiaries thereto and the Collection Accounts Provider as supplemented or amended from time to time.
“R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement”	means a beneficiary accession agreement in respect of the R Collection Account Agreement dated on or about the Issue Date and made between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer, the Collection Accounts Provider and KMC as legal title-holder.
“R Collection Account Declaration of Trust”	means the declaration of trust in relation to the R Collection Account dated 17 December 2015 granted by KMC as trustee as supplemented by the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust and as amended from time to time.
“R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust”	means the deed dated on or about the Issue Date between KMC, the Issuer and the Trustee and which is supplemental to the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust.
“R Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement”	means a relevant trustee accession agreement in respect of the R Collection Account Agreement dated on or about the Issue Date and made between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Trustee, Barclays Bank PLC as the collection accounts provider and KMC as Legal Title-Holder.

“RAO”	means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (as amended).
“Rated Notes”	means the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the X Notes.
“Rate of Interest”	means the relevant Floating Rate of Interest.
“Rating Agencies”	means Fitch, Moody’s and S&P and “Rating Agency” means any of them.
“Rating Agency Confirmation”	means written confirmation from each Rating Agency that such modification would not result in the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby being qualified, downgraded or withdrawn and, if relevant, delivers a copy of each such confirmation to the Trustee, or the Issuer certifies in writing that the Rating Agencies then rating the Notes have been informed of the proposed modification and none of the Rating Agencies have indicated that such modification would result in a qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of the then current ratings of each Class of Notes rated thereby.
“Realisation”	means, in relation to any Charged Property, the deriving, to the fullest extent practicable, (in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents) of proceeds from or in respect of such Charged Property, including (without limitation) through sale or through performance by an obligor.
“Receiver”	means any receiver, manager or administrative receiver appointed in respect of the Issuer by the Trustee in accordance with the Deed of Charge.
“Reconciliation Amount”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(k) (<i>Determinations and Reconciliation</i>).
“Record Date”	means the 15 th day before the due date of each payment in respect of a Note or Certificate.
“Redemption Event”	has the meaning given to it in Note Condition 2(a) (<i>Status, Security and Administration</i>).
“Redenominated Notes”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 15(b) (<i>Redenomination</i>).
“Redenomination Date”	has the meaning given to that term in Note Condition 15(a) (<i>Notice of redenomination</i>).
“Reference Banks”	has the meaning given to that term in Note Condition 4(i) (<i>Reference Banks and Agent Bank</i>).
“Register”	means either of: (i) the register kept at the Specified Office of the Registrar on which it must maintain a record of the names and addresses of the holders of the Notes and the particulars of the Notes held by them, as well as all transfers and redemptions of the Notes; or (ii) the register kept at the Specified Office of the Registrar on which it must maintain a record of the names and addresses of the holders of the Certificates and the

	particulars of the Certificates held by them, as well as all transfers and redemptions of the Certificates.
“Registrar”	means Citibank, N.A., London Branch.
“Registries of Northern Ireland”	means the Land Registry of Northern Ireland and the Registry of Deeds of Northern Ireland, as the context requires.
“Registers of Scotland”	means the Land Register of Scotland or the General Register of Sasines (as applicable).
“registry map”	means a map identifying the location of the land to which it relates at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland.
“Regulated Mortgage Contract”	means any regulated mortgage contract under FSMA.
“Regulatory Authority”	means the Financial Conduct Authority, Office of Fair Trading and the Information Commissioner having regulatory and/or supervisory authority over all or any part of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Services; (b) the business of the Legal Title-Holder and/or the Issuer and/or assets owned by Legal Title-Holder and/or the Issuer; (c) the Loans and/or Mortgages and/or Related Security and/or Borrowers; (d) the Mortgage Administrator; or (e) the Delegate Mortgage Administrator.
“Regulation S”	means Regulation S of the Securities Act.
“Related Security”	means the Mortgages, and all rights, title, interest and benefit in and to a Loan assigned and/or secured pursuant to any such Mortgage and all other related security for, and rights in respect of the Mortgage Loan Agreements including (but not limited to) any deed of consent, MHA/CPA Documentation, deeds of postponement, ranking agreements and any rights against any person or persons in connection with the origination and completion of such Mortgage Loan Agreement and any life policies, life policy assignments, or assignments, priority letters, pension policies, guarantees, individual buildings policies, title insurance policy, assignments, assignments, searches, indemnities and related documentation and any other deed or document providing ancillary security or indemnity for repayment of any sums due from time to time under the relevant Mortgage Loan Agreement.
“relevant Determination Period”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(k) (<i>Determinations and Reconciliation</i>).
“relevant entity”	means institutions incorporated in the United Kingdom with permission to accept deposits pursuant to Part IV of the FSMA.
“Relevant Implementation Date”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Purchase and Sale</i> ”.

“Relevant Information”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Risk Factors</i> ”.
“Relevant Margin”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(c)(ii) (<i>Floating Rate of Interest</i>).
“Relevant Member State”	has the meaning given to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Purchase and Sale</i> ”.
“Relevant Period”	means three years from the date of advance of the relevant Loan to the Borrower.
“Repayment Loan”	means a Loan under the terms of which monthly instalments covering both interest and principal are payable by the Borrower until the Loan is fully repaid by its maturity in accordance with the relevant Loan Conditions.
“Replacement Legal Title-Holder”	has the meaning given to it in the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Repurchase Date”	means the date on which the Issuer shall sell, re-transfer or re-assign to the Seller its Mortgage Rights in relation to any Loan and its Related Security in respect of which a Repurchase Event has occurred which shall be on or before the date falling 15 Business Days after notice of a Repurchase Event has been given to the Seller, the Trustee and the Legal Title-Holder by the Mortgage Administrator on behalf of the Issuer. .
“Repurchase Event”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a Breach of Warranty Repurchase Event; or (b) where the Legal Title-Holder in its capacity as legal title-holder and lender of record agrees to make a further advance to a Borrower under a Loan.
“Repurchase Price”	means a cash payment to the Issuer or to such person as the Issuer may direct, in an amount equal to the aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 100 per cent. of the principal amount outstanding of the relevant Loan as at the Repurchase Date; (b) interest accrued but not due on the Loan as at the date of repurchase, minus an amount equal to any interest not yet accrued on such Loan as at the Repurchase Date but paid in advance to the Issuer; (c) an amount equal to all amounts (other than such amounts as set out in (a) and (b) above) which are due and payable as at the Repurchase Date under that Loan; and (d) with respect to a Breach of Warranty Repurchase Event only, the reasonable legal costs of the Issuer incurred in relation to such repurchase.
“Reserve Fund”	means the amount reserved from time to time in the GIC Account by depositing the Reserve Fund Required Amount into the GIC Account and crediting the Reserve Fund Ledger.

“Reserve Fund Actual Amount”	means the amount standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and the Reserve Fund Required Amount will be split between a Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount and a Non-Liquidity Reserve Fund Required Amount.
“Reserve Fund Ledger”	means the ledger of such name created for the purpose of depositing the Reserve Fund Required Amount and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the GIC Account.
“Reserve Fund Required Amount”	<p>means the greater of:</p> <p>(a) 3 per cent., or where a Base Rate Change has occurred (in respect of certain of the BBBR Loans in the Target Mortgage Pool) and subject to the receipt of a Rating Agency Confirmation, the rate in this paragraph (a) may be reduced to no less than 2.4 per cent., of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes on any Interest Payment Date; or</p> <p>(b) 1.5 per cent. of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the aggregate of the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes, the E Notes and the F Notes on the Issue Date,</p> <p>provided that:</p> <p>(i) for the purposes of the calculation in paragraph (a) above, if the amount standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund Ledger on the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (the “Previous IPD”) (after application of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments) was less than the Reserve Fund Required Amount in respect of the Previous IPD, the Reserve Fund Required Amount for the relevant Interest Payment Date shall be an amount equal to the Reserve Fund Required Amount in respect of the Previous IPD; and</p> <p>(ii) following redemption in full of the A Notes to the E Notes (inclusive), the Reserve Fund Required Amount will be zero.</p>
“Reserve Interest Rate”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(c)(ii) (<i>Floating Rate of Interest</i>).
“Residual Payment”	<p>means:</p> <p>(a) prior to the delivery of an Enforcement Notice for an Interest Payment Date, the amount by which Available Revenue Funds exceed the amounts required to satisfy items (i) to (xxiii) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments on that Interest Payment Date; and</p> <p>(b) following the delivery of an Enforcement Notice, for any date on which amounts are to be applied in accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, the amount by which amounts available for payment in</p>

accordance with the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments exceeds the amounts required to satisfy items (i) to (xv) of the Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments on that date.

“Retained Interest”

means the Retention Holder’s holding of the Class F Notes and the Class Z2 Notes, representing no less than 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the Mortgage Pool as at the Issue Date, as at the Issue Date from time to time in an amount sufficient to satisfy the Retention Requirements.

“Retention”

means at any date an amount or amounts to be advanced under a Loan but retained as at that date pending satisfaction of the Retention Conditions.

“Retention Assets”

means assets, including bonds, certificates or any other securities, held or retained by the Seller, on an ongoing basis as an originator within the meaning of the CRR, under any securitisation or warehouse financing, in accordance with the Retention Requirements.

“Retention Conditions”

means, in relation to a Retention, the conditions for the release of such Retention, as described in the relevant letter of offer to the relevant Borrower from the Originator.

“Retention Holder”

means Junglinster S.à r.l.

“Retention Requirement”

means the requirement for the Retention Holder to retain, on an ongoing basis as an originator within the meaning of the CRR, a material net economic interest of at least 5 per cent. in the securitisation, in accordance with Article 405(1)(d) of the CRR and Article 51(1)(d) of the AIFMD Level 2 Regulation and Article 254(2)(d) of the Solvency II Delegated Act, each as of the Issue Date.

“Revenue Collections”

means an amount determined by the Cash/Bond Administrator on a Determination Date being the aggregate of:

- (a) all payments of interest, fees, breakage costs and other sums not comprising Principal Collections, if any, received by the Issuer in relation to the Loans in the Mortgage Pool in respect of the Determination Period ending immediately prior to such Determination Date;
- (b) recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to interest upon an enforcement of the Related Security, and recoveries received by the Issuer and allocable to interest upon a purchase or a repurchase of any Loans in the Mortgage Pool by the Seller or any affiliate thereof in accordance with the terms of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, in each case, received by the Issuer in the Determination Period ending immediately prior to such Determination Date; and
- (c) all Mortgage Early Redemption Amounts in respect of the

	Determination Period ending immediately prior to such Determination Date.
“Revenue Ledger”	means the ledger of such name created and maintained by the Cash/Bond Administrator in the Transaction Account.
“Revenue Receipts”	has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(k) (<i>Determinations and Reconciliation</i>).
“Revenue Shortfall”	means, on each Determination Date, the amount by which the Initial Available Revenue for the immediately following Interest Payment Date is insufficient to provide for payment of Senior Fees and the interest on the A Notes in the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments on the immediately following Interest Payment Date.
“Right to Buy Loan”	means a loan which is intended for a Borrower who wishes to use the Loan in order to purchase a property pursuant to the UK or Scottish government’s Right to Buy Scheme.
“Right to Buy Insurance”	means an insurance policy providing insurance cover in respect of amounts advanced under a loan which will not have priority to the statutory charge arising under the Housing Act 1985 or the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, or a prior mortgage or charge arising out of a statutory house sales scheme in operation in Northern Ireland.
“Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event”	means any change in or the adoption of any new law, rule or regulation which as a matter of English law or Luxembourg law has a binding effect on the Retention Holder after the Issue Date which would impose a positive obligation on the Retention Holder to subscribe for any Notes over and above those required to be maintained by it to comply with the Retention Requirement or otherwise increase its investment.
“Risk Retention Regulatory Change Option”	means the option of the Retention Holder in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement to acquire (or to nominate a third party to acquire) all but not some of the Mortgage Pool following a Risk Retention Regulatory Change Event.
“S&P”	means S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Europe Limited.
“Scottish Declaration of Trust”	means a Scots law declaration of trust entered into between the Legal Title-Holder and the Issuer (at the request or instruction of the Seller, or otherwise) pursuant to and substantially in the form set out in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement (and any additional, supplemental or replacement Scots law declarations of trust entered into pursuant thereto).
“Scottish Mortgage”	means a Mortgage originated in, or otherwise secured over Properties located in Scotland.
“Scottish Loan”	means a Loan secured by a Mortgage and any Related Security over a Scottish Property (or any other Mortgage Loan governed by Scots law).

“Scottish Property”	means a Property located in Scotland.
“Scottish Release”	means the Scots law deeds of retrocession and release entered into pursuant to the Seller/Warehousing Sellers Mortgage Sale Agreements and the Warehousing Sellers/Seller Repurchase Letters between, amongst others, each Warehousing Seller and the Legal Title-Holder.
“Scottish Sasine Transfer” or “Sasine Transfer”	means, in relation to a Property situated in Scotland, title to which is (or is required to be) recorded in the General Register of Sasines, an assignation of the relevant Scottish Loans and their related Mortgages and Mortgage Rights, substantially in the form set out in and delivered pursuant to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
“Scottish Security Documents”	means each Scottish Sub-Security and Scottish Trust Security.
“Scottish Sub-Security”	means a Standard Security to be granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge and substantially in the form set out therein.
“Scottish Trust Security”	means a Scots law assignation in security granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge and substantially in the form set out therein.
“Screen Rate”	has the meaning given to it in Note Condition 4(c) (<i>Rate of Interest</i>).
“Secured Creditors”	means each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Noteholders; (b) the Trustee; (c) any Receiver (in its capacity as a creditor secured by the Deed of Charge); (d) the Agents; (e) the Cash/Bond Administrator; (f) the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator; (g) the Mortgage Administrator; (h) the Mortgage Administration Facilitator; (i) the Account Bank; (j) the Collection Accounts Provider; (k) the Corporate Services Provider; (l) the Seller; (m) the Legal Title-Holder; (n) the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator; (o) the Certificateholders; (p) the Master Servicer; and (q) any party who accedes to the Deed of Charge and any other person who is expressed in any deed supplemental to the Deed of Charge to be a Secured Creditor.
“Securities Act”	means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
“Security”	means the security created in favour of the Trustee by, and

	contained in or granted pursuant to the Deed of Charge and the Scottish Security Documents.
“Security Interest”	means any mortgage, standard security, sub-mortgage, sub-security, charge, sub-charge pledge, lien, assignment or assignation in security, right of set off or other encumbrance or security interest whatsoever, howsoever created or arising.
“Secured Amounts”	means any amounts owing to the Secured Creditors from the Issuer.
“Self-Certified Loan”	means Loans in respect of which income and employment details of the Borrower are not substantiated by supporting documentation.
“Seller”	means Junglinster acting as seller of the Loans under the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
“Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement”	means the mortgage sale agreement dated on or about the Issue Date between, among others, the Issuer, the Legal Title-Holder, the Seller and the Trustee.
“Seller/Warehousing Sellers Mortgage Sale Agreements”	means the mortgage sale agreements dated on or about 4 December 2015 between, among others, the Seller and the Warehousing Sellers.
“Senior Fees”	means the fees due and payable under items (i) to (iv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments.
“Senior Notes”	means the A Notes, the B Notes, the C Notes, the D Notes and the E Notes.
“Senior Servicing Fee Cap”	means, in relation to the Mortgage Administration Fee, the amount equal to 0.5 per cent. (exclusive of VAT, if any) of the aggregate Current Balance of each of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool on the first day of the Determination Period immediately preceding the relevant Determination Date multiplied by the number of days in that Determination Period divided by 365.
“Service Specification”	means the service specification effective from the date of the Mortgage Administration Agreement which defines the scope of the Services to be carried out by the Mortgage Administrator, as from time to time amended or supplemented by the agreement of the Mortgage Administrator and Legal Title-Holder using the Change Control Mechanism and/or as required by a Regulatory Authority and/or Applicable Law.
“Services”	means the specific duties of the Mortgage Administrator agreed to be performed by it in the Mortgage Administration Agreement.
“Share Trustee”	means SFM Corporate Services Limited, a company registered in England and Wales with company number 03920255.
“Shortfall”	means, on each Determination Date, the amount by which the Initial Available Revenue for the immediately following Interest Payment Date is insufficient to provide for payment of items (i)

	to (xv) of the Pre-Enforcement Revenue Priority of Payments on the immediately following Interest Payment Date.
“Solvency II”	means Directive 2009/138/EC.
“Solvency II Delegated Act”	means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II).
“Solvency II Requirement” or “Solvency II Regulation”	means Article 254 of the Solvency II Delegated Act, as of the Issue Date.
“Specified Office”	means the Registered Office of the relevant Agent, or the office that such Agent notifies to the Trustee and the Issuer.
“SRR”	means the special resolution regime.
“Standard Documentation”	means the documents used by the relevant lender in connection with its activities as residential mortgage lender in relation to the origination of the relevant Loans in substantially the forms identified in Appendix 2 (<i>Standard Documents</i>) to the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement and such other documents as may from time to time be substituted or added thereto.
“Standard Security”	shall have the meaning set out in the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970.
“Standby Cash/Bond Administrator”	means Wells Fargo Bank International or any successor thereto.
“Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement”	means the agreement so named dated on or about the Issue Date between, <i>inter alios</i> , the Issuer and the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator.
“Start-Up Costs Ledger”	means the separate ledger within the Transaction Account into which the Issuer will pay an amount in respect of Issuer Costs and Expenses on the Issue Date from the proceeds of the issuance of the X Notes.
“Statistical Information”	means the tables and other statistical analyses contained in this Prospectus.
“Step-Up Date”	means the Interest Payment Date falling in August 2019 .
“Subscribed Notes”	means, other than the Retained Interest, the £1,766,240,000 A Notes due 2053, the £146,250,000 B Notes due 2053, the £90,000,000 C Notes due 2053, the £67,500,000 D Notes due 2053 and the £33,750,000 E Notes due 2053.
“Subsidiary”	means a subsidiary within the meaning of Section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006 (as amended or re enacted from time to time).
“Subscription Agreement”	means the subscription agreement dated on or around 11 August 2016 between the Issuer and the Joint Lead Managers.
“Substitute Loans”	means such alternative residential Loans of an appropriate value

	which are substituted in the Mortgage Pool by the Seller following a Breach of Warranty Repurchase Event.
“Supplemental Deed of Charge”	means any supplement or amendment to the Deed of Charge.
“SVR”	means the applicable rate in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant mortgage loan.
“System”	means any IT system, middleware, hardware and related network and other infrastructure and any software or applications operated thereon.
“Target Mortgage Pool”	means the Loans proposed to be included in the Mortgage Pool as at the Cut-Off Date with the characteristics set out in the section entitled “ <i>Constitution of the Mortgage Pool</i> ”.
“Tax Regulations”	means the Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 made under section 84 of the Finance Act 2005, now section 624 of the Corporate Tax Act 2010.
“Third Party Amounts”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) subject to any right to refuse or withhold payment or right of set-off that has arisen by reason of the Borrower’s breach of the terms of the relevant Loan or Related Security concerned, any amounts payable by the Issuer to a Borrower under the terms of the Mortgage to which that Borrower is a party or by operation of law (including, for the avoidance of any doubt, any amount due by the Issuer pursuant to clause 9.1 (<i>Payment Obligation</i>) of the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement) ; (b) without double counting any amounts deductible pursuant to paragraph (d) below, any amounts received from a Borrower for the express purpose of payment by the Issuer to a third party of such amount for the provision of a service (including, but not limited to, insurance cover premiums) to either that Borrower or the Issuer; (c) any amounts arising from any overpayment by any person to the Issuer in respect of any Loan or Mortgage or (without double counting) arising from any reimbursement by any person of any such overpayment; (d) insurance commissions due to the Cash/Bond Administrator or the Legal Title-Holder (as the case may be) in respect of insurance cover procured for the benefit of the Issuer or Borrowers whether or not such commission has been recovered from the relevant Borrower; (e) all normal costs and expenses incurred in connection with the making or realisation of any Authorised Investment; (f) other than on an Interest Payment Date, any amounts due and payable by the Issuer to third parties and incurred without breach by the Issuer of the Trust Deed and not provided for payment elsewhere in this definition of Third

Party Amounts to pay any premia in respect of any insurance policy relating to any Loan or Mortgage;

- (g) payments due and payable to the Mortgage Administrator on a date which is not an Interest Payment Date pursuant to the Mortgage Administration Agreement;
- (h) an amount equal to any Unpaid Items which are incurred by reason of the operation of the Direct Debiting Scheme or otherwise; and
- (i) Pre-Issue Interest Amounts received by the Issuer and which are paid to the Seller.

**“Three-Month Sterling LIBOR” or
“3-Month Sterling LIBOR”**

means LIBOR for three-month Sterling deposits as displayed on the Reuters screen LIBOR01 (or any successor or replacement page thereto).

“Transaction Account”

means the account in the name of the Issuer at the Account Bank, sort code 18-50-08, account number 17483570, or such other replacement account as may be established from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents.

“Transaction Documents”

means the Master Definitions Schedule, the Bank Agreement, the Main Collection Account Agreement, the F Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Beneficiary Accession Agreement, the F Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the R Collection Account Relevant Trustee Accession Agreement, the Main Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Declaration of Trust, the F Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the R Collection Account Supplemental Deed of Declaration of Trust, the Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Standby Cash/Bond Administration Agreement, the Corporate Services Agreement, the Deed Poll, the Deed of Charge, the Scottish Trust Security, each Scottish Sub-Security, the Mortgage Administration Agreement, the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Issuer/ICSD Agreement, the Master Servicing Agreement and any other document agreed between the Issuer and the Trustee to be a Transaction Document.

“Transaction Parties”

means each of the following:

- (a) the Trustee;
- (b) the Agents;
- (c) the Cash/Bond Administrator;
- (d) the Standby Cash/Bond Administrator;
- (e) the Mortgage Administrator;
- (f) the Mortgage Administration Facilitator;
- (g) the Legal Title-Holder;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (h) the Legal Title-Holder Facilitator; (i) the Account Bank; (j) the Collection Accounts Provider; (k) the Corporate Services Provider; (l) the Seller; and (m) the Master Servicer.
“Transfer Agent”	means Citibank, N.A., London Branch.
“Treaty”	means the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (as amended).
“Trust Deed”	means the trust deed to be entered into between the Issuer and the Trustee on or about the Issue Date.
“Trust Documents”	means the Trust Deed and the Deed of Charge and (unless the context requires otherwise) includes any deed or other document executed in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed or (as applicable) the Deed of Charge and expressed to be supplemental to the Trust Deed or the Deed of Charge (as applicable).
“Trustee”	means Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited in its capacity as trustee for the Noteholders or any successor thereto and for the Secured Creditors appointed in respect of the Security created pursuant to the Deed of Charge and any Supplemental Deed of Charge and such term shall include its successors and assigns.
“Unfair Commercial Practices Directive”	means the directive on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 11 May 2005.
“Unpaid Items”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any amount comprising part of the BACS Amount which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has not been received by it or has been returned unpaid, (ii) has otherwise been recalled, or (iii) has been the subject of an indemnity claim against the Collection Accounts Provider or KMC under the Direct Debiting Scheme; and (b) any amount credited by the Collection Accounts Provider to the Main Collection Account, R Collection Account or F Collection Account (as applicable) which has been returned unpaid, been recalled or been reversed or otherwise reclaimed.
“U.S.”	means the United States of America.
“U.S.\$” or “U.S. Dollars”	are references to the lawful currency of the United States of America.
“U.S. Persons”	has the meaning given to it in Regulation S, and “non-U.S.

“UCPD” or “Unfair Commercial Practices Directive”	means the directive on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices adopted by the European Parliament on 11 May 2005.
“UTCCR”	means the 1999 Regulations and (insofar as applicable) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994.
“Value Added Tax” or “VAT”	shall be construed as a reference to value added tax as that term is used in the Value Added Tax Act 1994 and all subsequent amendments thereto, and shall include any similar tax which may be imposed in addition thereto or in place thereof from time to time.
“Verified Certificateholder”	means a Certificateholder which has satisfied the Trustee or such other relevant Transaction Party that it is a Certificateholder in accordance with Certificates Condition 8(f) (<i>Evidence of Certificates</i>).
“Verified Noteholder”	means a Noteholder which has satisfied the Trustee or such other relevant Transaction Party that it is a Noteholder in accordance with Note Condition 11(g) (<i>Evidence of Notes</i>).
“Volcker Rule”	means the provisions of Section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.
“Warehouse Financing”	means the financing provided and/or arranged by the Lenders prior to the Issue Date.
“Warehousing Sellers”	means Virage PL 1 Limited and Virage PL 2 Limited.
“Warehousing Sellers/Seller Repurchase Letters”	means the repurchase letter entered into between the Seller and Virage PL 1 Limited and the repurchase letter entered into between the Seller and Virage PL 2 Limited, each dated on or about the Issue Date, pursuant to which the Seller will repurchase from the Warehousing Sellers the beneficial interest in the Mortgage Pool.
“Warranties”	means, in relation to the Loans, the representations, warranties and undertakings referred to in the Seller/Issuer Mortgage Sale Agreement.
“Weighted Average Loss Severity”	means the weighted average of loss severities for the relevant mortgage loans in the Wider Portfolio in the relevant period weighted by the balance of sold reposessions in that period.
“Weighted Average Original LTV”	means, in respect of the Loans in the Mortgage Pool, the weighted average of the original loan balance divided by the property valuation against which the Loan was underwritten.
“WFTCL” or “Wells Fargo”	means Wells Fargo Trust Corporation Limited.
“Wheatley Report”	means the UK Government report published in September 2012, setting out recommendations for changes with respect to LIBOR.
“Wider Portfolio”	means the portfolio of mortgage loans originated by the Originators prior to (but still outstanding as at January 2007) or

originated between January 2007 and 31 December 2014.

“X Noteholders”

means the persons who are for the time being holders of the X Notes.

“X Notes”

means the £27,000,000 Class X floating rate note due 2053 and, unless stated to the contrary, all references to “X Note” shall be construed as a reference to such Note whether in global or definitive form.

“X Residual Amount”

has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (*Deferral of Interest*).

“Z1 Noteholders”

means the persons who are for the time being holders of the Z1 Notes.

“Z1 Notes”

means the £29,250,000 Class Z1 floating rate note due 2053 and, unless stated to the contrary, all references to “Z1 Note” shall be construed as a reference to such Note whether in global or definitive form.

“Z1 Residual Amount”

has the meaning given to such term in Note Condition 4(j) (*Deferral of Interest*).

“Z2 Noteholders”

means the persons who are for the time being holders of the Z2 Notes.

“Z2 Notes”

means the £33,760,000 Class Z2 zero coupon notes due 2053 and, unless stated to the contrary, all references to “Z2 Note” shall be construed as a reference to such Note whether in global or definitive form.

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