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DISCLAIMER

Attached please find an electronic copy of the Offering Circular dated June 23, 2006 (the "Offering Circular") relating to the offering by Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd. and Ipswich Street CDO, LLC of certain notes and preference shares.

The information contained in the electronic copy of the Offering Circular is intended to be formatted in a manner which should exactly replicate the printed Offering Circular; however, physical appearance may differ and other discrepancies may occur for various reasons, including electronic communication difficulties or particular user equipment and/or software. The user of this Offering Circular assumes the risk of any discrepancies between the printed Offering Circular and the electronic version of this document.

Neither this e-mail nor the attached Offering Circular constitutes an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy the securities described in the Offering Circular in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

In order to be eligible to view this e-mail and/or access the Offering Circular or make an investment decision with respect to the securities described therein, you must either (i) be a Qualified Purchaser who is also (1) a "Qualified Institutional Buyer" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or (2) an "accredited investor" within the meaning of Rule 501(a) under the Securities Act or (ii) not be a "U.S. person" within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act. A "Qualified Purchaser" is (i) a "qualified purchaser" as defined in the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (ii) a "knowledgeable employee" with respect to the Issuer within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or (iii) a company beneficially owned exclusively by one or more Qualified Purchasers and/or "knowledgeable employees" with respect to the Issuer within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

By opening the attached documents and accessing the Offering Circular, you agree to accept the provisions of this page and consent to the electronic transmission of the Offering Circular.

THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR CONTAINS CHANGES TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFERING OF THE SECURITIES BEING ISSUED BY IPSWICH STREET CDO, LTD., AND IPSWICH STREET CDO, LLC AS COMPARED WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFERING SET FORTH IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED MAY 11, 2006. THOSE DIFFERENCES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE MARKED VERSION ALSO ATTACHED. PLEASE REVIEW THOSE CHANGES CAREFULLY AND DISCUSS THEM WITH YOUR ADVISORS. IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO PURCHASE THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IN WRITING PRIOR TO THE CLOSING DATE (AS DEFINED IN THE OFFERING CIRCULAR). BASED ON SUCH REVISIONS, YOU HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR, AND IF YOU ELECT NOT TO PURCHASE SUCH SECURITIES, YOU WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES (AND YOU WILL HAVE NO DAMAGES AGAINST ANY OTHER PARTY). YOUR FAILURE TO PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE TO US PRIOR TO THE CLOSING DATE OF YOUR DESIRE NOT TO PURCHASE THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED BY THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE YOUR AGREEMENT THAT YOU ARE PURCHASING YOUR SECURITIES ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THE ATTACHED OFFERING CIRCULAR.

THIS E-MAIL IS NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OR FORWARDED TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON RECEIVING THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION FROM MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED AS INITIAL PURCHASER AND ANY PERSON RETAINED TO ADVISE THE PERSON RECEIVING THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFERING CONTEMPLATED IN THE OFFERING CIRCULAR AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FURTHER DISTRIBUTION, FORWARDING OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS EMAIL IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORIZED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED HEREIN, THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS EMAIL MESSAGE IS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING HEREIN TO THE CONTRARY, EFFECTIVE FROM THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DISCUSSIONS, EACH RECIPIENT OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHER AGENT OF ANY SUCH RECIPIENT) MAY DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE U.S. TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF THIS OFFERING AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES, THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE RECIPIENT RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE. THIS AUTHORIZATION TO DISCLOSE SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE DOES NOT PERMIT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE ISSUER, THE CO-ISSUER, THE COLLATERAL MANAGER OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION, THIS OFFERING OR THE PRICING (EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT SUCH INFORMATION IS RELEVANT TO TAX STRUCTURE OR TAX TREATMENT) OF THIS OFFERING.
OFTERING CIRCULAR

U.S.$1,530,000,000 Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes Due 2046
U.S.$60,000,000 Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$62,000,000 Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$25,000,000 Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$10,000,000 Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$7,900,000 Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
10,000 Preference Shares Par Value U.S.$0.01 Per Share

Backed by a Portfolio of Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities, Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities, Asset-Backed Securities, Collateralized Debt Obligations and Related Synthetic Securities

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.
Ipswich Street CDO, LLC

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd., an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Issuer"), and Ipswich Street CDO, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Co-Issuer" and, together with the Issuer, the "Co-Issuers"), will issue U.S.$1,530,000,000 Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes due 2046 (the "Class A-1 Notes"), U.S.$60,000,000 Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class A-2 Notes" and, together with the Class A-1 Notes, the "Class A Notes"), U.S.$62,000,000 Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class B Notes"), U.S.$25,000,000 Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class C Notes") and U.S.$10,000,000 Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class D Notes") and the Issuer will issue U.S.$7,900,000 Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class E Notes"). The Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes and Class D Notes are collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Notes." Concurrently with the issuance of the Notes, the Issuer will issue 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share (the "Preference Shares," and together with the Notes, the "Offered Securities"). The Collateral will be managed by Massachusetts Financial Services Company, d/b/a MFS Investment Management (the "Collateral Manager").

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

It is a condition to the issuance of the Offered Securities that the Class A-1 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and "AAA" by each of Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("Standard & Poor's" and, together with Moody's and Fitch, the "Rating Agencies"), that the Class A-2 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class B Notes be rated at least "Aa2" by Moody's and at least "AA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class C Notes be rated at least "A2" by Moody's and at least "A" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class D Notes be rated at least "Ba2" by Moody's and at least "BBB" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, and that the Class E Notes be rated at least "B1" by Moody's and at least "BBB" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's. See "Risk Factors—Credit Ratings." A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities and is subject to revision at any time. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market. Application has been made to the Channel Islands Stock Exchange Limited (the "CISX") for the listing of and permission to deal in the Preference Shares. There can be no assurance that any listing will be obtained or, if obtained, will be maintained for the entire period that the Notes and Preference Shares are outstanding. No application will be made to list the Notes or the Preference Shares on any other exchange.

SEE "RISK FACTORS" IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR (THE "OFFERING CIRCULAR") FOR A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN FACTORS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED SECURITIES. THE PLEDGED ASSETS OF THE ISSUER ARE THE SOLE SOURCE OF PAYMENTS ON THE OFFERED SECURITIES. THE OFFERED SECURITIES DO NOT REPRESENT AN INTEREST IN OR OBLIGATIONS OF, AND ARE NOT INSURED OR GUARANTEED BY, THE TRUSTEE, THE FISCAL AGENT, THE COLLATERAL MANAGER, ANY HEDGE COUNTERPARTY, MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES.

THE OFFERED SECURITIES BEING OFFERED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), UNDER APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION. THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE BEING OFFERED (A) IN THE UNITED STATES IN RELIANCE UPON AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT TO QUALIFIED PURCHASERS WHO ARE ALSO (I) "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) OR (II) IN THE CASE OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES, ACCREDITED INVESTORS WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 501(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT; AND (B) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("REGULATION S")) IN OFFSHORE TRANSACTIONS IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S AND, IN EACH CASE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS. EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF A PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE REQUIRED, IN AN INVESTOR APPLICATION FORM DELIVERED TO THE ISSUER (AN "INVESTOR APPLICATION FORM"), TO MAKE CERTAIN ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND AGREEMENTS SET FORTH UNDER "TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS." A TRANSFER OF OFFERED SECURITIES (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN, INCLUDING THAT NO SALE, PLEDGE, TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE MAY BE MADE IN A DENOMINATION LESS THAN THE REQUIRED MINIMUM DENOMINATION. SEE "TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS." The Offered Securities are offered from time to time in individually negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPS" or the "Initial Purchaser") subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued. The Initial Purchaser reserves the right to withdraw, cancel or modify such offer and to reject orders in whole or in part. MLPS is acting as sole book manager with respect to the placement of the Offered Securities. It is expected that the Offered Securities will be delivered on or about June 27, 2006 (the "Closing Date"), in the case of the Notes and the Regulation S Global Preference Shares, through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and in the case of the Definitive Preference Shares, at the offices of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, against payment thereof in immediately available funds.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

The date of this Offering Circular is June 23, 2006.

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The Secured Notes will be issued and secured pursuant to an Indenture dated as of June 27, 2006 (the "Indenture") among the Issuer, the Co-Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as trustee (the "Trustee"). The Class E Notes will be issued pursuant to a deed of covenant dated as of the Closing Date (the "Deed of Covenant") by the Issuer and will be administered pursuant to a fiscal agency agreement dated as of the Closing Date (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between the Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as fiscal agent (the "Fiscal Agent").

The Preference Shares are being issued pursuant to the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer (the "Issuer Charter") and certain resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Issuer's board of directors on or before the Closing Date as reflected in the minutes thereof (the "Resolutions") and will be administered in accordance with a Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, dated as of the Closing Date (the "Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement") and, together with the Issuer Charter and the Resolutions, the "Preference Share Documents") among the Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as preference share paying agent (in such capacity, the "Preference Share Paying Agent") and Walkers SPV Limited, as preference share registrar (in such capacity, the "Preference Share Registrar"). The Collateral (as defined herein) will be managed by the Collateral Manager. Subject in each case to the Priority of Payments, (a) holders of the Class A-1 Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to one-month LIBOR plus 0.22%, (b) holders of the Class A-2 Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.42%, (c) holders of the Class B Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.53%, (d) holders of the Class C Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 1.35%, (e) holders of the Class D Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.25% and (f) holders of the Class E Notes will be entitled to receive interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 6.25%. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

The Offered Securities are offered from time to time in individually negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale by the Initial Purchaser.

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market. Application has been made to the CISX for the listing of and permission to deal in the Preference Shares. There can be no assurance that any such listing will be obtained. No application will be made to list the Notes or the Preference Shares on any other exchange or, if obtained, will be maintained for the entire period that the Notes and Preference Shares are outstanding.

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR CONTAINS CHANGES TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFERING OF THE SECURITIES BEING ISSUED BY IPSWICH STREET CDO, LTD., AND IPSWICH STREET CDO, LLC AS COMPARED WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFERING SET FORTH IN THE PRELIMINARY OFFERING CIRCULAR DATED MAY 11, 2006. THOSE DIFFERENCES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE MARKED VERSION OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR BEING DISTRIBUTED TOGETHER WITH THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. PLEASE REVIEW THOSE CHANGES CAREFULLY AND DISCUSS THEM WITH YOUR ADVISORS. IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO PURCHASE THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IN WRITING PRIOR TO THE CLOSING DATE (AS DEFINED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR). BASED ON SUCH REVISIONS, YOU HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR,
AND IF YOU ELECT NOT TO PURCHASE SUCH SECURITIES, YOU WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES (AND YOU WILL HAVE NO DAMAGES AGAINST ANY OTHER PARTY). YOUR FAILURE TO PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE TO US PRIOR TO THE CLOSING DATE OF YOUR DESIRE NOT TO PURCHASE THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED BY THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE YOUR AGREEMENT THAT YOU ARE PURCHASING YOUR SECURITIES ON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR.

Notice to New Hampshire Residents

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421B OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OFFERING MADE HEREBY TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED HEREIN AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATION MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE ISSUER, THE CO-ISSUER, THE INITIAL PURCHASER, THE COLLATERAL MANAGER, THE HEDGE COUNTERPARTIES OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES. THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY, (A) ANY SECURITIES OTHER THAN THE OFFERED SECURITIES OR (B) ANY OFFERED SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR SUCH PERSON TO MAKE SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND THE OFFERING OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES IN CERTAIN JURISDICTIONS MAY BE RESTRICTED BY LAW. PERSONS INTO WHOM POSSESSION THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR COMES ARE REQUIRED BY THE CO-ISSUERS AND THE INITIAL PURCHASER TO INFORM THEMSELVES ABOUT, AND TO OBSERVE, ANY SUCH RESTRICTIONS. IN PARTICULAR, THERE ARE RESTRICTIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR, AND THE OFFER AND SALE OF OFFERED SECURITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CAYMAN ISLANDS. SEE "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION." NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR NOR ANY SALE OF ANY SECURITY OFFERED HEREBY SHALL UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES IMPLY THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE CO-ISSUERS OR THAT THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF ANY DATE SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE AS OF WHICH SUCH INFORMATION IS GIVEN HEREIN. THE CO-ISSUERS AND THE INITIAL PURCHASER RESERVES THE RIGHT, FOR ANY REASON, TO REJECT ANY OFFER TO PURCHASE IN
WHOLE OR IN PART, TO ALLOT TO ANY OFFEREES LESS THAN THE FULL AMOUNT OF OFFERED SECURITIES SOUGHT BY SUCH OFFEREES OR TO SELL LESS THAN THE AGGREGATE STATED PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF ANY CLASS OF NOTES OR THE NUMBER OF PREFERENCE SHARES.


NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING HEREIN TO THE CONTRARY, EFFECTIVE FROM THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DISCUSSIONS, EACH RECIPIENT OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHER AGENT OF ANY SUCH RECIPIENT) MAY DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE U.S. TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF THIS OFFERING AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES, THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE RECIPIENT RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE. THIS AUTHORIZATION TO DISCLOSE SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE DOES NOT PERMIT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IDENTIFYING THE ISSUER, THE CO-ISSUER, THE COLLATERAL MANAGER OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION, THIS OFFERING OR THE PRICING (EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT SUCH INFORMATION IS RELEVANT TO TAX STRUCTURE OR TAX TREATMENT) OF THIS OFFERING.

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION. THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE TO BE PURCHASED FOR INVESTMENT ONLY AND MAY NOT BE SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED BY AN INVESTOR DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE SELLER OF ANY OFFERED SECURITY MAY BE RELYING ON THE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 5 OF THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144A THEREOF ("RULE 144A") OR ANOTHER EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND ON ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. FOR CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE, SEE "DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES—FORM, DENOMINATION, REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER," "DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES—FORM, REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER" AND "TRANSFER
RESTRICTIONS." A TRANSFER OF OFFERED SECURITIES IS SUBJECT TO THE
RESTRICTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN, INCLUDING THAT NO SALE, PLEDGE, TRANSFER OR
EXCHANGE MAY BE MADE OF AN OFFERED SECURITY (1) EXCEPT AS PERMITTED UNDER
(A) THE SECURITIES ACT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION AS
DESCRIBED HEREIN, (B) APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND (C) APPLICABLE
SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, (2) EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
CERTIFICATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE INDENTURE, THE
FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT OR THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY
AGREEMENT AS APPLICABLE AND (3) IN A DENOMINATION LESS THAN THE REQUIRED
MINIMUM DENOMINATION (IN THE CASE OF THE NOTES) OR A NUMBER LESS THAN THE
REQUIRED MINIMUM NUMBER (IN THE CASE OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES). THE
OFFERED SECURITIES ARE SUBJECT TO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER. SEE
"TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS."

NEITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS NOR THE COLLATERAL HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER
THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE "INVESTMENT COMPANY
ACT"), BY REASON OF THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION CONTAINED IN
SECTION 3(c)(7) THEREOF. NO TRANSFER OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES WHICH WOULD
HAVE THE EFFECT OF REQUIRING EITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS OR THE COLLATERAL TO
REGISTER AS AN INVESTMENT COMPANY UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT
WILL BE PERMITTED. ANY TRANSFER OF A REGULATION S NOTE OR A RESTRICTED
NOTE THAT IS A DEFINITIVE NOTE MAY BE EFFECTED ONLY, IN THE CASE OF A
SECURED NOTE, ON THE SECURED NOTE REGISTER MAINTAINED BY THE SECURED
NOTE REGISTRAR PURSUANT TO THE INDENTURE OR, IN THE CASE OF A CLASS E NOTE,
ON THE CLASS E NOTE REGISTER MAINTAINED BY THE CLASS E NOTE REGISTRAR
PURSUANT TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT. ANY TRANSFER OF AN INTEREST IN A
RESTRICTED GLOBAL NOTE OR A REGULATION S GLOBAL NOTE WILL BE SHOWN ON,
AND TRANSFERS THEREOF WILL BE EFFECTED ONLY THROUGH, RECORDS MAINTAINED
BY DTC AND ITS DIRECT AND INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS (INCLUDING, IN THE CASE OF
REGULATION S GLOBAL NOTES, EUROCLEAR AND CLEARSTREAM, LUXEMBOURG). ANY
TRANSFER OF PREFERENCE SHARES MAY BE EFFECTED ONLY ON THE PREFERENCE
SHARE REGISTER MAINTAINED BY THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR PURSUANT TO
THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A NOTE (OTHER THAN A
CLASS D NOTE OR CLASS E NOTE) OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO
CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT)
EITHER THAT (A) IT IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS ANY SUCH NOTE (OTHER
THAN A CLASS D NOTE OR CLASS E NOTE) OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE),
AND IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS ANY SUCH NOTE OR ANY INTEREST
THEREIN WILL NOT BE) ACTING ON BEHALF OF, AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" AS
DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME
SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED ("ERISA"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A
PLAN DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(e)(1) OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE "CODE"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROHIBITED
TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, AN ENTITY WHICH IS
DEEMED TO HOLD THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN OR PLAN
PURSUANT TO 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3-101 (THE "PLAN ASSET REGULATION"), WHICH
PLAN OR ENTITY IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION
PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, OR A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN
WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAW THAT IS SIMILAR TO THE

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PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE ("SIMILAR LAW"), OR (B) ITS ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF SUCH NOTE (OTHER THAN A CLASS D NOTE OR A CLASS E NOTE) WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN, WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT VIOLATION OF ANY SUCH LAW OR SIMILAR LAW).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE INDENTURE, INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT NO CLASS D NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS E NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT), OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS E NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT B TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT OR IN SUCH OTHER FORM AS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ISSUER TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT

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PLAN INVESTOR. NO CLASS E NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A TRANSFEREE WHICH IS ACQUIRING A CLASS E NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN UNLESS SUCH TRANSFEREE EXECUTES A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT B TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT OR IN SUCH OTHER FORM AS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ISSUER.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF A PREFERENCE SHARE AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT) WHETHER OR NOT IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (AS DEFINED BELOW) AND, IF IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR ACQUIRING A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, THAT IT IS A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, NO PURCHASE OR TRANSFER OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE EFFECTIVE, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH PURCHASE OR TRANSFER IF, AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO SUCH TRANSFER, ANY OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES WOULD BE HELD BY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS OTHER THAN (IN THE CASE OF RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES) U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS. NO RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT (INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE EXECUTE AND DELIVER SUCH LETTER TO THE ISSUER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT AS A CONDITION TO ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER). NO REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A TRANSFEREE WHICH IS ACQUIRING AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE UNLESS SUCH TRANSFEREE EXECUTES A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT. NO REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

A "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR" INCLUDES AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT IT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A "PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE), ANY ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE PLAN ASSETS BY REASON OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN THE ENTITY, AND AN INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNT ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH GENERAL ACCOUNT). A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A U.S. PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT (OR WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE NOT) SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE. A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A NON-U.S. PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT (OR WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE NOT) SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE.
FOR THESE REASONS, AMONG OTHERS, AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED SECURITIES IS NOT SUITABLE FOR ALL INVESTORS AND IS APPROPRIATE ONLY FOR AN INVESTOR CAPABLE OF (A) ANALYZING AND ASSESSING THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DEFAULTS, LOSSES AND RECOVERIES ON, REINVESTMENT OF PROCEEDS OF AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSETS SUCH AS THOSE INCLUDED IN THE COLLATERAL AND (B) BEARING SUCH RISKS AND THE FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES THEREOF AS THEY RELATE TO AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED SECURITIES.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THIS OFFERING ARE WILLING AND ABLE TO CONDUCT AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF THE RISKS POSED BY AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED SECURITIES.

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY SECURITIES COMMISSION OR OTHER REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION, AND NONE OF THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAS CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

This Offering Circular has been prepared by the Co-Issuers solely for use in connection with the offering of the Offered Securities described herein (the "Offering") and for listing purposes. The Co-Issuers have taken all reasonable care to confirm that the information contained in this Offering Circular is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect and that there are no other facts relating to the Co-Issuers or the Offered Securities, the omission of which makes this Offering Circular as a whole or any such information contained herein, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, misleading in any material respect. The Co-Issuers accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best knowledge and belief of the Co-Issuers the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Co-Issuers disclaim any obligation to update such information and do not intend to do so. Neither the Initial Purchaser nor any of its affiliates makes any representation or warranty as to, has independently verified or assumes any responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Neither the Collateral Manager nor any of its affiliates makes any representation or warranty as to, has independently verified or assumes any responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein (other than the information set forth herein under "The Collateral Manager"). None of the Hedge Counterparties or any of their guarantors nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation or warranty as to, has independently verified or assumes any responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Nothing contained in this Offering Circular is or should be relied upon as a promise or representation as to future results or events. Neither the Trustee nor the Fiscal Agent has participated in the preparation of this Offering Circular and assumes no responsibility for its contents.

All of the statements in this Offering Circular with respect to the business of the Co-Issuers, and any financial projections or other forecasts, are based on information furnished by the Co-Issuers. See "Forward Looking Statements." Neither the Initial Purchaser, the Collateral Manager nor any of their respective affiliates assumes any responsibility for the performance of any obligations of either of the Co-Issuers or any other person described in this Offering Circular or for the due execution, validity or enforceability of the Offered Securities, instruments or documents delivered in connection with the
Offered Securities (other than in respect of its own obligations), or for the value or validity of any collateral or security interests pledged in connection therewith. None of the Hedge Counterparties or their respective guarantors, if any, assumes any responsibility for the performance of any obligations of any other person described in this Offering Circular or for the due execution, validity or enforceability of the Offered Securities, instruments or documents delivered in connection with the Offered Securities (other than their own obligations under documents entered into by them) or for the value or validity of any collateral or security interests pledged in connection therewith.

This Offering Circular contains summaries of certain documents. The summaries do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents, copies of which will be made available to offerees upon request and are available at the office of the Trustee. Requests and inquiries regarding this Offering Circular or such documents should be directed to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated at 4 World Financial Center, New York, New York 10080; Attention: Global Structured Credit Products.

The Irish paying agent for the Notes will initially be Custom House Administration and Corporate Services Limited located in Dublin, Ireland (in such capacity, the "Irish Paying Agent"). The sponsor, or listing agent, for the Preference Shares on the Channel Islands Stock Exchange is Ogier Corporate Finance Limited. Ogier Corporate Finance Limited is acting for the Issuer and for no one else in connection with the listing of the Preference Shares, and will not be responsible for anyone other than the Issuer.

Neither the admission of the Preference Shares to the official list of the Channel Islands Stock Exchange nor the approval of this Offering Circular pursuant to the listing requirements of the Channel Islands Stock Exchange shall constitute a warranty or representation by the Channel Islands Stock Exchange as to the competence of the service providers to or any other party connected with the Co-Issuers, the adequacy and accuracy of information contained in this Offering Circular or the suitability of the Co-Issuers for investment or any other purpose.

The Co-Issuers will make available to any offeree of the Offered Securities, prior to the issuance thereof, the opportunity to ask questions of and to receive answers from the Co-Issuers or a person acting on their behalf concerning the terms and conditions of the Offering, the Co-Issuers or any other relevant matters and to obtain any additional information to the extent the Co-Issuers possess such information or can obtain it without unreasonable expense.

Each purchaser (an "Original Purchaser") from the Issuer or the Initial Purchaser in the initial distribution of an Offered Security offered and sold in the United States will be required (or, in the case of the Notes, deemed) to represent to the Initial Purchaser and the Co-Issuers (or, in the case of the Preference Shares, the Issuer) that it is (a) either (i) a "Qualified Institutional Buyer" (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) or (ii) in the case of the Preference Shares, an "accredited investor" within the meaning of Rule 501(a) (an "Accredited Investor") under the Securities Act and (b) in each case, a Qualified Purchaser acquiring the Offered Security for its own account for investment purposes and not with a view to the distribution thereof (except in accordance with Rule 144A). Each Original Purchaser of an Offered Security offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S will be required (or, in the case of the Notes, deemed) to represent to the Initial Purchaser and the Co-Issuers (or, in the case of the Preference Shares, the Issuer) that it is not a U.S. person, as such term is defined in Regulation S (a "U.S. Person"), and is acquiring the Offered Security in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S, for its own account and not for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person. Each Original Purchaser of Offered Securities will also be required (or in certain circumstances deemed) to acknowledge that the Offered Securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be reoffered, resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (a)(i) to a person (A) (1) that the seller reasonably believes
is a Qualified Institutional Buyer, purchasing for its own account, to whom notice is given that the resale, pledge or other transfer is being made in reliance on the exemption from Securities Act registration provided by Rule 144A or (2) in the case of the Preference Shares, that is an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Preference Shares pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and (B) that is a Qualified Purchaser or (ii) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S, (b) in compliance with the certification and other requirements set forth in the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement and (e) in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States and any other relevant jurisdiction. Each Original Purchaser of an Offered Security that is a U.S. Person will be required (or in certain circumstances deemed) to represent that it or the account for which it is purchasing such Offered Security is a Qualified Purchaser. A "Qualified Purchaser" is (i) a "qualified purchaser" as defined in the Investment Company Act, (ii) a "knowledgeable employee" with respect to the Issuer within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 of the Investment Company Act or (iii) a company beneficially owned exclusively by one or more such "qualified purchasers" and/or "knowledgeable employees." For a description of these and certain other restrictions on offers and sales of the Offered Securities and distribution of this Offering Circular, see "Transfer Restrictions."

Although the Initial Purchaser may from time to time make a market in any Class of Notes or the Preference Shares, the Initial Purchaser is under no obligation to do so. In the event that the Initial Purchaser commences any market-making, it may discontinue the same at any time. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for any Class of the Notes or the Preference Shares will develop, or if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the holders of such Offered Securities with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of such Offered Securities.

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THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE RELIED UPON ALONE AS THE BASIS FOR AN INVESTMENT DECISION. IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE CO-ISSUERS AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED AND MUST NOT RELY UPON INFORMATION PROVIDED OR STATEMENTS MADE BY THE INITIAL PURCHASER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES. INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY MAY BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN OFFERED SECURITIES FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

NONE OF THE CO-ISSUERS, THE INITIAL PURCHASER, THE COLLATERAL MANAGER, ANY HEDGE COUNTERPARTY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION TO ANY OFFEREES OR PURCHASER OF OFFERED SECURITIES REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF INVESTMENT THEREIN BY SUCH OFFEREES OR PURCHASER UNDER APPLICABLE LEGAL INVESTMENT OR SIMILAR LAWS OR REGULATIONS OR THE PROPER CLASSIFICATION OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT THEREUNDER.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS LEGAL, BUSINESS OR TAX ADVICE. EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN ATTORNEY, BUSINESS ADVISOR AND TAX ADVISOR AS TO LEGAL, BUSINESS AND TAX ADVICE.
In this Offering Circular, references to "U.S. Dollars," "Dollars" and "U.S.$" are to United States dollars.

Offers, sales and deliveries of the Offered Securities are subject to certain restrictions in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Cayman Islands and other jurisdictions. See "Plan of Distribution" and "Transfer Restrictions."

No invitation may be made to the public in the Cayman Islands to subscribe for the Offered Securities.

NOTICE TO FLORIDA RESIDENTS

THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE OFFERED PURSUANT TO A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 517.061 OF THE FLORIDA SECURITIES ACT (THE "FLORIDA ACT") AND HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE FLORIDA ACT IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. FLORIDA RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 517.061(7) OF THE FLORIDA ACT HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOID THEIR PURCHASES OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES WITHOUT PENALTY WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIRST TENDER OF CONSIDERATION.

NOTICE TO CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE CONNECTICUT SECURITIES LAW. THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERABILITY AND SALE.

NOTICE TO GEORGIA RESIDENTS

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED OR SOLD IN RELIANCE ON PARAGRAPH (13) OF CODE SECTION 10-5-9 OF THE GEORGIA SECURITIES ACT OF 1973, AND MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED EXCEPT IN A TRANSACTION WHICH IS EXEMPT UNDER SUCH ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION UNDER SUCH ACT.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF AUSTRIA

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR IS NOT A PROSPECTUS UNDER THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL MARKETS ACT OR THE AUSTRIAN INVESTMENT FUNDS ACT. THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR HAS NOT BEEN EXAMINED BY A PROSPECTUS AUDITOR AND NO PROSPECTUS ON THE PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAS BEEN PUBLISHED OR WILL BE PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA. THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE OFFERED IN AUSTRIA ONLY TO
A RESTRICTED AND SELECTED NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL AND SOPHISTICATED INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS, AND NO PUBLIC OFFERING OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES IN AUSTRIA IS BEING MADE OR IS INTENDED TO BE MADE. THE OFFERED SECURITIES CAN ONLY BE ACQUIRED FOR A COMMITMENT EXCEEDING 50,000 EUROS OR ITS EQUIVALENT VALUE IN ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY. THE INTERESTS ISSUED BY THE CO-ISSUERS ARE NOT OFFERED IN AUSTRIA, AND THE CO-ISSUERS ARE NOT AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED AS A FOREIGN INVESTMENT FUND IN AUSTRIA.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF BELGIUM

THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR DELIVERED IN OR FROM BELGIUM AS PART OF THEIR INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OR AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, OTHER THAN TO PERSONS OR ENTITIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 3 OF THE ROYAL DECREE OF JANUARY 9, 1991 RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CHARACTERISTIC OF OPERATIONS CALLING FOR SAVINGS AND ON THE ASSIMILATION OF CERTAIN OPERATIONS TO A PUBLIC OFFER (BELGIAN OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF JANUARY 12, 1991). THEREFORE, THE OFFERED SECURITIES ARE EXCLUSIVELY DESIGNED FOR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANIES, COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS, COMPANIES OR INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND/OR PENSION FUNDS ACTING FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT ONLY.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

PURSUANT TO S. 194 OF THE COMPANIES LAW (2004 REVISION) OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF DENMARK

EACH OF THE CO-ISSUERS AND THE INITIAL PURCHASER HAS AGREED THAT IT HAS NOT OFFERED OR SOLD AND WILL NOT OFFER, SELL OR DELIVER ANY OFFERED SECURITIES IN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY WAY OF PUBLIC OFFER, UNLESS SUCH OFFER, SALE OR DELIVERY IS, OR WAS, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DANISH ACT NO. 1072 OF DECEMBER, 20, 1995 ON SECURITIES TRADING, CHAPTER 12 ON PROSPECTUSES ON FIRST PUBLIC OFFER OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE SECURITIES AND ANY EXECUTIVE ORDERS ISSUED IN PURSUANCE THEREOF.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

IN RELATION TO EACH MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA WHICH HAS IMPLEMENTED THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE (EACH, A "RELEVANT MEMBER STATE"), EACH DEALER HAS REPRESENTED AND AGREED, AND EACH FURTHER DEALER APPOINTED UNDER THE PROGRAMME WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPRESENT AND AGREE,
THAT WITH EFFECT FROM AND INCLUDING THE DATE ON WHICH THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE IS IMPLEMENTED IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE (THE "RELEVANT IMPLEMENTATION DATE") IT HAS NOT MADE AND WILL NOT MAKE AN OFFER OF SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE EXCEPT THAT IT MAY, WITH EFFECT FROM AND INCLUDING THE RELEVANT IMPLEMENTATION DATE, MAKE AN OFFER OF SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE:

(A) IN (OR IN GERMANY, WHERE THE OFFER STARTS WITHIN) THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF A PROSPECTUS IN RELATION TO THOSE SECURITIES WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE OR, WHERE APPROPRIATE, APPROVED IN ANOTHER RELEVANT MEMBER STATE AND NOTIFIED TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN THAT RELEVANT MEMBER STATE, ALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE AND ENDING ON THE DATE WHICH IS 12 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF SUCH PUBLICATION;

(B) AT ANY TIME TO LEGAL ENTITIES WHICH ARE AUTHORISED OR REGULATED TO OPERATE IN THE FINANCIAL MARKETS OR, IF NOT SO AUTHORISED OR REGULATED, WHOSE CORPORATE PURPOSE IS SOLELY TO INVEST IN SECURITIES;

(C) AT ANY TIME TO ANY LEGAL ENTITY WHICH HAS TWO OR MORE OF (1) AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST 250 EMPLOYEES DURING THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR; (2) A TOTAL BALANCE SHEET OF MORE THAN €43,000,000 AND (3) AN ANNUAL TURNOVER OF MORE THAN €50,000,000, AS SHOWN IN ITS LAST ANNUAL OR CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS; OR

(D) AT ANY TIME IN ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE THE PUBLICATION BY THE ISSUER OF A PROSPECTUS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 3 OF THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PROVISION, THE EXPRESSION AN "OFFER OF SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC" IN RELATION TO ANY SECURITIES 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 SECURITIES TO BE OFFERED SO AS TO ENABLE AN INVESTOR TO DECIDE TO PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIBE THE SECURITIES, AS THE SAME MAY BE VARIED IN THAT MEMBER STATE BY ANY MEASURE IMPLEMENTING THE PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE IN THAT MEMBER STATE AND THE EXPRESSION "PROSPECTUS DIRECTIVE" MEANS DIRECTIVE 2003/71/EC AND INCLUDES ANY RELEVANT IMPLEMENTING MEASURE IN EACH RELEVANT MEMBER STATE.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF FINLAND

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR PRIVATE INFORMATION PURPOSES OF INTERESTED INVESTORS ONLY. IT MAY NOT BE USED FOR AND SHALL NOT BE DEEMED A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES. THE RAHOITUSTARKASTUS HAS NOT AUTHORIZED ANY OFFERING OF THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES; ACCORDINGLY, THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN FINLAND OR TO RESIDENTS THEREOF EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY FINNISH LAW. THIS
NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF FRANCE

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE OFFERED, MARKETED, DISTRIBUTED, SOLD, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE OR TO THE PUBLIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE OTHER THAN TO QUALIFIED INVESTORS (INVESTISSEURS QUALIFIES) ACTING FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT AND/OR A LIMITED CIRCLE OF INVESTORS (CERCLE RESTREINT D'INVESTISSEURS), ALL AS DEFINED IN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE L. 411-2 OF THE FRENCH CODE MONÉTAIRE ET FINANCIER AND DÉCRET NO. 98-880 DATED 1 OCTOBER 1998.

THE OFFERED SECURITIES WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY APPROVAL BY OR REGISTRATION (VISA) WITH THE FRENCH AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS.


IN RESPECT OF OFFERED SECURITIES OFFERED, MARKETED, DISTRIBUTED SOLD, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED TO A LIMITED CIRCLE OF MORE THAN 100 INVESTORS (CERCLE RESTREINT D'INVESTISSEURS) IN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, EACH INVESTOR IN SUCH LIMITED CIRCLE OF INVESTORS (CERCLE RESTREINT D'INVESTISSEURS) MUST CERTIFY HIS/HER PERSONAL, PROFESSIONAL OR FAMILY RELATIONSHIP WITH ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF GERMANY

THE OFFERED SECURITIES WILL NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GERMAN SECURITIES SALES PROSPECTUS ACT OF DECEMBER 13, 1990 OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AS AMENDED (WERTPAPIERVERKAUFSPROSPEKTGESETZ), THE GERMAN INVESTMENT ACT OF DECEMBER 15, 2003 OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AS AMENDED (INVESTMENTGESETZ) AND ANY OTHER LEGAL OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY GOVERNING THE ISSUE, OFFER AND SALE OF SECURITIES. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUEST OF A GERMAN INVESTOR THEREFOR, THE ISSUER WILL NOT BE IN A POSITION TO, AND WILL NOT, COMPLY WITH ANY CALCULATION AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN § 5 THE INVESTMENTSTEUERGESETZ (THE "GERMAN INVESTMENT TAX ACT") FOR GERMAN TAX PURPOSES. IN THIS REGARD, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS MUST REVIEW "RISK FACTORS—CERTAIN MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO GERMAN INVESTORS." ALL PROSPECTIVE GERMAN INVESTORS ARE URGED TO SEEK INDEPENDENT TAX ADVICE. THE INITIAL PURCHASER DOES NOT GIVE TAX ADVICE.
NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF HONG KONG

NO PERSON MAY OFFER OR SELL ANY OFFERED SECURITIES IN HONG KONG BY MEANS OF THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENT OTHERWISE THAN TO PERSONS WHOSE ORDINARY BUSINESS IT IS TO BUY OR SELL SHARES OR DEBENTURES (WHETHER AS PRINCIPAL OR AGENT) OR IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 32 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG). UNLESS IT IS A PERSON WHO IS PERMITTED TO DO SO UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF HONG KONG, NO PERSON MAY IN HONG KONG ISSUE, OR HAVE IN ITS POSSESSION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ISSUE, THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR OR ANY OTHER ADVERTISEMENT, INVITATION OR DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE OFFERED SECURITIES OTHER THAN (I) IN RESPECT OF OFFERED SECURITIES TO BE DISPOSED OF TO PERSONS OUTSIDE HONG KONG OR ONLY TO PERSONS WHOSE BUSINESS INVOLVES THE ACQUISITION, DISPOSAL OR HOLDING OF SECURITIES, WHETHER AS PRINCIPAL OR AGENT, OR (II) IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PROTECTION OF INVESTORS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 353 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF JAPAN

THE OFFERED SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SEcurities AND EXCHANGE LAW OF JAPAN. NEITHER THE OFFERED SECURITIES NOR ANY INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, SOLD, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN JAPAN OR TO OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ANY RESIDENT OF JAPAN (WHICH TERM AS USED HEREIN MEANS ANY PERSON RESIDENT IN JAPAN, INCLUDING ANY CORPORATION OR OTHER ENTITY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF JAPAN), OR TO OTHERS FOR RE-OFFERING OR SALE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN JAPAN OR TO A RESIDENT OF JAPAN EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF, AND OTHERWISE IN COMPLIANCE WITH, THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE LAW AND ANY OTHER APPLICABLE LAW, REGULATIONS AND MINISTERIAL GUIDELINES OF JAPAN.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS

THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR DELIVERED, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OR LEGAL ENTITY IN THE NETHERLANDS OTHER THAN TO INDIVIDUALS WHO, OR LEGAL ENTITIES WHICH, IN THE COURSE OF THEIR OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS, DEAL OR INVEST IN SECURITIES (AS SET OUT IN SECTION 1 OF THE REGULATION OF 9 OCTOBER 1990 IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 14 OF THE ACT ON THE SUPERVISION OF INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS).
NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR WILL, PRIOR TO ANY SALE OF SECURITIES PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 106D OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CAP. 50), BE LODGED, PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 106D, WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES IN SINGAPORE, WHICH TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS CONTENTS, BUT HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED AS A PROSPECTUS WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES IN SINGAPORE. ACCORDINGLY, THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, AND NEITHER THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR NOR ANY OTHER OFFERING DOCUMENT OR MATERIAL RELATING TO THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY BE CIRCULATED OR DISTRIBUTED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO THE PUBLIC OR ANY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC IN SINGAPORE OTHER THAN TO INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS OR OTHER PERSONS OF THE KIND SPECIFIED IN SECTION 106C AND SECTION 106D OF THE COMPANIES ACT OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE EXEMPTION INVOKED UNDER DIVISION 5A OF PART IV OF THE COMPANIES ACT. THE FIRST SALE OF SECURITIES ACQUIRED UNDER A SECTION 106C OR SECTION 106D EXEMPTION IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 106E OF THE COMPANIES ACT.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF SWITZERLAND

THE CO-ISSUERS HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE SWISS FEDERAL BANKING COMMISSION AS A FOREIGN INVESTMENT FUND UNDER ARTICLE 45 OF THE SWISS FEDERAL LAW ON INVESTMENT FUNDS OF 18 MARCH 1994. ACCORDINGLY, THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR DISTRIBUTED ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS IN OR FROM SWITZERLAND, AND NEITHER THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR NOR ANY OTHER OFFERING MATERIALS RELATING TO THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY SUCH OFFERING OR DISTRIBUTION. THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY, HOWEVER, BE OFFERED AND THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY BE DISTRIBUTED IN SWITZERLAND ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS IN CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH THAT THERE IS NO PUBLIC OFFER.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND ANY OTHER DOCUMENT PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING AND ISSUANCE OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES MAY ONLY BE COMMUNICATED OR CAUSED TO BE COMMUNICATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO A PERSON IN CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (FINANCIAL PROMOTION) ORDER 2005 IN WHICH SECTION 21(1) OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 DOES NOT APPLY TO THE ISSUER.
AVAILABLE INFORMATION

To permit compliance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act in connection with the sale of the Offered Securities, each of the Co-Issuers (or the Issuer, in the case of the Class E Notes and the Preference Shares) will be required to furnish, upon request of a holder of an Offered Security, to such holder and a prospective purchaser designated by such holder the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if at the time of the request such Co-Issuer is not a reporting company under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act. Such information may be obtained from (a) in the case of the Notes, the Trustee (b) in the case of the Class E Notes, the Fiscal Agent or (c) in the case of the Preference Shares, the Preference Share Paying Agent, in each case, as directed by the Issuer. It is not contemplated that either of the Co-Issuers will be such a reporting company or so exempt.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any projections, forecasts and estimates contained herein are forward looking statements and are based upon certain assumptions specified herein. Projections are necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the projections will not materialize 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, differences in the actual allocation of the Collateral Debt Securities among asset categories from those assumed, the timing of acquisitions of the Collateral Debt Securities, the timing and frequency of defaults on the Collateral Debt Securities, mismatches between the timing of accrual and receipt of Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds from the Collateral Debt Securities (particularly prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date), available funds caps or other caps on the interest rate payable on the Collateral Debt Securities, timing mismatches on the reset of the interest rates between the Collateral Debt Securities, and the Notes, defaults under Collateral Debt Securities and the effectiveness of any Hedge Agreement, among others. Consequently, the inclusion of projections herein should not be regarded as a representation by the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser, any Hedge Counterparty or any of their respective affiliates or any other person or entity of the results that will actually be achieved by the Issuer.

None of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser, any Hedge Counterparty or 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.
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THE OFFERING

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular (this "Offering Circular"). Exhibit C contains a glossary of certain defined terms. An index of defined terms appears at the back of this Offering Circular.

Securities Offered:

U.S.$1,530,000,000 maximum aggregate principal amount Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes due 2046 (the "Class A-1 Notes").

U.S.$60,000,000 aggregate principal amount Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class A-2 Notes" and, together with the Class A-1 Notes, the "Class A Notes").

U.S.$62,000,000 aggregate principal amount Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class B Notes").

U.S.$25,000,000 aggregate principal amount Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class C Notes").

U.S.$10,000,000 aggregate principal amount Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class D Notes" and, together with the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes and Class C Notes, the "Secured Notes").

U.S.$7,900,000 aggregate principal amount Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 (the "Class E Notes" and, together with the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes and Class D Notes, the "Notes").

10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share (the "Preference Shares" and, together with the Notes, the "Offered Securities").

Each of the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes is referred to herein as a "Class" of Notes.

The Secured Notes will be issued and secured pursuant to an Indenture dated as of the Closing Date (the "Indenture"), among the Issuer, the Co-Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as trustee (in such capacity, together with its successors in such capacity, the "Trustee"). Each of the Hedge Counterparties, certain Synthetic Security Counterparties, the Collateral Manager and each holder of Preference Shares (each, a "Preference Shareholder"), the Fiscal Agent and each holder of a Class E Note (each, a "Class E Noteholder") will be an express
third party beneficiary of the Indenture. See "Description of the Notes—Status and Security" and "—The Indenture." The Secured Notes will be limited-recourse debt obligations of the Co-Issuers secured solely by a pledge of the Collateral by the Issuer to the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture for the benefit of the holders from time to time of the Secured Notes, each Hedge Counterparty, certain Synthetic Security Counterparties, the Collateral Manager, the Collateral Administrator and the Trustee (collectively, the "Secured Parties"). See "Description of the Notes—Status and Security."

The Class E Notes will be issued pursuant to a deed of covenant dated as of the Closing Date (the "Deed of Covenant") by the Issuer and will be administered pursuant to a fiscal agency agreement dated as of the Closing Date (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between the Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as fiscal agent (in such capacity, together with its successors and assigns in such capacity, the "Fiscal Agent").

All of the Notes and the Preference Shares will be issued on or about June 27, 2006 (the "Closing Date"). It is anticipated that approximately U.S.$1,255,500,000 of the principal amount of the Class A-1 Notes will be advanced on the Closing Date. Further advances may be made under the Class A-1 Notes after the Closing Date as provided in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, subject to the conditions set forth therein.

The Preference Shares will be issued pursuant to the Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Issuer (the "Issuer Charter") and certain resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Issuer's board of directors on or before the Closing Date as reflected in the minutes thereof (the "Resolutions") and will be administered in accordance with a Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, dated as of the Closing Date (the "Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement" and, together with the Issuer Charter and the Resolutions, the "Preference Share Documents") among the Issuer, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as preference share paying agent (in such capacity, the "Preference Share Paying Agent") and Walkers SPV Limited, as preference share registrar (in such capacity, the "Preference Share Registrar").

All of the Holders of a Class of Notes are entitled to receive payments pari passu among themselves. All of the Holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to receive payments pari passu among themselves. Except as otherwise described in the Priority of Payments, the relative order of seniority of payment of each Class of Notes on each Quarterly Distribution Date is generally as follows: first, Class A-1 Notes, including payment of the Class A-1 Commitment Fee, second, Class A-2 Notes, third, Class B Notes, fourth, Class C Notes, fifth, Class D Notes and, sixth, Class E Notes, with (a) each Class of Notes (other than the
Class E Notes) in such list being "Senior" to each other Class of Notes that follows such Class of Notes in such list and (b) each Class of Notes (other than the Class A-1 Notes) in such list being "Subordinate" to each other Class of Notes that precedes such Class of Notes in such list.

On each monthly Distribution Date, the Class A-1 Noteholders will, after payment of certain other amounts, be entitled to receive interest and principal payable on the Class A-1 Notes on such Distribution Date. All remaining Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds will then be deposited into the Interest Collection Account and the Principal Collection Account for application in accordance with the Priority of Payments on the next Distribution Date. No other Class of Notes will be entitled to receive a payment of interest on or principal of the Notes on a Distribution Date that is not also a Quarterly Distribution Date.

Distributions to the Preference Shares will be subordinated to payments on the Notes.

No payment of interest on any Class of Notes will be made until all accrued and unpaid interest (and solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-1 Commitment Fee) on the Notes of each Class that is Senior to such Class and that remain outstanding has been paid in full. During a Sequential Pay Period, no payment of principal of any Class of Notes will be made from Principal Proceeds until all principal of, and accrued and unpaid interest (and solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-1 Commitment Fee) on the Notes of each Class that is Senior to such Class and that remain outstanding have been paid in full. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

Pursuant to a Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement dated as of the Closing Date (the "Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement") among the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee and the Committed Class A-1 Noteholders (and certain liquidity providers as specified in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement), the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Co-Issuers, may request, and the holders of the Class A-1 Notes (or the Liquidity Provider(s) with respect to any such holder) will commit to make monthly advances during the Commitment Period under the Class A-1 Notes, on and subject to the terms and conditions specified therein; provided that the aggregate principal amount advanced under the Class A-1 Notes will not exceed U.S.$1,530,000,000 (including amounts advanced on the Closing Date).

Prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date, each Committed Class A-1 Noteholder (unless it has fully funded its commitment to a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account) will be required to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria. If any such holder of Class A-1 Notes fails at any time prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date to comply with the Class
A-1 Rating Criteria, the Issuer will have the right under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement to, and will be obligated under the Indenture to, replace such holder with another entity that meets the Class A-1 Rating Criteria (by requiring the replaced holder to transfer all of its rights and obligations in respect of the Class A-1 Notes to the transferee entity), unless such holder funds its commitment by depositing such amount into a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account.

**The Co-Issuers:**

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd. (the "Issuer") is an exempted company incorporated under Cayman Islands law pursuant to the Issuer Charter. The entire issued share capital of the Issuer consists of (a) 1,000 ordinary shares, par value U.S.$1.00 per share, each of which will be held in trust for charitable purposes by Walkers SPV Limited in the Cayman Islands (the "Share Trustee") under the terms of a declaration of trust, and (b) 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share.

The Issuer will not have any material assets other than the Collateral Debt Securities and other assets comprising the Collateral.

Ipswich Street CDO, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Co-Issuer" and, together with the Issuer, the "Co-Issuers"), was formed for the sole purpose of co-issuing the Notes. The entire undivided limited liability company interest of the Co-Issuer is owned by the Issuer.

The Co-Issuer will be capitalized only to the extent of its U.S.$1,000 undivided limited liability company interest, will have no assets, other than the proceeds from the sale of its interests to the Issuer, and will not pledge any assets to secure the Notes. The Co-Issuer will not have any interest in the Collateral Debt Securities or other assets comprising the Collateral and will have no claim against the Issuer in respect of the Collateral Debt Securities or otherwise.

**The Collateral Manager:**

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, d/b/a MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), a Boston-based investment management company, will perform certain advisory and administrative functions with respect to the Collateral pursuant to a collateral management agreement to be dated as of the Closing Date (the "Collateral Management Agreement") between the Issuer and MFS (in such capacity, the "Collateral Manager"). See "The Collateral Manager" and "The Collateral Management Agreement." Under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Manager will manage the acquisition and disposition of the Collateral Debt Securities, including exercising rights and remedies associated with the Collateral Debt Securities, disposing of the Collateral Debt Securities and certain related functions.

The Collateral Manager has advised the Issuer that it or one or
more of its affiliates expects to purchase 1,000 Preference Shares. See "Risk Factors—Certain Conflicts of Interest—Conflicts of Interest Involving the Collateral Manager."

**Use of Proceeds:**

The gross proceeds which the Issuer expects to receive from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities will be approximately U.S.$1,704,900,000 (after giving effect to the maximum amount of Borrowings that may be made under the Class A-1 Notes through the Ramp-Up Completion Date). The net proceeds which the Issuer expects to receive from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities, together with the Up Front Payment to be made to the Issuer under the Hedge Agreement, are expected to be approximately U.S.$1,697,600,000 (after giving effect to the maximum amount of Borrowings that may be made under the Class A-1 Notes through the Ramp-Up Completion Date), which reflects the payment from gross proceeds of organizational and structuring fees and expenses of the Co-Issuers (including, without limitation, the legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager and the Initial Purchaser), the expenses, fees and commissions incurred in connection with the acquisition of the Collateral Debt Securities for inclusion in the Collateral or prior to the Closing Date, the expenses of offering (the "Offering") of the Offered Securities (including fees payable to the Initial Purchaser in connection with the Offering), and the initial deposits into the Expense Account and the Reserve Account. Such net proceeds will be used by the Issuer to purchase a portfolio of interests in (a) Asset-Backed Securities (including, without limitation, CMBS, RMBS and CDO Obligations) and (b) Synthetic Securities that, in each case, satisfy the investment criteria described herein. Pending the purchase of such portfolio, such net proceeds may be temporarily invested in Eligible Investments. See "Security for the Notes."

**Interest Payments on the Notes:**

The Class A-1 Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to one-month LIBOR plus 0.22%. The Class A-2 Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.42%. The Class B Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.53%. The Class C Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 1.35%. The Class D Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.25%. The Class E Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 6.25%. Interest on the Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed. LIBOR for the first Interest Period for all Notes will be interpolated LIBOR for the period from the Closing Date to the first Quarterly Distribution Date.

Interest will accrue on each Class of Notes during the related Interest Period. The "Interest Period" for (i) the Class A-1 Notes is the period from, and including, the applicable Borrowing Date to,
but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date and thereafter, the period from and including the Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date and (ii) with respect to any Class of Notes other than the Class A-1 Notes, the period from, and including, the Closing Date to, but excluding, the first Quarterly Distribution Date and thereafter, the period from, and including, the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Quarterly Distribution Date. Accrued and unpaid interest on the Class A-1 Notes will be payable monthly in arrears on each Distribution Date (commencing on the November 2006 Distribution Date), if and to the extent that funds are available in accordance with the Priority of Payments. With respect to all other Classes of Notes, accrued and unpaid interest will be payable quarterly in arrears on each Quarterly Distribution Date (commencing on the November 2006 Distribution Date), if and to the extent that funds are available in accordance with the Priority of Payments. On each Distribution Date that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, after application to pay interest owed on the Class A-1 Notes, Interest Proceeds will be deposited into the Interest Collection Account for application on subsequent Distribution Dates in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Interest on all other Classes of Notes will be payable only on Quarterly Distribution Dates in accordance with the Priority of Payments. See "Description of the Notes—Interest." If a Class A-1 Noteholder has deposited to a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account any portion of its Commitment, the related Class A-1 Notes will earn interest on such amount as described under "Security for the Notes—The Accounts—Uninvested Proceeds Account."

See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class C Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, the "Class C Deferred Interest Amount") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Indenture Event of Default until the Class C Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class C Deferred Interest Amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments.
So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, or Class C Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class D Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, the "Class D Deferred Interest Amount") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Indenture Event of Default until the Class D Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class D Deferred Interest Amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class E Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, the "Class E Deferred Interest Amount" and, together with the Class C Deferred Interest Amount and the Class D Deferred Interest Amount, the "Deferred Interest Amounts") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class E Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Event of Default until the Class E Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class E Deferred Interest Amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

**Class A-1 Commitment Fee:**

A commitment fee (the "Class A-1 Commitment Fee") will accrue on the Undrawn Commitment of the Class A-1 Notes for each day from and including the Closing Date to but excluding the Commitment Period Termination Date, at a rate per annum equal to 0.05%, provided that no Class A-1 Commitment Fee will accrue (or be payable) with respect to the undrawn principal amounts of Class A-1 Notes held by holders that are not Compliant Class A-1 Noteholders or to any Class A-1 Noteholder which has no Undrawn Commitment. See "Description of the Notes—Class A-1 Commitment Fee on Class A-1 Notes." Such Class A-1 Commitment Fee will be payable on the Distribution Date in November 2006 and will rank pari passu with the payment of interest on the Class A-1 Notes. The Class A-1 Commitment Fee will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed. No Class of Notes other than the Class A-1 Notes will be entitled to a Class A-1 Commitment Fee. See "Description of the Notes—Class A-1 Commitment Fee on Class A-1 Notes."

**Distributions on the Preference Shares:**

On each Quarterly Distribution Date, to the extent funds are available therefore, Interest Proceeds will be released from the lien of the Indenture for payment to the Preference Share Paying Agent, but only after the payment of interest on the Notes, Class A-1 Commitment Fee and certain other amounts in
accordance with the Priority of Payments. No distributions will be made on the Preference Shares on Distribution Dates that are not Quarterly Distribution Dates.

Any Interest Proceeds permitted to be released from the lien of the Indenture on any Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent will be distributed to Preference Shareholders, subject to provisions of The Companies Law (2004 Revision) of the Cayman Islands governing the declaration and payment of dividends (as described herein), on such Quarterly Distribution Date.

Until the Notes have been paid in full, Principal Proceeds are not permitted to be released from the lien of the Indenture and will not be available to make distributions in respect of the Preference Shares.

After the Notes have been paid in full, Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds remaining after all other applications under the Priority of Payments will be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders, subject to provisions of The Companies Law (2004 Revision) of the Cayman Islands governing the declaration and payment of dividends, on a Quarterly Distribution Date. Distributions will be made in cash (except certain liquidating distributions). See "Description of the Preference Shares—Distributions."

If any Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the Determination Date related to any Quarterly Distribution Date, then Interest Proceeds and, if necessary, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) that would otherwise be distributed to Preference Shareholders on the related Quarterly Distribution Date (subject to the payment of certain other amounts prior thereto) will be used instead to repay principal of the Notes to the extent and as described herein.

If the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on the Determination Date related to any Quarterly Distribution Date, then Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be distributed to Preference Shareholders on the related Quarterly Distribution Date (subject to the payment of certain other amounts prior thereto) will be used instead to repay principal of the Class E Notes to the extent and as described herein.

If a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs, Interest Proceeds and if necessary, Principal Proceeds that would otherwise be distributed to the Preference Shareholders will be applied to the payment of principal of the Notes to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation. See "Description
of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

**Average Life and Duration:** The stated maturity of the Notes is the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2046 (with respect to each Class of Notes, the "Stated Maturity"). Each Class of Notes will mature at the Stated Maturity unless redeemed or repaid prior thereto. The average life of each Class of Notes and the duration of the Preference Shares is expected to be significantly less than the number of years until the Stated Maturity of the Notes. See "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations" and "Risk Factors—Projections, Forecasts and Estimates."

**Reinvestment Period:** Until the end of the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager may reinvest Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria. See "Description of the Notes—Reinvestment Period," "Security for the Notes—Eligibility Criteria" and "—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities."

The "Reinvestment Period" is the period from (and including) the Closing Date to (but excluding) the earliest of (a) the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011, (b) the date of any Tax Redemption, (c) the Quarterly Distribution Date on which the Collateral Manager specifies (by notice to the Trustee) that no further investments in substitute Collateral Debt Securities will occur, (d) the date on which an Indenture Event of Default resulting in an acceleration of the Notes occurs, and (e) any date after MFS has resigned or been removed as Collateral Manager, on which the Holders of at least a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or a Majority-in-Interest of the Preference Shareholders notify the Trustee and the Collateral Manager that the Reinvestment Period shall be terminated.

**Principal Repayment:** During the Reinvestment Period, unless a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs or the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%, only Specified Principal Proceeds will be used to pay principal of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments, and all other Principal Proceeds may be reinvested (or held for reinvestment in) substitute Collateral Debt Securities. Accordingly, the Issuer is not expected to make any principal payments on the Notes from Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period unless the Collateral Manager does not find sufficient reinvestment opportunities or elects to make such principal payments or unless a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs.

After the Reinvestment Period, all Principal Proceeds will be applied on each Distribution Date, after paying other amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to pay principal of each Class of Notes.

The amount and frequency of principal payments on a Class of
Notes will depend upon, among other things, the amount and frequency of payments of principal and interest and Sale Proceeds received with respect to the Collateral Debt Securities.

Payments of principal may be made on the Notes only in the following circumstances (subject, in each case, to the Priority of Payments): (a) during the Reinvestment Period, only from Specified Principal Proceeds (or from all Principal Proceeds if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%), (b) in connection with an Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Accelerated Maturity Date, (c) on any Quarterly Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds (and then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period), if needed), upon the failure of the Issuer to meet any Overcollateralization Test as of the related Determination Date, (d) in the event of a Rating Confirmation Failure, (e) to pay any Class C Deferred Interest Amount, Class D Deferred Interest Amount and Class E Deferred Interest Amount, (f) from Interest Proceeds (to the extent available for such purpose) applied on any Quarterly Distribution Date to pay the Class D/E Special Redemption, (g) on any Quarterly Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds upon failure of the Issuer to meet the Class E Interest Diversion Test as of the related Determination Date, and (h) on each Distribution Date after the end of the Reinvestment Period (or earlier if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%), from Principal Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Principal will be paid on the Class A-1 Notes on a monthly basis on each Distribution Date after the Reinvestment Period and from Specified Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period. If any such Distribution Date occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, after payment of certain other amounts, all Principal Proceeds (or, during the Reinvestment Period, Specified Principal Proceeds) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes until paid in full. If any such Distribution Date occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, after payment of certain amounts, Principal Proceeds (or, during the Reinvestment Period, Specified Principal Proceeds) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap and the remaining Principal Proceeds will be deposited into the Principal Collection Account.

Principal will be paid on all Classes of Notes other than the Class A-1 Notes (if funds are available in accordance with the Priority of Payments) on a quarterly basis on each Quarterly Distribution Date from Principal Proceeds after the Reinvestment Period and from Specified Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period.

On any Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Sequential Pay Period (subject to the Priority of Payments with respect to payment of principal of the Notes from Interest
Proceeds), principal of the Notes will be paid from Principal Proceeds in direct order of seniority, with the principal of Class A-1 Notes being paid prior to the payment of principal of Class A-2 Notes, the principal of Class A-2 Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class B Notes, the principal of Class B Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class C Notes, the principal of Class C Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class D Notes and, the principal of Class D Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class E Notes.

On any Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, Principal Proceeds (if such Quarterly Distribution Date occurs after the Reinvestment Period) and Specified Principal Proceeds (if such Quarterly Distribution Date occurs during the Reinvestment Period) available after payment of certain other amounts will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to pay (i) first, the principal amount of the Class A-1 Notes up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap; (ii) second, the principal amount of the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes in an aggregate amount up to the Class A-2/B Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, (iii) third, the principal amount of the Class C Notes in an amount up to the Class C Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, (iv) fourth, the principal amount of the Class D Notes in an amount up to the Class D Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, and (v) fifth, the principal amount of the Class E Notes.

A "Sequential Pay Period" will commence on the earliest to occur of (i) any Determination Date on which the Issuer does not satisfy any applicable Overcollateralization Test, (ii) the first Determination Date on which an Indenture Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (iii) the first Determination Date on which the Class A Sequential Pay Test is not satisfied, (iv) the first date on which the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Collateral Debt Securities has fallen below 50% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on the Ramp-Up Completion Date and (v) the first date on which the rating by Standard & Poor's or Moody's of any outstanding Class of Notes has been reduced or withdrawn. If a Sequential Pay Period has commenced as a result of a breach of an Overcollateralization Test pursuant to clause (i) hereof, such Sequential Pay Period shall cease on the first Measurement Date that such Overcollateralization Test breach has been cured, and a "Pro Rata Pay Period" shall commence on the immediately succeeding Distribution Date (or, if the breach is cured on a Distribution Date, a Pro Rata Pay Period will commence on the same Distribution Date). If the Sequential Pay Period commences pursuant to clause (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) hereof, a Pro Rata Pay Period may not commence on any future Distribution Date.

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes are outstanding, if the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is not
satisfied on any Determination Date related to a Quarterly Distribution Date, then (i) Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of interest on any Class of Notes Subordinate to such Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes, the Class D/E Special Redemption, certain fees and expenses, and distributions on the Preference Shares, will be used instead to redeem the principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and third, the Class B Notes, until the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is satisfied and (ii) if Interest Proceeds are not sufficient to make such required redemption, then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) will be used to redeem principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and third, the Class B Notes, until the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is satisfied.

Additionally, so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes are outstanding, if the Class C Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date related to a Quarterly Distribution Date, then (i) Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of interest on the Class D Notes and Class E Notes, the Class D/E Special Redemption, certain fees and expenses, and distributions on the Preference Shares, will be used instead to redeem principal of, first, the Class C Notes, second, the Class B Notes, third, the Class A-2 Notes and, fourth, the Class A-1 Notes until the Class C Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied, and (ii) if Interest Proceeds are not sufficient to make such required redemption, then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) will be used to redeem principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes, third the Class B Notes and, fourth, the Class C Notes, until the Class C Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied.

Furthermore, so long as any Class A Note, Class B Note, Class C Note or Class D Note is outstanding, if the Class D Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date related to a Quarterly Distribution Date, then (i) Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of interest on the Class E Notes, the Class D/E Special Redemption and certain fees and expenses and distributions on the Preference Shares will be used instead to redeem principal of, first, the Class D Notes, second, the Class C Notes, third, the Class B Notes, fourth, the Class A-2 Notes and, fifth, the Class A-1 Notes, until the Class D Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied and (ii) if Interest Proceeds are not sufficient to make such required redemption, then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) will be used to
redeem principal of, *first*, the Class A-1 Notes, *second*, the Class A-2 Notes, *third*, the Class B Notes, *fourth*, the Class C Notes and, *fifth*, the Class D Notes, until the Class D Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied.

Finally, so long as any Class E Note is outstanding, if the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date related to a Quarterly Distribution Date, then Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of certain fees and expenses, the Class D/E Special Redemption and distributions on the Preference Shares, will be used instead to redeem principal of the Class E Notes until the Class E Interest Diversion Test has been satisfied. Principal Proceeds will not be applied to pay principal of the Class E Notes if Interest Proceeds are insufficient to cause the Class E Interest Diversion Test to be satisfied.

The Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test will not apply during the Ramp-Up Period.

See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments," "—Mandatory Redemption," "—The Overcollateralization Tests" and "—The Class E Interest Diversion Test."

**Mandatory Redemption:**

The Notes will, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, be subject to mandatory redemption in the event that any Overcollateralization Test applicable to any such Class of Notes is not satisfied on the related Determination Date. Any such redemption will be effected from Interest Proceeds (and then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period), if needed) to the extent necessary to cause each applicable Overcollateralization Test to be satisfied.

The Class E Notes will, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, be subject to mandatory redemption in the event that the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date. Any such redemption will be effected from Interest Proceeds only to the extent necessary to cause the Class E Interest Diversion Test to be satisfied.

Any such redemption will be effected as described under "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

In the event of a Rating Confirmation Failure, as described under "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption," on the first Quarterly Distribution Date following such Rating Confirmation Failure, the Issuer will be required to apply all Uninvested Proceeds (other than those required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities) to redeem Notes in direct order of seniority. If such Uninvested Proceeds are insufficient to redeem the Notes to the extent necessary in order to obtain the Rating Confirmation, on such Quarterly Distribution Date and on each
Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter, the Issuer will be required to apply Interest Proceeds and, to the extent that Interest Proceeds are insufficient, Principal Proceeds to the repayment of Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation. If a Proposed Plan has been adopted by the Collateral Manager and has satisfied the Rating Condition, the Notes shall be redeemed only to the extent specified in the Proposed Plan.

On each Quarterly Distribution Date from and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006 and to and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2009 10%, and on any Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter 20%, of any Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid in respect of the Preference Shares to the Preference Share Paying Agent or paid to the Collateral Manager as part of the Incentive Management Fee will be applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, pro rata based on the Aggregate Outstanding Amounts thereof, until the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes have been paid in full (the "Class D/E Special Redemption"). See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds."

Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption of the Notes:

Subject to certain conditions described herein, on the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011 or on any Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter, the Issuer may redeem the Notes (such redemption, an "Optional Redemption"), in whole but not in part, at the direction of a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders at the applicable Redemption Price therefor. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption."

In addition, upon the occurrence of a Tax Event, subject to the satisfaction of the Tax Materiality Condition, the Issuer may redeem the Notes (such redemption, a "Tax Redemption") on any Quarterly Distribution Date, in whole but not in part, at the applicable Redemption Price therefor (i) at the written direction of the holders of at least 66⅔% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class of Notes that, as a result of the occurrence of a Tax Event, has not received 100% of the aggregate amount of principal and interest due and payable to such Class on any Distribution Date (each such Class, an "Affected Class") or (ii) at the written direction of a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders.

No Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption may be effected, however, unless Sale Proceeds, together with all cash and Eligible Investments maturing on or prior to the scheduled Redemption Date credited to the Accounts (other than the Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, the Synthetic Security Issuer Account and the Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account) ("Available Redemption Funds") are at least equal to an amount sufficient to
pay (in accordance with the Priority of Payments) the Total Senior Redemption Amount.

**Auction Call Redemption:**

If the Notes have not been redeemed in full prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2014 then an auction of the Collateral Debt Securities will be conducted by the Trustee on behalf of the Issuer, and provided that certain conditions are satisfied, the Collateral Debt Securities will be sold and the Notes will be redeemed on such Quarterly Distribution Date. If such conditions are not satisfied and the auction is not successfully conducted on such Quarterly Distribution Date, the Trustee (in consultation with the Collateral Manager) will conduct auctions on a quarterly basis until the Notes are redeemed in full. See “Description of the Notes—Auction Call Redemption.”

**Redemption of the Preference Shares:**

Subject to certain conditions described herein, on any Quarterly Distribution Date on or after the Quarterly Distribution Date on which the Notes have been paid in full, the Preference Shares may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, at the direction of a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders, at the redemption price therefor. The Preference Shares will also be redeemed upon a Tax Redemption of the Notes. See "Description of the Preference Shares—Redemption of the Preference Shares.”

**Security for the Secured Notes:**

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Secured Notes (together with the Issuer's obligations to any Hedge Counterparty under the Hedge Agreement, to the Synthetic Security Counterparties under the Defeased Synthetic Securities, to the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement and to the Trustee under the Indenture), will be secured by: (a) the Custodial Account, the Collateral Debt Securities and the Equity Securities (if any), (b) the Interest Collection Account, the Uninvested Proceeds Account, the Principal Collection Account, the Payment Account, the Expense Account, the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account, the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account, the Reserve Account, each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account (subject, in the case of each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account to the prior rights, if any, of the related Synthetic Security Counterparty), all funds and other property standing to the credit of each such Account, Eligible Investments purchased with funds standing to the credit of each such Account and all income from the investment of funds therein, the Issuer's rights in and to each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account, the Issuer's rights in and to each Synthetic Security Issuer Account, and the Issuer's rights in and to each Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, (c) the rights of the Issuer under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Master Forward Sale Agreement, all agreements relating to the Synthetic Securities and each Hedge Agreement, (d) all cash delivered to the Trustee, and (e) all proceeds, accessions, profits, income benefits, substitutions and replacements, whether voluntary or involuntary, of and to any
of the property of the Issuer described in the preceding clauses, but excluding Exempted Property (collectively, the "Collateral"); provided that each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account (and all funds and other property credited thereto) will also be held by the Trustee for the benefit of the related Synthetic Security Counterparty. In the event of any realization on the Collateral, proceeds will be applied in accordance with the respective priorities established by the Priority of Payments. The security interest granted under the Indenture in each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account (and all funds and other property credited thereto), for the benefit of the Secured Parties, is subject to, and subordinate to the security interest and rights of, the relevant Synthetic Security Counterparty in and to such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account.

The Class E Notes are not secured by the Collateral, and amounts payable to the Class E Notes will be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Fiscal Agent for application to payment of the Class E Notes in accordance with the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will have purchased (or entered into agreements to purchase for settlement following the Closing Date) Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with certain other amounts) of not less than U.S.$1,500,000,000. The Issuer expects that, no later than October 25, 2006, it will have purchased (or entered into agreements to purchase for settlement following the Ramp-Up Completion Date) Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with all Principal Proceeds received on or after the Closing Date) of at least U.S.$1,700,000,000. All of the Collateral Debt Securities (or Reference Obligations, in the case of Synthetic Securities) must have been assigned a rating of at least "A3" or "A-" by at least one Rating Agency at the time of acquisition by the Issuer. The Issuer expects that a majority (by aggregate principal amount) of the Collateral Debt Securities will consist of residential mortgage-backed securities and Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are residential mortgage backed securities.

An investor or prospective investor in the Offered Securities may request from the Trustee a list of Collateral Debt Securities owned by the Issuer.

During the period (the "Ramp-Up Period") from and including the Closing Date to, and including, the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Class A-1 Noteholders will, subject to the conditions to borrowing set forth in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, be required to make advances under the Class A-1 Notes.

The Issuer is expected to use the proceeds of such advances primarily to purchase Collateral Debt Securities, pursuant to the
Master Forward Sale Agreement, which the Collateral Manager had identified for purchase by MLI (on behalf of the Issuer) during the preceding 30 days. Under the Master Forward Sale Agreement between the Issuer and MLI, MLI will acquire securities designated by the Collateral Manager (on behalf of the Issuer) after the Closing Date and sell such securities to the Issuer during the Ramp-Up Period.

The Collateral Manager may sell Defaulted Securities, Equity Securities, Credit Improved Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds, Written Down Securities and Credit Risk Securities at any time. During the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager may elect to make Discretionary Sales of Collateral Debt Securities. See "Security for the Secured Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities."

During the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager may reinvest any Sale Proceeds as well as any other Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities. No reinvestment in substitute Collateral Debt Securities will be made by the Issuer after the last day of the Reinvestment Period except to complete any purchase which it committed to make on or prior to the last day of the Reinvestment Period. Unless terminated earlier as described under "Description of the Notes—Reinvestment Period," the Reinvestment Period will end on the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2011.

**Liquidation of Collateral Debt Securities:**

Prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2046, or in connection with any Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Accelerated Maturity Date, the Collateral Debt Securities, Eligible Investments and other collateral will be liquidated, subject to certain limitations, and in accordance with certain procedures, which are set forth in the Indenture.

**Plan of Distribution:**

The Offered Securities are being offered for sale in an initial distribution by the Issuer and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPFS" or the "Initial Purchaser") to investors (the "Original Purchasers") (a) in the United States, that (i) are either "Qualified Institutional Buyers" (each, a "Qualified Institutional Buyer"), as defined in Rule 144A ("Rule 144A") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or, in the case of the Preference Shares, Accredited Investors within the meaning of Rule 501(a) (each, an "Accredited Investor") under the Securities Act acquiring the security in reliance on an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, (ii) are Qualified Purchasers and (iii) are acquiring the Offered Securities for their own accounts for investment purposes and not with a view to the distribution thereof (except in accordance with Rule 144A) and (b) outside the United States, that are not U.S. persons, as such term is defined in Regulation S ("Regulation S") under the Securities Act (each, a "U.S. Person") in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S and (c) in each
case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States and any other relevant jurisdiction. Offered Securities offered for sale to a U.S. Person will be offered only to Qualified Purchasers.

Ratings:

It is a condition to the issuance of the Offered Securities that the Class A-1 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and "AAA" by each of Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("Standard & Poor's" and, together with Moody's and Fitch, the "Rating Agencies"), that the Class A-2 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class B Notes be rated at least "Aa2" by Moody's and at least "AA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class C Notes be rated at least "A2" by Moody's and at least "A" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class D Notes be rated at least "Baa2" by Moody's and at least "BBB" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, and that the Class E Notes be rated at least "Ba1" by Moody's and at least "BB+" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities and is subject to revision at any time. See "Risk Factors—Credit Ratings."

Minimum Denominations:

The Notes will be issuable in a minimum denomination of U.S.$250,000 (or in the case of the Class E Notes, U.S.$100,000) and will be offered only in such minimum denominations or integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof.

The minimum number of Preference Shares to be issued to an investor will initially be 250, or integral multiples of 1 share in excess thereof, provided that the Issuer may, with the consent of the Initial Purchaser, authorize Preference Shares to be issued (or transferred) in a minimum number of 100 Preference Shares. Preference Shares may not be transferred if it is determined that, after giving effect to such transfer, the transferee (or, if the transferor retains any Preference Shares, the transferor) would own less than 250 Preference Shares, provided that the Issuer may, with the consent of the Initial Purchaser, authorize Preference Shares to be issued (or transferred) in a minimum number of 250 Preference Shares.

Form, Registration and Transfer of the Notes and Preference Shares:

See "Description of the Notes—Form, Denomination, Registration and Transfer," "Description of the Preference Shares—Form, Registration and Transfer" and "Transfer Restrictions."

Listing:

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market, and application has been made to the Channel Islands Stock Exchange ("CISX") to admit the Preference Shares to the official list of the CISX. There can be no assurance that such applications will be granted. No application will be made to list the Notes or the Preference Shares on any other stock exchange. If any Class or Classes of Notes are
admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of such Class or Classes of Notes. If any Preference Shares are admitted to the official list of the CISX, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of such Preference Shares, if the Issuer determines that the maintenance of such listing would impose any material obligation or expense on the Issuer (in excess of the amount anticipated on the Closing Date). See "Listing and General Information."

Irish Listing Agent; Irish Paying Agent: McCann FitzGerald Listing Services Limited is expected to be the Irish Listing Agent, and Custom House Administration and Corporate Services Limited is expected to be the Irish Paying Agent for the Notes (in such capacities, the "Irish Listing Agent" and the "Irish Paying Agent," respectively).

CISX Sponsor: Ogier Corporate Finance Limited is expected to be the CISX Sponsor with respect to the listing of the Preference Shares (the "CISX Sponsor").

Governing Law: The Secured Notes, the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the initial Hedge Agreement and the Purchase Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. The Class E Notes, the Deed of Covenant, the Issuer Charter, the Preference Shares and the Administration Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Tax Matters: See "Income Tax Considerations."

Benefit Plan Investors: See "ERISA Considerations."
RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Offered Securities involves certain risks. Prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to the matters set forth elsewhere in this Offering Circular, prior to investing in the Offered Securities.

Risk Factors Relating to the Terms of the Offered Securities.

Investor Suitability. An investment in the Offered Securities will not be appropriate for all investors. Structured investment products, like the Offered Securities, are complex instruments, and typically involve a high degree of risk and are intended for sale only to sophisticated investors who are capable of understanding and assuming the risks involved. Any investor interested in purchasing Offered Securities should conduct its own investigation and analysis of the product and consult its own professional advisers as to the risks involved in making such a purchase.

Limited Liquidity. There is currently no market for the Offered Securities. Although the Initial Purchaser may from time to time make a market in any Class of Notes or the Preference Shares, the Initial Purchaser is under no obligation to do so. In the event that the Initial Purchaser commences any market making, it may discontinue the same at any time. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for any of the Offered Securities will develop, or if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the holders of such Offered Securities with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of the Offered Securities. In addition, the Offered Securities are subject to certain transfer restrictions and can only be transferred to certain transferees as described under "Transfer Restrictions." Consequently, an investor in the Offered Securities must be prepared to hold its Offered Securities for an indefinite period of time or until the Stated Maturity of the Notes (or in the case of the Preference Shares, liquidation of the Issuer).

Limited Recourse Obligations. The Secured Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Co-Issuers, payable solely from the Collateral Debt Securities and other Collateral pledged by the Issuer to secure the Secured Notes. None of the security holders, members, officers, directors, managers or incorporators of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, any Hedge Counterparty or any of their respective guarantors, the Collateral Manager, the Administrator, any Rating Agency, the Share Trustee, the Initial Purchaser, any of their respective affiliates and any other person or entity will be obligated to make payments on the Secured Notes. Consequently, the Secured Noteholders must rely solely on amounts received in respect of the Collateral Debt Securities and other Collateral pledged to secure the Secured Notes for the payment of principal thereof and interest thereon (and, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Commitment Fee).

The Class E Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Issuer and are not secured by the Collateral Debt Securities or any other Collateral securing the Secured Notes or the obligations of the Issuer to any other Secured Parties. The Issuer has, pursuant to the Indenture, pledged substantially all of its assets to secure its obligations to the Secured Parties.

There can be no assurance that the distributions on the Collateral Debt Securities and other Collateral will be sufficient to make payments on any Class of Notes, in particular after making payments on more Senior Classes of Notes and certain other required amounts ranking Senior to such Class. The Issuer's ability to make payments in respect of any Class of Notes will be constrained by the terms of the Notes of Classes more Senior to such Class and the Indenture. If distributions on the Collateral are insufficient to make payments on the Notes, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and, following liquidation of all the Collateral, the obligations of the Co-Issuers to pay such
deficiencies will be extinguished. The Preference Shares will be part of the issued share capital of the Issuer and will not be secured pursuant to the lien of the Indenture.

*Subordination of Each Class of Subordinate Notes.* No payment of interest on any Class of Notes will be made until all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes of each Class (and, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Commitment Fee) that is Senior to such Class and that remain outstanding has been paid in full. Except as otherwise described in, and subject to, the Priority of Payments with respect to Interest Proceeds, no payment of principal of any Class of Notes will be made during the Sequential Pay Period from Principal Proceeds until all principal of, and all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes of each Class that is Senior to such Class (and, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Commitment Fee) and that remains outstanding have been paid in full. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments." If an Indenture Event of Default occurs, so long as any Notes are outstanding (or until the Commitment Period Termination Date has occurred), the holders of the most Senior Class of Secured Notes then outstanding will be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the Indenture. So long as any Senior Class of Notes is outstanding, the failure to make payment in respect of interest on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes on any Quarterly Distribution Date by reason of the Priority of Payments will not constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture. Any interest on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes that is not paid when due by operation of the Priority of Payments will be deferred. In the event of any realization on the Collateral, proceeds will be allocated to the Notes and other amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments prior to any distribution to the Preference Shareholders. See "Description of the Notes—The Indenture" and "—Priority of Payments." Remedies pursued by the holders of the Class or Classes of Notes entitled to determine the exercise of such remedies could be adverse to the interest of the holders of the other Classes of Notes. Generally, to the extent that any losses are suffered by any of the holders of any Offered Securities, such losses will be borne, *first,* by the holders of the Preference Shares, *second,* by the holders of the Class E Notes, *third,* by the holders of the Class D Notes, *fourth,* by the holders of the Class C Notes, *fifth,* by the holders of the Class B Notes, *sixth,* by the holders of the Class A-2 Notes and *seventh,* by the holders of the Class A-1 Notes.

*The Notes will Continue to be Paid in Accordance With the Priority of Payments Following an Event of Default; Liquidation of the Collateral after an Event of Default is Restricted.* On any Distribution Date following the occurrence of an Indenture Event of Default and the acceleration of the maturity of the Notes (each such Distribution Date, unless such Indenture Event of Default is no longer continuing or such acceleration of the Notes has been rescinded, a "Post-Acceleration Distribution Date"), the Trustee will continue to make payments of interest and principal on the Notes (other than the Class E Notes) in accordance with the same Priority of Payments as was applicable prior to such acceleration, and as a result a Subordinate Class of Notes may continue to receive payments of interest (and in limited circumstances payments of principal from Interest Proceeds) prior to the date on which the entire principal amount of the Senior Classes of Notes has been paid in full. The Collateral will not be liquidated unless one of the two conditions described under "Description of the Notes—The Indenture—Events of Default" is satisfied. If any such condition is satisfied and the Collateral is liquidated, the proceeds of the Collateral will be applied to pay interest and principal on the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments. However, there can be no assurance that the conditions to liquidation of the Collateral will be satisfied.

*Payments in Respect of the Preference Shares.* The Issuer, pursuant to the Indenture, has pledged substantially all of its assets to secure the Secured Notes and certain other obligations of the Issuer. The proceeds of such assets will only be available to make payments in respect of the Preference Shares as and when such proceeds are released in accordance with the Priority of Payments. No distribution of Principal Proceeds to the Preference Shares will be made until the Notes have been paid in full. There can be no assurance that, after payment of principal of and interest and Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the
Notes, as applicable, and other fees and expenses of the Co-Issuers in accordance with the Priority of Payments, the Issuer will have funds remaining to make distributions in respect of the Preference Shares. Pursuant to a Class D/E Special Redemption, on each Quarterly Distribution Date a portion of the Interest Proceeds that may otherwise have been available to be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent or paid to the Collateral Manager as part of the Incentive Management Fee will be applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments." If an Event of Default occurs, as long as any Notes are outstanding, the holders of the most Senior Class of Notes, as the case may be, will be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the Indenture, including in certain circumstances, the right to declare an acceleration of the Notes and, with the consent of the Hedge Counterparties, to initiate the liquidation and sale of all of the Collateral, without obtaining the consent of the holders of the Preference Shares. Subsequent to an acceleration of the maturity of the Notes after an Event of Default, distributions will not be made on the Preference Shares until the entire principal amount of and interest on the Notes has been paid in full. To the extent that any losses are suffered by any of the holders of any Offered Securities, such losses will be borne in the first instance by the holders of the Preference Shares.

A significant portion of the initial proceeds of the sale of the Preference Shares will be applied to pay expenses incurred by the Issuer in arranging the offering of the Notes and the Preference Shares and to make any payment to the Hedge Counterparty on the Closing Date, rather than to invest in Collateral Debt Securities. As a result, on the Closing Date the market value of the Collateral will be significantly less than the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and the aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares. After payments on the Notes and the other expenses of the Issuer payable prior to payments to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distributions in respect of the Preference Shares, it is possible that there will be no Principal Proceeds available to pay to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the holders of the Preference Shares, and, even if there are Principal Proceeds available for payment on the Preference Shares, it is highly unlikely that such proceeds will be sufficient to pay the Notional Amount of the Preference Shares. Holders of Preference Shares will therefore rely on distributions of Interest Proceeds for their ultimate return, and bear a high risk of losing all or part of their original investment.

Cayman Islands law provides that dividends may only be paid by the Issuer if the Issuer has funds lawfully available for such purpose. Dividends may be paid out of profit and out of the Issuer's share premium account (which includes subscription monies in excess of the par value of each share); provided that the Issuer will be solvent immediately following the date of such payment. Prior to the payment in full of the Notes and all other amounts owing under the Indenture, Preference Shareholders will be entitled to receive distributions only to the extent permissible under the Indenture and Cayman Islands law (as described herein). The timing and amount of distributions payable to Preference Shareholders and the duration of the Preference Shareholders' investment in the Issuer therefore will be affected by the average life of the Notes. See "—Average Life of the Notes and Prepayment Considerations" above.

Amounts released from the Lien of the Indenture will not be available to pay amounts due on the Notes. Any amounts that are released from the lien of the Indenture for distribution to the Preference Shareholders in accordance with the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date will not be available to make payments in respect of the Notes on any subsequent Distribution Date.

Pro Rata Payment of Notes. On any Distribution Date that occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, Principal Proceeds will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments to pay principal of each Class of the Notes pro rata and not sequentially. This will have the effect of Subordinate Classes of Notes being paid principal prior to the payment in whole of more senior Classes of Notes.
Yield Considerations. The yield to each holder of the Preference Shares will be a function of the purchase price paid by such holder for the Preference Shares and the timing and amount of dividends and other distributions made in respect of the Preference Shares during the term of the transaction. Each prospective purchaser of the Preference Shares should make its own evaluation of the yield that it expects to receive on the Preference Shares. Prospective investors should be aware that the timing and amount of dividends and other distributions will be affected by, among other things, the performance of the Collateral Debt Securities. Each prospective investor should consider the risk that an Event of Default will result in a lower yield on the Preference Shares than that anticipated by the investor. In addition, if the Issuer fails any of the Overcollateralization Tests or the Class E Interest Diversion Test, amounts that would otherwise be distributed as dividends to the holders of the Preference Shares on any Quarterly Distribution Date may be paid to other investors in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Each prospective purchaser should consider that any such adverse developments could result in its failure to recover fully its initial investment in the Preference Shares.

Volatility of the Preference Shares. The Preference Shares represent a leveraged investment in the underlying Collateral. Therefore, it is expected that changes in the value of the Preference Shares will be greater than the change in the value of the underlying Collateral Debt Securities, which themselves are subject to credit, liquidity, interest rate and other risks, certain of which are described herein. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks to investors. The indebtedness of the Issuer under the Notes will result in interest expense and other costs incurred in connection with such indebtedness that may not be covered by proceeds received from the Collateral. The use of leverage generally magnifies the Issuer's opportunities for gain and risk of loss.

Ongoing Commitments—Class A-1 Notes. Holders of the Class A-1 Notes will be obligated during the Commitment Period, subject to compliance by the Issuer with certain borrowing conditions specified in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, to advance funds to the Issuer until the aggregate principal amount advanced under the Class A-1 Notes equals the aggregate amount of Commitments to make advances under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement; provided that (i) the aggregate amount advanced under the Class A-1 Notes may not in any event exceed U.S.$1,530,000,000 (including amounts advanced on the Closing Date) and (ii) at the time of and immediately after giving effect to such Borrowing, no Event of Default or Default has occurred and is continuing or would result from such Borrowing. See "Description of the Notes—Drawdown—Class A-1 Notes."

In the event that the Issuer fails to satisfy the conditions to borrowing under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement or the Class A-1 Noteholders fail to fund Borrowings for any other reason, the Issuer will not be able to complete the acquisition of the initial portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities and is not likely to have sufficient Interest Proceeds to make distributions on the Preference Shares or to pay interest on all Classes of Notes.

Mandatory Repayment of the Notes. If any Overcollateralization Test applicable to a Class of Notes or the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not met, Interest Proceeds (and if needed in the case of an Overcollateralization Test, Principal Proceeds or, during the Reinvestment Period, Specified Principal Proceeds) will be used to the extent that funds are available in accordance with the Priority of Payments and to the extent necessary to satisfy the relevant Overcollateralization Test(s) or Class E Interest Diversion Test, to repay principal of one or more Classes of Notes. See "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption." The Hedge Counterparties may terminate their Hedge Agreements in part, and as a result, the Issuer is likely to be required to make termination payments to such Hedge Counterparties. The Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test will not be applicable during the Ramp-Up Period.
If a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs, Uninvested Proceeds and, after application of such Uninvested Proceeds, Interest Proceeds and, after application of Interest Proceeds, Principal Proceeds, may be used on each Distribution Date thereafter for the payment of principal of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments or in accordance with a Proposed Plan.

So long as a Senior Class of Notes remains outstanding, the foregoing could result in an elimination, deferral or reduction in the payments in respect of interest or the principal repayments made to the holders of a Subordinate Class of Notes and a deferral or reduction in distributions on the Preference Shares, which could adversely impact the returns of such holders. See "Description of the Notes—Principal," "—Mandatory Redemption" and "—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds."

The foregoing could result in a reduction in distributions on the Preference Shares, which could adversely impact the returns of such holders.

Pursuant to a Class D/E Special Redemption, a portion of any Interest Proceeds that may otherwise have been available to be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent or paid as part of the Incentive Management Fee will be applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes.

*No Interest Coverage Tests.* The Indenture will not provide for any interest coverage tests under which Notes would be redeemed in the event that Interest Proceeds for a Due Period fell below a minimum ratio in excess of the interest due on the Notes.

**Auction Call Redemption.** In addition, if the Notes have not been redeemed in full prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2014 then an auction of the Collateral Debt Securities will be conducted and, if certain conditions are satisfied, the Collateral Debt Securities will be sold and the Notes will be redeemed (in whole, but not in part) on such Quarterly Distribution Date. No redemption of the Notes may occur unless proceeds of the auction, together with other Available Redemption Funds, are sufficient to pay the Total Senior Redemption Amount. In the event that the Preference Shareholders have not received (taking into account the distributions that will be made on the proposed Redemption Date) the full Preference Share Redemption Date Amount, no Auction Call Redemption may occur unless a Special Majority-in-Interest agree to permit the Auction Call Redemption to occur. If such conditions are not satisfied and the auction is not successfully conducted on such Quarterly Distribution Date, the Trustee (in consultation with the Collateral Manager) will conduct auctions on a quarterly basis until the Notes are redeemed in full. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption Price" and "—Auction Call Redemption." Each Hedge Agreement will terminate upon any Auction Call Redemption. In addition, in order to effect an Auction Call Redemption the Issuer will be required to terminate each Synthetic Security, which may result in it being required to make termination payments to each Synthetic Security Counterparty (including MLI). Any requirement of the Issuer to make termination payments under a Synthetic Security or Hedge Agreement may prevent the Issuer from satisfying the conditions for an Auction Call Redemption.

**Optional Redemption.** Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders may require that the Notes be redeemed in whole and not in part as described under "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption"; provided that no such optional redemption may occur (a) prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011 and (b) unless certain conditions are satisfied. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption." Each Hedge Agreement will terminate upon any Optional Redemption. In addition, in order to effect an Optional Redemption the Issuer will be required to terminate each Synthetic Security, which may result in it being required to make termination payments to each Synthetic Security Counterparty (including MLI). Any requirement of the Issuer to make termination payments under a
Synthetic Security or Hedge Agreement may prevent the Issuer from satisfying the conditions for an Optional Redemption.

**Tax Redemption.** Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, upon the occurrence of a Tax Event, the Issuer may redeem the Notes (such redemption, a "Tax Redemption") on any Quarterly Distribution Date, in whole but not in part, at the applicable Redemption Price therefor (i) at the written direction of the holders of at least 66⅔% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class of Notes that, as a result of the occurrence of a Tax Event, has not received 100% of the aggregate amount of principal and interest due and payable to such Class on any Distribution Date or Quarterly Distribution Date, as applicable (each such Class, an "Affected Class") or (ii) at the written direction of a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders; provided that certain conditions are satisfied. No Tax Redemption may be effected, however, unless the Tax Materiality Condition is satisfied. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption." Each Hedge Agreement will terminate upon any Tax Redemption. In addition, in order to effect a Tax Redemption the Issuer will be required to terminate each Synthetic Security, which may result in it being required to make termination payments to each Synthetic Security Counterparty (including MLI). Any requirement of the Issuer to make termination payments under a Synthetic Security or Hedge Agreement may prevent the Issuer from satisfying the conditions for a Tax Redemption.

**Modification of the Indenture.** Pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, the Trustee and the Co-Issuers may, from time to time, execute one or more supplemental indentures that add to, change, modify or eliminate provisions of the Indenture or modify the rights of holders of the Offered Securities. Approval for entering into such supplemental indentures does not in all cases require the consent of all of the holders of the outstanding Notes and Preference Shares. Accordingly, supplemental indentures that result in material and adverse changes to the interests of Noteholders, and in some cases Preference Shareholders, may be approved without the consent of all of the Noteholders and Preference Shareholders adversely affected. See "Description of the Notes—The Indenture—Modification of the Indenture."

**Average Life of the Notes and Prepayment Considerations.** The average life of each Class of Notes is expected to be shorter than the number of years until the Stated Maturity. See "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations."

The average life of each Class of Notes will be affected by the financial condition of the obligors on or issuers of the Collateral Debt Securities and the characteristics of the Collateral Debt Securities, including the existence and frequency of exercise of any prepayment, optional redemption or sinking fund features, the prevailing level of interest rates, the redemption price, the actual default rate and the actual level of recoveries on any Defaulted Securities, the frequency of tender or exchange offers for the Collateral Debt Securities and any sales of Collateral Debt Securities and any dividends or other distributions received in respect of Equity Securities, as well as the risks unique to investments in obligations of foreign issuers described above. During the Reinvestment Period, only Specified Principal Proceeds received by the Issuer will be used to pay principal of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Accordingly, the average lives of the Notes will be affected by the amount of Principal Proceeds that the Collateral Manager designates as Specified Principal Proceeds. After the Reinvestment Period, the average lives of Notes will be affected by the receipt of any principal payments on and Sale Proceeds of the Collateral Debt Securities. See "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations" and "Security for the Notes."

**Non-Petition Agreement.** The Preference Share Paying Agent will covenant in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement that it will not cause or join in the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against the Issuer before one year and one day have elapsed since the payment in full of the Notes or, if longer, the applicable preference period (plus one day) then in effect. If such provision failed to be
effective to preclude the filing of a petition under applicable bankruptcy laws, then the filing of such a petition could result in one or more payments on the Notes made during the period prior to such filing being deemed to be preferential transfers subject to avoidance by the bankruptcy trustee or similar official exercising authority with respect to the Issuer's bankruptcy estate.

**Limited Source of Funds to Pay Expenses of the Issuer.** The funds available to the Issuer to pay certain of its operating costs and expenses (including Other Administrative Expenses) on any Distribution Date prior to payment of other amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments are limited (see "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments"). In the event that such funds are not sufficient to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the Issuer, the ability of the Issuer to operate effectively may be impaired and it may not be able to defend or prosecute legal proceedings brought against it or which it might otherwise bring to protect the interests of the Issuer.

**Risk Factors Relating to the Collateral Debt Securities.**

**Nature of Collateral.** The Collateral is subject to credit, liquidity, interest rate, market, operations, fraud and structural risks. A portion of the Collateral will be acquired by the Issuer after the Closing Date, and, accordingly, the financial performance of the Issuer may be affected by the price and availability of Collateral to be purchased. The amount and nature of the Collateral have been established to withstand certain assumed deficiencies in payment occasioned by defaults in respect of the Collateral Debt Securities. See "Ratings of the Offered Securities." If any deficiencies exceed such assumed levels, however, payment of the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares could be adversely affected. To the extent that a default occurs with respect to any Collateral Debt Security and the Issuer sells or otherwise disposes of such Collateral Debt Security, it is not likely that the proceeds of such sale or disposition will be equal to the amount of principal and interest owing to the Issuer in respect of such Collateral Debt Security.

Reliable sources of statistical information do not exist with respect to the default rates for many of the types of Collateral Debt Securities eligible to be purchased by the Issuer. In addition, historical economic performance of a particular type of Collateral Debt Securities is not necessarily indicative of its future performance. Prospective purchasers of the Offered Securities should consider and determine for themselves the likely level of defaults and the level of recoveries on the Collateral Debt Securities and the resulting consequences on their investment in the Offered Securities.

The market value of the Collateral Debt Securities generally will fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors on or issuers of the Collateral Debt Securities or, with respect to Synthetic Securities, of the obligors on or issuers of the Reference Obligations, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates. The current interest rate spreads over LIBOR (or in the case of fixed rate Asset-Backed Securities, over the applicable U.S. Treasury Benchmark) on Asset-Backed Securities are at very low levels (compared to the levels during the past ten years); in the event that such interest rate spreads widen after the Closing Date, the market value of the Collateral Debt Securities is likely to decline and, in the case of a substantial spread widening, could decline by a substantial amount.

Although the Issuer expects that the Collateral Debt Securities purchased by it will, on the Ramp-Up Completion Date, satisfy the Collateral Quality Tests, Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test described herein, there is no assurance that such tests will be satisfied on such date. Failure to satisfy such tests on the Ramp-Up Completion Date, or failure to satisfy an Overcollateralization Test or the Class E Interest Diversion Test after the Ramp-Up Completion Date,
may result in the repayment or redemption of all or a portion of the Notes (according to the priority specified in the Priority of Payments). See "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption."

During the Reinvestment Period, subject to the conditions described under "Description of the Notes—Reinvestment Period" and "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities," the Collateral Manager may sell (or in the case of a Synthetic Security, exercise its right, if any, to terminate) Collateral Debt Securities, including Discretionary Sales and sales of Credit Improved Securities and Credit Risk Securities, and reinvest the Sale Proceeds thereof and other Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities in accordance with the Eligibility Criteria. After the end of the Reinvestment Period, the Issuer will not reinvest any Principal Proceeds in Collateral Debt Securities, although the Issuer may complete after the last day of the Reinvestment Period any purchases of Collateral Debt Securities which it committed to make on or prior to the last day of the Reinvestment Period after the last day of the Reinvestment Period. In addition, after the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager will not be entitled to sell Collateral Debt Securities (other than Defaulted Securities, Written Down Securities, Credit Risk Securities and Credit Improved Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds or Equity Securities) prior to the maturity or early redemption of the Notes except in connection with an Optional Redemption, an Auction Call Redemption, a Tax Redemption or an Accelerated Maturity Date or the winding up of the Issuer following the payment in full of the Notes.

The Issuer may acquire Collateral Debt Securities that (or enter into Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which) provide for periodic payments of interest in cash less frequently than quarterly, provided that the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of any Synthetic Securities related thereto) does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance.

**Asset-Backed Securities**. The Collateral Debt Securities will consist of Asset-Backed Securities (including, without limitation, RMBS, CMBS and CDO Obligations) or Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are Asset-Backed Securities or a specified pool of financial assets (including credit default swaps). "Asset-Backed Securities" are obligations or securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from a specified pool of (a) financial assets, either static or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities or (b) real estate mortgages, either static or revolving, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities; provided that, in the case of clause (b), such Asset-Backed Securities do not entitle the holders to a right to share in the appreciation in value of or the profits generated by the related real estate assets. See "Security for the Notes—Asset-Backed Securities."

Asset-Backed Securities include but are not limited to securities for which the underlying collateral consists of assets such as home equity loans, leases, residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans, auto finance receivables, credit card receivables and other debt obligations. Sponsors of issuers of Asset-Backed Securities are primarily banks and finance companies, captive finance subsidiaries of non-financial corporations or specialized originators such as credit card lenders.

Asset-Backed Securities carry coupons that can be fixed or floating. The spread will vary depending on the credit quality of the underlying collateral, the degree and nature of credit enhancement and the degree of variability in the cash flows emanating from the securitized assets.

Holders of Asset-Backed Securities bear various risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, operations risk, structural risk and legal risk. The structure of an Asset-Backed Security and the terms of the investors' interest in the collateral can vary widely depending on the type of
collateral, the desires of investors and the use of credit enhancements. Although the basic elements of all Asset-Backed Securities are similar, individual transactions can differ markedly in both structure and execution. Important determinants of the risk associated with issuing or holding the securities include the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the return to investors in such Asset-Backed Securities, whether collateral represents a fixed set of specific assets or accounts, whether the underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, under what terms (including maturity of the asset-backed instrument) any remaining balance in the accounts may revert to the issuing entity and the extent to which the entity that is the actual source of the collateral assets is obligated to provide support to the issuing vehicle or to the investors in such Asset-Backed Securities.

In addition, concentrations of Asset-Backed Securities of a particular type, as well as concentrations of Asset-Backed Securities issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the Offered Securities to additional risk.

Credit risk is an important issue in Asset-Backed Securities because of the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and because issuers are primarily private entities. Credit risk arises from losses due to defaults by the borrowers in the underlying collateral or the issuer's or servicer's failure to perform. These two elements can overlap as, for example, in the case of a servicer who does not provide adequate credit-review scrutiny to the serviced portfolio, leading to a higher incidence of defaults. Market risk arises from the cash-flow characteristics of the security, which for many Asset-Backed Securities tend to be predictable. The greatest variability in cash flows comes from credit performance, including the presence of wind-down or acceleration features designed to protect the investor if credit losses in the portfolio rise well above expected levels. Interest-rate risk arises for the issuer from the relationship between the pricing terms on the underlying collateral and the terms of the rate paid to security holders and from the need to market the excess servicing or spread account proceeds carried on the balance sheet. Liquidity risk can arise from increased perceived credit risk, such as that which occurred in 1996 and 1997 with the rise in reported delinquencies and losses on securitized pools of credit cards. Liquidity can also become a significant problem if concerns about credit quality, for example, lead investors to avoid the securities issued by the relevant special-purpose entity. Some securitization transactions may include a "liquidity facility," which requires the facility provider to advance funds to the relevant special-purpose entity should liquidity problems arise. However, where the originator is also the provider of the liquidity facility, the originator may experience similar market concerns if the assets it originates deteriorate and the ultimate practical value of the liquidity facility to the transaction may be questionable. Operations risk arises through the potential for misrepresentation of asset quality or terms by the originating institution, misrepresentation of the nature and current value of the assets by the servicer and inadequate controls over disbursements and receipts by the servicer.

Further issues may arise based on discretionary behavior of the issuer within the terms of the securitization agreements, such as voluntary buybacks from, or contributions to, the underlying pool of loans when credit losses rise. A bank or other issuer may play more than one role in the securitization process. An issuer can simultaneously serve as two or more of originator of loans, servicer, administrator of the trust, underwriter, provider of liquidity and credit enhancer. Issuers typically receive a fee for each element of the transaction they undertake. Institutions acquiring Asset-Backed Securities should recognize that the multiplicity of roles that may be played by a single firm—within a single securitization or across a number of them—means that credit and operational risk can accumulate into significant concentrations with respect to one or a small number of firms.

Prepayment risk on Asset-Backed Securities, including the Collateral Debt Securities, arises from the uncertainty of the timing of payments of principal on the underlying securitized assets. The assets
underlying a particular Collateral Debt Security may be paid more quickly than anticipated, resulting in payments of principal on the related Collateral Debt Security sooner than expected. Alternatively, amortization may take place more slowly than anticipated, resulting in payments of principal on the related Collateral Debt Security later than expected. In addition, a particular Collateral Debt Security may, by its terms, be subject to redemption prior to its maturity, resulting in a full or partial payment of principal in respect of such Collateral Debt Security. Similarly, defaults on the underlying securitized assets may lead to sales or liquidations and result in a prepayment of such Collateral Debt Security.

If the Issuer purchases a Collateral Debt Security at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected may result in a lower than expected yield to maturity on such security. Alternatively, if the Issuer purchases a Collateral Debt Security at a discount, slower than expected prepayments may result in a lower than expected yield to maturity on such security.

Often Asset-Backed Securities are structured to reallocate the risks entailed in the underlying collateral (particularly credit risk) into security tranches that match the desires of investors. For example, senior subordinated security structures give holders of senior tranches greater credit risk protection (albeit at lower yields) than holders of subordinated tranches. Under this structure, at least two classes of Asset-Backed Securities are issued, with the senior class having a priority claim on the cash flows from the underlying pool of assets. The subordinated class must absorb credit losses on the collateral before losses can be charged to the senior portion. Because the senior class has this priority claim, cash flows from the underlying pool of assets must first satisfy the requirements of the senior class. Only after these requirements have been met will the cash flows be directed to service the subordinated class. Most of the Collateral will consist of Asset-Backed Securities that are subordinate in right of payment and rank junior to other securities that are secured by or represent an ownership interest in the same pool of assets. In addition, many of the Asset-Backed Securities included in the Collateral may have been issued in transactions that have structural features that divert payments of interest and/or principal to more senior classes when the delinquency or loss experience of the pool exceeds certain levels. As a result, such securities have a higher risk of loss as a result of delinquencies or losses on the underlying assets. In certain circumstances, payments of interest may be reduced or eliminated for one or more payment dates. Additionally, as a result of cash flow being diverted to payments of principal on more senior classes, the average life of such securities may lengthen. Subordinate Asset-Backed Securities generally do not have the right to call a default or vote on remedies following a default unless more senior securities have been paid in full. As a result, a shortfall in payments to subordinate investors in Asset-Backed Securities will generally not result in a default being declared on the transaction and the transaction will not be restructured or unwound. Furthermore, because subordinate Asset-Backed Securities may represent a relatively small percentage of the size of the asset pool being securitized, the impact of a relatively small loss on the overall pool may disproportionately affect the holders of such subordinated security.

The Synthetic Security Collateral also is expected to include Asset-Backed Securities. When the Issuer enters into (or purchases) a Synthetic Security, the Eligibility Criteria will be applicable to the Asset-Backed Security that is the Reference Obligation of the Synthetic Security, rather than to any Asset-Backed Securities purchased as Synthetic Security Collateral.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Collateral Debt Securities are expected to consist primarily of residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), including Home Equity Loan Securities, Residential A Mortgage Securities and Residential B/C Mortgage Securities. In addition, all or a portion of the Reference Obligations under the Synthetic Securities may consist of RMBS.

Holders of RMBS bear various risks, including credit, market, interest rate, structural and legal risks. RMBS represent ownership or participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured
by one- to four-family residential properties. Such mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time. See "— Yield Considerations" above.

Credit risk arises from losses due to defaults by the borrowers in the underlying collateral and the servicer's failure to perform. Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions, particularly those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure of such residential mortgage loan may be a lengthy and difficult process, and may involve significant expenses. Furthermore, the market for defaulted residential mortgage loans or foreclosed properties may be very limited.

At any one time, a portfolio of RMBS may be backed by residential mortgage loans with disproportionately large aggregate principal amounts secured by properties in only a few states or regions. As a result, the residential mortgage loans may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas, such as adverse economic conditions, adverse events affecting industries located in such areas and natural hazards affecting such areas, than would be the case for a pool of mortgage loans having more diverse property locations. In addition, the residential mortgage loans may include so-called "jumbo" mortgage loans, having original principal balances that are higher than the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac loan balance limitations. As a result, such portfolio of RMBS may experience increased losses.

RMBS may also be backed by non-conforming mortgage loans, which are mortgage loans that do not qualify for purchase by government-sponsored agencies such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac because of credit characteristics that do not satisfy Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines, including loans to mortgagors whose creditworthiness and repayment ability do not satisfy Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac underwriting guidelines and loans to mortgagors who may have a record of credit write-offs, outstanding judgments, prior bankruptcies and other negative credit items. Non-conforming mortgage loans are likely to experience rates of delinquency, foreclosure and loss that are higher, and that may be substantially higher, than mortgage loans originated in accordance with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac underwriting guidelines. The majority of mortgage loans made in the United States qualify for purchase by government-sponsored agencies. The principal differences between conforming mortgage loans and non-conforming mortgage loans include the applicable loan-to-value ratios, the credit and income histories of the related mortgagors, the documentation required for approval of the related mortgage loans, the types of properties securing the mortgage loans, the loan sizes and the mortgagors' occupancy status with respect to the mortgaged properties. As a result of these and other factors, the interest rates charged on non-conforming mortgage loans are often higher than those charged for conforming mortgage loans. The combination of different underwriting criteria and higher rates of interest may also lead to higher delinquency, foreclosure and losses on non-conforming mortgage loans as compared to conforming mortgage loans.

Each underlying residential mortgage loan in an issue of RMBS may have a balloon payment due on its maturity date. Balloon mortgage loans involve a greater risk to a lender than fully-amortizing loans, because the ability of a borrower to pay such amount will normally depend on its ability to obtain refinancing of the related mortgage loan or sell the related mortgaged property at a price sufficient to permit the borrower to make the balloon payment, which will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time such refinancing or sale is required, including, without limitation, the strength of the residential real estate markets, tax laws, the financial situation and operating history of the underlying property, interest rates and general economic conditions. If the borrower is unable to make such balloon payment, the related issue of RMBS may experience losses.
Prepayments on the underlying residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS will be influenced by the prepayment provisions of the related mortgage notes and may also be affected by a variety of economic, geographic and other factors, including the difference between the interest rates on the underlying mortgage loans (giving consideration to the cost of refinancing) and prevailing mortgage rates and the availability of refinancing. In general, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly below the interest rates on the related mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment on the underlying mortgage loans would be expected to increase. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise to a level significantly above the interest rates on the related mortgages, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. Prepayments could reduce the yield received on the related issue of RMBS. RMBS are particularly susceptible to prepayment risks as they generally do not contain prepayment penalties and a reduction in interest rates will increase the prepayments on the RMBS, resulting in a reduction in yield to maturity for holders of such securities.

Residential mortgage loans in an issue of RMBS may be subject to various federal and state laws, public policies and principles of equity that protect consumers, which among other things may regulate interest rates and other charges, require certain disclosures, require licensing of originators, prohibit discriminatory lending practices, regulate the use of consumer credit information and regulate debt collection practices. Violation of certain provisions of these laws, public policies and principles may limit the servicer's ability to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on a residential mortgage loan, entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid by it, or subject the servicer to damages and sanctions. Any such violation could result also in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

In addition, structural and legal risks of RMBS include the possibility that, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving the originator or the servicer (often the same entity or affiliates), the assets of the issuer could be treated as never having been truly sold by the originator to the issuer and could be substantively consolidated with those of the originator, or the transfer of such assets to the issuer could be voided as a fraudulent transfer. Challenges based on such doctrines could result also in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS.

It is not expected that the RMBS will be guaranteed or insured by any governmental agency or instrumentality or by any other person. Distributions on the RMBS will depend solely upon the amount and timing of payments and other collections on the related underlying mortgage loans.

It is expected that some of the RMBS owned by the Issuer will be subordinated to one or more other senior classes of securities of the same series for purposes of, among other things, offsetting losses and other shortfalls with respect to the related underlying mortgage loans. In addition, in the case of certain RMBS, no distributions of principal will generally be made with respect to any class until the aggregate principal balances of the corresponding senior classes of securities have been reduced to zero. As a result, the subordinate classes are more sensitive to risk of loss and writedowns than senior classes of such securities.

RMBS have structural characteristics that distinguish them from other Asset-Backed Securities. The rate of interest payable on RMBS typically is set or effectively capped at the weighted average net coupon of the underlying mortgage loans themselves, often referred to as an "available funds cap." As a result of this cap, the return to investors is dependent on the relative timing and rate of delinquencies and prepayments of mortgage loans bearing a higher rate of interest. In general, early prepayments will have a greater impact on the yield to the Issuer on such RMBS. Federal and state law may also affect the return to investors by capping the interest rates payable by certain mortgagees (including hard caps and lifetime caps). Many of the RMBS which the Issuer may purchase are subject to such available funds caps or other caps on the interest rate payable to holders of such securities. The effect of such caps is to
reduce the rate at which interest is paid to the holders of such securities (including the Issuer), which would have an adverse effect on the Issuer’s ability to pay interest on the Notes and to make distributions on the Preference Shares.

A large percentage of the RMBS purchased by the Issuer will be Residential B/C Mortgage Securities, which are secured primarily by subprime mortgages. Residential B/C Mortgage Securities are subject to a greater risk of loss in the event of foreclosures on the underlying mortgages and a greater likelihood of default on the underlying mortgage loans than Residential A Mortgage Backed Securities.

The Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act of 2003, as amended (the "Relief Act"), provides relief to mortgagors who enter into active military service and who were on reserve status but are called to active duty after the origination of their mortgage loans. Under the Relief Act, during the period of a mortgagor's active duty, the rate of interest that may be charged on such mortgagor's loan will be capped at a rate of 6% per annum, which may be below the interest rate that would otherwise have been applicable to such mortgage loan. In light of current United States involvement in Iraq, a number of mortgage loans in the mortgage pools underlying RMBS may become subject to the Relief Act. As a result, the weighted average interest rate on RMBS may be reduced. If such RMBS are subject to weighted average net coupon caps, investors' return on their investment in such RMBS will be similarly affected.

Furthermore, RMBS often are in the form of certificates of beneficial ownership of the underlying mortgage loan pool. These securities are entitled to payments provided for in the underlying agreement only when and if funds are generated by the underlying mortgage loan pool. The likelihood of the return of interest and principal may be assessed as a credit matter. However, securityholders do not have the legal status of secured creditors, and cannot accelerate a claim for payment on their securities, or force a sale of the mortgage loan pool in the event that insufficient funds exist to pay such amounts on any date designated for such payment. The sole remedy available to such securityholders would be removal of the servicer of the mortgage loans.

Negative Amortization Securities. A portion of the Collateral Debt Securities may be comprised of Negative Amortization Securities that are secured by mortgage loans with negative amortization features. Because the rate at which interest accrues may change more frequently than payment adjustments on an adjustable mortgage loan, and because that adjustment of monthly payments may be subject to limitations, the amount of interest accruing on the remaining principal balance of such an adjustable rate mortgage loan at the applicable mortgage rate may exceed the amount of the monthly payment. Negative amortization occurs if the resulting excess is added to the unpaid principal balance of the related adjustable rate mortgage loan. For certain mortgage loans having a negative amortization feature, the required monthly payment is increased in order to fully amortize the mortgage loan by the end of its original term. Other such mortgage loans limit the amount by which the monthly payment can be increased, which results in a larger monthly payment at maturity. As a result, these negatively amortizing mortgage loans have performance characteristics similar to those of balloon loans. Negative amortization may result in increases in delinquencies and defaults on mortgage loans having a negative amortization feature, which may result in payment delays and losses on such Collateral Debt Securities.

Violations of Consumer Protection Laws May Result in Losses on Consumer Protected Securities. Applicable state laws generally regulate interest rates and other charges require licensing of originators and require specific disclosures. In addition, other state laws, public policy and general principles of equity relating to the protection of consumers, unfair and deceptive practices and debt collection practices may apply to the origination, servicing and collection of the loans backing Home Equity Loan Securities, Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities and Manufactured Housing Securities (collectively, "Consumer Protected Securities"). Depending on the
provisions of the applicable law and the specific facts and circumstances involved, violations of these laws, policies and principles may limit the ability of the issuer of a Consumer Protected Security to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on the underlying loans, may entitle a borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid and, in addition, could subject the owner of a mortgage loan to damages and administrative enforcement.

The mortgage loans are also subject to federal laws, including:

(1) the Federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z promulgated under the Truth in Lending Act, which require particular disclosures to the borrowers regarding the terms of the loans;

(2) the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B promulgated under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, receipt of public assistance or the exercise of any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, in the extension of credit;

(3) the Americans with Disabilities Act, which, among other things, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations of any place of public accommodation;

(4) the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which, among other things, regulates the use and reporting of information related to the borrower's credit experience;

(5) the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, which regulates the origination of high cost loans;

(6) the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, which, among other things, preempts certain state usury laws; and

(7) the Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act of 1982, which preempts certain state lending laws which regulate alternative mortgage transactions.

In addition to the laws described above, a number of legislative proposals have been introduced at both the federal, state and municipal level that is designed to discourage predatory lending practices. Some states have enacted, or may enact, laws or regulations that prohibit inclusion of some provisions in mortgage loans that have mortgage rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels, and require that borrowers be given certain disclosures prior to the consummation of such mortgage loans. In some cases, state law may impose requirements and restrictions greater than those in the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994. An originator's failure to comply with these laws could subject the issuer of a Consumer Protected Security to monetary penalties and could result in the borrowers rescinding the loans underlying such Consumer Protected Security.

Violations of particular provisions of these Federal laws may limit the ability of the issuer of a Consumer Protected Security to collect all or part of the principal of or interest on the loans and in addition could subject such issuer to damages and administrative enforcement. In this event, the Issuer, as a holder of the Consumer Protected Security, may suffer a loss.

In some cases, liability of a lender under a mortgage loan may affect subsequent assignees of such obligations, including the issuer of a Consumer Protected Security. In particular, a lender's failure to comply with the Federal Truth in Lending Act could subject such lender and its assignees to monetary penalties and could result in rescission. Numerous class action lawsuits have been filed in multiple states
alleging violations of these statutes and seeking damages, rescission and other remedies. These suits have named the originators and current and former holders, including the issuers of related Consumer Protected Securities. If an issuer of a Consumer Protected Security included in the Collateral were to be named as a defendant in a class action lawsuit, the costs of defending or settling such lawsuit or a judgment could reduce the amount available for distribution on the related Consumer Protected Security. In such event, the Issuer, as holder of such Consumer Protected Security, could suffer a loss.

Some of the mortgage loans backing a Consumer Protected Security may have been underwritten with, and finance the cost of, credit insurance. From time to time, originators of mortgage loans that finance the cost of credit insurance have been named in legal actions brought by Federal and state regulatory authorities alleging that certain practices employed relating to the sale of credit insurance constitute violations of law. If such an action were brought against such issuer with respect to mortgage loans backing such Consumer Protected Security and were successful, it is possible that the borrower could be entitled to refunds of amounts previously paid or that such issuer could be subject to damages and administrative enforcement.

In addition, numerous Federal and state statutory provisions, including the Federal bankruptcy laws and state debtor relief laws, may also adversely affect the ability of an issuer of a Consumer Protected Security to collect the principal of or interest on the loans, and holders of the affected Consumer Protected Securities may suffer a loss if the applicable laws result in these loans becoming uncollectible.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. A significant portion of the Asset-Backed Securities acquired by the Issuer may consist of commercial mortgage-backed securities meeting the Eligibility Criteria described herein ("CMBS"). In addition, a portion of the Reference Obligations under the Synthetic Securities may consist of CMBS.

The collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of mortgage loans secured by income producing property, such as multi-family housing or commercial property. In general, incremental risks of delinquency, foreclosure and loss with respect to an underlying commercial mortgage loan pool may be greater than those associated with residential mortgage loan pools. In part, this is caused by lack of diversity.

RMBS are typically backed by mortgage loan pools consisting of hundreds of mortgage loans and related mortgaged properties. Each residential mortgage loan represents a small percentage of the entire underlying collateral pool, the borrowers and mortgaged properties of which are geographically dispersed. Risk of delinquency, foreclosure and loss with respect to a residential mortgage loan pool can be analyzed statistically. By contrast, CMBS may be backed by an underlying mortgage pool of only a few mortgage loans. As a result, each commercial mortgage loan in the underlying mortgage pool represents a large percentage of the principal amount of CMBS backed by such underlying mortgage pool. A failure in performance of any one commercial mortgage loan in the underlying mortgage pool will have a much greater impact on the performance of the related CMBS. Credit risk relating to commercial mortgage-backed transactions is, as a result, property-specific. In this respect, commercial mortgage-backed transactions resemble traditional non-recourse secured loans. The collateral must be analyzed and transaction structured to address issues specific to an individual commercial property and its business.

Performance of a commercial mortgage loan depends primarily on the net income generated by the underlying mortgaged property. The market value of a commercial property similarly depends on its income-generating ability. As a result, income generation will affect both the likelihood of default and the severity of losses with respect to a commercial mortgage loan.
Successful management and operation of the related business (including property management decisions such as pricing, maintenance and capital improvements) will have a significant impact on performance of commercial mortgage loans. Issues such as tenant mix, success of tenant business, property location and condition, competition, taxes and other operational expenses, general economic conditions, governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, environmental issues and insurance coverage are among the factors that may impact both performance and market value.

Property specific issues with respect to the underlying mortgaged property, such as significant government regulation of a particular industry, reliance on franchise, management or operating agreements, transferability on purchase or foreclosure of related valuable assets such as liquor and other licenses and ease of conversion of a commercial property to an alternative use will impact both risk of loss and loss severity with respect to the underlying mortgage loan pool and the CMBS.

**CDO Obligations.** A significant portion of the Collateral Debt Securities acquired by the Issuer may consist of CDO Obligations. In addition, all or a portion of the Reference Obligations under the Synthetic Securities may be CDO Obligations. "CDO Obligations" are Asset-Backed Securities issued by an entity (a "CDO") formed for the purpose of holding or investing and reinvesting primarily in a pool (each such pool, an "Underlying Portfolio") of asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations, commercial or industrial loans or obligations, corporate debt securities, or trust preferred securities (or any combination of the foregoing, including Synthetic Securities which reference such securities) and/or one or more synthetic securities or credit default swaps which reference such securities, loans or obligors thereon, subject to specified investment and management criteria.

CDO Obligations generally have underlying risks similar to many of the risks set forth in these Risk Factors for the Offered Securities, such as interest rate mismatches, trading and reinvestment risk and tax considerations. Each CDO Obligation, however, will involve risks specific to the particular CDO Obligation and its Underlying Portfolio. The value of the CDO Obligations generally will fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors on or issuers of the Underlying Portfolio, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates.

CDO Obligations are usually limited-recourse obligations of the issuer thereof payable solely from the Underlying Portfolios of such issuer or proceeds thereof. Consequently, holders of CDO Obligations must rely solely on distributions on the Underlying Portfolio or proceeds thereof for payment in respect thereof. If distributions on the Underlying Portfolio are insufficient to make payments on the CDO Obligation, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realization of the underlying assets, the obligation of such issuer to pay such deficiency shall be extinguished. As a result, the amount and timing of interest and principal payments will depend on the performance and characteristics of the related Underlying Portfolios.

The CDO Obligations included in the Collateral may have Underlying Portfolios that hold or invest in some of the same assets as the Collateral or held in the Underlying Portfolios of other CDO Obligations pledged as Collateral. The concentration in any particular asset may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Offered Securities. In addition, the Underlying Portfolios of the CDO Obligations may be actively traded. As a result, investors in the Offered Securities are exposed to the risk of loss on such Collateral Debt Securities both directly and indirectly through the CDO Obligations purchased by the Issuer. If an investor in the Offered Securities is also an investor in any CDO Obligation which the Issuer purchases (or in other tranches of securities sold by the same CDO), the exposure of such investor to the risk of loss on such CDO Obligation will increase as a result of its investment in the Offered Securities. The Initial Purchaser also acted as the placement agent for some of
the CDO Obligations purchased by the Issuer, and earned fees from each such CDO as a result of the Issuer's purchase.

Although none of the Collateral Debt Securities will consist of Corporate Debt Securities, a portion of the obligations in the Underlying Portfolios of the CDO Obligations will consist of commercial or industrial loans or obligations, corporate debt securities or trust preferred securities (or any combination of the foregoing). As a result, these CDO Obligations will be exposed to the credit risks relating to the obligors of these loans or securities.

CDO Obligations are subject to interest rate risk. The Underlying Portfolio of an issue of CDO Obligations often will include assets that bear interest at a fixed or floating rate of interest, and while the CDO Obligations issued by such issuer also may bear interest at fixed or floating rates, the proportions of a CDO issuer's assets bearing interest at fixed and floating rates will typically not match the proportions to which such CDO issuer's liabilities bear interest at fixed and floating rates. As a result, there could be a floating/fixed rate or basis mismatch between such CDO Obligations and Underlying Portfolios which bear interest at a fixed rate, and there may be a timing or basis mismatch between the CDO Obligations and Underlying Portfolios that bear interest at a floating rate as the interest rate on such floating rate Underlying Portfolios may adjust more frequently or less frequently, on different dates and based on different indices, than the interest rates on the CDO Obligations. As a result of such mismatches, an increase or decrease in the level of the floating rate indices could adversely impact the ability to make payments on the CDO Obligations.

The CDO Obligations which the Issuer may purchase may be subordinated to other classes of securities issued by each respective issuer thereof. CDO Obligations that are not part of the most senior tranche(s) of the securities issued by the issuer thereof may allow for the deferral of the payment of interest on such CDO Obligations. The CDO Obligations that the Collateral Manager anticipates will form part of the Collateral are expected to include both senior and mezzanine debt issued by the related CDO Obligation issuers. The CDO Obligations that are mezzanine debt will have payments of interest and principal that are subordinated to one or more classes of notes that are more senior in the related issuer's capital structure, and generally will allow for the deferral of interest subject to the related issuer's priority of payments. To the extent that any losses are incurred by the issuer thereof in respect of its CDO Obligations, such losses will be borne by holders of the mezzanine tranches before any losses are borne by the holders of senior tranches. In addition, if an event of default occurs under the applicable indenture, as long as any senior tranche of CDO Obligations is outstanding, the holders of the senior tranche thereof may be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the indenture, which could be adverse to the interests of the holders of the mezzanine tranches (including the Issuer).

The deferral of interest by the issuer of CDO Obligations forming part of the Collateral could result in a reduction in the amounts available to make payments to the holders of the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares and in the deferral of interest on the Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes.

The risks associated with investing in CDO Obligations may in addition depend on the skill and experience of the collateral manager managing the Underlying Portfolio, in particular, if the Underlying Instruments provide for active trading in securities comprising the Underlying Portfolio. This risk is greater if the Underlying Portfolio itself consists of collateralized debt obligations that rely on the skill and experience of the collateral manager.

In order to purchase and hold CDO Obligations, the Issuer must satisfy at all times the investor qualifications in the indenture for each such CDO and in applicable securities laws. Generally, such indentures and applicable securities laws require that the Issuer either be a Qualified Institutional Buyer
which is also a Qualified Purchaser or that it be a non-U.S. Person (as defined in Regulation S) which is also not a U.S. resident for purposes of the Investment Company Act. There can be no assurance that the Issuer will satisfy these requirements. In the event that the Issuer does not satisfy these requirements at any time, it will not be able to purchase CDO Obligations, and it may be required under the indenture for the applicable CDO to sell any CDO Obligation which it previously purchased; any such "forced sale" by the Issuer is likely to be made at a loss.

The Synthetic Security Collateral may consist of CDO Obligations (but may include Other ABS and Eligible Investments). When the Issuer enters into a Synthetic Security, the Eligibility Criteria will be applicable to the Reference Obligation, rather than to any CDO Obligations purchased as Synthetic Security Collateral.

_Trust Preferred CDO Securities._ A portion of the Collateral Debt Securities may consist of Trust Preferred CDO Securities collateralized by Trust Preferred Securities. Trust Preferred Securities are generally issued by special purpose trust subsidiaries of financial institutions, insurance companies or REITs. The trust subsidiary uses the proceeds of the sale of its Trust Preferred Securities to purchase deferrable debentures (the "Corresponding Debentures") or other subordinated debt of its parent financial institution or holding company (the "Corresponding Debenture Issuer"). A trust's only source of cash to make payments on its Trust Preferred Securities will be the interest payments it receives on the Corresponding Debentures. The cash flow characteristics of the Trust Preferred Securities have maturities and coupons that mirror the Corresponding Debentures of the Corresponding Debenture Issuer.

The Trust Preferred Securities issued by each trust will generally be redeemed when the Corresponding Debentures issued by its Corresponding Debenture Issuer are paid at maturity, or upon earlier redemption of the Corresponding Debentures. The Trust Preferred Securities may have varying coupon rates, distribution or payment dates and accrual periods, call prices and dates, maturity dates and other terms from one another.

Payments under the Corresponding Debentures, and in turn under the Trust Preferred Securities and the Collateral Debt Securities that they underlie, are highly dependent upon payments received from the relevant Corresponding Debenture Issuer and its subsidiaries. As such, the ability of the Issuer to make payments on the Notes may be adversely affected by the performance of any such Collateral Debt Securities owned by the Co-Issuers and earnings of and defaults by obligors of the underlying Trust Preferred Securities and Corresponding Debentures. Furthermore, adverse developments with respect to the financial, insurance and real estate industries in general may adversely affect the ability of a Corresponding Debenture Issuer to make payments under the Corresponding Debentures, and, due to the resulting negative impact on cash flow under the Trust Preferred Securities and the Collateral Debt Securities they underlie, the ability of the Co-Issuers to make payments on the Notes and Preference Shares may be adversely affected.

The only source of cash for a trust to make payments on its Trust Preferred Securities will be payments it receives from its Corresponding Debenture Issuer on the Corresponding Debentures. The obligations of each Corresponding Debenture Issuer under the guarantee it provides in respect of the Trust Preferred Securities and its Corresponding Debentures will be unsecured, subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of such Corresponding Debenture Issuer. No payment of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any Corresponding Debenture may be made if (i) any payment due in respect of senior indebtedness of the issuing Corresponding Debenture Issuer is not paid when due and any applicable grace period with respect to such default has ended with such default not having been cured or waived or ceased to exist or (ii) the maturity of any senior indebtedness of the issuing Corresponding Debenture Issuer has been accelerated because of a default and such acceleration has not been rescinded or cancelled. In addition, Corresponding Debenture Issuers may be
parties to agreements with holders of their senior indebtedness that have the practical effect of further subordinating the rights of holders of the Corresponding Debentures to such holders of their senior indebtedness under certain circumstances. Any Corresponding Debenture Issuer or any subsidiary of any Corresponding Debenture Issuer may incur additional indebtedness, secured or unsecured, including any senior indebtedness, without limitation.

The Corresponding Debentures are not insured or guaranteed by the regulatory authority of any financial institution, any governmental agency or instrumentality or any insurance guaranty fund. Because each Corresponding Debenture Issuer that issues Corresponding Debentures may be a holding company, its ability to make distributions on the Corresponding Debentures will be highly dependent upon the earnings of its subsidiaries, and its ability to receive payments from such subsidiaries in the form of dividends, fees, loans or distributions. The subsidiaries of each Corresponding Debenture Issuer are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts under the Corresponding Debentures or any guarantee provided by the Corresponding Debenture Issuer in respect of the Trust Preferred Securities, or to make any funds available therefor, whether by dividends, loans or other payments.

There are also various legal and regulatory limitations on the extent to which a Corresponding Debenture Issuer's subsidiaries may extend credit, pay dividends or otherwise supply funds to the Corresponding Debenture Issuer or various of its affiliates. In particular, with respect to insurance companies, payments of dividends or other distributions to the Corresponding Debenture Issuer or its affiliates by the Corresponding Debenture Issuer's U.S. domiciled insurance company subsidiaries are subject to the various insurance regulatory restrictions of the states having jurisdiction over such insurance company subsidiaries. Such laws typically vary from state to state. Certain states generally require that any statutory surplus following any dividend or distribution be reasonable in relation to such subsidiary's outstanding liabilities and adequate to meet its financial needs and permit the payment of dividends only out of earned (unassigned), as opposed to contributed, statutory surplus. In addition, many states prohibit an insurance company, without prior notice to and approval of the applicable regulatory authority, to declare or pay an extraordinary dividend, which is typically defined as any dividend or distribution of cash or other property whose fair market value, together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding 12 months, exceeds the greater of such subsidiary's statutory net gain from operations of the preceding calendar year or 10% of statutory surplus as of the preceding December 31, although some states use more stringent standards. For insurance regulatory purposes, the surplus of an insurance company is generally determined on the basis of Statutory Accounting Practices ("SAP") prescribed or permitted by the state of domicile rather than generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). SAP generally is a more conservative measure of an insurance company's surplus.

In addition, certain agreements, loans, exchanges of assets and other transactions between an insurance company subsidiary and its affiliates, including its Corresponding Debenture Issuer, may require prior notice to or approval of the applicable regulatory authority. Such restrictions and requirements may affect the permissibility and timing of distributions to a Corresponding Debenture Issuer from its insurance company subsidiaries. Moreover, the right of a Corresponding Debenture Issuer to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon liquidation, reorganization or otherwise will be subject to the claims of the creditors and any preferred equity holders of the applicable subsidiary, except to the extent that the Corresponding Debenture Issuer is recognized as a creditor of such subsidiary. Even if the Corresponding Debenture Issuer is recognized as a creditor of its insurance company subsidiary, its claims as such will likely be subordinated to those of policyholder creditors in the context of the liquidation of the insurance company subsidiary pursuant to the applicable state insolvency laws governing such liquidation. Accordingly, the Corresponding Debenture Issuer's Corresponding Debentures and guarantee will effectively be subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and preferred equity of the Corresponding Debenture Issuer's insurance subsidiaries.
A default in the payment of principal or premium, if any, or interest on, or a deferral in interest payments on, any Corresponding Debentures will decrease the amount of cash available to the trusts to make payments on the Trust Preferred CDO Securities. In such event, the Issuer may incur a loss on its investment in the Trust Preferred CDO Securities.

The terms and provisions of the Trust Preferred Securities may vary and such variations may be material. There can be no assurance that differences between the terms and provisions of some Trust Preferred Securities in comparison to the terms and provisions of other Trust Preferred Securities will not have an adverse effect on the Trust Preferred CDO Securities that they underlie and, consequently, on the Issuer to the extent the Issuer owns any such Trust Preferred CDO Securities. Prospective purchasers of the Notes or Preference Shares should consider and assess for themselves the likely level of defaults and the likely level and timing of recoveries on the Trust Preferred Securities and on the Trust Preferred CDO Securities that they underlie.

**ABS REIT Debt Securities.** A portion of the Collateral Debt Securities may consist of ABS REIT Debt Securities or Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are ABS REIT Debt Securities. ABS REIT Debt Securities will consist of obligations of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), or qualified REIT subsidiaries meeting the eligibility criteria described herein.

Investments in ABS REIT Debt Securities involve special risks. ABS REIT Debt Securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other obligations of the issuer thereof. In particular, REITs and qualified REIT subsidiaries (all discussion concerning the risks relating to REITs herein being generally applicable to such subsidiaries) generally are permitted to invest solely in real estate or real estate related assets and are subject to the inherent risks associated with such investments. Consequently, the financial condition of any REIT may be affected by the risks described above with respect to commercial mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities and similar risks, including (i) risks of delinquency and foreclosure and risks of loss in the event thereof, (ii) the dependence upon the successful operation of and net income from real property, (iii) risks generally incident to interests in real property, including those described above, (iv) risks that may be presented by the type and use of a particular commercial property and (v) the difficulty of converting certain property to an alternative use in the event that the operation of such commercial property for its original purpose becomes unprofitable for any reason. Moreover, REITs must continue to satisfy certain U.S. Federal income tax requirements related to real estate investment trust qualifications. Failure of an underlying issuer in any taxable year to qualify as such will render such underlying issuer subject to tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. The additional tax liability of an underlying issuer for the year or years involved would reduce the net earnings of such underlying issuer and would adversely affect its ability to make payments on the REIT Debt Securities of which it is an issuer.

In addition, risks of ABS REIT Debt Securities may include (among other risks) (i) limited liquidity and secondary market support, (ii) substantial market price volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates, (iii) subordination to the prior claims of banks and other senior lenders, (iv) the operation of mandatory sinking fund or call/redemption provisions during periods of declining interest rates that could cause the Issuer to reinvest premature redemption proceeds in lower yielding Collateral Debt Securities, (v) the possibility that earnings of the ABS REIT Debt Security issuer may be insufficient to meet its debt service and (vi) the declining creditworthiness and potential for insolvency of the issuer of such ABS REIT Debt Securities during periods of rising interest rates and economic downturn. An economic downturn or an increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for ABS REIT Debt Securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding ABS REIT Debt Securities and the ability of the issuers thereof to repay principal and interest.
Issuers of ABS REIT Debt Securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. The risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than in the case with highly rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of ABS REIT Debt Securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During such periods, timely service of debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer may be significant for the holders of ABS REIT Debt Securities because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer of such securities. In addition, the Issuer may incur additional expenses to the extent the Issuer is required to seek recovery upon a default on an ABS REIT Debt Security or participate in the restructuring of such obligation.

Downward movements in interest rates could also adversely affect the performance of ABS REIT Debt Securities. ABS REIT Debt Securities may have call or redemption features that would permit the issuer thereof to repurchase the securities from the Issuer. If a call were exercised by the issuer of ABS REIT Debt Securities during a period of declining interest rates, it is likely that the Issuer would have to replace such called ABS REIT Debt Securities with lower yielding Collateral Debt Securities.

As a result of the limited liquidity of ABS REIT Debt Securities, their prices have at times experienced significant and rapid decline when a substantial number of holders have decided to sell. In addition, the Issuer may have difficulty disposing of certain ABS REIT Debt Securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. Reduced secondary market liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Issuer's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet the Issuer's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of such securities. Reduced secondary market liquidity for certain ABS REIT Debt Securities also may make it more difficult for the Issuer to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Issuer's portfolio. Market quotations are generally available on many ABS REIT Debt Securities only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales.

**Hybrid Securities.** The Issuer may acquire Hybrid Securities. Hybrid Securities are backed by residential mortgage loans all or a portion of which consist of "hybrid" mortgage loans ("Underlying Hybrid Collateral"). A hybrid mortgage loan initially bears interest at a fixed rate for a specified period, after which the interest rate converts to a floating rate based on a specified index. Interest owed during this floating-rate period will be subject to periodic adjustment on reset dates that may not correspond to the reset dates for the applicable floating rate index. Interest rates on hybrid mortgage loans may also be subject to caps applicable on initial interest reset dates, periodic caps limiting variation of interest rates from reset date to reset date and overall maximum and minimum lifetime caps. The varying characteristics of hybrid mortgage loans result in a greater likelihood of timing and interest rate mismatches between interest payable on the collateral and interest payable on the Hybrid Securities, and accordingly subject Hybrid Securities to increased basis risk. The weighted average net mortgage rate on the collateral underlying a Hybrid Security will be affected by the fluctuations in the interest payable on hybrid mortgage loans. If, as a result of these fluctuations, the weighted average net mortgage rate on the collateral underlying a Hybrid Security is reduced, investors in the Hybrid Securities will experience a lower yield. In addition, notwithstanding increases in the applicable indices, mortgage interest rates on Underlying Hybrid Collateral may be subject to maximum lifetime or periodic caps, which will cause the yield on the related Hybrid Securities to be similarly limited. Furthermore, interest payable on Hybrid Securities may, as with other RMBS, be subject to available funds caps based on the weighted average net mortgage rates of the Underlying Hybrid Collateral pool. The pass through rate on any Hybrid Security subject to any available funds cap will be based on, or limited by, the weighted average of the net mortgage rates on one or more groups of related Underlying Hybrid Collateral and disproportionate
principal payments on the Underlying Hybrid Collateral having net mortgage interest rates higher or lower than the then current pass through rate on such Hybrid Securities will affect the pass through rate for such Hybrid Securities for future periods and the yield on such Hybrid Securities.

**Issuer may designate additional Specified Types of Collateral Debt Securities.** The Issuer will be permitted to acquire Collateral Debt Securities of (or enter into Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are) certain designated "Specified Types" as described under "Security for the Notes—Eligibility Criteria—Specified Types" which will be subject to, among other risks, the risks described herein with respect to Asset-Backed Securities (including RMBS, CMBS, CDO Obligations, Trust Preferred CDO Securities and ABS REIT Debt Securities). However, the Collateral Manager, in its discretion and on behalf of the Issuer, will also be permitted to designate other "Specified Types" of Asset-Backed Securities, CDO Obligations and Other ABS for inclusion in the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities if the Rating Condition has been satisfied with respect to such obligations. Neither the Collateral Manager nor the Issuer will be required to obtain consent from the holders of the Notes or the Preference Shares to designate such other "Specified Types" of Collateral Debt Securities (or Reference Obligations of Synthetic Securities) for inclusion in the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities, and such other "Specified Types" of Collateral Debt Securities may be subject to risks in addition to those described herein. The Eligibility Criteria do not impose limitations on the percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance which may consist of Collateral Debt Securities (or Reference Obligations of Synthetic Securities) that are an additional "Specified Type" designated by the Collateral Manager after the Closing Date. Accordingly, if the Collateral Manager chooses to direct the Issuer to invest in Collateral Debt Securities of additional "Specified Types", investors in the Notes and the Preference Shares will be relying on the discretion of the Collateral Manager in selecting "Specified Types" of Collateral Debt Securities that are appropriate investments for, and consistent with the risk profile of, the Issuer. If such "Specified Types" are not appropriate investments for the Issuer or otherwise entail more risk than was originally contemplated for the Issuer, holders of the Notes or Preference Shares may suffer a loss.

**Ramp-Up Period Purchases.** The Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts to purchase or enter into binding agreements to purchase, on or before October 25, 2006, Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with all Principal Proceeds received by the Issuer on or after the Closing Date) of not less than U.S.$1,700,000,000.

Although the entire aggregate principal amount of the Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes will be advanced on the Closing Date, less than the entire aggregate principal amount of the Class A-1 Notes may be advanced on the Closing Date. During the period from and including the Closing Date to, and including, the Ramp-Up Completion Date (the "Ramp-Up Period"), the holders of the Class A-1 Notes will, subject to the terms and conditions listed in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, be required to make advances under the Class A-1 Notes. The Issuer will use the proceeds of such borrowings to purchase Collateral Debt Securities (for inclusion in the Collateral). The Issuer is expected to apply most of the proceeds of such borrowings to purchase Collateral Debt Securities from an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser under the Master Forward Sale Agreement. If a holder of Class A-1 Notes fails to make an advance under the Class A-1 Notes or if the Issuer fails to satisfy any of the conditions to such an advance under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Issuer will not have sufficient funds to complete the acquisition of its portfolio, and a Rating Confirmation Failure may occur. If such an event occurs, the Issuer may not have sufficient funds to make distributions to the Preference Shares or to pay all interest accrued on the Notes.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Issuer, may direct the Trustee to apply Principal Proceeds to purchase Collateral Debt Securities designated by the Collateral Manager for inclusion in the Collateral and the Collateral Manager will have discretion, on behalf of the
Issuer, to direct the Trustee to dispose of Collateral Debt Securities in Discretionary Sales; provided that, after the conclusion of the Ramp-Up Period, the Issuer will be required to request a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency as described herein under "Security for the Secured Notes—Ramp-Up Period."

Whether or not the Issuer has succeeded in acquiring Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with certain other amounts) of U.S.$1,700,000,000 by the Ramp-Up Completion Date, if any of the Collateral Quality Tests or the Overcollateralization Tests are not satisfied or a Proposed Plan has not been approved by the Rating Agencies, a Rating Confirmation Failure may occur. Following a Rating Confirmation Failure, Uninvested Proceeds, Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds (to the extent necessary to obtain a Rating Confirmation) may be applied to redeem the Notes, in part, as and in the amount described herein. See "Security for the Notes—Ramp-Up Period."

On the first Distribution Date following the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation, all Uninvested Proceeds (which are not required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities) are required to be applied as Interest Proceeds (to the extent of the Interest Excess) or Principal Proceeds. Accordingly, to the extent that Uninvested Proceeds have not been invested in Collateral Debt Securities during the Ramp-Up Period, such Uninvested Proceeds will be distributed on such Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments. If the first Distribution Date occurs prior to the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation or a Rating Confirmation Failure, an amount equal to the Interest Excess will be withdrawn from the Uninvested Proceeds Account and transferred to the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds on such Distribution Date.

**Failure to be Fully Invested During the Ramp-Up Period.** The amount of Collateral Debt Securities purchased on the Closing Date and the amount and timing of the purchase of additional Collateral Debt Securities during the Ramp-Up Period will affect the return to holders of, and cash flows available to make payments on, the Offered Securities. Reduced liquidity and lower volumes of trading in certain Collateral Debt Securities, in addition to restrictions on investment contained in the Eligibility Criteria, could reduce the rate at which the Collateral Manager is able to invest in Collateral Debt Securities. Any excess cash not used to purchase Collateral Debt Securities is expected to be invested in Eligible Investments. Because of the short term nature and credit quality of Eligible Investments, the interest rates payable on Eligible Investments tend to be significantly lower than the rates the Issuer would expect to earn on Collateral Debt Securities.

The timing of the purchase of Collateral Debt Securities during the Ramp-Up Period, the amount of any purchased accrued interest, the timing of additional borrowings under the Class A-1 Notes, the scheduled interest payment dates of the Collateral Debt Securities and the amount invested in lower-yielding Eligible Investments until invested in Collateral Debt Securities, may have an impact on the amount of Interest Proceeds collected during the first Due Period, which could adversely affect interest payments on Notes and distributions on Preference Shares.

**Limited Authority to Dispose of Collateral Debt Securities.** After the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Debt Securities may not be sold or otherwise disposed of, except (i) in connection with an Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Accelerated Maturity Date or upon the winding up of the Issuer after payment in full of the Notes, and (ii) the Issuer may, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, sell (or, in the case of any Defaulted Synthetic Security, exercise its right to terminate) a Defaulted Security, Written Down Security, Deferred Interest PIK Bond, Credit Risk Security, Credit Improved Security or Equity Security, subject to the limitations specified under "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities." The Collateral Manager may only make Discretionary Sales of Collateral Debt Securities during the Reinvestment Period and only in accordance with the limitations in the Indenture. Accordingly, the Issuer's ability to sell existing Collateral Debt Securities will be limited. After the Reinvestment Period, the Issuer may not reinvest such Sale Proceeds,
but must retain them in the Principal Collection Account until the next Distribution Date; investment of such Sale Proceeds in Eligible Investments is likely to produce a lower yield than the Collateral Debt Securities that were sold.

**Reinvestment Risk.** During the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager will have discretion to reinvest Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria. Such potential reinvestment (or lack thereof) may have an adverse effect on the value of the Collateral Debt Securities and on the ability of the Issuer to make payments on the Notes and Preference Shares. See "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities." The impact, including any adverse impact, of the reinvestment (or lack of reinvestment) of the Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period, on the Noteholders and the Preference Shareholders would be magnified with respect to the Preference Shares by the leveraged nature of the Preference Shares and, with respect to each Subordinate Class of Notes, by the leveraged nature of such Class of Notes.

The earnings with respect to such substitute Collateral Debt Securities will depend, among other factors, on reinvestment rates available in the marketplace at the time and on the availability of investments satisfying the Eligibility Criteria, in each case, acceptable to the Collateral Manager. The need to satisfy such Eligibility Criteria and identify acceptable investments may require the purchase of substitute Collateral Debt Securities having lower yields than those initially acquired. In addition, the need to satisfy such Eligibility Criteria and identify acceptable investments may require that such Principal Proceeds be maintained temporarily in cash or Eligible Investments, which may reduce the yield on the Collateral. Further, issuers of Collateral Debt Securities may be more likely to exercise any rights they may have to redeem such obligations when interest rates or spreads are declining. Any decrease in the yield on the Collateral Debt Securities will have the effect of reducing the amounts available to make payments of principal and interest on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares.

Prior to the end of the Reinvestment Period, Principal Proceeds will not, unless the Collateral Manager designates such Principal Proceeds as Specified Principal Proceeds or fails to reinvest Principal Proceeds within the applicable time period, be applied to redeem the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes. If the Collateral Manager does not promptly reinvest such Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities, such amounts will be retained in the Principal Collection Account and invested in Eligible Investments, which are likely to have a low yield. This would result in a reduction of the amounts available for payment on the Notes and the Preference Shares.

**Early Termination of the Reinvestment Period.** Although the Reinvestment Period is expected to terminate on the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011, the Reinvestment Period may terminate prior to such date if (i) the Collateral Manager notifies the Trustee of its election to make no further investments in substitute Collateral Debt Securities, (ii) the Notes are redeemed in a Tax Redemption as described under "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption," prior to the August 2011 Distribution Date, (iii) an Event of Default resulting in the acceleration of the Notes occurs or (iv) if on any date after MFS has resigned or been removed as Collateral Manager, the Holders of at least a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or a Majority-in-Interest of the Preference Shareholders notify the Trustee and the Collateral Manager that the Reinvestment Period shall be terminated. If the Reinvestment Period terminates prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011, such early termination may affect the expected average lives of the Notes and the duration of the Preference Shares described under "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations."

On any Distribution Date prior to the last day of the Reinvestment Period the Collateral Manager, upon notice to the Trustee on or prior to the related Determination Date, may direct the Issuer to apply all or a portion of the Principal Proceeds that would otherwise have been eligible for reinvestment in
substitute Collateral Debt Securities to the payment of principal of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments, as if the Reinvestment Period had ended. The Collateral Manager may take such action with respect to any Distribution Date with or without also terminating the Reinvestment Period.

**Illiquidity of Collateral Debt Securities.** Most of the Collateral Debt Securities purchased by the Issuer will have no, or only a limited, trading market. The Issuer's investment in illiquid Collateral Debt Securities may restrict its ability to dispose of investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities, although the Issuer is generally prohibited by the Indenture from selling Collateral Debt Securities except under certain limited circumstances described under "Limited Authority to Dispose of Collateral Debt Securities." Illiquid Collateral Debt Securities may trade at a discount from the price of comparable, more liquid investments. In addition, the Issuer may invest in privately placed Collateral Debt Securities that may or may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale, and even if such privately placed Collateral Debt Securities are transferable, the prices realized from their sale could be less than those originally paid by the Issuer or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities.

**Unspecified Use of Proceeds.** On the Closing Date, proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities will be used to purchase Collateral Debt Securities having an aggregate principal amount (together with the principal amount of Collateral Debt Securities which the Issuer has committed to purchase) of not less than U.S.$1,500,000,000. Most of the remainder of the net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities (together with amounts to be advanced in respect of the Class A-1 Notes after the Closing Date) are expected to be invested in Collateral Debt Securities that may not have been identified by the Collateral Manager on the Closing Date. Purchasers of the Notes and the Preference Shares will not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial and other information regarding the investments to be made by the Collateral Manager (on behalf of the Issuer) and, accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the Collateral Manager in investing and managing the proceeds of the Notes and in identifying investments over time. No assurance can be given that the Collateral Manager (on behalf of the Issuer) will be successful in obtaining suitable investments or that, if such investments are made, the objectives of the Issuer will be achieved.

**Rating Confirmation Failure: Mandatory Redemption.** If the Issuer is required to request a Rating Confirmation but is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency prior to the first Determination Date that is at least 30 Business Days following receipt by such Rating Agency of such Ramp-Up Notice unless a Proposed Plan (which does not provide for redemption of the Notes) has been approved by the Rating Agencies (a "Rating Confirmation Failure"), on the first Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter, the Issuer will be required to apply Uninvested Proceeds (which are not required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities) and, to the extent that such Uninvested Proceeds are insufficient to redeem the Notes to the extent necessary to obtain a Rating Confirmation, on such Quarterly Distribution Date and on each Distribution Date thereafter, Interest Proceeds and, to the extent that Interest Proceeds are insufficient, Principal Proceeds, in each case in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to the repayment, of principal of the Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfies the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agencies which did not previously issue a Rating Confirmation. See "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption" and "—Priority of Payments." There can be no assurance that such redemption will result in a Rating Confirmation. Any such redemption of the Notes may result in the deferral of interest on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes and the reduction or elimination of distributions on the Preference Shares. The notional amount of any Hedge Agreement entered into by the Issuer may be reduced by the Hedge Counterparty in connection with a redemption of Notes on any such Quarterly Distribution Date by
reason of any Rating Confirmation Failure, which is likely to require the Issuer to make a termination payment to the Hedge Counterparty.

**Credit Ratings.** Credit ratings of debt securities (including the Offered Securities and any Pledged Collateral Debt Security purchased by the Issuer) represent the rating agencies' opinions regarding their credit quality, and are not a guarantee of quality. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities and is subject to revision at any time. Rating agencies attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value, and therefore, credit ratings do not fully reflect all risks of an investment. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, and the credit quality of a debt security may be worse than a rating indicates.

**International Investing.** The Collateral Debt Securities may include obligations of Qualifying Foreign Obligors. See clause (2) of the Eligibility Criteria under "Security for the Notes—Eligibility Criteria." In addition, the Collateral Debt Securities may be obligations of issuers organized in a Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction. Moreover, subject to compliance with certain of the Eligibility Criteria described herein, collateral securing Asset-Backed Securities may consist of obligations of issuers or borrowers organized under the laws of various jurisdictions other than the United States. Investing outside the United States may involve greater risks than investing in the United States. These risks may include: (i) less publicly available information; (ii) varying levels of governmental regulation and supervision; (iii) the difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a foreign jurisdiction and uncertainties as to the status, interpretation and application of laws therein; and (iv) risk of economic dislocations in such other country. Moreover, many foreign companies are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies.

In addition, there generally is less governmental supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries than there is in the United States. For example, there may be no comparable provisions under certain foreign laws with respect to insider trading and similar investor protection securities laws that apply with respect to securities transactions consummated in the United States.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have failed to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in periods when assets of the Issuer are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Issuer to make intended Collateral Debt Security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause the Issuer to miss investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a Collateral Debt Security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Issuer due to subsequent declines in the value of such Collateral Debt Security or, if the Issuer has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser. Transaction costs of buying and selling foreign securities, including brokerage, tax and custody costs, also are generally higher than those involved in domestic transactions. Furthermore, foreign financial markets, while generally growing in volume, have, for the most part, substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and securities of many foreign companies are less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of comparable domestic companies.

In many foreign countries there is the possibility of expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the convertibility of currency or the removal of securities, property or other assets of the Issuer, political, economic or social instability or adverse diplomatic developments, each of which could have an adverse effect on the Issuer's investments in such foreign countries. The economies of individual non-U.S. countries may also differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such
respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, volatility of currency exchange rates, depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

Insolvency Considerations with Respect to Issuers of Collateral Debt Securities. Various laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to obligors under Collateral Debt Securities. The information in this and the following paragraph is applicable with respect to U.S. obligors. If a court in a lawsuit brought by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of an obligor under a Collateral Debt Security (such as a trustee in bankruptcy) were to find that the obligor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness constituting the Collateral Debt Security and, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the obligor (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the remaining assets of such obligor constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could determine to invalidate, in whole or in part, such indebtedness as a fraudulent conveyance, to subordinate such indebtedness to existing and future creditors of the obligor or to recover amounts previously paid by the obligor in satisfaction of such indebtedness. The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing will vary. Generally, an obligor would be considered insolvent at a particular time if the sum of its debts were then greater than all of its property at a fair valuation or if the present fair saleable value of its assets was then less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities on its existing debts as they became absolute and matured. There can be no assurance as to what standard a court would apply in order to determine whether the obligor was "insolvent" after giving effect to the occurrence of the indebtedness constituting the Collateral Debt Security or that, regardless of the method of valuation, a court would not determine that the obligor was "insolvent" upon giving effect to such occurrence. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of an obligor of a Collateral Debt Security, payments made on such Collateral Debt Security could be subject to avoidance as a "preference" if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year) before insolvency.

In general, if payments on a Collateral Debt Security are avoidable, whether as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured either from the initial recipient (such as the Issuer) or from subsequent transferees of such payments (such as the holders of the Offered Securities). To the extent that any such payments are recaptured from the Issuer, the resulting loss will be borne in the first instance by the Preference Shareholders, then by the holders of the Class E Notes, then by the holders of the Class D Notes, then by the holders of the Class C Notes, then by the holders of the Class B Notes, then by the holders of the Class A-2 Notes and then by the holders of the Class A-1 Notes. However, a court in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding would be able to direct the recapture of any such payment from a holder of Offered Securities only to the extent that such court has jurisdiction over such holder or its assets. Moreover, it is likely that avoidable payments could not be recaptured directly from a holder that has given value in exchange for its Offered Securities, in good faith and without knowledge that the payments were avoidable. Nevertheless, since there is no judicial precedent relating to a structured transaction such as the Offered Securities, there can be no assurance that a holder of Offered Securities will be able to avoid recapture on this or any other basis.

The Collateral Debt Securities of obligors not domiciled in the United States will be subject to laws enacted in their home countries for the protection of creditors, which may differ from the U.S. laws described above and be less favorable to creditors than such U.S. laws.

Liquidation of Collateral Upon Redemption of the Offered Securities. An Optional Redemption, a Tax Redemption, an Auction Call Redemption or the occurrence of an Accelerated Maturity Date may require the Collateral Manager to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could adversely affect the realized value of the Collateral Debt Securities sold and lower the returns on the Preference Shares. Moreover, the Collateral Manager may be required, in order to sell all the Collateral Debt Securities, to aggregate Collateral Debt Securities in a block transaction, thereby
possibly resulting in a lower realized value for the Collateral Debt Securities sold. There can be no assurance that the market value of the Collateral will be sufficient to pay the Redemption Price of the Notes and the Preference Share Redemption Date Amount. If the Collateral is liquidated, the holders of the Preference Shares may receive no distribution and, on an Accelerated Maturity Date, holders of the Notes may suffer a loss.

Risk Factors Relating to Synthetic Securities.

*Synthetic Securities.* The Issuer does not expect to enter into any Synthetic Securities on the Closing Date. The Issuer may, however, purchase or enter into Synthetic Securities after the Closing Date, provided that any such transaction does not cause the aggregate Principal Balance of the Synthetic Securities to exceed 25% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance. Synthetic Securities may consist of credit default swaps, total return swaps or a combination of the foregoing.

Investments in such types of assets through the purchase of (or entry into) Synthetic Securities present risks in addition to those resulting from direct purchases of such Collateral Debt Securities. Each Synthetic Security will expose the Issuer to all of the risks of the Reference Obligation, as well as the credit risk of the Synthetic Security Counterparty and risks arising from the terms of the Synthetic Securities. Under each Synthetic Security, the Issuer will have a contractual relationship only with the Synthetic Security Counterparty, and not the Reference Obligor(s) on the Reference Obligation(s). Consequently, the Issuer is relying not only on the creditworthiness of the Reference Obligors and the Reference Obligations, but also on the ability of the Synthetic Security Counterparty to perform its obligations under the Synthetic Securities. The Issuer generally will have no right directly to enforce compliance by the Reference Obligor(s) with the terms of either the Reference Obligation(s) or any rights of set off against the Reference Obligor(s) or the Reference Obligation(s), nor will the Issuer generally have any voting or other consensual rights of ownership with respect to the Reference Obligation(s). The Issuer will not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the Reference Obligation(s) and will not have the benefit of the remedies that would normally be available to a holder of such Reference Obligation(s). The ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations under the Notes and to make distributions on the Preference Shares will be dependent on its receipt of payments from the Synthetic Security Counterparty under the Synthetic Securities. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the Synthetic Security Counterparty, the Issuer will be treated as a general creditor of the Synthetic Security Counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the Reference Obligations. As a result, concentrations of Synthetic Securities entered into with any one Synthetic Security Counterparty will subject the Offered Securities to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such Synthetic Security Counterparty as well as by the Reference Obligor(s).

Merrill Lynch International ("MLI"), an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser, is expected to act as the counterparty with respect to any initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities that the Issuer enters into after the Closing Date. This relationship will create certain conflicts of interest for MLI and expose investors to the credit risk of MLI. Such Synthetic Securities would be Defeased Synthetic Securities, consisting of a Credit Default Swap under which the Issuer assumes the risk of a Reference Obligation and possibly also including a related Total Return Swap with MLI relating to the Synthetic Security Collateral. The Issuer also may enter into Synthetic Securities with other Synthetic Security Counterparties.

*Risk of Interest Shortfall.* The Credit Default Swaps are expected to provide that if the Reference Obligor fails to pay the full amount of interest at the interest rate in effect on a Reference Obligation on any scheduled interest payment date (for any reason, including an insufficiency of funds or the effect of an available funds cap), the premium payments by the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer will be reduced by the amount of such unpaid interest. Each Credit Default Swap will provide that an Interest
Shortfall in respect of the related Reference Obligation will reduce dollar-for-dollar the premium payable by the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer. An Interest Shortfall is a failure by the Reference Entity to pay the expected interest (calculated as specified in the Credit Default Swap) on the related Reference Obligation, irrespective of whether such shortfall would result in a default under the applicable Underlying Instruments. Such expected interest will not be reduced by any provisions providing for the limitation on interest otherwise payable by an "available funds cap," the operation of the priority of payments, the capitalization or deferral of interest or the extinguishing or reduction of such payments or distributions (unless such reduction results from a writedown of principal under the applicable Underlying Instruments).

Each Credit Default Swap that is an MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap (where the Reference Obligation is either an RMBS or a CMBS security) will provide for an election as to whether the "WAC Cap Interest Provision" is applicable. In the event that it is applicable, expected interest will be reduced after giving effect to any "WAC Cap." This means that expected interest under the Synthetic Security would be reduced by any limitation in the applicable Underlying Instruments by a weighted average coupon or weighted average rate cap provision that limits or decreases the interest rate or amount payable pursuant to the applicable Reference Obligation.

Many RMBS securities are structured with an available funds cap provision. As a result, Credit Default Swaps having Reference Obligations that are RMBS securities are more likely to experience Interest Shortfalls. Under the Credit Default Swaps, the Issuer will bear the risk of Interest Shortfalls resulting from any available funds cap or other similar cap.

In addition, each Credit Default Swap that is an MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap (where the Reference Obligation is either an RMBS or a CMBS security) is expected to provide that certain consequences will result from the occurrence of a step-up in the coupon payable on a Reference Obligation as a result of a failure of the Reference Entity or a third party to exercise, in accordance with the applicable Underlying Instruments, a "clean-up call" or other right to purchase, redeem, cancel or terminate (however described in the Underlying Instruments) the Reference Obligation. In the event that a step-up in the coupon of the Reference Obligation occurs, the premium payable by the Synthetic Security Counterparty will be increased by the same number of basis points as the step-up. However, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will have the option to terminate the Synthetic Security if this occurs. Many RMBS securities incorporate step-up provisions.

In the event that Interest Shortfalls occur or a Synthetic Security Counterparty terminates a Credit Default Swap following a step-up in the interest coupon on the related Reference Obligation, the resulting reduction or elimination of premiums payable by the Synthetic Security Counterparty will reduce Interest Proceeds otherwise available to pay interest on the Notes and make distributions to the Preference Shareholders. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consider and determine for themselves the likely amount of Interest Shortfalls during the term of the Notes and the impact of such Interest Shortfalls on their investment.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consider and determine for themselves the likely amount of Interest Shortfalls during the term of the Notes and the impact of such Interest Shortfalls on their investment.

*Adverse Effect of Credit Events and Floating Amount Events.* Payments on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares will be adversely affected by the occurrence of Credit Events or Floating Amount Events under the Synthetic Securities. If a Floating Amount Event occurs, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will have a contingent obligation to reimburse the Issuer in the event of an Interest Reimbursement or Principal Reimbursement by the Reference Obligor. However, there is no guarantee
that a reimbursement of payments in respect of such Floating Amount Event will occur or that reimbursement will fully compensate the Issuer, particularly because the Synthetic Security Counterparty will not pay interest on such amount to the Issuer.

**Possible Early Termination of Synthetic Securities.** The Issuer will enter into any Defeased Synthetic Securities pursuant to an ISDA Master Agreement with the Synthetic Security Counterparty, which may be terminated by the Issuer or by the Synthetic Security Counterparty in the event that any event of default or termination event specified therein occurs with respect to the other party; if the ISDA Master Agreement is terminated, all of the Synthetic Securities made thereunder also will terminate and the Issuer will not be permitted to reinvest the proceeds of such termination if the Reinvestment Period has ended or if the proposed reinvestment does not satisfy the Eligibility Criteria, in which event the Interest Proceeds available to pay interest on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares will be reduced. In addition, individual Synthetic Securities will terminate if certain events specified therein occur, in which event the Issuer will not be permitted to reinvest the proceeds thereof if the Reinvestment Period has ended or the proposed reinvestment does not satisfy the Eligibility Criteria.

**Leveraged Exposure to the Reference Obligations.** The entry into credit default swaps by the Issuer may create leveraged exposure for the Noteholders and Preference Shareholders to the credit of the Reference Obligations. Following the occurrence of a credit event (as defined in the relevant Synthetic Security) with respect to a Reference Obligation, the Issuer may be obligated under one or more of the credit default swaps to make a payment to the Synthetic Security Counterparty with respect to such Reference Obligation. If the credit default swap is "cash settled," the amount of such payments will be dependent on the final price determined with respect to such Reference Obligation under the credit default swap, which will depend on, among other things, the market value of such Reference Obligation. If the credit default is "physically settled" the Issuer will, if a "credit event" occurs, at the option of the Synthetic Security Counterparty, purchase the Reference Obligation for a price equal to the principal amount thereof, which is likely to greatly exceed its market value, if any.

**Volatility of Market Value of Reference Obligations and Synthetic Securities.** The market value of a Reference Obligation following such credit events will generally fluctuate with, among other things, changes in prevailing interest rates, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, international political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, the financial condition of the issuer of the Reference Obligation and the obligors of the securitized assets underlying an Asset-Backed Security and the terms of the Reference Obligation. Adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the Reference Obligations or the obligors of the securitized assets underlying an Asset-Backed Security or in general economic conditions or both may result in credit events and a decline in the market value of the Reference Obligations. In addition, future periods of uncertainty in the United States economy and the economies of other countries in which issuers of the Reference Obligations (or the obligors of the securitized assets underlying an Asset-Backed Security) are domiciled and the possibility of increased volatility and default rates may also adversely affect the price and liquidity of the Reference Obligations. A decline in the market value of a Reference Obligation may result in a decline in the market value of the related Synthetic Security. As a result, if the Issuer attempts to liquidate any or all of the Synthetic Securities, the Issuer may incur a loss.

**Limited Information Regarding Reference Obligations.** No information on the credit quality of the Reference Obligations is provided herein. The holders of Offered Securities will not have the right to obtain from the Synthetic Security Counterparty, the Issuer, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser or the Trustee information on the Reference Obligations or information regarding any obligation of any Reference Obligor (other than the limited information set forth in the monthly reports delivered pursuant to the Indenture). The Synthetic Security Counterparty will have no obligation to keep the Issuer, the Trustee or the holders of Offered Securities informed as to matters arising in relation to any Reference Security.
Obligation, including whether or not circumstances exist under which there is a possibility of the occurrence of a Credit Event or a Floating Amount Event. None of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Noteholders or the Preference Shareholders will have the right to inspect any records of the Synthetic Security Counterparty relating to the Reference Obligations.

**Illiquidity of Reference Obligations.** Under any Synthetic Securities, the Issuer will have credit exposure to one or more of Reference Obligations. Ratings on the Reference Obligations may be downgraded or withdrawn after the Issuer enters into a Synthetic Security. Many of the Reference Obligations will have no, or only a limited, trading market. Trading in fixed income securities in general, including Asset-Backed Securities and derivatives thereof, takes place primarily in over-the-counter markets consisting of groups of dealer firms that are typically major securities firms. Because the market for certain Asset-Backed Securities and derivatives thereof is a dealer market, rather than an auction market, no single obtainable price for a given instrument prevails at any given time. Not all dealers maintain markets in all Asset-Backed Securities at all times. The illiquidity of Reference Obligations will restrict the Collateral Manager's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. Illiquid Reference Obligations may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments. In addition, Reference Obligations may include privately placed securities that may or may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale, and even if such privately placed securities are transferable, the value of such Reference Obligations could be less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities.

**Illiquid Market for Credit Default Swaps.** The market for credit default swaps on Asset-Backed Securities has only existed for a few years and is not liquid (as compared to the market for credit default swaps on investment grade corporate reference entities). Credit default swaps with "pay as you go" credit events have only recently been introduced into the market, and the terms have not yet been standardized and may change significantly after the Closing Date (which will make it more difficult for the Issuer to liquidate the Synthetic Securities). The current premiums that a "buyer" of protection will pay under credit default swaps for reference obligations that are Asset-Backed Securities are at very low levels (as compared to the levels during the past five years). This results in part from the fact that the current interest rate spreads over LIBOR (or, in the case of fixed rate Asset-Backed Securities, over the applicable U.S. swap rate) on Asset-Backed Securities are at very low levels (compared to the levels during the past ten years); in the event that such interest rate spreads widen or the prevailing credit premiums on credit default swaps on Asset-Backed Securities increase after the Closing Date, the amount of the termination payment due from the Issuer to the Synthetic Security Counterparties could increase by a substantial amount. If the Issuer is required to make substantial payments to the Synthetic Security Counterparties in order to terminate the Synthetic Securities, it may be difficult for the Issuer to dispose of the Synthetic Securities as part of the Collateral Manager's portfolio management and it may be difficult to satisfy the conditions for a redemption of the Notes or for a liquidation of the portfolio after an Event of Default. The Issuer may make termination payments to Synthetic Security Counterparties from Interest Proceeds, which will reduce the amounts available for distributions on the Preference Shares.

**Settlement Risk.** To the extent the Issuer enters into Synthetic Securities that are documented under the initial Form Approved Synthetic Security (or under the current ISDA form of confirmation), the Issuer will bear the risk of settlement default if certain Credit Events occur since the terms of such Synthetic Securities will permit the Synthetic Security Counterparty to elect to physically settle by delivering the Reference Obligation. Settlement risk will arise if the Issuer meets its payment obligation under a Synthetic Security before the Synthetic Security Counterparty meets its corresponding delivery obligations thereunder. A failure to perform by a Synthetic Security Counterparty may be due to Synthetic Security Counterparty default, operational or administrative error or legal impediments. In particular, the Synthetic Security Counterparty may seek to eliminate its credit exposure to the Reference Obligations by entering into back-to-back hedging transactions, and its ability to physically settle
Synthetic Securities may be dependent on whether or not the counterparties to such back-to-back hedging transactions perform their delivery obligations. Such risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily mark-to-market and settlement of positions, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections, and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. Furthermore, there may be practical or timing problems associated with enforcing the Issuer's rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such Synthetic Security Counterparty.

Uncertainty Regarding the Terms of the Synthetic Securities. The description in this Offering Circular of the Synthetic Securities with respect to Reference Obligations that are RMBS and CMBS (including the Credit Events and Floating Amount Events and the consequences thereof) is based on a modified form of the form of "Credit Derivative Transaction on Mortgage-Backed Security with Pay-As-You-Go or Physical Settlement (Dealer Form)" Credit Default Swap published by ISDA in January 2006 and as amended in April 2006. In addition, the description in this Offering Circular of the Synthetic Securities related to CDO Obligations (including the Credit Events and Floating Amount Events and the consequences thereof) is based on a modified form of the form of "Credit Derivative Transaction on Mortgage-Backed Security with Pay-As-You-Go or Physical Settlement (Dealer Form)" Credit Default Swap published by ISDA in June 2006. However, the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty may adopt different forms of confirmations for Synthetic Securities without obtaining consent from the holders of any of the Offered Securities. In such event, the terms of the Synthetic Securities may be materially different from the terms of the Synthetic Securities described herein and such terms may be adverse to the interests of the Issuer and the holders of Offered Securities.

In general, credit default swaps with "pay-as-you-go or physical settlement" mechanics are a new type of credit default swap developed to incorporate the unique structures of Asset-Backed Securities, in particular those of CMBS, RMBS and CDO Obligations. Given that this market has recently developed and the forms have recently been published by ISDA, it is possible that ISDA may amend the current forms. In addition, ISDA may adopt new forms for other types of Asset-Backed Securities. While ISDA has published forms of confirmations for documenting credit default swaps with "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics and has published and supplemented the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions in order to facilitate transactions and promote uniformity in the credit default swap market, the credit default swap market is expected to change and the confirmation used to document credit default swaps with "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics and the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions and terms applied to credit derivatives are subject to interpretation and further evolution. Past events have shown that the views of market participants may differ as to how the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions operate or should operate.

The confirmations with "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics and the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions are expected to continue to evolve. There can be no assurance that changes to the confirmations with "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics and the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions and other terms applicable to credit derivatives generally will be predictable or favorable to the Issuer. Amendments or supplements to the ISDA forms with "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics and the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions that are published by ISDA will only apply to credit default swaps if the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty agree to amend the credit default swaps between them to incorporate such amendments or supplements. As a result of the continued evolution of the forms of confirmation used to document credit default swaps with Reference Obligations that are Asset-Backed Securities that have "pay as you go or physical settlement" mechanics, the confirmations used to document existing Synthetic Securities may differ from the future market standard. Such a result may have a negative impact on the liquidity and market value of the Synthetic Securities.
Therefore, in addition to the credit risk of the Reference Obligations and the credit risk of the Synthetic Security Counterparty, the Issuer is also subject to the risk that the ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions or the Credit Default Swap confirmation could be interpreted in a manner that would be adverse to the Issuer or that the credit derivatives market generally may evolve in manner that would be adverse to the Issuer.

*Risks Relating to Terms of the Defeased Synthetic Securities and Synthetic Security Collateral.* If the terms of any Synthetic Security require the Synthetic Security Counterparty to secure its obligations with respect to such Synthetic Security, funds and other property used to secure such obligations will be deposited into a Synthetic Security Issuer Account. These funds may be invested, upon Issuer order, in Eligible Investments or other Synthetic Security Collateral or other securities permitted under the Synthetic Security. In the event of a termination of such Synthetic Security, the Issuer would be entitled to apply the funds and other property standing to the credit of such Synthetic Security Issuer Account to pay amounts due to the Issuer under such Synthetic Security, and if such funds or other property have been invested in Synthetic Security Collateral, such Synthetic Security Collateral may become pledged Collateral Debt Securities. In such event, there is no assurance that the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (as a whole) will meet the Eligibility Criteria. See "Security for the Secured Notes—The Accounts—Synthetic Security Issuer Accounts."

The initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities (if any) will be Defeased Synthetic Securities entered into with MLI, which will require the Issuer to secure its obligations to MLI by depositing funds into a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account. In accordance with the terms of the applicable Defeased Synthetic Securities, these funds will be invested in Eligible Investments or other Synthetic Security Collateral designated by the Synthetic Security Counterparty and approved by the Collateral Manager, which may be subject to derivatives transactions (including total return swaps) between the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty (or, subject to the consent of the Synthetic Security Counterparty and satisfaction of the Rating Condition, between the Issuer and other parties). The Issuer will be required to reinvest any principal payments on the Synthetic Security Collateral received by it in other Synthetic Security Collateral approved by the Synthetic Security Counterparty; the yield on such replacement Synthetic Security Collateral may be lower than the yield on the original Synthetic Security Collateral, in which event the Interest Proceeds in each Due Period will be reduced and may not be sufficient to pay interest on all Classes of Notes and to make distributions on the Preference Shares. The Synthetic Security Counterparty will have the right to cause the Issuer to invest the Synthetic Security Collateral in Eligible Investments. If the Synthetic Security Collateral consists of Eligible Investments, the return received by the Issuer on the Synthetic Securities will be lower than if the Synthetic Security Collateral consists of Asset-Backed Securities, and as a result the Interest Proceeds in each Due Period will be reduced. A prospective investor evaluating an investment in the Offered Securities should assume that the interest income to the Issuer on the Synthetic Security Collateral will be no higher than the interest rate which the Issuer earns on Eligible Investments.

After payment of all amounts owing by the Issuer to the Synthetic Security Counterparty or a default which entitles the Issuer to terminate its obligations under such synthetic security, funds and other property standing to the credit of the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account related to such Defeased Synthetic Security will be credited to the Principal Collection Account (in the case of Cash and Eligible Investments) or the Custodial Account (in the case of Synthetic Security Collateral other than Cash and Eligible Investments). There can be no assurance that in such event the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (as a whole) will meet the Eligibility Criteria. See "Security for the Secured Notes—The Accounts—Synthetic Security Counterparty Accounts."

With respect to the initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities (if any), the Issuer may enter into a related Total Return Swap with MLI relating to the Synthetic Security Collateral for such Synthetic
Securities. Under any such Total Return Swap, (i) MLI will have the right to approve the Synthetic Security Collateral, (ii) the Issuer will pay to MLI the yield on any Synthetic Security Collateral approved by MLI and MLI will pay to the Issuer the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment, (iii) MLI will have the right to terminate (in part or in whole) these transactions, and (iv) upon termination of any of these transactions the Issuer may be required to pay a termination payment to MLI.

If Credit Events or Floating Amount Events (other than Interest Shortfalls) occur under Synthetic Securities, each Physical Settlement Amount and each Floating Amount will reduce the notional amount of any such Total Return Swap and, as a result, reduce Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment that will accrue and be paid to the Issuer under the Total Return Swap. As a consequence, the Issuer is not likely to find an alternative investment which yields an amount equal to the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment. This will reduce the Interest Proceeds available to pay expenses of the Issuer and interest on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares on each Distribution Date. Principal Proceeds available to pay the principal amount of the Notes on any Redemption Date, at Stated Maturity, or on liquidation of the Collateral following an Event of Default also will be reduced by each Floating Amount (other than in respect of an Interest Shortfall) and each Physical Settlement Amount payable by the Issuer.

In the event that the Issuer enters into a Total Return Swap, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will have the discretion in certain circumstances to terminate the Total Return Swap. See "Security for the Secured Notes—Total Return Swap." In the event that the Synthetic Security Counterparty terminates the Total Return Swap, the notional of the Total Return Swap will decrease and, as a result, reduce Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment that will accrue and be paid to the Issuer under the Total Return Swap. As a consequence, the Issuer is not likely to find an alternative investment which yields an amount equal to the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment. This will reduce the Interest Proceeds available to pay expenses of the Issuer and interest on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares on each Distribution Date. If the notional of the Total Return Swap decreases as a result of a Discretionary Sale, the Issuer may be obligated to pay a Breakage Amount to the Synthetic Security Counterparty. See "Security for the Secured Notes—Total Return Swap."

**Risk Factors Relating to Conflicts of Interest and Dependence on the Collateral Manager.**

*Certain Conflicts of Interest.* The activities of the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser and their respective affiliates may result in certain conflicts of interest.

*Conflicts of Interest Involving the Collateral Manager.* Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall advisory, investment and other activities of the Collateral Manager, its affiliates or any funds managed by them and their respective clients and employees. The following briefly summarizes some of these conflicts, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such conflicts.

Notwithstanding certain provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), and internal policies of the Collateral Manager, that are meant to reduce the possibility of, or effect of, conflicts of interest, the size and scope of activities of the Collateral Manager create various potential and actual conflicts of interest that may arise from the advisory, investment and other activities of the Collateral Manager, its affiliates and their respective clients and employees.

The Collateral Manager and its affiliates may invest, for their own account or for accounts for which they have investment discretion, in securities that would be appropriate investments for the Issuer; such investments may be the same as or different from those made on behalf of the Issuer. The Collateral Manager and/or its affiliates have no affirmative obligation to offer any investment to the Issuer, or to inform the Issuer of any investment opportunity, before offering such investment or opportunity to other
funds or accounts that the Collateral Manager or its affiliates manage or advise. In addition, affiliates and clients of the Collateral Manager may invest in securities (or make loans) that are senior to, or have interests different from or adverse to, the Collateral Debt Securities. The Collateral Manager may at certain times be simultaneously seeking to purchase or sell investments for the Issuer and any similar entity for which the Collateral Manager serves as manager in the future, or for its clients or affiliates. The effects of some of these actions may be adverse to the market from which the Collateral Manager seeks to buy, or to which the Collateral Manager seeks to sell, securities on behalf of the Issuer.

The Collateral Manager and its affiliates may also have equity and other investments in, may be lenders to, and may have other ongoing relationships with, the issuers of the Collateral Debt Securities. As a result, officers or affiliates may possess information relating to the Collateral Debt Securities that is not known to the individuals at the Collateral Manager responsible for monitoring the Collateral Debt Securities and performing other obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement.

The Collateral Manager and/or any of its affiliates may own equity or other securities of issuers of or obligors on Collateral Debt Securities and may have provided advisory and other services to issuers of Collateral Debt Securities. The Issuer may invest in the securities of companies affiliated with the Collateral Manager and/or any of its affiliates or in which the Collateral Manager and/or any of its affiliates have an equity or participation interest. The purchase, holding and sale of such investments by the Issuer may enhance the profitability of the Collateral Manager's and/or any of its affiliates' own investments in such companies. It is possible that one or more affiliates of the Collateral Manager may also act as counterparty with respect to one or more Synthetic Securities. The Issuer may invest in money market funds that are managed by the Collateral Manager or its affiliates; provided that such money market funds otherwise qualify as Eligible Investments.

No provision in the Collateral Management Agreement prevents the Collateral Manager or any of its affiliates from rendering services of any kind to any person or entity, including the issuer of any obligation included in the Collateral and its affiliates, the Trustee, the Holders of the Offered Securities and the Hedge Counterparties. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Collateral Manager, its affiliates and their respective shareholders, members, managers, directors, officers, partners, employees, agents, accountants and attorneys may, among other things: (a) serve as directors, partners, officers, employees, agents, nominees or signatories for any issuer of any obligation included in the Collateral; (b) receive fees for services rendered to the issuer of any obligation included in the Collateral or any affiliate thereof; (c) be retained to provide services unrelated to the Collateral Management Agreement, to the Issuer or its affiliates and be paid therefor; (d) be a secured or unsecured creditor of, or hold an equity interest in, any issuer of any obligation included in the Collateral; (e) sell any Collateral Debt Security or Eligible Investment to, or purchase any Collateral Debt Security from, the Issuer while acting in the capacity of principal or agent; and (f) serve as a member of any "creditors' board" with respect to any obligation included in the Collateral which has become or may become a Defaulted Security. Services of this kind may lead to conflicts of interest within the Collateral Manager, and may lead individual officers or employees of the Collateral Manager to act in a manner adverse to the Co-Issuers.

The Collateral Manager and its affiliates currently (i) provide and in the future will continue to provide services including advisory services to, (ii) lend to, (iii) invest in, or (iv) is affiliated with, clients that include issuers of securities similar to or the same as the Collateral Debt Securities and affiliates of such issuers. In providing services to other clients, the Collateral Manager and its affiliates may recommend activities that would compete with or otherwise adversely affect the Issuer. In the course of managing the Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer, the Collateral Manager may consider its relationships with other clients (including companies the securities of which are pledged to secure the Notes) and its affiliates. The Collateral Manager may decline to make a particular investment for the
Issuer in view of such relationships. In connection with business activities with or on behalf of others, the Collateral Manager will be free, in its sole discretion, to make recommendations to others, or effect transactions on behalf of itself or for others, that may be the same as or different from those effected on behalf of the Issuer, and the Collateral Manager may furnish investment management and advisory services to others that may have investment policies similar to those followed by the Collateral Manager with respect to the Issuer and that may own securities of the same class, or which are the same type, as the Collateral Debt Securities. The Collateral Manager is under no obligation to make consistent recommendations to, or to effect similar transactions for, all or any of its clients. The effects of some of the actions described in this section may have an adverse impact on the market from which the Collateral Manager seeks to buy, or to which the Collateral Manager seeks to sell securities on behalf of the Issuer. The Collateral Manager may also at certain times simultaneously seek to purchase investments for the Issuer and/or similar entities, including other collateralized debt obligation vehicles for which it serves as manager now or in the future, or for other clients or affiliates.

In connection with its activities, the Collateral Manager and its affiliates may from time to time come into possession of material non-public information that limits the ability of the Collateral Manager to make an investment, and the Issuer's investments may be constrained as a consequence of the Collateral Manager's inability to use such information for advisory purposes or otherwise to take actions that would be in the best interest of the Issuer. In addition to legal prohibitions on the use of certain information, the Collateral Manager also has the option to refrain from directing the purchase or sale of securities issued by persons of which the Collateral Manager, its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors or employees are directors or officers or persons for which the Collateral Manager or its affiliates act as financial adviser or underwriter. If the Collateral Manager exercises that option, the Issuer will forego the opportunities presented by such purchase or sale.

The Collateral Manager may also, at certain times, be seeking to effect purchases and sales of assets on behalf of the Issuer and on behalf of other clients for whom it serves as investment advisor or for any other clients or affiliates. The Collateral Manager may aggregate sales and purchase orders of securities placed with respect to the Collateral with similar orders being made simultaneously for other clients or other accounts managed by the Collateral Manager or with accounts of the affiliates of the Collateral Manager, if in the Collateral Manager's judgment such aggregation will result in an overall economic benefit to the Issuer, taking into consideration the advantageous selling or purchase price, brokerage commission and other expenses. However, no provision of the Collateral Management Agreement requires the Collateral Manager or its affiliates to execute orders as part of concurrent authorizations or to aggregate orders.

In the selection of brokers and dealers, the Collateral Manager may take into account considerations other than the price offered by such brokers and dealers, including method and timing of trade execution, general market trends, research and other brokerage services furnished to the Collateral Manager or its affiliates by brokers and dealers. Benefits received by the Collateral Manager that serve as the basis for using a particular broker or dealer may not accrue directly to the Issuer, and may be used by the Collateral Manager in connection with the Collateral Manager's other advisory services or investment operations.

The Collateral Manager, its affiliates, and funds or accounts for which the Collateral Manager or its affiliates act as an investment adviser may at times own Offered Securities. The Collateral Manager may have a conflict of interest as between the interests of the Issuer and of any fund or account that owns Offered Securities and for which it or an affiliate acts as an investment advisor. In addition, the Collateral Manager may rebate a portion of its fee to any account which owns Offered Securities and for which the Collateral Manager acts as investment advisor. It should not be assumed that the Collateral Manager, its affiliates and funds or accounts for which the Collateral Manager or its affiliates act as an investment
advisor that may purchase Offered Securities on the Closing Date will continue to hold the Offered Securities.

The Issuer, acting through the Collateral Manager, may engage in securities transactions with affiliates of the Collateral Manager. Subject to the Eligibility Criteria, the Collateral Manager will be permitted under the Indenture to acquire a security or obligation on behalf of the Issuer to be included in the Collateral from any of its affiliates as principal or agent or from funds or accounts for which any of its affiliates acts as investment advisor or to sell an obligation to any of its affiliates as principal or agent or to funds or accounts for which any of its affiliates acts as investment advisor. In such situations, the Collateral Manager and its affiliates may have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding both parties in the transaction. If an affiliate of the Collateral Manager acts as broker in an agency cross transaction, such person may receive commissions from one or both of the parties in the transaction. While the Collateral Manager anticipates that any such commissions charged will be at competitive market rates, the Collateral Manager may have interests in such transactions that are adverse to those of the Issuer, such as an interest in obtaining favorable commissions.

The Collateral Manager and/or an affiliate may purchase Preference Shares on the Closing Date. Officers of the Collateral Manager, other affiliates of the Collateral Manager, and their officers and employees may also purchase Preference Shares on the Closing Date. Affiliates of the Collateral Manager and their officers and employees may also purchase Notes without additional restrictions. Neither the Collateral Manager nor any of its affiliates nor any officers of the Collateral Manager or any affiliate is under any obligation to hold any Offered Securities so purchased for any period of time. There will be no restriction on the ability of the Collateral Manager or its affiliates or employees to purchase the Offered Securities (either upon initial issuance or through secondary transfers) and to exercise any voting rights to which such Offered Securities are entitled, except that Offered Securities held by the Collateral Manager, certain of its affiliates and their respective employees or by an account or fund for which the Collateral Manager, or an affiliate thereof, acts as the investment advisor ("Collateral Manager Securities") shall be disregarded with respect to voting rights under certain circumstances as described in the Indenture and the Collateral Management Agreement, in relation to the removal of the Collateral Manager. The interests of the Collateral Manager may not in all cases be aligned with those of the Holders of the Offered Securities.

Although the Collateral Manager or its affiliates or its clients may at times be a holder of Offered Securities, its interests and incentives will not necessarily be completely aligned with those of the other holders of the Offered Securities (or of the holders of any particular Class of the Notes or the Preference Shares). The ownership of Preference Shares by it and its affiliates may give the Collateral Manager an incentive to take actions that vary from the interests of the holders of the Notes.

The Collateral Manager is entitled to receive 20% of the amount that would otherwise be distributed to Preference Shareholders as the Incentive Management Fee. This fee arrangement may give the Collateral Manager an incentive to take actions that vary from the interests of holders of the Notes.

Certain Conflicts of Interest Involving the Initial Purchaser. Certain of the Collateral Debt Securities acquired or to be acquired by the Issuer may consist of obligations of issuers or obligors, or obligations sponsored or serviced by companies, for which the Initial Purchaser or an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser has acted as underwriter, agent, placement agent or dealer or for which the Initial Purchaser or an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser has acted as lender or provided other commercial or investment banking services. The Initial Purchaser or affiliates of the Initial Purchaser may structure issues of Collateral Debt Securities and arrange to place such Collateral Debt Securities with the Issuer. The Initial Purchaser or an affiliate thereof also may have acted as underwriter, agent, placement agent or dealer for a significant portion of the CDO Obligations. In addition, Merrill Lynch International
("MLI"), an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser, is expected to act as counterparty with respect to the Synthetic Securities acquired (or entered into) by the Issuer on the Closing Date, and Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. ("MLCS"), an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser, will act as Hedge Counterparty under one or more Hedge Agreements with the Issuer.

An affiliate of the Initial Purchaser (or an investment vehicle advised by the Initial Purchaser) may purchase Preference Shares and Notes on the Closing Date and, as a result, to the extent that any such Class of Notes becomes the Controlling Class, the Initial Purchaser may be able to exercise the rights of the Controlling Class. On or after the Closing Date, the Initial Purchaser may purchase other Offered Securities. The Initial Purchaser will be entitled to vote any Offered Securities that it acquires with respect to all matters. On the Closing Date, an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser is expected to be the Committed Class A-1 Noteholder. On or after the Closing Date, an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser may enter into a credit derivative transaction with one or more holders of the Class A-1 Notes, pursuant to which such affiliate of the Initial Purchaser will assume certain of the risks of ownership of the Class A-1 Notes and, in return, will receive a portion of the interest income on the Class A-1 Notes. As a result of this credit derivative transaction (and any Class A-1 Notes owned by the Initial Purchaser and its affiliates), the Initial Purchaser and its affiliates may have the right to exercise all of the voting and consent rights of the Class A-1 Notes and, therefore, will be able to exercise the rights of the Controlling Class. As a result, the Initial Purchaser (together with its affiliates) may have the right to determine whether or not the Collateral will be liquidated following an Event of Default and other important matters to be decided by holders of the Controlling Class. When the Initial Purchaser and any of its affiliates exercises the rights of the Controlling Class, it will not act as a fiduciary for the Noteholders or the Preference Shareholders or have any obligation to consider the effects of its actions on the Issuer, the Noteholders or Preference Shareholders, but instead it will take such actions as it deems to be in its own commercial interests.

It is currently anticipated that MLI will act as counterparty with respect to Synthetic Securities acquired or entered into by the Issuer after the Closing Date. MLI (or the Initial Purchaser or any other affiliates thereof that serve as a counterparty under a Synthetic Security) may, in its role as counterparty to all or a portion of the Synthetic Securities, make determinations regarding those Reference Obligations (including a decision to give notice that a credit event or "floating amount event" has occurred and to require the Issuer to make payments to it) which may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Issuer to make payments on the Notes and the Preference Shares. Moreover, the Initial Purchaser or its affiliates may from time to time enter into derivative transactions with third parties with respect to the Offered Securities or with respect to Collateral Debt Securities acquired by the Issuer, and the Initial Purchaser or its affiliates may, in connection therewith, acquire (or establish long, short or derivative financial positions with respect to) Offered Securities, Collateral Debt Securities or one or more portfolios of financial assets similar to the portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities acquired by (or intended to be acquired by) the Issuer. It is anticipated that, on or shortly after the Closing Date, MLI (or another affiliate of the Initial Purchaser) will enter into a total return swap transaction relating to the Synthetic Security Collateral that will expose the Issuer to the credit risk of MLI (or such other affiliate of the Initial Purchaser that serves as the counterparty under such transaction).

MLI is also expected to enter into a Master Forward Sale Agreement with the Issuer on the Closing Date (the "Master Forward Sale Agreement"), pursuant to which the Issuer after the Closing Date will agree to acquire securities from MLI on a forward sale basis during the Ramp-Up Period. The Issuer will acquire such securities on any date during the Ramp-Up Period at the prices specified in the Master Forward Sale Agreement, and these prices may not represent the market value of such securities on the date on which they are delivered to the Issuer. A Collateral Debt Security may not satisfy the Eligibility Criteria on the date on which MLI sells such security to the Issuer. Compliance with the Eligibility Criteria at the time of these transactions will not be independently monitored by MLI.
In addition, an affiliate of the Initial Purchaser will sell all or most of the initial portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities to the Issuer on the Closing Date.

These activities create certain conflicts of interest, and there can be no assurance that the terms on which the Issuer entered into (or enters into) any of the foregoing transactions with the Initial Purchaser (or an affiliate thereof) were or are the most favorable terms available in the market at the time from other potential counterparties. Neither the Initial Purchaser nor any of its affiliates will act as fiduciaries for the Issuer in any of the capacities listed above. The Initial Purchaser and each of its affiliates will take such actions, in each of the capacities listed above, as it deems to be in its own commercial interests and will have no obligation to consider the effect of its actions on the Issuer, Noteholders or Preference Shareholders.

Conflicts of Interest of Synthetic Security Counterparty. MLI will, in its role as Synthetic Security Counterparty to all or a portion of the Synthetic Securities, have the right to make determinations regarding the Reference Obligations (including a decision to give notice that a credit event or "floating amount event" has occurred and require the Issuer to make payments to it), and to approve or designate the Synthetic Security Collateral to be purchased by the Issuer. In addition, MLI, as Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Synthetic Securities, will have sole discretion to determine whether and when to declare a Credit Event and to deliver any notice that a Credit Event or a Floating Amount Event has occurred under a Synthetic Security. The Synthetic Security Counterparty and its affiliates will have no liability to any holder of Offered Securities or any other person as a result of giving (or not giving) any such notice. If a Writedown or Failure to Pay Principal occurs, the Synthetic Security Counterparty may elect to treat such event as a Floating Amount Event or to treat it as a Credit Event and physically settle under the credit default swap. See "—Certain Conflicts of Interest Involving the Initial Purchaser."

Each Synthetic Security Counterparty, including MLI, may deal in any Reference Obligation, may enter into other credit derivatives involving reference entities or reference obligations that may include the Reference Obligors or the Reference Obligations (including credit derivatives relating to Reference Obligations), may accept deposits from, make loans or otherwise extend credit to, and generally engage in any kind of commercial or investment banking or other business with, any issuer of a Reference Obligation, any affiliate of any issuer of a Reference Obligation or any other person or other entity having obligations relating to any issuer of a Reference Obligation, and may act with respect to such business in the same manner as if the Synthetic Securities did not exist, regardless of whether any such relationship or action might have an adverse effect on any Reference Obligation (including, without limitation, any action which might constitute or give rise to a Credit Event) or on the position of the Issuer, the Noteholders, or any other party to the transactions described herein or otherwise. In addition, each Synthetic Security Counterparty and/or its affiliates may from time to time possess interests in the issuers of Reference Obligations and/or Reference Obligations allowing the Synthetic Security Counterparty or its affiliates, as applicable (or any investment manager or adviser acting on its or their behalf), to exercise voting or consent rights with respect thereto, and such rights may be exercised in a manner that may be adverse to the interests of the holders of the Offered Securities or that may affect the market value of Reference Obligations and/or the amounts payable thereunder. The Synthetic Security Counterparty and its affiliates may, whether by reason of the types of relationships described herein or otherwise, at the date hereof or any time hereafter, be in possession of information in relation to any issuer of a Reference Obligation or Reference Obligation that is or may be material and that may or may not be publicly available or known to the Issuer, the Trustee or the holders of the Offered Securities.

Removal of the Collateral Manager. MFS may be removed and replaced as the Collateral Manager under the circumstances described under "The Collateral Management Agreement—Termination of the Collateral Management Agreement." Such termination may become effective without the approval of holders of all of the Notes and Preference Shares; provided that the Collateral Manager
may not be removed without cause unless all of the Noteholders and all of the Preference Shareholders direct the Issuer to remove the Collateral Manager. In any event, no removal of the Collateral Manager by the Issuer will become effective until a replacement manager has been appointed by the Issuer and the approval process described herein has been completed.

Potential Conflicts of Interest with the Trustee. In certain circumstances, the Trustee or its affiliates may receive compensation in connection with the Trustee's (or such affiliate's) investment in certain Eligible Investments from the managers of such Eligible Investments.

Purchase of Collateral Debt Securities. All or most of the Collateral Debt Securities purchased by the Issuer on the Closing Date will be purchased from a portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities selected by the Collateral Manager and held by MLI, an affiliate of MLPFS, pursuant to warehousing agreements between MLI and the Collateral Manager. Some of the Collateral Debt Securities subject to such warehousing agreement may have been originally acquired by MLPFS from the Collateral Manager or one of its affiliates or clients and some of the Collateral Debt Securities subject to such warehousing agreements may include securities issued by a fund or other entity owned, managed or serviced by the Collateral Manager or its affiliates. The Issuer will purchase Collateral Debt Securities included in such warehouse portfolios only to the extent that such purchases are consistent with the investment guidelines of the Issuer, the restrictions contained in the Indenture and the Collateral Management Agreement and applicable law. The purchase price payable by the Issuer for such Collateral Debt Securities will be based on the purchase price paid when such Collateral Debt Securities were acquired under the warehousing agreements, accrued and unpaid interest on such Collateral Debt Securities as of the Closing Date and gains or losses incurred in connection with hedging arrangements entered into with respect to such Collateral Debt Securities. Accordingly, the Issuer will bear the risk of market changes subsequent to the acquisition of such Collateral Debt Securities and related hedging arrangements as if it had acquired such Collateral Debt Securities directly at the time of purchase by MLI of such Collateral Debt Securities and not the Closing Date.

MLI may earn a profit on its sale of the Collateral Debt Securities to the Issuer, and will be entitled to retain any interest income that it receives on such Collateral Debt Securities.

True Sale. If MLI were to become the subject of a case or proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code, another applicable insolvency law or a stockbroker liquidation under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, the trustee in bankruptcy, other liquidator or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation could assert that Collateral Debt Securities acquired from MLI are property of the insolvent estate of MLI. Property that MLI has pledged or assigned, or in which MLI has granted a security interest, as collateral security for the payment or performance of an obligation, would be property of the estate of MLI. Property that MLI has sold or absolutely assigned and transferred to another party, however, is not property of the estate of MLI. The Issuer does not expect that the purchase by the Issuer of Collateral Debt Securities, under the circumstances contemplated by this Offering Circular, will be deemed to be a pledge or collateral assignment (as opposed to the sale or other absolute transfer of such Collateral Debt Securities to the Issuer).

Dependence on the Collateral Manager and Key Personnel. The performance of the portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities depends heavily on the skills of the Collateral Manager in analyzing and selecting the Collateral Debt Securities. As a result, the Issuer will be highly dependent on the financial and managerial experience of the Collateral Manager and certain of the officers and employees of the Collateral Manager to whom the task of selecting and monitoring the Collateral has been assigned or delegated. Certain employment arrangements between those officers and employees and the Collateral Manager may exist, but the Issuer is not, and will not be, a direct beneficiary of such arrangements, which arrangements are in any event subject to change without the consent of the Issuer. The loss of one or
more individuals employed by the Collateral Manager to manage the Issuer's investments could have a
significant adverse effect on the performance of the Issuer if suitable replacements are not hired or
otherwise available to perform such functions. See "Collateral Manager" and "The Collateral
Management Agreement."

Risk Factors Relating to Prior Investment Results, Projections, Forecasts and Estimates and the
Co-Issuers.

Relation to Prior Investment Results. The Issuer is a recently formed entity and has no prior
investment results. This is the third CDO investing primarily in Asset-Backed Securities for which MFS
will be the collateral manager. MFS also manages four other CDOs investing primarily in commercial
real estate assets and two other CDOs investing primarily in corporate debt obligations. The prior
investment results of the persons associated with the Collateral Manager or any other entity or person
described herein are not indicative of the Issuer's future investment results. The nature of, and risks
associated with, the Issuer's future investments may differ substantially from those investments and
strategies undertaken historically by such persons and entities. There can be no assurance that the Issuer's
investments will perform as well as the past investments of any such persons or entities.

Projections, Forecasts and Estimates. Any projections, forecasts and estimates contained herein
are forward looking statements and are based upon certain assumptions that the Co-Issuers consider
reasonable. Projections are necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of
the assumptions underlying the projections will not materialize 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, the
timing of acquisitions of Collateral Debt Securities, differences in the actual allocation of the Collateral
Debt Securities among asset categories from those assumed, the timing of acquisitions of the Collateral
Debt Securities, mismatches between the timing of accrual and receipt of Interest Proceeds and Principal
Proceeds from the Collateral Debt Securities (particularly during ramp-up), defaults under Collateral Debt
Securities and the effectiveness of any Hedge Agreements, among others. Consequently, the inclusion of
projections herein should not be regarded as a representation by the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the
Fiscal Agent, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser, any Hedge Counterparty or any of their
respective guarantors, or any of their respective affiliates or any other person or entity of the results that
will actually be achieved by the Issuer.

None of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, the Collateral Manager, the
Initial Purchaser, any Hedge Counterparty or any of their respective guarantors, any of their respective
affiliates and any other person 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.

In addition, a prospective investor may have received a prospective investor presentation or other
similar materials from the Initial Purchaser. Such a presentation may have contained a summary of
certain proposed terms of a hypothetical offering of securities as contemplated at the time of preparation
of such presentation in connection with preliminary discussions with prospective investors in the Offered
Securities. However, as indicated therein, no such presentation was an offering of securities for sale, and
any offering is being made only pursuant to this Offering Circular. Given the foregoing and the fact that
information contained in any such presentation was preliminary in nature and has been superseded and

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may no longer be accurate, neither any such presentation nor any information contained therein may be relied upon in connection with a prospective investment in the Offered Securities. In addition, the Initial Purchaser or the Issuer may make available to prospective investors certain information concerning the economic benefits and risks resulting from ownership of the Offered Securities derived from modeling the cash flows expected to be received by, and the expected obligations of, the Issuer under various hypothetical assumptions provided to the Initial Purchaser or potential investors. Any such information may constitute projections that depend on the assumptions supplied and are otherwise limited in the manner indicated above.

The Issuer. The Issuer is a recently formed Cayman Islands entity and has no prior operating history other than in connection with the acquisition of certain Collateral Debt Securities prior to the issuance of the Offered Securities and the entering into of arrangements with respect thereto. The Issuer will have no significant assets other than the Collateral Debt Securities, Equity Securities, Eligible Investments and the Accounts and its rights under the Hedge Agreement and certain other agreements entered into as described herein, all of which have been pledged to the Trustee to secure the Issuer's obligations to the holders of the Secured Notes (the "Secured Noteholders"), each Hedge Counterparty, the Collateral Manager and other Secured Parties. The Issuer will not engage in any business activity other than: (i) the issuance of the Notes, the Preference Shares and its ordinary shares, (ii) the acquisition, disposition of, and investment in, Collateral Debt Securities, Equity Securities and Eligible Investments, (iii) the entering into, and the performance of its obligations under the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Notes, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Purchase Agreement, the Account Control Agreement, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Hedge Agreements, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement and the Master Forward Sale Agreement, (iv) the pledge of the Collateral as security for its obligations in respect of (inter alia) the Secured Notes, (v) the ownership and management of the Co-Issuer and (vi) certain activities conducted in connection with the payment of amounts in respect of the Offered Securities, the management of the Collateral and other incidental activities. Income derived from the Collateral Debt Securities and other Collateral will be the Issuer's only source of cash.

The Co-Issuer. The Co-Issuer is a newly formed Delaware limited liability company and has no prior operating history. The Co-Issuer does not have and will not have any substantial assets. The Co-Issuer will not engage in any business activity other than the co-issuance of the Notes and will not be an obligor on the Preference Shares.

Risk Factors Relating to Interest Rate Risks and Hedge Agreements.

Interest Rate Risk. The Notes bear interest at a rate based on LIBOR as determined on the relevant LIBOR Determination Date. The Collateral Debt Securities will include obligations that bear interest at LIBOR and other floating rates that are calculated or fixed on different dates or for shorter or longer periods than the LIBOR applicable to the Notes. The Collateral Debt Securities may include obligations that bear interest at fixed rates, or at initially fixed rates that after a period of time convert to floating rates. Accordingly, the Notes are subject to interest rate risk to the extent that there is an interest rate or basis mismatch between the floating rate at which interest accrues on the Notes and the floating or fixed rates at which interest accrues on the Collateral Debt Securities. The relative movements of LIBOR and any floating rate applicable to the Collateral Debt Securities could adversely impact the Issuer's ability to make payments on the Notes or distributions on the Preference Shares. In addition, any payments of principal of or interest on Collateral Debt Securities received during a Due Period will be reinvested in Eligible Investments maturing not later than the Business Day immediately preceding the next Quarterly Distribution Date. There is no requirement that Eligible Investments bear interest at LIBOR, and the interest rates available for Eligible Investments are inherently uncertain. As a result of these mismatches, an increase in three-month LIBOR could adversely impact the ability of the Issuer to
make payments on the Notes (including by reason of a decline in the value of previously issued fixed rate Collateral Debt Securities as LIBOR increases). To mitigate a portion of such interest rate mismatch, the Issuer will enter into Hedge Agreements. However, there can be no assurance that the Collateral Debt Securities and Eligible Investments, together with the Hedge Agreements, will in all circumstances generate sufficient Interest Proceeds to make timely payments of interest on the Notes. Additionally, the Initial Interest Rate Swap permits the Issuer to reduce the impact of timing or other basis mismatches (in the interest rates applicable to the Notes as opposed to those applicable to the Collateral Debt Securities) by requiring the Initial Hedge Counterparty to pay Adjustment Amounts to the Issuer in the event of shortfalls in Interest Proceeds caused by any such timing or basis mismatches. However, the Initial Hedge Counterparty's obligation to pay Adjustment Amounts to the Issuer is subject to a cap, and after the aggregate of the Adjustment Amounts previously paid by the Initial Hedge Counterparty to the Issuer has reached or exceeded such cap, no further Adjustment Amounts will be payable by the Initial Hedge Counterparty until the Issuer has repaid such Adjustment Amount. Although the receipt of Adjustment Amounts by the Issuer will reduce the impact of such timing or basis mismatches, the Issuer will be required to repay such Adjustment Amounts and also will pay Excess Cash Payments to the Hedge Counterparty (in the event of a timing or basis mismatch which increases Interest Proceeds), and the obligation of the Issuer to make such payments (and interest thereon) to the Initial Hedge Counterparty will reduce the amount of Interest Proceeds available for the payment of interest on the Notes and other expenses of the Issuer and to make distributions on the Preference Shares, in accordance with the Priority of Payments. The Initial Interest Rate Swap which will be in effect on the Closing Date terminates in August 2015, which is prior to the Stated Maturity of the Notes, and the notional amount of such Hedge Agreement will be reduced on each Distribution Date in accordance with a schedule attached to such Hedge Agreement. Moreover, the benefits of each Hedge Agreement may not be achieved in the event of the early termination of the Hedge Agreement, including termination upon the failure of the Hedge Counterparty to perform its obligations thereunder. See "Security for the Notes—The Hedge Agreements."

Although the Indenture authorizes the Issuer to enter into additional or replacement Hedge Agreements after the Closing Date, the Issuer may not be able to do so or may be able to do so only on unfavorable terms. Each such Hedge Agreement (unless it is a Form Approved Hedge Agreement) must satisfy the Rating Condition.

Moreover, the scheduled amortization of the notional amount of the Initial Interest Rate Swap is based on the Issuer's estimation of the future rate of amortization of the Fixed Rate Securities in the Issuer's portfolio (that are not Deemed Floating Rate Securities); however, if such Fixed Rate Securities amortize more quickly than the Issuer anticipated on the Closing Date (or any such securities are sold by the Issuer), the Issuer may be over-hedged and may be required to make termination payments to the Initial Hedge Counterparty in order to reduce the notional amount of the Initial Interest Swap. Alternatively, if such Fixed Rate Securities amortize more slowly than the Issuer anticipated, the Issuer may be under-hedged and have increased exposure to an increase in LIBOR.

The Collateral Manager may direct the Issuer to request a reduction in the notional amount of any Hedge Agreement; provided that a reduction or increase in the notional amount of any Hedge Agreement by 10% or more shall be subject to satisfaction of the Rating Condition. In connection with such reduction, a termination payment may be due from the Issuer to the Hedge Counterparty. If the Issuer is required to pay a termination payment to the related Hedge Counterparty, subject to the Priority of Payments, such payment will be made prior to the payment of any interest on or principal of the Notes. See "Security for the Notes—The Hedge Agreements."

Termination of Hedge Agreements Upon Redemption. Each Hedge Agreement will terminate upon an Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or upon the occurrence of an
Accelerated Maturity Date, which may require the Issuer to make a termination payment to the applicable Hedge Counterparty. Any such termination payment would reduce the proceeds available to be distributed on the Offered Securities.

**Initial Hedge Counterparty.** See "Security for the Secured Notes—The Initial Hedge Counterparty" for information regarding the Initial Hedge Counterparty. Prospective purchasers of the Securities should consider and assess for themselves the likelihood of default by the Initial Hedge Counterparty, as well as the obligations of the Issuer under each Hedge Agreement, including the obligation to make termination payments to the relevant Hedge Counterparty (and the obligations of the relevant Hedge Counterparty to make payments to the Issuer), and the likely ability of the Issuer to terminate or reduce any Hedge Agreement or enter into additional Hedge Agreements.

**Up Front Payment and Adjustment Amounts.** The Initial Interest Rate Swap is expected to provide that the Initial Hedge Counterparty make an Up Front Payment of approximately U.S.$3,710,000 on the Closing Date to the Issuer. As a result of this Up Front Payment, the payments to be made by the Issuer to the Initial Hedge Counterparty under the Initial Interest Rate Swap on each Distribution Date will be more than they would have been if the Up Front Payment had not been made, because such payments include the repayment by the Issuer of this Up Front Payment together with interest thereon. A Hedge Counterparty also may pay Adjustment Amounts to the Issuer from time to time under a Hedge Agreement, at the request of the Collateral Manager, in which event the payments to be made by the Issuer under the Hedge Agreement will be increased to provide for repayment (with interest) of each Adjustment Amount to the Hedge Counterparty. As a result of the amounts payable under the Initial Hedge Agreement by the Issuer on each Distribution Date in respect of the Up Front Payment and the Adjustment Amounts, the funds available to pay interest and Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares will be less on each such Distribution Date than if the Up Front Payment had not been made and no Adjustment Amounts had been paid. Moreover, in the event of an early termination of a Hedge Agreement, the Issuer may be required to make a termination payment to the relevant Hedge Counterparty, and such termination payment will be larger than if the Up Front Payment had not been made and no Adjustment Amounts had been paid. However, the initial cash balance in the Uninvested Proceeds Account will be higher on the Closing Date than it would have been if an Up Front Payment had not been made, and the Interest Proceeds available to the Issuer to pay interest on the Notes and distributions on the Preference Shares will be increased by the Adjustment Amount on the Distribution Date on which the Issuer receives it. The Issuer's obligations to the relevant Hedge Counterparty in respect of payments under a Hedge Agreement (including repayment of an Up Front Payment and Adjustment Amounts, together with interest thereon), will be secured under the Indenture and will be senior in priority to the Issuer's obligations to pay interest, Class A-1 Commitment Fee and principal on the Notes.

**Excess Cash Payments.** If the Collateral Manager determines that the amount by which the Interest Proceeds for a Due Period exceeds the interest payable on the Notes on the related Distribution Date has increased as a result of an Excess Cash Event, the Collateral Manager may apply a portion of the Interest Proceeds equal to (or less than) such increase to make a payment (an "Excess Cash Payment") to the Initial Hedge Counterparty under the Hedge Agreement. As the result of any such payment by the Issuer under the Hedge Agreement, the Interest Proceeds available to the Issuer to pay interest on the Notes, to make distributions on the Preference Share or to pay certain fees and expenses will be reduced.

**Risk Factors Relating to Tax.**

**Taxes on the Issuer.** The Issuer expects to conduct its affairs so that its net income will not become subject to U.S. Federal income tax. There can be no assurance, however, that its net income will
not become subject to U.S. Federal income tax as the result of activities by the Issuer, changes in law, conclusions by U.S. tax authorities or other causes.

The Issuer expects that payments received on the Collateral Debt Securities, Eligible Investments and the Hedge Agreement generally will not be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the United States or other countries from which such payments are sourced. Payments on the Collateral Debt Securities, Eligible Investments and the Hedge Agreement, however, might be or become subject to U.S. or other withholding tax due to a change in law or other causes. Payments with respect to any Equity Securities held by the Issuer likely will be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the United States or other countries from which such payments are sourced. The imposition of unanticipated withholding taxes or tax on the Issuer's net income could materially impair the Issuer's ability to pay principal of and interest on the Notes and (in the case of the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fees and make distributions on the Preference Shares. See "Income Tax Considerations."

**Tax Treatment of the Issuer.** Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, special U.S. Federal income tax counsel to the Issuer, will provide the Issuer with an opinion of counsel to the effect that, although there is no direct authority, the Issuer will not be engaged in a trade or business within the United States for Federal income tax purposes, and accordingly, the Issuer will not be subject to Federal income tax in the United States on its net income or to the branch profits tax. This opinion will be based on certain assumptions regarding the Issuer, including the Issuer's and the Collateral Manager's compliance with the Indenture, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Deed of Covenant, the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement. Prospective investors should be aware that an opinion of counsel is not binding on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or the courts, and that no ruling will be sought from the IRS regarding the U.S. Federal income tax treatment of the Issuer. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with the opinion of Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP. See "Income Tax Considerations."

**No Gross Up.** The Issuer expects that payments of principal and interest by the Issuer on the Notes and Class A-1 Commitment Fees on the Class A-1 Notes, and distributions of dividends and return of capital on the Preference Shares, will ordinarily not be subject to any withholding tax in the Cayman Islands, the United States or any other jurisdiction. See "Income Tax Considerations." In the event that withholding or deduction of any taxes from payments or distributions is required by law in any jurisdiction, neither of the Co-Issuers shall be under any obligation to make any additional payments to the holders of any Notes or Preference Shares in respect of such withholding or deduction.

**Tax Treatment of Holders of the Offered Securities.** Because of the nature and composition of the projected assets and income of the Issuer, the Issuer is expected to be a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder (as defined in "Income Tax Considerations — In General") of Preference Shares must generally choose either (1) to elect to treat the Issuer as a qualified electing fund ("QEF") as a result of which such holder must include its pro rata share of the Issuer's ordinary income and net capital gains on a current basis without regard to cash distributions or (2) to pay income taxes only when cash distributions are actually received or gains realized upon disposition of equity, but subject to potentially significant additional taxes (as described below).

If a U.S. holder of Preference Shares makes a QEF election, it is possible that such holder will pay taxes on "phantom income" (i.e., such holder's pro rata share of the Issuer's taxable income that such holder must recognize currently and that is not matched by cash distributions received from the Issuer). A prospective U.S. holder of Preference Shares should note that (i) any net losses of the Issuer in a taxable year (which may include losses arising from credit event payments made by the Issuer under any Synthetic Security, which may be substantial) will not be available to such holder, (ii) the Issuer's current year income subject to inclusion under the QEF rules is not reduced by prior years' net losses and (iii) any
tax benefit from such net losses is effectively available only when a U.S. holder of Preference Shares sells or disposes of its shares (i.e., when such U.S. holder recognizes a capital loss, or reduced capital gain, on such shares).

If a U.S. holder of Preference Shares does not make a QEF election, such holder generally will be liable to pay income tax on the amount of cash actually received or on gains from disposition of equity. Gains from disposition of equity or from "excess distributions" (i.e., distributions in excess of 125% of average distributions measured for the shorter of the holder's holding period or the prior three years) are generally treated as having accrued over the holder's entire holding period, are subject to the highest marginal rate of tax in effect in the year of accrual and are subject to an interest charge through the year in which the tax is actually paid.

The Issuer could also be a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") depending on the percentage ownership by U.S. holders of its shares. If the Issuer were a CFC, certain U.S. holders of shares would have to currently include their pro rata shares of the Issuer's "subpart F" income as ordinary income regardless of whether the Issuer has made any cash distributions and recognize ordinary income in the case of gain recognized on the sale or disposition of Preference Shares. It is expected that the Issuer's taxable income would consist of subpart F income. Consequently, a U.S. Shareholder could pay taxes on "phantom income" as a result of its subpart F inclusions if the Issuer were a CFC.

Potential U.S. investors should consult with their tax advisors about the consequences of the Issuer's PFIC status, the advisability of a QEF election, the Issuer's potential CFC status and the tax consequences thereof. See "Income Tax Considerations—U.S. Federal Tax Considerations—Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders of Preference Shares."

The Issuer may invest in Collateral Debt Securities which may be treated (for U.S. tax purposes) as equity of other PFICs. In such event, a U.S. Shareholder must make a separate QEF election with respect to any such other PFIC and the Issuer will provide, to the extent it receives such information, the information needed for U.S. holders of Preference Shares to make such a QEF election. Net losses associated with such investments are subject to material limitations.

Holders of Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes are required by the Indenture (in the case of the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes) and the Fiscal Agency Agreement (in the case of the Class E Notes) to treat such Notes as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. In the event that the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes are characterized as equity in the Issuer by the IRS or the courts for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, since U.S. holders of Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes will not make a timely QEF election and the PFIC rules will likely be applicable, a U.S. holder would be required to report any gain on disposition of any Class C Notes, Class D Notes or Class E Notes as ordinary income and to compute the tax liability on such gain and certain "excess distributions" as if the items had been earned ratably over each day in the U.S. holder's holding period for the Class C Notes, Class D Notes or Class E Notes, as applicable, and would be subject to the highest ordinary income tax rate for each prior taxable year in which the items were treated as having been earned, regardless of the rate otherwise applicable to the U.S. holder. Such U.S. holder would also be liable for an additional tax equal to interest on the tax liability attributable to such income allocated to prior years as if such liability had been due with respect to each prior year. For purposes of these rules, gifts or exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations and use of such Notes as security for a loan may be treated as a taxable disposition. An "excess distribution" is the amount by which distributions during a taxable year in respect of such Notes exceed 125 percent of the average amount of distributions in respect thereof during the three preceding taxable years (or, if shorter, the U.S. holder's holding period for such Note). In addition, a stepped-up basis in such Notes upon the death of an individual U.S. holder may not be available. See "Income Tax Considerations."
Tax Considerations Relating to the Credit Default Swaps and the Total Return Swaps. Under current U.S. Federal income tax law, the treatment of credit default swaps in general, or the treatment of credit default swaps with "pay as you go" features in particular, is unclear. Certain possible tax characterizations of a credit default swap, such as a guarantee contract or an insurance contract, if adopted by the IRS and if applied to the credit default swaps could subject payments received by the Issuer under the credit default swaps to U.S. withholding or excise tax or subject the Issuer to excise tax or net income tax. The Issuer may not be entitled to a full gross-up on such tax under the terms of the credit default swaps and any such tax, if imposed, would reduce the Issuer's assets available to pay interest and/or principal on the Notes, pay the Class A-1 Commitment Fee and make distributions on the Preference Shares.

It is possible that the IRS may treat the total return swaps as debt of MLI for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. It is generally expected that payments received by the Issuer on the total return swaps will not be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the United States.

The swap counterparty and the Issuer have agreed to treat the credit default swaps as a series of annually settled contingent put options issued to the swap counterparty by the Issuer. The Issuer will treat the total return swaps as notional principal contracts for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. However, because of the Issuer's and the swap counterparty's rights under the credit default swaps and the total return swaps, it is possible that the IRS could recharacterize the credit default swaps and the total return swaps as other than the parties' agreed treatment of the same, including treating the Issuer as purchasing a credit linked note issued by the swap counterparty. Any such recharacterization, if successful, could alter the timing or character of the Issuer's income and deductions that could affect U.S. holders of the Preference Shares. Prospective U.S. holders of Preference Shares should consult with their tax advisors as to the consequences of such possible recharacterization. See "Income Tax Considerations."

The imposition of withholding or other taxes on payments under the credit default swaps and the total return swaps could result in a Tax Event.

Certain Matters With Respect to German Investors. With effect as of January 1, 2004, the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz or "InvStG" or "German Investment Tax Act") has come into force and replaced the German Foreign Investment Act. Adverse tax consequences will arise for investors subject to tax in Germany, if the InvStG is applied to the Offered Securities. However, pursuant to a Circular released by the German Federal Ministry of Finance on the InvStG, dated June 2, 2005, the InvStG does not apply to CDO vehicles that allow a maximum of 20% of the assets of the issuer to be traded annually on a discretionary basis, in addition to the mere replacement of debt instruments for the purpose of maintaining the volume, the maturity and the risk structure of the CDO. If these conditions for non-application of the InvStG are satisfied the Offered Securities are not subject to the InvStG.

Neither the Issuer nor the Initial Purchaser makes any representation, warranty or other undertaking whatsoever that the Offered Securities are not qualified as unit certificates in a foreign investment fund pursuant to Section 1(1) no. 2 of the InvStG. The Issuer will not comply with any calculation and information requirements set forth in Section 5 of the InvStG. Prospective German investors in the Offered Securities are urged to seek independent tax advice and to consult their professional advisors as to the legal and tax consequences that may arise from the application of the InvStG to the Offered Securities, and neither the Issuer nor the Initial Purchaser accepts any responsibility in respect of the tax treatment of the Offered Securities under German law.
Risk Factors Relating to ERISA and Certain Regulations

ERISA Considerations. The Issuer intends to restrict ownership of the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Preference Shares so that no assets of the Issuer will be deemed to be "plan assets" subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA and/or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), as such term is defined in the Plan Asset Regulation issued by the United States Department of Labor, 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101. The Issuer intends to restrict the acquisition of Preference Shares by "Benefit Plan Investors" (which is defined in the Plan Asset Regulation to include all employee benefit plans, as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA, whether or not the plans are subject to Title I of ERISA, plans within the meaning of Section 4975(c)(1) of the Code, entities whose underlying assets are deemed to include plan assets, and including, for this purpose, the general account of an insurance company any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA and a wholly owned subsidiary of such general account). Each owner of an interest in the Regulation S Global Preference Shares will be required to execute and deliver to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent a letter in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto and as an exhibit to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that such owner will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, including the requirement that no Regulation S Global Preference Shares may be transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor, and the requirement that any subsequent transferee execute and deliver such letter to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent as a condition to any subsequent transfer. Although each such owner will be required to indemnify the Issuer for the consequences of any breach of such obligations, there is no assurance that an owner will not breach such obligations or that, if such breach occurs, such owner will have the financial capacity and willingness to indemnify the Issuer for any losses that the Issuer may suffer, including any losses from non-compliance with the transfer restrictions.

Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Class D Note will be deemed to represent and warrant that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA (and a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account). In addition, each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Class D Note will be deemed to represent that it will not transfer an interest in the Class D Notes except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Indenture. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of a Class E Note will be deemed to represent and warrant that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. A Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor is a Benefit Plan Investor that is not a U.S. Person and is not (or whose underlying assets are not) subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Class E Note will be deemed to represent that it will not transfer an interest in the Class E Notes except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Fiscal Agency Agreement. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of a Class E Note or interest therein will be required to execute a letter in the form of Exhibit B to this Offering Circular and an exhibit to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer to the effect that such owner will not transfer such Note or an interest therein to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. No Class E Notes may be transferred to a transferee acquiring an interest in a Class E Note unless the transferee executes and delivers to the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent a letter in the form attached as Exhibit B hereto and as an exhibit to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer. There can be no assurance, however, that Benefit Plan Investors will not in fact acquire beneficial interests in the Class D Notes or that Benefit Plan Investors other than Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investors will not in fact acquire beneficial interests in the Class E Notes. In addition, there can be no assurance that an owner will not breach its representations or obligations with respect to these ERISA restrictions or that, if such
breach occurs, such owner will have the financial capacity and willingness to indemnify the Issuer for any losses that the Issuer may suffer.

If the assets of either of the Co-Issuers were deemed to be "plan assets," certain transactions that the Co-Issuer might enter into, or may have entered into, in the ordinary course of business might constitute non-exempt prohibited transactions under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code and might have to be rescinded. However, it is anticipated that such a result would be unlikely because (1) the Collateral Debt Securities acquired by the Issuer will be limited to securities as to which the assets of the issuers thereof will not be treated as "plan assets," even if the underlying assets of the Issuer are so treated, and (2) the issuers of such securities will be special-purpose entities that are not likely to be Parties In Interest or Disqualified Persons with respect to any Plans (as such capitalized terms are defined under the caption "ERISA Considerations" below).

Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of a Note (other than a Class D Note or a Class E Note) will be deemed to represent and warrant either that (a) it is not (and, for so long as it holds any such Note or any interest therein, will not be) acting on behalf of an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of ERISA, a plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code that is subject to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, or an entity that is deemed to hold the assets of any such employee benefit plan or plan pursuant to the Plan Asset Regulation which plan or entity is subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, or a governmental or church plan subject to any federal, state or local law that is similar to Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code ("Similar Law"), or (b) its acquisition and holding of such Note (other than a Class D Note or a Class E Note) will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction in violation of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental or church plan, will not result in a violation of any such law or such Similar Law).

Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share will be required to certify that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor. If it is a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor, it will be required to certify that its investment in Preference Shares will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Similar Law. A U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor is a U.S. Person that is a Benefit Plan Investor that is not (or whose underlying assets are not) subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code.

No interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share may be acquired by or transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor. No interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share may be acquired by an Original Purchaser or transferred to a transferee which is acquiring an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share unless such Original Purchaser or transferee executes a letter in the form of Exhibit A to this Offering Circular and as an exhibit to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that such owner will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement (including the requirement that no Regulation S Global Preference Share may be transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor, and the requirement that any subsequent transferee execute and deliver such letter to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent as a condition to any subsequent transfer).

Each Original Purchaser of Preference Shares from the Initial Purchaser will be required to complete an investor application form (each, an "Investor Application Form") delivered to the Issuer (and each transferee of Preference Shares will be required to covenant in a transfer certificate or representation letter) pursuant to which such purchaser or transferee will make certain representations regarding their eligibility to own Preference Shares.
See "ERISA Considerations" herein for a more detailed discussion of certain ERISA and related considerations with respect to an investment in the Notes and Preference Shares.

Money Laundering Prevention. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, as amended (the "USA PATRIOT Act"), requires financial institutions to establish and maintain anti-money laundering programs. Pursuant to this statute, on September 18, 2002, the Treasury Department published proposed regulations that will, if enacted, require all "unregistered investment companies" to establish and maintain an anti-money laundering program. The proposed regulations would require "unregistered investment companies" to: (a) establish and implement policies, procedures and internal controls reasonably designed to prevent the investment company from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities and to achieve compliance with applicable anti-money laundering regulations; (b) periodically "test" the required compliance program; (c) designate and train all responsible personnel; (d) designate an anti-money laundering compliance officer; and (e) file a written notice with the Treasury Department within 90 days of the effective date of the regulations that identifies certain information regarding the subject company, including the dollar amount of assets under company management and the number of interest holders in the subject company. As the proposed rule is currently drafted, an "unregistered investment company" includes any issuer that (i) would be an investment company but for the exclusion from registration provided for by Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, (ii) permits an owner to redeem his or her ownership interest within two years of the purchase of that interest, (iii) has total assets over $1,000,000 and (iv) is organized in the United States, is "organized, operated, or sponsored" by a U.S. person or sells ownership interests to a U.S. person. The Treasury Department is currently studying the types of investment vehicles that will be required to adopt anti-money laundering procedures, and it is unclear at this time whether such procedures will apply to pooled investment vehicles such as the Issuer. The Issuer will continue to monitor the developments with respect to the USA PATRIOT Act and, upon further clarification by the Treasury Department, will take all steps required to comply with the USA PATRIOT Act and regulations thereunder to the extent applicable to the Issuer. It is possible that other legislation or regulation could be promulgated which will require the Collateral Manager or other service providers to the Co-Issuers to share information with governmental authorities with respect to investors in the Offered Securities in connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering procedures or require the Issuer to implement additional restrictions on the transfer of the Offered Securities. The Issuer reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of investors in the Offered Securities and the source of the payment of subscription monies, or as is necessary to comply with any customer identification programs required by Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and/or the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, an application for or transfer of Offered Securities and the subscription monies relating thereto may be refused.

The Issuer reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of a Preference Shareholder and the source of the payment of subscription monies. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, an application for or transfer of Preference Shares and the subscription monies relating thereto may be refused.

If any person or entity in the Cayman Islands involved in the business of the Issuer (including the Administrator) has a suspicion or belief that a payment to the Issuer (by way of subscription or otherwise) is derived from or represents the proceeds of criminal conduct, that person is obliged report such suspicion to the Cayman Islands Reporting Authority pursuant to The Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Law (as amended) of the Cayman Islands.

Investment Company Act. Neither of the Co-Issuers has been registered with the SEC as an investment company pursuant to the Investment Company Act. The Issuer has not so registered in
reliance on an exception for investment companies organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than the United States or any state thereof whose investors resident in the United States are Qualified Purchasers. Counsel for the Co-Issuers will opine, in connection with the sale of the Notes and Preference Shares by the Initial Purchaser, that neither the Issuer nor the Co-Issuer is on the Closing Date an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act (assuming, for the purposes of such opinion, that the Notes and Preference Shares are sold by the Initial Purchaser in accordance with the terms of the Purchase Agreement). No opinion or no-action position has been requested of the SEC.

If the SEC or a court of competent jurisdiction were to find that the Issuer or the Co-Issuer is required, but in violation of the Investment Company Act had failed, to register as an investment company, possible consequences include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) the SEC could apply to a district court to enjoin the violation; (ii) investors in the Issuer or the Co-Issuer could sue the Issuer or the Co-Issuer, as the case may be, and recover any damages caused by the violation; and (iii) any contract to which the Issuer or the Co-Issuer, as the case may be, is a party that is made in, or whose performance involves a, violation of the Investment Company Act would be unenforceable by any party to the contract unless a court were to find that under the circumstances enforcement would produce a more equitable result than non-enforcement and would not be inconsistent with the purposes of the Investment Company Act. The Issuer or the Co-Issuer, as applicable, would be materially and adversely affected if it were subjected to any of the foregoing consequences of such a violation of the Investment Company Act.

Each transferee of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note will be deemed to represent at the time of purchase that: (i) the purchaser is both (A) a Qualified Institutional Buyer and (B) a Qualified Purchaser; (ii) the purchaser is not a dealer described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 144A unless such purchaser owns and invests on a discretionary basis at least U.S.$25,000,000 in securities of issuers that are not affiliated persons of the dealer; (iii) the purchaser is not a plan referred to in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(D) or (a)(1)(i)(E) of Rule 144A, or a trust fund referred to in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(F) of Rule 144A that holds the assets of such a plan, unless investment decisions with respect to the plan are made solely by the fiduciary, trustee or sponsor of such plan; and (iv) the purchaser will provide written notice of the foregoing, and of any applicable restrictions on transfer, to any transferee.

Issuer May Cause a Transfer of Notes or Preference Shares. The Indenture provides that if, notwithstanding the restrictions on transfer contained therein, either of the Co-Issuers determines that any beneficial owner or holder of (A) a Regulation S Note (or any interest therein) is a U.S. Person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) or (B) a Restricted Note (or any interest therein) is not a Qualified Institutional Buyer and also a Qualified Purchaser, then either of the Co-Issuers shall require, by notice to such beneficial owner or holder, as the case may be, that such beneficial owner or holder sell all of its right, title and interest to such Restricted Note (or any interest therein). In addition, if the Issuer determines that a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute plan assets under Section 401(e) of ERISA (or a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account) purchased a Class D Note or that a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor purchased a Class E Note or an interest therein, the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) shall require, by notice to such Benefit Plan Investor (or Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, as applicable), that such Benefit Plan Investor (or Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, as applicable), sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Class D Note or Class E Note, as applicable, or such interest therein in accordance with the Indenture or Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable. See "Description of the Notes—Form, Denomination, Registration and Transfer—Transfer and Exchange of the Notes."

The Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement provides that, if, notwithstanding the restrictions contained herein, the Issuer determines that any holder of a Preference Share or an interest
therein (x) is or becomes a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) and did not disclose in an Investor Application Form (or a transfer certificate) that it was a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) or represented that it was not a Benefit Plan Investor but actually was a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), (y) is a U.S. Person (in the case of a Regulation S Global Preference Share) or (z) is not both (i) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or an Accredited Investor and (ii) a Qualified Purchaser (in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share), the Issuer shall require, by notice to such holder that such holder sell all of its right, title and interest to such Preference Share (or interest therein). See "Description of the Preference Shares—Form, Registration and Transfer—Transfer and Exchange."

**Certain Legal Investment Considerations.** None of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Collateral Manager, or the Initial Purchaser makes any representation as to the proper characterization of the Offered Securities for legal investment or other purposes, as to the ability of particular investors to purchase Offered Securities for legal investment or other purposes or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase Offered Securities under applicable investment restrictions. All institutions the activities of which are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the Offered Securities are subject to investment, capital or other restrictions. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, none of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Initial Purchaser makes any representation as to the characterization of the Offered Securities as a U.S.-domestic or foreign (non-U.S.) investment under any state insurance code or related regulations, and they are not aware of any published precedent that addresses such characterization. Although they are not making any such representation, the Co-Issuers understand that the New York State Insurance Department, in response to a request for guidance, has been considering the characterization (as U.S.-domestic or foreign (non-U.S.)) of certain collateralized debt obligation securities co-issued by a non-U.S. issuer and a U.S. co-issuer. There can be no assurance as to the nature of any advice or other action that may result from such consideration. The uncertainties described above (and any unfavorable future determinations concerning legal investment or financial institution regulatory characteristics of the Offered Securities) may affect the liquidity of the Offered Securities.

**Certain Considerations Relating to the Cayman Islands.** The Issuer is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. As a result, it may not be possible for purchasers of the Offered Securities to effect service of process upon the Issuer within the United States or to enforce against the Issuer in United States courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States. The Issuer will be advised by Walkers, its legal advisor in the Cayman Islands, that the United States and the Cayman Islands do not currently have a treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters and that a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any Federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon United States securities laws, would, therefore, not be automatically enforceable in the Cayman Islands and there is doubt as to the enforceability in the Cayman Islands, in original actions or in actions for the enforcement of judgments of the United States courts, of liabilities predicated solely upon United States securities laws. The Issuer will appoint National Corporate Research, Ltd., 225 West 34th Street, Suite 910, New York, New York 10122 as its agent in New York for service of process.

**Risk Factors Relating to Listing.**

**Listing.** Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market. Application has been
made to the CISX for the listing of the Preference Shares. There can be no assurance that any such listing will be obtained or that, if it is obtained, that it will be maintained by the Issuer. If any Class or Classes of Notes are admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of such Notes if the Issuer determines that, as a result of a change in the requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange, the maintenance of such listing would impose any material obligation or expense on the Issuer (in excess of the amount anticipated on the Closing Date). If the Preference Shares are listed on the CISX, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of the Preference Shares if the Issuer determines that, as a result of a change in the requirements of the CISX, the maintenance of such listing would impose any material obligation or expense on the Issuer (in excess of the amount anticipated on the Closing Date). If the Issuer terminates the listing, it will make reasonable endeavors to seek a replacement listing on such other stock exchange outside the European Union that is a member of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges and that is located in a state that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, unless obtaining or maintaining a listing on such stock exchange requires the Issuer to restate its accounts or is otherwise unduly burdensome, in which event the Issuer will make reasonable endeavors to obtain a replacement listing elsewhere.
DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Secured Notes will be issued pursuant to the Indenture. The Class E Notes will be issued pursuant to the Deed of Covenant and administered under the Fiscal Agency Agreement. The following summary describes certain provisions of the Notes, the Indenture and the Fiscal Agency Agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Indenture and the Fiscal Agency Agreement. After the Closing Date, copies of the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Deed of Covenant may be obtained by prospective investors upon request to the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent (as applicable) at 600 Travis Street, 50th Floor, JPMorgan Chase Tower, Houston, Texas 77002. Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.

Status and Security

The Secured Notes will be limited recourse debt obligations of the Co-Issuers and the Class E Notes will be limited recourse debt obligations of the Issuer. All of the Holders of a Class of Notes are entitled to receive payments pari passu among themselves. Except as otherwise described in the Priority of Payments with respect to the payment of principal during a Pro Rata Pay Period and payments of principal with Interest Proceeds in limited circumstances, the relative order of seniority of payment of principal of each Class of Notes on each Distribution Date is as follows: first, Class A-1 Notes, second, Class A-2 Notes, third, Class B Notes, fourth, Class C Notes, fifth, the Class D Notes and, sixth, the Class E Notes, with each Class of Notes (other than the Class A-1 Notes) in such list being Subordinate to each other Class of Notes that precedes such Class of Notes in such list. No payment of interest on any Class of Notes will be made until all accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes of each Class that is Senior to such Class (and with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-1 Commitment Fee) and that remain outstanding has been paid in full. During a Sequential Pay Period, except as otherwise described in the Priority of Payments with respect to application of Interest Proceeds, no payment of principal of any Class of Notes will be made until all principal of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Class A-1 Commitment Fee on, the Notes of each Class that is Senior to such Class and that remain outstanding have been paid in full. On each Distribution Date that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, principal and interest will be payable only on the Class A-1 Notes. No other Class of Notes will be entitled to receive payments on any Distribution Date other than a Quarterly Distribution Date. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

Under the terms of the Indenture, the Issuer will grant to the Trustee for the benefit of the Secured Parties a first priority security interest in the Collateral described herein to secure the Issuer's obligations under the Indenture and the Notes subject in the case of any Synthetic Security Counterparty Account to the security interest of the related Synthetic Security Counterparty in such Account. The Class E Notes are not secured by the Collateral.

Payments of principal of and interest and (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the Notes will be made solely from the proceeds of the Collateral, in accordance with the priorities described under "—Priority of Payments" herein. If the amounts received in respect of the Collateral (net of certain expenses) are insufficient to make payments on the Notes, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and, following liquidation of all the Collateral, the obligations of the Co-Issuers to pay any such deficiency will be extinguished.
Drawdown

Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes, Class E Notes and Preference Shares

All of the Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes, Class E Notes and Preference Shares will be issued on the Closing Date. The entire principal amount of the Class A-2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will be advanced on the Closing Date.

Class A-1 Notes

All of the Class A-1 Notes will be issued on the Closing Date, but only approximately U.S.$1,255,500,000 of the principal of the Class A-1 Notes will be advanced on the Closing Date. Pursuant to the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, subject to compliance with the conditions set forth therein, the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Co-Issuers, may request (and the holders of the Class A-1 Notes (or any Liquidity Provider with respect to such holders) will be obligated to make) advances under the Class A-1 Notes until the aggregate principal amount advanced under the Class A-1 Notes equals U.S.$1,530,000,000 during the Commitment Period. Any reference herein to "Commitments" in respect of any Class A-1 Notes at any time shall mean the maximum aggregate outstanding principal amount of advances (whether at the time funded or unfunded) that the holder of such Class A-1 Note (or any Liquidity Provider with respect to such holder) is obligated from time to time under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement to make to the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, the Commitment of a Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder shall not be reduced by the amount deposited in the related Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account.

During the Commitment Period, the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Co-Issuers, may make a Borrowing under the Class A-1 Notes on any Borrowing Date; provided that each applicable condition to such Borrowing specified in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement has been satisfied on the Borrowing Date. Except as the holders of the Class A-1 Notes shall otherwise agree, Borrowings shall be made only on the 25th day of each month (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next Business Day) and on the Ramp-Up Completion Date or as otherwise provided in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement; provided that the final Borrowing may be made in the same month as any other Borrowing, and may be made on any Business Day. The Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement will provide that advances under the Class A-1 Notes will be made by holders of such Notes pro rata, based on the amount of their respective Commitments.

The aggregate principal amount of any Borrowing in respect of the Class A-1 Notes (taken as a whole) will be an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 and at least U.S.$5,000,000. On or prior to the fifth Business Day immediately preceding each Borrowing Date, the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Co-Issuers, will provide notice to each Class A-1 Noteholder (with a copy to the Trustee) of the Issuer's intention to effect a Borrowing. The Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Co-Issuers, will direct the holders of the Class A-1 Notes to pay the proceeds of each Borrowing to MLPFS, as distribution agent, which will pay such amount to MLI to satisfy the obligations of the Issuer to MLI under the Master Forward Sale Agreement, unless the Trustee directs such holders to make such payment to the Trustee instead.

On the Commitment Period Termination Date, the aggregate Commitment of the Class A-1 Notes, if any, will be reduced to zero.

The Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement will provide that Class A-1 Noteholders that are not Committed Class A-1 Noteholders will not have any commitment to fund additional Borrowings after the
Closing Date, in which event such Class A-1 Noteholders will not receive any portion of the Commitment Fee.

The Issuer expects to draw the remaining undrawn amount of the Class A-1 Notes on the Ramp-Up Completion Date, unless the Collateral Manager determines prior to the last day on which it may deliver a borrowing request, that on the Ramp-Up Completion Date the sum of the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Collateral Debt Securities that the Issuer has purchased or committed to purchase on such date plus the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Eligible Investments purchased with Principal Proceeds plus any Principal Proceeds distributed on any prior Distribution Date will be less than U.S.$1,700,000,000, in which event the amount drawn will be only the amount which the Issuer requires to purchase all Collateral Debt Securities which the Issuer will purchase or commit to purchase on the Ramp-Up Completion Date. Any portion of such drawing not paid to MLI under the Master Forward Sale Agreement will be deposited in the Uninvested Proceeds Account and applied either (i) to purchase Collateral Debt Securities which the Issuer either committed to purchase on or prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date or needs to purchase in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation, or (ii) as distributions as Principal Proceeds or Interest Proceeds on the first Distribution Date after a Rating Confirmation or a Rating Confirmation Failure.

Prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date, each Committed Class A-1 Noteholder (unless it has fully funded its commitment) will be required to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria. If any such holder of Class A-1 Notes shall at any time prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date fail to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria specified in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Issuer will have the right under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement to, and will be obligated under the Indenture to, replace such holder with another entity that meets the Class A-1 Rating Criteria (by requiring the replaced holder to transfer all of its rights and obligations in respect of the Class A-1 Notes to the transferee entity which will become a party to the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement); provided that the foregoing will not apply to a holder that has fully funded its commitment to make advances in respect of the Class A-1 Notes held by it by depositing such amount in a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account.

The "Class A-1 Rating Criteria" will be satisfied on any date with respect to any Committed Class A-1 Noteholder if (a) the short term debt, deposit or similar obligations of such purchaser (or the obligations of the guarantor of such holder's obligations) are on such date rated "P-1" by Moody's, at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's and, if rated by Fitch, at least "F1" by Fitch or (b) such holder is then entitled under a Liquidity Facility to borrow loans from, or sell Class A-1 Notes to, one or more financial institutions (each, a "Liquidity Provider") so long as the short-term debt, deposit or similar obligations of each such Liquidity Provider are on such date rated "P-1" by Moody's, at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's and, if rated by Fitch, at least "F1" by Fitch. A "Liquidity Facility" is a liquidity agreement providing for the several commitments of the Liquidity Providers party thereto to make loans to, or purchase Class A-1 Notes from, a holder of Class A-1 Notes up to an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding equal to the aggregate undrawn principal amount of Class A-1 Notes held by such holder. The purchase of Class A-1 Notes after the Closing Date by any purchaser who does not satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria set forth in clause (a) of the definition thereof at the time of such purchase (if such purchaser will have an unfunded commitment) but who is then entitled to the benefits of a Liquidity Facility described in clause (b) of such definition will be subject to the requirement that each Rating Agency confirm that the acquisition of Class A-1 Notes by such purchaser will not result in a downgrade or withdrawal of its then current rating, if any, of any Class of Notes.

If a holder of an interest in a Class A-1 Note fails to timely fund its share of any Borrowing or if it funds the remaining balance of its undrawn Commitment to a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account upon failure to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement
authorizes the Trustee to deliver to such holder a Definitive Note in exchange for its interest in a Global Note. If a holder of a Class A-1 Note receives a payment of interest on the amount of any Borrowing or a payment of Class A-1 Commitment Fee in respect of any day on which it was not a Compliant Class A-1 Noteholder, such Holder will pay such interest or Class A-1 Commitment Fee to the Trustee for distribution among the Compliant Class A-1 Noteholders. In the event that a holder of an interest in a Class A-1 Note pre-funds the remaining unfunded balance in respect of its interest in a Class A-1 Note because of a failure to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria, it will nevertheless be entitled to a Class A-1 Commitment Fee in respect of such pre-funded balance until it is applied to fund a Borrowing. A holder that has pre-funded its commitment will receive interest on such pre-funded amount in an amount equal to the interest income received by the Trustee on the Eligible Investments in the applicable Class A-1 Noteholder Pre-funding sub-account of the Uninvested Proceeds Account during the corresponding period as described under "Security for the Secured Notes—The Accounts—Uninvested Proceeds Account."

Interest

The Class A-1 Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to one-month LIBOR (determined as described herein) plus 0.22%. The Class A-2 Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.42%. The Class B Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.53%. The Class C Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 1.35%. The Class D Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.25%. The Class E Notes will bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus 6.25%. Interest on the Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed. LIBOR for the first Interest Period for all Notes will be interpolated LIBOR for the period from the Closing Date to the first Quarterly Distribution Date.

Interest will accrue on each Class of Notes during the related Interest Period. The "Interest Period" for (i) the Class A-1 Notes is the period from, and including, the applicable Borrowing Date to, but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date and thereafter, the period from and including the Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date and (ii) with respect to any Class of Notes other than the Class A-1 Notes, the period from, and including, the Closing Date to, but excluding, the first Quarterly Distribution Date and thereafter, the period from, and including, the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Quarterly Distribution Date, until such Notes are paid in full.

Payments of interest on the Class A-1 Notes will be payable in U.S. dollars monthly in arrears on the fourth day of each calendar month, (each a "Distribution Date"), commencing with the Distribution Date in November 2006; provided that (i) the final Distribution Date with respect to the Notes will be the Stated Maturity, (ii) if any such date is not a Business Day, the relevant Distribution Date will be the next succeeding Business Day and (iii) the Accelerated Maturity Date shall be a Distribution Date. The "Due Period" relating to any Distribution Date shall be the Due Period that immediately precedes such Distribution Date.

Payments of interest on the other Classes of Notes and distributions, if any, on the Preference Shares will be payable in U.S. dollars quarterly in arrears only on each Distribution Date in February, May, August and November of each year (each a "Quarterly Distribution Date"), commencing in November 2006; provided that (i) the final Quarterly Distribution Date with respect to the Notes will be the Distribution Date in August 2046, (ii) if a Quarterly Distribution Date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, the relevant Quarterly Distribution Date will be the first following day that is a Business Day and (iii) the Accelerated Maturity Date shall be a Quarterly Distribution Date. The "Due
Period" relating to any Quarterly Distribution Date shall be the Due Period that immediately precedes such Quarterly Distribution Date.

So long as any Class of Notes is outstanding, if any Overcollateralization Test applicable to such Class or, in the case of the Class E Notes, the Class E Interest Diversion Test, is not satisfied on any Determination Date related to any Quarterly Distribution Date, Interest Proceeds (and, in the case of a breach of an Overcollateralization Test, if necessary, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) that would otherwise be distributed to the Preference Shareholders or to make payments in respect of interest on any Class of Notes Subordinate to such Class will be used instead to redeem the applicable Class or Classes of Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments until each Overcollateralization Test or the Class E Interest Diversion Test (as applicable) is satisfied. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments." The Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test will not apply during the Ramp-Up Period.

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class C Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, "Class C Deferred Interest Amount") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Indenture Event of Default until the Class C Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class C Deferred Interest Amount in accordance with the Priority of Payments. The Class C Deferred Interest Amount accrued to any Quarterly Distribution Date shall bear interest equal to LIBOR plus 1.35% per annum and shall be payable on the first Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are permitted to be used for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Upon the payment of Class C Deferred Interest Amounts, the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes will be reduced by the amount of such payment.

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class D Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, "Class D Deferred Interest Amount") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Indenture Event of Default until the Class D Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class D Deferred Interest Amount in accordance with the Priority of Payments. The Class D Deferred Interest Amount accrued to any Quarterly Distribution Date shall bear interest equal to LIBOR plus 3.25% per annum and shall be payable on the first Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are permitted to be used for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Upon the payment of Class D Deferred Interest Amounts, the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes will be reduced by the amount of such payment.

So long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class E Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date (any such interest, "Class E Deferred Interest Amount") shall be deferred and added to the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class E Notes, and shall not be considered "due and payable" (and accordingly, the failure to pay such amounts shall not be an Event of Default until the Class E Notes are the most Senior Class of Notes outstanding) until the Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are available to pay such Class E Deferred Interest Amount in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Class E Deferred Interest Amount accrued to any Quarterly Distribution Date shall bear interest equal to LIBOR plus 6.25% per annum and shall be payable on the first Quarterly Distribution Date on which funds are permitted to be used for such purpose in accordance
with the Priority of Payments. Upon the payment of Class E Deferred Interest Amounts, the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class E Notes will be reduced by the amount of such payment.

Interest will cease to accrue on each Note or, in the case of a partial repayment, on such part, from the date of repayment or Stated Maturity unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or unless default is otherwise made with respect to such payments. To the extent lawful and enforceable, interest on any Defaulted Interest on any Note will accrue at the interest rate applicable to such Note until paid in full. "Defaulted Interest" means any interest due and payable in respect of any Note, and solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-1 Commitment Fee, which is not punctually paid or duly provided for on the applicable Distribution Date or at Stated Maturity and which remains unpaid. So long as any Class A Notes or Class B Notes are outstanding, the Class C Deferred Interest Amount shall not constitute Defaulted Interest. So long as any Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes are outstanding, the Class E Deferred Interest Amount shall not constitute Defaulted Interest.

As soon as possible after 11:00 a.m. (London time) on each LIBOR Determination Date, but in no event later than 11:00 a.m. (New York time) the Business Day immediately following each LIBOR Determination Date, the Calculation Agent will notify the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, each Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent), the Depositary, each Hedge Counterparty, the Irish Paying Agent (so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange) and, if applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg of the applicable per annum rate (the "Note Interest Rate") for each Class of Notes for the next Interest Period and the amount of interest for such Interest Period payable on the related Distribution Date in respect of each U.S.$1,000 principal amount of the Notes (or, in the case of the Class A-1 Notes, the aggregate funded principal amount) of each Class (rounded to the nearest cent, with half a cent being rounded upward). The Calculation Agent will also specify to the Co-Issuers and the Collateral Manager the quotations upon which the Note Interest Rates are based. The Calculation Agent will in any event notify the Issuer before 7:00 p.m. (London time) on each LIBOR Determination Date if it has not determined and is not in the process of determining the Note Interest Rates and the applicable amount of periodic interest for the Notes with respect to such Interest Period, together with its reasons therefor.

The Calculation Agent may be removed by the Co-Issuers at any time. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such, is removed by the Co-Issuers or fails to determine the interest rate for any Class of Notes or the amount of interest payable in respect of any Class of Notes for any Interest Period, the Co-Issuers will promptly appoint as a replacement Calculation Agent a leading bank that is engaged in transactions in U.S. Dollar deposits in the international Eurodollar market and which does not control and is not controlled by or under common control with either of the Co-Issuers or any affiliate thereof. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been duly appointed. The determination of the interest rate for each Class of the Notes for each Interest Period by the Calculation Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

If and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and for so long as the rules of such stock exchange so require, the Trustee will inform the Irish Listing Agent of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of each Class of Notes following each Quarterly Distribution Date and if any Class of Notes does not receive scheduled payments of principal or interest on a Distribution Date and the Irish Listing Agent will arrange for such information to be published in the Irish Stock Exchange’s official list.

If and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange shall so require, the Co-Issuers will have a paying agent in Ireland.
Class A-1 Commitment Fee on Class A-1 Notes

The Class A-1 Commitment Fee will accrue on the Aggregate Undrawn Amount of the Class A-1 Notes for each day from and including the Closing Date to but excluding the Commitment Period Termination Date, at a rate per annum equal to 0.05%, applied to the average daily Aggregate Undrawn Amount during each Interest Period. The Class A-1 Commitment Fee will be payable to Compliant Class A-1 Noteholders as a result of its having prefunded its commitment upon a failure to satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria. The Class A-1 Commitment Fee will be payable monthly in arrears on each Distribution Date and will rank pari passu with the payment of interest on the Class A-1 Notes. The Class A-1 Commitment Fee will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed. No Holders of any Class of Notes other than Compliant Class A-1 Noteholders will be entitled to a Class A-1 Commitment Fee.

Principal

The Stated Maturity of the Notes is the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2046. Each Class of Notes is scheduled to mature at the Stated Maturity unless redeemed or repaid prior thereto. However, the Notes may be paid in full prior to their Stated Maturity. See "Risk Factors—Average Life of the Notes and Prepayment Considerations" and "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations." Any payment of principal with respect to any Class of Notes (including any payment of principal made in connection with an Optional Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Tax Redemption) will be made by the Trustee on a pro rata basis on each Quarterly Distribution Date among the Notes of such Class according to the respective unpaid principal amounts thereof outstanding immediately prior to such payment and in accordance with the Priority of Payments. The Trustee will, so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, notify the Irish Paying Agent not later than each Distribution Date of the amount of principal payments to be made on the Notes of each such Class on such Distribution Date, the amount of any Class C Deferred Interest Amount, the amount of any Class D Deferred Interest Amount, the amount of any Class E Deferred Interest Amount, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes of each such Class and the percentage of the original aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes of such Class after giving effect to the principal payments, if any, on such Distribution Date.

Payments of principal may be made on the Notes only in the following circumstances (subject, in each case, to the Priority of Payments): (a) during the Reinvestment Period, only from Specified Principal Proceeds (or from all Principal Proceeds if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%), (b) in connection with an Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Accelerated Maturity Date, (c) on any Quarterly Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds (and then Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period), if needed), upon the failure of the Issuer to meet any Overcollateralization Test as of the related Determination Date, (d) in the event of a Rating Confirmation Failure, (e) to pay any Class C Deferred Interest Amount, Class D Deferred Interest Amount and Class E Deferred Interest Amount, (f) from Interest Proceeds (to the extent available for such purpose) applied on any Quarterly Distribution Date to pay the Class D/E Special Redemption, (g) on any Quarterly Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds upon failure of the Issuer to meet the Class E Interest Diversion Test as of the related Determination Date, and (h) on each Distribution Date after the end of the Reinvestment Period (or earlier if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%), from Principal Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Principal will be paid on the Class A-1 Notes on each monthly Distribution Date to the extent Principal Proceeds (or during the Reinvestment Period, Specified Principal Proceeds) are available to pay such amounts. If any such Distribution Date occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, all Principal
Proceeds (or, during the Reinvestment Period, all Specified Principal Proceeds) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes until paid in full. If any such Distribution Date occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, Principal Proceeds (or, during the Reinvestment Period, all Specified Principal Proceeds) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap and the remaining Principal Proceeds will be deposited into the Principal Collection Account. Principal will be paid on all other Classes of Notes (if funds are available in accordance with the Priority of Payments) on a quarterly basis on each Quarterly Distribution Date after the Reinvestment Period and from Specified Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period.

With respect to each Class of Notes other than the Class A-1 Notes, principal will be payable only on Quarterly Distribution Dates.

On any Distribution Date, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, or Quarterly Distribution Date, with respect to all other Classes of Notes, that occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, Principal Proceeds (or Specified Principal Proceeds if such Determination Date occurs during the Reinvestment Period) will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments to pay principal of the Notes in direct order of seniority, with the principal of Class A-1 Notes being paid prior to the payment of principal of Class A-2 Notes, the principal of Class A-2 Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class B Notes, the principal of Class B Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class C Notes, the principal of Class C Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class D Notes and the principal of Class D Notes being paid prior to the payment of the principal of Class E Notes.

On any Distribution Date, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, or Quarterly Distribution Date, with respect to all other Classes of Notes, which does not occur during a Sequential Pay Period (a "Pro Rata Pay Period"), Principal Proceeds (or Specified Principal Proceeds if such Determination Date occurs during the Reinvestment Period) will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to pay (i) first, the principal amount of the Class A-1 Notes up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, (ii) second, the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes in an aggregate amount up to the Class A-2/B Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, (iii) third, the principal amount of the Class C Notes up to the Class C Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap, (iv) fourth, the principal amount of the Class D Notes in an amount up to the Class D Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap and (v) fifth, the principal amount of the Class E Notes.

A Sequential Pay Period will commence on the earliest to occur of (i) any Determination Date on which the Issuer does not satisfy any applicable Overcollateralization Test, (ii) the first Determination Date on which an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (iii) the first Determination Date on which the Class A Sequential Pay Test is not satisfied, (iv) the first date on which the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities has fallen below 50% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on the Ramp-Up Completion Date and (v) the first date on which the rating of any outstanding Class of Notes by Standard & Poor’s or Moody’s has been reduced or withdrawn. If a Sequential Pay Period has commenced as a result of a breach of an Overcollateralization Test pursuant to clause (i) hereof, such Sequential Pay Period shall cease on the first Measurement Date that such Overcollateralization Test has been cured, and a Pro Rata Pay Period shall commence on the immediately succeeding Distribution Date (or, if the breach is cured on a Distribution Date, a Pro Rata Pay Period will commence on the same Distribution Date). If the Sequential Pay Period commences pursuant to clause (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) hereof, a Pro Rata Pay Period may not commence on any future Distribution Date.

If the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of interest on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, the Class D/E Special Redemption, certain fees and expenses and distributions on the Preference Shares (and, if necessary to cure such breach, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the
Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period), will be applied on the related Quarterly Distribution Date to cure the breach of such Overcollateralization Test by paying principal of the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes, in direct order of seniority, until the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied. In the case of a breach of the Class C Overcollateralization Test, (i) interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to make payments on such Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of interest on the Class D Notes and Class E Notes, Class D/E Special Redemption, certain fees and expenses and distributions on the Preference Shares will be used instead to pay principal of, first, the Class C Notes, second, the Class B Notes, third, the Class A-2 Notes and, fourth, the Class A-1 Notes until the Class C Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied, and, (ii) if necessary to cure such breach, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes, then the Class A-2 Notes, then the Class B Notes, then the Class C Notes. In the case of a breach of the Class D Overcollateralization Test, (i) interest Proceeds that would otherwise have been paid to pay interest on the Class E Notes, Class D/E Special Redemption and certain fees and expenses, to make distributions on the Preference Shares or to make distributions to the Collateral Manager as part of the Incentive Management Fee, will be applied to pay principal of, first, the Class D Notes, second, the Class C Notes, third, the Class B Notes, fourth, the Class A-2 Notes and, fifth, the Class A-1 Notes, until the Class D Overcollateralization Test has been satisfied, and, (ii) if necessary to cure such breach, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period) will be applied to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes, then the Class A-2 Notes, then the Class B Notes, then the Class C Notes and then the Class D Notes. See "—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds" and "—Principal Proceeds."

In the case of a breach of the Class E Interest Diversion Test, Interest Proceeds that would otherwise have been used on such Quarterly Distribution Date to make payments in respect of certain fees and expenses, the Class D/E Special Redemption, to make distributions on the Preference Shares or to make distributions to the Collateral Manager as part of the Incentive Management Fee, will be applied to pay principal of the Class E Notes until the Class E Interest Diversion Test has been satisfied. Principal Proceeds will not be applied to cure a breach of the Class E Interest Diversion Test.

Reinvestment Period

During the Reinvestment Period, subject to the limitations described in "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities," the Collateral Manager may reinvest Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria (by no later than the Determination Date for the second Quarterly Distribution Date following the Due Period in which the Issuer received such Principal Proceeds).

During the Reinvestment Period, only Specified Principal Proceeds will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments to repay the principal amount of the Notes unless a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs or the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55%. Accordingly, the Issuer is not expected to make any principal payments on the Notes from Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period unless the Collateral Manager does not find sufficient reinvestment opportunities or elects to make such principal payments. After the Reinvestment Period, all Principal Proceeds will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments to repay the principal amount of the Notes (after payment of certain fees and expenses and interest on the Notes to the extent not paid from Interest Proceeds).

The Reinvestment Period is scheduled to end on the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2011, but may be terminated earlier (i) at the election of the Collateral Manager, (ii) as the result of a Tax Redemption occurring before the August 2011 Distribution Date, (iii) upon the occurrence of an Event of Default that results in the acceleration of the Notes, (iv) upon resignation or termination of MFS as
Collateral Manager or (v) on any date after MFS has resigned or been removed as Collateral Manager, if the Holders of at least a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or a Majority-in-Interest of the Preference Shareholders notify the Trustee and the Collateral Manager that the Reinvestment Period shall be terminated.

After the Reinvestment Period ends, no Collateral Debt Security may be acquired by the Issuer unless it was the subject of a commitment entered into by the Issuer prior to the end of the Reinvestment Period.

Mandatory Redemption

The Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, be subject to mandatory redemption in the event that an Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date. The Class E Notes will, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, be subject to mandatory redemption in the event that the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date. Any such redemption will be effected from Interest Proceeds (and then, in the case of a breach of an Overcollateralization Test, Specified Principal Proceeds (during the Reinvestment Period) or Principal Proceeds (after the Reinvestment Period), if needed) to the extent necessary to cause any such Overcollateralization Test or the Class E Interest Diversion Test, as applicable, to be satisfied. Any such redemption will be effected as described below under "—Priority of Payments." The Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test will not apply during the Ramp-Up Period.

If the Issuer is required to request a Rating Confirmation but is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency prior to the first Determination Date that is at least 30 Business Days following receipt by such Rating Agency of such Ramp-Up Notice or a Proposed Plan has not been approved by the Rating Agencies (which does not provide for redemption of the Notes), on the first Distribution Date following such Rating Confirmation Failure, the Issuer will be required to apply Uninvested Proceeds (which are not required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities) to pay, in part, the principal amount of the Notes in direct order of seniority. To the extent that such Uninvested Proceeds are insufficient to redeem the Notes in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation, on such Quarterly Distribution Date and on each Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter, Interest Proceeds and, to the extent that Interest Proceeds are insufficient to redeem the Notes in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation, Principal Proceeds, will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to the payment of principal of the Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfies the Rating Condition. See "Security for the Notes—Ramp-Up Period."

Pursuant to a Class D/E Special Redemption, on each Quarterly Distribution Date from and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006 and to and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2009 10%, and on any Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter 20%, of any Interest Proceeds that may otherwise have been available to be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent or paid as part of the Incentive Management Fee will be applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds."

Auction Call Redemption

In accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture (the "Auction Procedures"), the Trustee (in consultation with the Collateral Manager) shall, at the expense of the Issuer, conduct an
auction (an "Auction") of the Collateral Debt Securities if, prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2014, the Notes have not been redeemed in full. The Auction shall be conducted not later than (1) ten Business Days prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2014 and (2) if the Notes are not redeemed in full on the prior Quarterly Distribution Date, ten Business Days prior to each Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter until the Notes have been redeemed in full (each such date, an "Auction Date"). Any of the Preference Shareholders, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee or their respective affiliates may, but shall not be required to, bid at the Auction. The Trustee in consultation with the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Issuer, shall sell and transfer all of the Collateral Debt Securities (which may be divided into up to eight subpools) to the highest bidder therefor (or the highest bidder for each subpool) at the Auction; provided that:

(i) the Auction has been conducted in accordance with the Auction Procedures;

(ii) with respect to Collateral Debt Securities other than Synthetic Securities:

(A) the Trustee has received bids for such Collateral Debt Securities from at least two qualified bidders identified by the Collateral Manager (including the winning qualified bidder) for (x) the purchase of all of such Collateral Debt Securities as a single pool or (y) the purchase of subpools that in the aggregate constitute all of such Collateral Debt Securities; and

(B) the bidder(s) who offered the highest auction price for such Collateral Debt Securities (or the related subpools) enter(s) into a written agreement with the Issuer (which the Issuer shall execute if the conditions set forth in clauses (i) and (ii) above and clauses (iii) and (iv) below are satisfied, which execution shall constitute certification by the Issuer that such conditions have been satisfied) that obligates the highest bidder (or the highest bidder for each subpool) to purchase all of such Collateral Debt Securities (or the relevant subpool) with the closing of such purchase (and full payment in cash to the Trustee) to occur on or before the sixth Business Day prior to the relevant Distribution Date;

(iii) with respect to each Synthetic Security, the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer, will request that the Synthetic Security Counterparty under such Synthetic Security determine, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Synthetic Security, the net termination or assignment payment payable by or to the Issuer assuming a termination or assignment date for the relevant Synthetic Security six Business Days prior to the relevant Distribution Date and, in the case of a Defeased Synthetic Security, the Collateral Manager shall determine the amount (if any) that will be released from the related Synthetic Security Counterparty Account based on the information it receives with respect to the net termination or assignment payment; and

(iv) the Trustee in consultation with the Collateral Manager has determined that (I) the aggregate purchase price (paid in cash) that would be received pursuant to the highest bids obtained with respect to the Collateral Debt Securities (other than Synthetic Securities) pursuant to clause (ii) above plus (II) the aggregate net termination or assignment payments that would be payable to the Issuer by Synthetic Security Counterparties as determined pursuant to clause (iii) above minus (III) the aggregate net termination or assignment payments that would be payable under each Defeased Synthetic Security by the Issuer to the Synthetic Security Counterparty as determined pursuant to clause (iii) above from funds other than a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, plus (IV) the balance of all Eligible Investments and Cash in the Accounts
(other than in any Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, any Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, any Synthetic Security Issuer Account and any Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account) plus (V) the aggregate amount (if any) that will be released from the Synthetic Security Counterparty Accounts following payment of the net termination or assignment payments described in the foregoing clauses (II) and (III), would be at least equal to the Total Senior Redemption Amount.

If the conditions set forth in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above have been satisfied, (x) the Trustee shall sell and transfer the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are not Synthetic Securities (or the related subpool), without representation, warranty or recourse, to such highest bidder (or the highest bidder for each subpool, as the case may be) and (y) the Issuer will terminate or assign the transactions under each Synthetic Security, in each case, (A) in accordance with and upon completion of the Auction Procedures and (B) on or before the sixth Business Day prior to the relevant Distribution Date. The Trustee shall deposit the net proceeds from the sale of, and the net termination or assignment payments received in respect of, the Collateral Debt Securities, together with any Synthetic Security Collateral released from the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, in the Collection Accounts (and pay net termination payments, if any, due to counterparties) and (x) redeem the Notes in whole but not in part at the applicable Redemption Price (exclusive of installments of principal and interest and (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee due on or prior to such date, provided payment of which shall have been made or duly provided for, to the holders of the Notes as provided in the Indenture), (y) pay the remaining portion of the Total Senior Redemption Amount in accordance with the Priority of Payments and (z) make a payment to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders subject to the provisions of The Companies Law (2004 Revision) of the Cayman Islands governing the declaration and payment of dividends, in an amount equal to any portion of such purchase price remaining after the application contemplated by the foregoing clauses (x) and (y) (but at least equal to the Preference Share Redemption Date Amount or such lesser amount as is agreed by Preference Shareholders whose aggregate Voting Percentages at such time equal a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders), in each case on the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately following the relevant Auction Date (such redemption, the "Auction Call Redemption").

If (x) any of the foregoing conditions is not met with respect to any Auction, (y) if the highest bidder (or the highest bidder for any subpool, as the case may be) fails to pay the purchase price for any Collateral Debt Security that is not a Synthetic Security or (z) the relevant Synthetic Security Counterparty or assignee fails to pay any net termination or assignment payment owing to the Issuer under any Synthetic Security, in each case on or before the sixth Business Day prior to the related Quarterly Distribution Date (and, in the case of a failure by the highest bidder to pay for a subpool or a failure by a Synthetic Security Counterparty or assignee to pay a net termination or assignment payment owing to the Issuer, the Available Redemption Funds are less than the Total Senior Redemption Amount), (a) the Auction Call Redemption shall not occur on the Quarterly Distribution Date following the relevant Auction Date, (b) the Trustee shall give notice of the withdrawal of the redemption notice to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the holders of the Notes on or prior to the fifth Business Day preceding the scheduled Redemption Date, (c) subject to clause (c) below, the Trustee shall decline to consummate such sale and shall not solicit any further bids or otherwise negotiate any further sale of Collateral Debt Securities in relation to such Auction, (d) the Issuer shall not terminate or assign any Synthetic Securities in relation to such Auction and (e) unless the Notes are redeemed in full prior to the next succeeding Auction Date, the Trustee (in consultation with the Collateral Manager) shall conduct another Auction on the next succeeding Auction Date.
Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption

Subject to certain conditions described herein, the Issuer may redeem the Notes (such redemption, an "Optional Redemption"), in whole but not in part, at the direction of a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders at the applicable Redemption Price therefor on any Quarterly Distribution Date; provided that no such Optional Redemption may be effected prior to the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2011.

In addition, upon the occurrence of a Tax Event and if the Tax Materiality Condition is satisfied, the Issuer may redeem the Notes (such redemption, a "Tax Redemption") on any Quarterly Distribution Date, in whole but not in part, at the applicable Redemption Price therefor (i) at the written direction of the holders of at least 66 2/3% in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class of Notes that, as a result of the occurrence of a Tax Event, has not received 100% of the aggregate amount of principal and interest due and payable to such Class on any Distribution Date or Quarterly Distribution Date, as applicable (each such Class, an "Affected Class"), or (ii) at the written direction of a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders.

No Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption may be effected, however, unless Available Redemption Funds are at least equal the amount sufficient to pay (in accordance with the Priority of Payments) the Total Senior Redemption Amount.

The "Total Senior Redemption Amount" means, as of any Quarterly Distribution Date, the aggregate amount required (without duplication) (a) to make all payments of accrued and unpaid amounts referred to in clauses (1) through (19) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall and clauses (1) through (18) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall, to pay all amounts payable as of such date (including any termination payments and any accrued interest thereon) by the Issuer to the Hedge Counterparty pursuant to any Hedge Agreement (assuming for these purposes that any such Hedge Agreement has been terminated by reason of an event of default or termination event as to which the Issuer is the sole defaulting or affected party), to pay any fees and expenses incurred by the Trustee or the Collateral Manager in connection with the sale of Collateral Debt Securities and to pay any accrued and unpaid Senior Management Fees, but excluding payments to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders, (b) to redeem all the Notes on the scheduled Redemption Date at the applicable Redemption Prices, together with all accrued and unpaid interest and (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee to (but excluding) the date of redemption, and (c) solely in the case of an Auction Call Redemption pursuant to the Indenture, to make a payment to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders in accordance with the Priority of Payments in an amount equal to the Preference Share Redemption Date Amount, if any (or such lesser amount as is agreed by a Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders at such time).

On a Redemption Date, the Available Redemption Funds will be distributed in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Unless a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders have also directed the Issuer to redeem the Preference Shares on such Quarterly Distribution Date (see "Description of the Preference Shares—Redemption of the Preference Shares"), the amount of Collateral sold in connection with such Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption shall not exceed the amount necessary for the Issuer to obtain the Total Senior Redemption Amount. In addition, no Tax Redemption may be effected unless the Tax Materiality Condition is satisfied.

Notwithstanding the immediately preceding paragraph, in connection with any Tax Redemption, holders of 100% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of an Affected Class of Notes may elect to
receive less than 100% of the portion of the Total Senior Redemption Amount that would otherwise be payable to holders of such Affected Class (and the Total Senior Redemption Amount will be reduced accordingly).

A "Tax Event" means an event that occurs if (i) any obligor is, or on the next scheduled payment date under any Collateral Debt Security any obligor will be, required to deduct or withhold from any payment under any Collateral Debt Security to the Issuer for or on account of any tax for whatever reason, and such obligor is not, or will not be, required to pay to the Issuer such additional amount as is necessary to ensure that the net amount actually received by the Issuer (free and clear of taxes, whether assessed against such obligor or the Issuer) will equal the full amount that the Issuer would have received had no such deduction or withholding occurred, (ii) any jurisdiction imposes net income, profits or a similar tax on the Issuer, (iii) a Hedge Counterparty or Synthetic Security Counterparty is required to deduct or withhold from any payment under the Hedge Agreement or a Synthetic Security on account of any tax and such Hedge Counterparty or Synthetic Security Counterparty is not obligated to make a gross up payment to the Issuer or the Issuer is required to make a "gross up" payment under a Hedge Agreement or under a Synthetic Security. The "Tax Materiality Condition" will be satisfied during any Due Period with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date if the sum of the following exceeds U.S.$1,000,000: (i) the aggregate amount deducted or withheld for or on account of any tax by all obligors from any payment under any Collateral Debt Security (net of any gross-up payment made by such obligor to the Issuer), (ii) the aggregate amount of any net income, profits or similar tax imposed on the Issuer and (iii) the aggregate of any amounts of any "gross up" payments required to be paid by the Issuer on account of a Synthetic Security or a Hedge Agreement and the deficiencies in the amounts received by the Issuer as a result of any deduction or withholding for or on account of any tax with respect to any payment by the Issuer or any Hedge Counterparty under a Hedge Agreement or by the Issuer or any Synthetic Security Counterparty under a Synthetic Security.

Redemption Procedures

Notice of an Optional Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Tax Redemption will be given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, mailed not less than 10 Business Days prior to the date scheduled for redemption (the "Redemption Date"), to each holder of Notes at such holder's address in the register maintained by the Secured Note Registrar under the Indenture or the Class E Note Registrar under the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable, each Hedge Counterparty and to each Rating Agency. In addition, the Trustee will, if and for so long as any Class of Notes to be redeemed is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, direct the Irish Paying Agent to (i) cause notice of such Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption to be delivered to the Company Announcements Office of the Irish Stock Exchange not less than 10 Business Days prior to the Redemption Date and (ii) promptly notify the Irish Stock Exchange of such Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption. Notes must be surrendered at the offices designated by any Paying Agent under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement in order to receive the applicable Redemption Price, unless the holder provides (i) an undertaking to surrender such Note therefor and (ii) in the case of a holder that is not a Qualified Institutional Buyer, such security or indemnity as may be required by the Co-Issuers, the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable. For so long as any Preference Shares are listed on the Channel Islands Stock Exchange, the Trustee shall (i) cause the notice of any Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption to be delivered to the CISX Sponsor (for delivery to the Channel Islands Stock Exchange) not less than 10 Business Days prior to the applicable record date with regard to the Preference Shares and (ii) promptly notify the CISX Sponsor of such Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption.

The Notes may not be redeemed pursuant to an Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption unless at least six Business Days before the scheduled Redemption Date, the Issuer shall have furnished to the
Trustee, and certified to the Trustee that the Issuer (x) has entered into a binding agreement or agreements with, or (y) has obtained firm bids from, (i) one or more entities whose long term unsecured debt obligations (other than such obligations whose rating is based on the credit of a person other than such institution) have a credit rating (or are guaranteed by an entity with such a credit rating) from each Rating Agency (a) at least equal to the rating of the most Senior Class of Notes then outstanding or (b) whose short term unsecured debt obligations have a credit rating of "P-1" by Moody's (and, if rated "P-1," are not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's), at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's and at least "F1" from Fitch or (ii) one or more purchasers which otherwise satisfies the Rating Condition or (iii) one or more purchasers (a "Cash Purchaser") which pay the full purchase price in cash on or prior to such sixth Business Day, to sell, not later than the Business Day immediately preceding the scheduled Redemption Date, all or part of the Collateral Debt Securities at a purchase price which, when added to other Available Redemption Funds on the relevant Quarterly Distribution Date, is at least equal to an amount sufficient to pay the Total Senior Redemption Amount (including the additional amount payable by the Issuer under the Hedge Agreement on a Redemption Date).

Any such notice of redemption with respect to an Optional Redemption or a Tax Redemption must be withdrawn by the Issuer on or prior to the fifth Business Day prior to the scheduled Redemption Date by written notice to the Trustee, each Hedge Counterparty, the Fiscal Agent, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Rating Agencies and the holders of the Notes if on or prior to the sixth Business Day preceding the scheduled Redemption Date (i) the Issuer has not delivered to the Trustee a certification that (1) in its judgment based on calculations included in such certification, the Available Redemption Funds will be sufficient to pay the Total Senior Redemption Amount and (2) the sale prices of such Collateral Debt Securities are not (in the sole judgment of the Collateral Manager) below the fair market value of such Collateral Debt Securities, (ii) the independent accountants appointed by the Issuer have not confirmed in writing the calculations made in such certification or (iii) in the case of any Cash Purchaser, such purchaser has not paid the purchase price in full to the Issuer on or prior to the sixth Business Day preceding the scheduled Redemption Date. Any notice of redemption with respect to an Auction Call Redemption must be withdrawn under the circumstances described under "—Auction Call Redemption." Notice of any such withdrawal shall be given by the Trustee to each holder of Notes at such holder's address in the Secured Note Register maintained by the Secured Note Registrar under the Indenture or in the Class E Note Register maintained by the Class E Note Registrar under the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as applicable) by overnight courier guaranteeing next day delivery, sent not later than the fifth Business Day prior to the scheduled Redemption Date. During the period when a notice of redemption may be withdrawn, the Issuer may not terminate any Hedge Agreement and if any Hedge Agreement shall become subject to early termination during such period, the Issuer is obligated to enter into a replacement Hedge Agreement.

The Available Redemption Funds shall take into account any termination or assignment payment to be made by or to the Issuer, and the amount to be released from each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, in connection with the termination or assignment of the Synthetic Securities, which shall be determined in accordance with the terms of each Synthetic Security. The Issuer and the Trustee may amend the Indenture to change the procedures for implementing a redemption discussed under "—Auction Call Redemption," "—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption" and "—Redemption Procedures" (but without changing the Redemption Price or the earliest date on which any redemption may occur), including the deadlines, without obtaining the consent of the holder of any Note or Preference Share.

Redemption Price

The amount payable in connection with any Optional Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or Tax Redemption of any Note (with respect to each Class of Notes, the "Redemption Price") will be an
amount (determined without duplication) equal to (i) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of such Note being redeemed plus (ii) accrued interest thereon (including Defaulted Interest and accrued, unpaid and uncapitalized interest on Defaulted Interest, if any) plus (iii) in the case of any reduction in the related Commitment in respect to any Class A-1 Note, an amount equal to accrued Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the amount of such reduction; provided that, in the case of a Tax Redemption where the Holders of 100% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of an Affected Class of Notes elect to receive less than 100% of the portion of the Total Senior Redemption Amount that would otherwise be payable to the Holders of such Affected Class, the Redemption Price as to such Affected Class is the amount agreed upon by such Affected Class (and the Total Senior Redemption Amount will be reduced accordingly).

Cancellation

All Notes that are redeemed or paid and surrendered for cancellation as described herein will forthwith be canceled and may not be reissued or resold.

Payments

Payments in respect of principal of, interest (and, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-1 Commitment Fee) on any Note will be made to the person in whose name such Note is registered fifteen days prior to the applicable Distribution Date (the "Record Date"). Payments on each Note will be payable by wire transfer in immediately available funds to a Dollar account maintained by the holder thereof in accordance with wire transfer instructions received by any paying agent appointed under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement (each, a "Paying Agent") on or before the Record Date or, if no wire transfer instructions are received by a Paying Agent in respect of such Note, by a Dollar check drawn on a bank in the United States mailed to the address of the holder of such Note as it appears on the Secured Note Register or Class E Note Register (as applicable) at the close of business on the Record Date for such payment. Notes must be surrendered at the offices designated by any Paying Agent under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as applicable) in order to receive the applicable Redemption Price, unless the holder provides in the case of a holder that is not a Qualified Institutional Buyer, such security or indemnity as may be required by the Co-Issuers or the Trustee. Pursuant to the Indenture and the Fiscal Agency Agreement, Custom House Administration and Corporate Services Limited in Dublin, Ireland will be appointed as paying agent in Ireland with respect to the Notes (the "Paying Agent in Ireland").

If any payment on the Notes is due on a day that is not a Business Day, then payment will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on the date for payment.

Except as otherwise required by applicable law, any money deposited with the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent in trust for the payment of principal of or interest on any Note or (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee remaining unclaimed for two years after such principal or interest has become due and payable shall be paid to the Issuer upon request by the Issuer therefor, and the holder of such Note shall thereafter, as an unsecured general creditor, look to the Issuer or the Co-Issuer for payment of such amounts and all liability of the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent or such Paying Agent with respect to such trust money shall thereupon cease. The Trustee, the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent, before being required to make any such release of payment may, at the request of the Issuer, adopt and employ, at the expense of the Co-Issuers, any reasonable means of notification of such release of payment, including mailing notice of such release to holders whose Notes have been called but have not been surrendered for redemption or whose right to or interest in monies due and payable but not claimed is determinable from the records of any Paying Agent, at the last address of record of each such holder.
If any withholding tax is imposed on the Issuer's payment under the Notes to any Noteholder, such tax shall reduce the amount of such payment otherwise distributable to such Noteholder. The Trustee and the Fiscal Agent are each authorized and directed under the Indenture and the Fiscal Agency Agreement to retain from amounts otherwise distributable to any Noteholder sufficient funds for the payment of any tax that is legally owed by the Issuer (but such authorization will not prevent the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent from contesting any such tax in appropriate proceedings and withholding payment of such tax, if permitted by law, pending the outcome of such proceedings). The amount of any withholding tax imposed with respect to any Noteholder will be treated as cash distributed to such Noteholder at the time it is withheld by the Trustee and remitted to the appropriate taxing authority. The Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable, will determine in its sole discretion whether to withhold tax with respect to a distribution in accordance with the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement. If any Noteholder wishes to apply for a refund of any such withholding tax, the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable, will reasonably cooperate with such Noteholder in making such claim so long as such Noteholder agrees to reimburse the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable, for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred. Failure of a holder of a Note to provide the Trustee, or any Paying Agent, and the Issuer with appropriate tax certificates will result in amounts being withheld from the payment to such holders. Neither the Trustee nor the Fiscal Agent has any obligation to determine the amount of any tax or withholding obligation on the part of the Issuer or in respect of the Collateral Debt Securities. Amounts withheld pursuant to applicable tax laws shall be considered as having been paid by the Issuer as provided in the Indenture and the Fiscal Agency Agreement. In the event that tax must be withheld or deducted from payments of principal or interest, neither Co-Issuer shall be obliged to make any additional payments to the holders of any Notes on account of such withholding or deduction.

Priority of Payments

With respect to any Distribution Date, collections received on the Collateral during each Due Period will be divided into Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds and applied (with respect to Principal Proceeds, after the Ramp-Up Period) in the priority set forth below under "—Interest Proceeds" and "—Principal Proceeds," respectively (collectively, the "Priority of Payments").

Interest Proceeds. On each Distribution Date, and on the Accelerated Maturity Date, Interest Proceeds with respect to the related Due Period will be distributed in the order of priority (the "Interest Proceeds Waterfall") set forth below:

1. to the payment of taxes and filing and registration fees owed by the Co-Issuers, if any;

2. (a) first, to the payment to the Trustee of the accrued and unpaid Trustee Fee; (b) second, to the payment to the Administrator of the accrued and unpaid fees under the Administration Agreement; (c) third, to the payment of Rating Agency Expenses; (d) fourth, to the payment of Trustee Expenses (other than amounts payable pursuant to an indemnity) not paid pursuant to items (a), (b) and (c) above; (e) fifth, pari passu to the Rating Agencies, the Administrator, the Collateral Manager and any other person in respect of other accrued and unpaid Administrative Expenses other than amounts payable pursuant to any indemnity, (f) sixth, in the following order, (i) to the Trustee, the Collateral Administrator, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Fiscal Agent, the Class E Note Registrar, the Paying Agents and the Note Registrar, in respect of other accrued and unpaid Administrative Expenses constituting amounts payable pursuant to any indemnity and then (ii) pari passu to the Rating Agencies, the Administrator, the Collateral Manager and any other person in respect of other accrued and unpaid Administrative Expenses constituting amounts payable pursuant to any indemnity; provided that all payments made pursuant to subclauses (b) through (f) of this clause (2) do not exceed (x) on such Distribution Date (that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date), U.S.$20,833 for such Due Period, (y) if such
Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date do not exceed U.S.$62,500 for such Quarterly Distribution Date (other than the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006) and the two immediately preceding Distribution Dates and (z) in the case of the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006, do not exceed U.S.$93,000 (the "Administrative Fee Cap") and (g) seventh, on any Quarterly Distribution Date after the May 2007 Quarterly Distribution Date, to the Expense Account, an amount equal to the excess of the Administrative Fee Cap over the amounts paid pursuant to subclauses (b) through (f) of this clause (2) on such Quarterly Distribution Date and the two immediately preceding Distribution Dates;

(3) (a) first, to the payment of accrued and unpaid Senior Management Fees and any accrued and unpaid interest thereon (other than Deferred Senior Management Fees and interest thereon) and (b) second, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of any Senior Management Fee that was deferred on any prior Quarterly Distribution Date as the result of a Fee Election by the Collateral Manager (plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon), in an amount not to exceed the Deferred Fee Reimbursement Cap for such Quarterly Distribution Date, which amount shall be payable on the Quarterly Distribution Date stated in the Fee Election;

(4) to the payment of all amounts scheduled to be paid to any Hedge Counterparty pursuant to the applicable Hedge Agreement, together with any termination payments (and any accrued interest thereon) payable by the Issuer pursuant to the applicable Hedge Agreement, other than any Deferred Termination Payment;

(5) first, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount and the Class A-1 Commitment Fee Amount with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, and, second, if such Distribution Date is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the Interest Collection Account for application as Interest Proceeds on the next Distribution Date;

(6) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class A-2 Notes;

(7) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class B Notes;

(8) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (a) if the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date and if any Class A-1 Note, Class A-2 Note or Class B Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and, third, the Class B Notes until the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is satisfied; and (b) on each Quarterly Distribution Date following the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation Failure, in the event that the Issuer is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation, to the payment of principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and, third, the Class B Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation;

(9) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class C Notes;

(10) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (a) if the Class C Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date and if any Class A-1 Note, Class A-2 Note, Class B Note or Class C Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of, first, the
Class C Notes, second, the Class B Notes, third, the Class A-2 Notes, fourth, the Class A-1 Notes, until the Class C Overcollateralization Test is satisfied; and (b) on each Quarterly Distribution Date following the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation Failure, in the event that the Issuer is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation, to the payment of principal of the Class C Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation;

(11) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class D Notes;

(12) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (a) if the Class D Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date and if any Class A-1 Note, Class A-2 Note, Class B Note, Class C Note or Class D Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of, first, the Class D Notes, second, the Class C Notes, third, the Class B Notes, fourth, the Class A-2 Notes and, fifth, the Class A-1 Notes, until the Class D Overcollateralization Test is satisfied; and (b) on each Quarterly Distribution Date following the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation Failure, in the event that the Issuer is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation, to the payment of principal of the Class D Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation;

(13) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class E Notes;

(14) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (a) if the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date and any Class E Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of the Class E Notes until the Class E Interest Diversion Test is satisfied; and (b) on each Quarterly Distribution Date following the occurrence of a Rating Confirmation Failure, in the event that the Issuer is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation, to the payment of principal of the Class E Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation;

(15) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Class C Deferred Interest Amount (in reduction of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes);

(16) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Class D Deferred Interest Amount (in reduction of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes);

(17) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Class E Deferred Interest Amount (in reduction of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class E Notes);

(18) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of, first, all other accrued and unpaid Administrative Expenses to the extent not paid pursuant to clause (2) above (whether as the result of the limitations on amounts set forth therein or otherwise in the same order of priority specified in clause (2) above) and, second, to the Expense Account, such amount as would have caused the balance of all Eligible Investments and cash in the Expense Account immediately after such deposit to equal U.S.$75,000, or such lesser amount as the Collateral Manager, in its sole discretion, shall determine;
(19) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment to each Hedge Counterparty of all Deferred Termination Payments payable by the Issuer pursuant to each Hedge Agreement and to the payment to any Synthetic Security Counterparty of any Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payments payable by the Issuer pursuant to any Synthetic Security, \textit{pro rata} among each of the Hedge Counterparties and any Synthetic Security Counterparties to which such payments are payable;

(20) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date that is not a Redemption Date, on each Quarterly Distribution Date from and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006 and to and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2009 10%, and on any Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter 20%, of the remaining Interest Proceeds to the payment of principal on the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, \textit{pro rata} based on the Aggregate Outstanding Amounts thereof (as of the related Determination Date), until the Class D Notes, and the Class E Notes have been paid in full;

(21) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shares until the Preference Shareholders have received an amount equal to the Targeted Rate of Return; and

(22) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (i) 20% of the remaining amount, if any, to the payment to the Collateral Manager of the Incentive Management Fee and (ii) 80% of the remaining amount, if any, to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders as a dividend on the Preference Shares or as a payment on redemption or repurchase of the Preference Shares, in each case, as provided in the Preference Share Documents.

\textit{Principal Proceeds.} After the Ramp-Up Period, on each Distribution Date and on the Accelerated Maturity Date, Principal Proceeds (other than Principal Proceeds invested or committed for investment in Collateral Debt Securities in accordance with the terms of the Indenture) with respect to the related Due Period will be distributed in the order of priority ("\textit{Principal Proceeds Waterfall}") set forth below:

(1) to the payment of the amounts referred to in clauses (1) to (7) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall in the same order of priority specified therein, but only to the extent not paid in full thereunder, \textit{provided} that if such Distribution Date is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, only amounts payable under clauses (1) through (5) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall shall be paid pursuant to this clause (1);

(2) on each Distribution Date following a Rating Confirmation Failure, to the payment of principal of, \textit{first}, the Class A-1 Notes, \textit{second}, the Class A-2 Notes, \textit{third}, the Class B Notes, \textit{fourth}, the Class C Notes, \textit{fifth}, the Class D Notes and \textit{sixth}, the Class E Notes, to the extent specified by any relevant Rating Agency in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation with respect to the Notes or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation;

(3) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date on or prior to the last day of the Reinvestment Period and the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is equal to at least 99.55% on such Quarterly Distribution Date (after the application of Interest Proceeds), all remaining Principal Proceeds other than any Specified Principal Proceeds (which shall be assumed to have been applied, first, to pay amounts payable pursuant to clauses (1) and (2) before other Principal Proceeds are applied to pay such amounts) shall be applied, \textit{first}, to the payment of the amounts
referred to in clauses (9), (11) and (13) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall in the same order of priority specified therein, but only to the extent not paid in full thereunder (which amounts shall be assumed to have been paid, first, from any remaining Specified Principal Proceeds before other Principal Proceeds are applied) and second, to be deposited in the Collection Account, to remain available for application to the purchase of substitute Collateral Debt Securities (subject to the satisfaction of the Eligibility Criteria) by not later than the last day of the Due Period relating to the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately following the current Quarterly Distribution Date; provided, however, that if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio is less than 99.55% on such Quarterly Distribution Date (after the application of Interest Proceeds), all remaining Principal Proceeds shall be applied in accordance with clauses (4) through (21) below;

(4) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date and, after giving effect to any application of Uninvested Proceeds and Interest Proceeds, any Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on the related Determination Date and if any Class A-1 Note, Class A-2 Note or Class B Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and, third, the Class B Notes, until the Overcollateralization Test is satisfied or each such Class is paid in full;

(5) for each Distribution Date which occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, (a) if such Distribution Date is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, to pay, first, the principal of the Class A-1 Notes until paid in full and, second, for deposit into the Principal Collection Account for application on the next Distribution Date pursuant to the Principal Proceeds Waterfall and (b) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes until paid in full;

(6) for each Distribution Date which occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, (a) if such Distribution Date is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, to pay, first, the principal of the Class A-1 Notes up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap and, second, for deposit into the Principal Collection Account for application on the next Distribution Date pursuant to the Principal Proceeds Waterfall and (b) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to pay principal of the Class A-1 Notes in an amount up to the Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap;

(7) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, to the payment in principal of, first, the Class A-2 Notes and, second, the Class B Notes, in each case until such Class has been paid in full;

(8) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, to the payment of principal of the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes, pro rata, in accordance with their Aggregate Outstanding Amounts (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds prior to this clause (8) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall) in an aggregate amount up to the Class A-2/B Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap;

(9) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to the Class C Notes, but only to the extent not paid in full pursuant to clause (9) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall;

(10) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (a) first, if, after giving effect to application of Uninvested Proceeds, Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds pursuant to clauses (2) through (9) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall, the Class C Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied and if any Class C Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of the Class C Notes, until the Class C Overcollateralization Test is satisfied and (b) second, if, after
giving effect to application of Uninvested Proceeds, Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds pursuant to clauses (2) through (9) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall and subclause (a) of this clause (10), the Class D Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied, and if any Class C Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of the Class C Notes until the Class D Overcollateralization Test is satisfied;

(11) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, to the payment of principal of the Class C Notes until the Class C Notes have been paid in full;

(12) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, to the payment of principal of the Class C Notes in an aggregate amount up to the Class C Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap for such Distribution Date;

(13) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of Interest Distribution Amount with respect to Class D Notes, but only to the extent not paid in full pursuant to clause (11) under "—Interest Proceeds";

(14) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date and, after giving effect to application of Uninvested Proceeds and Interest Proceeds, and Principal Proceeds pursuant to clauses (2) through (13) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall, the Class D Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied and if any Class D Note remains outstanding, to the payment of principal of the Class D Notes until the Class D Overcollateralization Test is satisfied;

(15) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Sequential Pay Period, to the payment of principal of the Class D Notes until the Class D Notes have been paid in full;

(16) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date which occurs during a Pro Rata Pay Period, to the payment of principal of the Class D Notes in an aggregate amount up to the Class D Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap for such Quarterly Distribution Date;

(17) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of the Interest Distribution Amount with respect to Class E Notes, but only to the extent not paid in full pursuant to clause (13) under "—Interest Proceeds";

(18) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the payment of principal of the Class E Notes until such Class of Notes has been paid in full;

(19) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, first, to the payment of amounts referred to in clauses (18) and (19) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall in the same order of priority specified therein, but only to the extent not paid thereunder and, second, to the Expense Account the amount previously disbursed from the Expense Account as Principal Proceeds (to the extent not previously reimbursed to the Expense Account);

(20) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shares until the Preference Shareholders have received an amount equal to the Targeted Rate of Return; and

(21) if such Distribution Date is a Quarterly Distribution Date, (i) 20% of the remaining amount, if any, to the payment of the Incentive Management Fee (if any) and (ii) 80% of the remaining
amount, if any, to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders as a dividend on the Preference Shares or as a payment on redemption or repurchase of the Preference Shares, in each case, as provided in the Preference Share Documents.

On the first Distribution Date following a Rating Confirmation Failure, Uninvested Proceeds that are not required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities will be treated as Principal Proceeds and applied pursuant to the Principal Proceeds Waterfall. In addition, if such Uninvested Proceeds are insufficient to pay such amount, on such Distribution Date and on each Distribution Date thereafter, the Issuer will use Interest Proceeds and then Principal Proceeds to make such payments (and in the same manner and order of priority).

Any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class C Notes will be applied first to pay any Class C Deferred Interest Amount, any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes will be applied first to pay any Class D Deferred Interest Amount and any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class E Notes will be applied first to pay any Class E Deferred Interest Amount.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in the Priority of Payments, if on any Distribution Date, the amount available in the Payment Account from amounts received in the related Due Period is insufficient to make the full amount of the disbursements required under any clause or subclause of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall or the Principal Proceeds Waterfall to different Persons, the Trustee will make the disbursements called for by each such clause or such subclause ratably in accordance with the respective amounts of such disbursements then due and payable to the extent funds are available therefor.

Any amounts to be paid to the Class E Notes pursuant to the Interest Proceeds Waterfall and the Principal Proceeds Waterfall will be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Fiscal Agent for distribution pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement. On the Redemption Date, the Stated Maturity, the Accelerated Maturity Date or any Post-Acceleration Distribution Date, in the event that after the application of Principal Proceeds and the application of Interest Proceeds under clauses (1) through (16) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall the principal amount of the Secured Notes has not been paid in full, any amount distributable under clause (17) through (20) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall shall be applied first to pay such principal (in order of seniority) of the Secured Notes prior to making any distribution to the Fiscal Agent or paying other amounts payable pursuant to such clauses.

Any amounts to be paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent pursuant to clause (21) or (22) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall or clause (20) or (21) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall will be released from the lien of the Indenture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, on the Redemption Date, the Stated Maturity, the Accelerated Maturity Date or any Post-Acceleration Distribution Date, in the event that after the application of Principal Proceeds and the application of Interest Proceeds under clauses (1) through (20) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall the principal amount of the Notes has not been paid in full, any amount distributable under clause (21) or (22) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall shall be applied first to pay such principal (in order of seniority) of the Notes prior to making any distribution to the Preference Share Paying Agent or payment of the Incentive Management Fee.

Notwithstanding anything in the Priority of Payments to the contrary, in the event (and to the extent) that Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds will not be sufficient to pay the Interest Distribution Amount on the Class A-1 Notes on a Distribution Date that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments, the Trustee shall not apply funds to make payments of Administrative Expenses or a deposit to the Expense Account on such Distribution Date, provided that such Administrative Expenses shall be paid on or prior to the next subsequent Quarterly Distribution Date.
On any Distribution Date that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, the Issuer shall defer payment to the Collateral Manager of all or a portion of the Senior Management Fee payable on such Distribution Date in the event (and to the extent) that the Interest Distribution Amount on the Class A-1 Notes would not otherwise be paid on such Distribution Date pursuant to the Priority of Payments, and any portion of the Senior Management Fee that is so deferred shall be due and payable, without interest, on the next succeeding Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments (or on any earlier Distribution Date on which the Interest Distribution Amount on the Class A-1 Notes is paid in full, from any Interest Proceeds for the related Due Period remaining after all other amounts payable on such Distribution Date have been paid in full.) For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not permit the Issuer to defer payment of a Senior Management Fee on a Quarterly Distribution Date without the Collateral Manager's consent.

If the Notes and the Preference Shares have not been redeemed prior to the Stated Maturity, it is expected that the Issuer will sell all of the Collateral Debt Securities and all Eligible Investments then standing to the credit of the Accounts (other than the Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account and any Synthetic Security Issuer Account) and sell or liquidate all other Collateral, and all net proceeds from such liquidation and all available cash will be applied to the payment (in the order of priorities set forth above) of all (i) fees, (ii) expenses (including the amounts due to each Hedge Counterparty), (iii) principal of and interest (including the Class C Deferred Interest Amount, the Class D Deferred Interest Amount, Class E Deferred Interest Amount, Defaulted Interest and interest on Defaulted Interest, if any) and Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the Notes. Net proceeds from such liquidation and available cash remaining (after all payments required pursuant to the Indenture and the payment of the costs and expenses of such liquidation, the establishment of adequate reserves to meet all contingent, unliquidated liabilities or obligations of the Issuer, the return of U.S.$1,000 of capital contributed to the Issuer by, and the payment of a U.S.$1,000 profit fee to, the owner of the Issuer's ordinary shares) will be distributed to the Preference Shareholders in accordance with the Preference Share Documents and Cayman Islands law.

The Overcollateralization Tests

The Overcollateralization Tests applicable to a Class of Notes will be used primarily to determine whether and to what extent Interest Proceeds (and, in some cases, Principal Proceeds) may be used to pay amounts payable to each Class of Notes Subordinate to such Class and to the Preference Share Paying Agent, for distribution to the Preference Shareholders, and certain other expenses (including the Incentive Management Fee). In the event that the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to pay interest on the Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes, pay the Class D/E Special Redemption, make distributions on the Preference Shares and pay certain other expenses must instead be used to pay principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes and third, the Class B Notes, in accordance with the Priority of Payments. In the event that the Class C Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to pay interest on the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, pay the Class D/E Special Redemption, make distributions on the Preference Shares and pay certain other expenses must instead be used to pay principal of, first, the Class C Notes, second, the Class B Notes, third, the Class A-2 Notes and, fourth, the Class A-1 Notes, in accordance with the Priority of Payments. In the event that the Class D Overcollateralization Test is not satisfied on any Determination Date after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, Interest Proceeds that would otherwise be used to pay interest on the Class E Notes, make distributions on the Preference Shares, pay the Class D/E Special Redemption, pay to the Collateral Manager the Incentive Management Fee and pay certain other expenses must instead be used to pay principal of, first, the Class D Notes, second, the Class C Notes, third, the Class B Notes, fourth, the Class A-2 Notes and, fifth, the Class A-1 Notes, in accordance with the Priority of Payments. See "— Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds." For the purpose of determining any payment to be made on
any Quarterly Distribution Date pursuant to any applicable clause of "Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds," any Overcollateralization Test referred to in such clause shall be calculated as of the relevant Quarterly Distribution Date after giving effect to all payments to be made on such Quarterly Distribution Date prior to such payment in accordance with "—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds."

Each of the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test, the Class C Overcollateralization Test and the Class D Overcollateralization Test is referred to herein individually as an "Overcollateralization Test" and collectively as the "Overcollateralization Tests." For purposes of the Overcollateralization Tests, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation.

None of the Overcollateralization Tests will apply prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date.

The Class A/B Overcollateralization Test:

The "Class A/B Overcollateralization Ratio" is, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage) calculated by dividing (a) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on such Measurement Date by (b) the sum of (i) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-1 Notes plus (ii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-2 Notes plus (iii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class B Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, amounts specified in clause (b)(i) above shall not include any Aggregate Undrawn Amount.

The "Class A/B Overcollateralization Test" for so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes remain outstanding, will be satisfied on any Measurement Date occurring on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if the Class A/B Overcollateralization Ratio on such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 101.41%. For purposes of the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation.

The Class C Overcollateralization Test:

The "Class C Overcollateralization Ratio" is, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage) calculated by dividing (a) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on such Measurement Date by (b) the sum of (i) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-1 Notes plus (ii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-2 Notes plus (iii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class B Notes plus (iv) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, amounts specified in clause (b)(i) above shall not include any Aggregate Undrawn Amount.

The "Class C Overcollateralization Test" for so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes remain outstanding, will be satisfied on any Measurement Date occurring on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if the Class C Overcollateralization Ratio on such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 100.27%. For purposes of the Class C Overcollateralization Test, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation.

The Class D Overcollateralization Test:

The "Class D Overcollateralization Ratio" is, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage) calculated by dividing (a) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on such Measurement Date by (b) the sum of (i) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-1 Notes
plus (ii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-2 Notes plus (iii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class B Notes plus (iv) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes plus (v) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, amounts specified in clause (b)(i) above shall not include any Aggregate Undrawn Amount.

The "Class D Overcollateralization Test" for so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes remain outstanding, will be satisfied on any Measurement Date occurring on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if the Class D Overcollateralization Ratio on such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 100.37%. For purposes of the Class D Overcollateralization Test, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation.

Class E Interest Diversion Test

The Class E Interest Diversion Test will determine whether and to what extent Interest Proceeds will be used to pay principal of the Class E Notes instead of paying the Class D/E Special Redemption, paying certain expenses, making distributions to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders or paying the Incentive Management Fee to the Collateral Manager.

The "Class E Interest Diversion Ratio" is, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage) calculated by dividing (a) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on such Measurement Date by (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes.

The "Class E Interest Diversion Test" so long as any Class E Notes are outstanding, will be satisfied on any Measurement Date occurring on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if the Class E Interest Diversion Ratio on such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 100.0%. For purposes of the Class E Interest Diversion Test, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation.

For purposes of determining the payment, if any, to be made on any Quarterly Distribution Date in respect of the Class E Interest Diversion Test pursuant to the Priority of Payments, the Class E Interest Diversion Test shall be calculated as of the relevant Quarterly Distribution Date after giving effect to all payments to be made on such Quarterly Distribution Date prior to such payment in accordance with "—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds." The Class E Interest Diversion Test shall not apply prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date.

Form, Denomination, Registration and Transfer

General

(i) The Notes offered in reliance upon Regulation S ("Regulation S Notes"), which will be sold to persons that are not U.S. Persons in offshore transactions in accordance with Regulation S, will be represented by one or more global notes ("Regulation S Global Notes") in definitive, fully registered form, without interest coupons, and deposited with the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of the Class E Notes) as custodian for, and registered in the name of, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee, initially, for the accounts of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear"), and/or Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream, Luxembourg"). By acquisition of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note, any purchaser thereof will be deemed to represent that it is not a U.S. Person and that, if in the future it
decides to transfer such beneficial interest, it will transfer such interest only to a person that is not a U.S. Person in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S or to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Restricted Note. Beneficial interests in each Regulation S Note will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its direct and Indirect Participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

(ii) The Notes offered and sold in the United States pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act ("Restricted Notes") will be represented by one or more global notes ("Restricted Global Notes") in fully registered form, without interest coupons, and deposited with the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of the Class E Notes) as custodian for, and registered in the name of, DTC or its nominee. Interests in Restricted Global Notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its direct and Indirect Participants.

(iii) The Notes are subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in this Offering Circular under "Transfer Restrictions."

(iv) The Regulation S Global Notes and the Restricted Global Notes are collectively referred to herein as "Global Notes." Under certain limited circumstances described herein, definitive registered Notes may be issued in exchange for Global Notes. Owners of beneficial interests in Regulation S Global Notes and Restricted Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under certain limited circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of certificated Notes ("Definitive Notes") in fully registered, definitive form. No owner of an interest in a Regulation S Global Note will be entitled to receive a Definitive Note unless (1) for a person other than a distributor (as defined in Regulation S), such person provides certification (among other things) that the Definitive Note is beneficially owned by a person that is not a U.S. Person (as defined in Regulation S) or (2) for a person that is a U.S. Person, such person provides certification (among other things) that any interest in such Definitive Note was purchased in a transaction that did not require registration under the Securities Act. The Notes are not issuable in bearer form.

(v) Pursuant to the Indenture, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be appointed and will serve as the registrar with respect to the Notes (in such capacity, the "Secured Note Registrar") and will provide for the registration of Notes and the registration of transfers of Notes in the register maintained by it (the "Note Register"). JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be appointed as a transfer agent with respect to the Notes (in such capacity, the "Secured Note Transfer Agent").

(vi) Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be appointed and will serve as the registrar with respect to the Class E Notes (in such capacity, the "Class E Note Registrar") and will provide for the registration of Class E Notes and the registration of transfers of Class E Notes in the register maintained by it (the "Class E Note Register"). JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be appointed as a transfer agent with respect to the Class E Notes (in such capacity, the "Class E Note Transfer Agent").

(vii) The Notes will be issuable in a minimum denomination of U.S.$250,000 (or in the case of the Class E Notes, U.S.$100,000) and will be offered only in such minimum denomination or an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof.

(viii) After issuance, a Note may fail to be in compliance with the minimum denomination requirement stated above as a result of the repayment of principal thereof in accordance with the Priority of Payments.
(ix) After issuance, (i) Class C Notes may fail to be in an amount which is an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 due to the addition to the principal amount thereof of Class C Deferred Interest Amount, Class D Notes may fail to be in an amount which is an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 due to the addition to the principal amount thereof of Class D Deferred Interest Amount and Class E Notes may fail to be in an amount which is an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 due to the addition to the principal amount thereof of Class E Deferred Interest Amount and (ii) Class A-1 Notes may fail to be in an amount which is an integral multiple of U.S.$1,000 if the aggregate principal amount advanced by the Class A-1 Noteholders is less than the minimum denomination.

(x) No Note (or any interest therein) may be transferred, and neither the Trustee nor the Secured Note Registrar (or, in the case of the Class E Notes, the Fiscal Agent nor the Class E Note Registrar) will recognize any such transfer, unless (a) such transfer is made in a manner exempt from registration under the Securities Act, (b) such transfer is made in denominations greater than or equal to the minimum denomination therefor, (c) such transfer would not have the effect of requiring either of the Co-Issuers or the Collateral to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act and (d) the transferee is able to make all applicable certifications and representations required by the relevant transfer certificate attached in the case of the Secured Notes (if the Indenture requires that a transfer certificate be delivered in connection with such a transfer) or, in the case of the Class E Notes, as an exhibit to the Fiscal Agency Agreement (if the Fiscal Agency Agreement requires that a transfer certificate be delivered in connection with such a transfer).

Global Notes

(i) So long as the depository for a Global Note, or its nominee, is the registered holder of such Global Note, such depository or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the absolute owner or holder of such Regulation S Note or Restricted Note, as the case may be, represented by such Global Note for all purposes under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as applicable) and the Notes and members of, or participants in, the depository (the "Participants") as well as any other persons on whose behalf Participants may act (including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and account holders and participants therein) will have no rights under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as applicable) or under a Note. Owners of beneficial interests in a Global Note will not be considered to be the owners or holders of any Note under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as applicable) or the Notes. In addition, no beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note will be able to exchange or transfer that interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of the depository and (in the case of a Regulation S Global Note) Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (in addition to those under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable), in each case to the extent applicable (the "Applicable Procedures").

(ii) Investors may hold their interests in a Regulation S Global Note directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if they are participants in such systems, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such systems. Investors may also hold such interests other than through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will hold interests in Regulation S Global Notes on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold such interests in such Regulation S Note in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. Investors may hold their interests in a Restricted Global Note directly through DTC, if they are participants in such system, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such system.

(iii) Payments of the principal of, and interest on, an individual Global Note registered in the name of a depository or its nominee will be made to the depository or its nominee, as the case may be, as
the registered owner of the Global Note. None of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, the Secured Note Registrar, the Class E Note Registrar or any Paying Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

(iv) With respect to the Global Notes, the Issuer expects that the depositary for any Global Note or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of principal or interest or Class A-1 Commitment Fee on such Global Note, will immediately credit the accounts of Participants with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of such Global Note as shown on the records of the depositary or its nominee. The Issuer also expects that payments by Participants to owners of beneficial interests in such Global Note held through such Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of nominees for such customers. Such payments will be the responsibility of such Participants.

Definitive Notes

Interests in a Regulation S Note or a Restricted Note represented by a Global Note will be exchangeable or transferable, as the case may be, for a Regulation S Note or a Restricted Note, respectively, that is a Definitive Note if (a) DTC notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for such Note, (b) DTC ceases to be a "Clearing Agency" registered under the Exchange Act, and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Issuer within 90 days or (c) the Trustee so determines in the circumstances described in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Issuer will cause Definitive Notes bearing an appropriate legend (a "Legend") regarding restrictions on transfer to be delivered. Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Definitive Notes bearing a Legend, or upon specific request for removal of a Legend on a Note, the Co-Issuers shall deliver through the Trustee or any Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent) to the holder and the transferee, as applicable, one or more Definitive Notes in certificated form corresponding to the principal amount of Definitive Notes surrendered for transfer, exchange or replacement that bear such Legend, or will refuse to remove such Legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer such satisfactory evidence, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, as may reasonably be required by the Issuer that neither the Legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein is required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act or the Investment Company Act. Definitive Notes will be exchangeable or transferable for interests in other Definitive Notes as described below.

Transfer and Exchange of Notes

(i) Transfers by a holder of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note will be made only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and upon receipt by, in the case of an interest in a Secured Note, the Secured Note Registrar of written certifications from the transferor of the beneficial interest in the form provided in the Indenture and, in the case of an interest in a Class E Note, the Class E Note Registrar of written certifications from the transferor of the beneficial interest in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement, in each case, to the effect that, among other things, such transfer is being made (a) to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a (x) Qualified Institutional Buyer to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A and (y) to a Qualified Purchaser, and (b) in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction and from the transferee in the form provided for in the Indenture and (c) in the case of a Class E Note, following the delivery by the transferee to the Issuer and the Trustee of a letter
substantially in the form of Exhibit B hereto or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer to the effect that such owner will not transfer such Class E Note or interest therein to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. Exchanges or transfers by a holder of a Note represented by a Definitive Note to a transferee who takes delivery of such Note in the form of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note will be made no later than 60 days after the receipt by, in the case of a Secured Note, the Secured Note Registrar or Secured Note Transfer Agent or, in the case of a Class E Note, the Class E Note Registrar or Class E Note Transfer Agent, as the case may be, of the Definitive Notes to be so exchanged or transferred only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures, and, if applicable, upon receipt by, in the case of a Secured Note, the Secured Note Registrar of a written certification from the transferor in the form provided in the Indenture or, in the case of a Class E Note, the Unsecured Registrar of a written certification from the transferee in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

An owner of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note may transfer such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Regulation S Global Note without the provision of written certification; provided that (1) such transfer is not made to a U.S. Person for or for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and is effected through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg in an offshore transaction as required by Regulation S and only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and (2) any transfer not effected in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S may be made only upon provision, in the case of an interest in a Secured Note, to the Trustee, the Co-Issuers and the Secured Note Registrar of written certification from the transferee and transferor in the form provided for in the Indenture or, in the case of a Class E Note, to the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer and the Class E Note Registrar of written certification from the transferee and transferor in the form provided for in the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

An owner of a beneficial interest in a Class E Note issued in the form of a Regulation S Global Note may transfer such interest, provided that (1) such transfer is not made to a U.S. Person or for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and is effected through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg in an offshore transaction as required by Regulation S and only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures; (2) any transfer not effected in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S may be made only upon provision to the Class E Note Registrar of written certification from the transferee and transferor in the form provided for in the Fiscal Agency Agreement and (3) any transferee acquiring an interest in a Class E Note in the form of a Regulation S Global Note will be deemed to represent that the transferee is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor and that it will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable.

The Indenture provides, with respect to a Secured Note, and the Fiscal Agency Agreement provides, with respect to a Class E Note, that if, notwithstanding the restrictions on transfer contained therein, either of the Co-Issuers determines that any beneficial owner or holder of (A) a Regulation S Note (or any interest therein) is a U.S. Person or (B) a Restricted Note (or any interest therein) is not a Qualified Institutional Buyer and also a Qualified Purchaser, then either of the Co-Issuers shall require, by notice to such beneficial owner or holder, as the case may be, that such beneficial owner or holder sell all of its right, title and interest to such Restricted Note (or any interest therein) to a person that (1) is not a U.S. Person (in the case of a person holding its interest through a Regulation S Note) or (2) in the case of a person holding its interest through a Restricted Note, is both (I) a Qualified Institutional Buyer and (II) a Qualified Purchaser, with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such beneficial owner or holder fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (i) upon written direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Trustee (in the case of a Secured Note) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) shall, and is hereby irrevocably authorized by such beneficial owner or holder to, on behalf of and at the expense of the Issuer, cause such beneficial owner's or holder's interest in such Note to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale
(conducted by an investment bank selected by the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent (as applicable), and approved by the Issuer in accordance with Section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a person that certifies to, in the case of a Secured Note, the Trustee and the Co-Issuers and, in the case of a Class E Note, the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer, in connection with such transfer, that such person (x) is not a U.S. Person (in the case of a person holding its interest through a Regulation S Note) or (y) is both (1) a Qualified Institutional Buyer and (2) a Qualified Purchaser (in the case of a person holding its interest through a Restricted Note) and (ii) pending such transfer, no further payments will be made in respect of such Note held by such beneficial owner or holder and such Note shall be deemed not to be outstanding for the purpose of any vote or consent of the Noteholders.

In addition, if the Issuer determines that a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(e) of ERISA (and a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account) purchased an interest in a Class D Note, or in the case of a Class E Note, that a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, purchased an interest in a Class E Note, the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) shall require, by notice to such Benefit Plan Investor in the case of a Class D Note, or Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor in the case of a Class E Note, that such Benefit Plan Investor sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Class D Note or Class E Note in accordance with, in the case of a Secured Note, the Indenture, or, in the case of a Class E Note, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such Benefit Plan Investor fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (x) upon written direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Trustee (in the case of a Secured Note) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) shall cause its interest in such Class D Note or Class E Note to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale arranged by the Collateral Manager (conducted by the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent (as applicable) or an investment bank selected by the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent in accordance with Section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a Person that certifies to the Trustee, the Issuer and the Collateral Manager, or the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer and the Collateral Manager (as applicable), in connection with such transfer, that such Person satisfies the requirements for a purchaser of a Class D Note or a Class E Note and (y) pending such transfer, no further payments will be made in respect of such Class D Note or Class E Note and such Class D Note or Class E Note shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of any vote or consent of the Noteholders.

(ii) Transfers by a holder of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note will be made only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and upon receipt by, in the case of a Secured Note, the Secured Note Registrar of written certification from the transferor and the transferee in the form provided in the Indenture or, in the case of a Class E Note, the Class E Note Registrar of written certification from the transferor and the transferee in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement, in either case to the effect that such transfer is being made in an offshore transaction (within the meaning of Regulation S) in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S. Exchanges or transfers by a holder of a Note represented by a Definitive Note to a transferee who takes delivery of such Note in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note will be made no later than 60 days after the receipt by, in the case of a Secured Note, the Secured Note Registrar or Secured Note Transfer Agent or, in the case of a Class E Note, the Class E Note Registrar or the Class E Note Transfer Agent, as the case may be, of the Definitive Notes to be so exchanged or transferred only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures, and, if applicable, upon receipt by, in the case of the Secured Notes, the Secured Note Registrar of a written certification from the transferee in the form provided in the Indenture or, in the case of a Class E
Note, the Class E Note Registrar of a written certification from the transferor in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

An owner of a beneficial interest in a Note in the form of a Restricted Global Note may transfer such interest to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Restricted Global Note without the provision of written certification if the transferee is a Qualified Institutional Buyer and a Qualified Purchaser.

An owner of a beneficial interest in a Class E Note in the form of a Restricted Global Note may transfer such interest to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Restricted Global Note if such transferee is a Qualified Institutional Buyer and a Qualified Purchaser and the transferee delivers to the Issuer and the Trustee a letter substantially in the form of Exhibit B hereto or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer to the effect that such owner will not transfer such Class E Note or interest therein to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor.

(iii) Transfers between Participants in DTC will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and will be settled in immediately available funds. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

(iv) Notes in the form of Definitive Notes may be exchanged or transferred in whole or in part in the principal amount of authorized denominations by surrendering such Definitive Notes at the office of any Secured Note Transfer Agent (in the case of a Secured Note) or Class E Note Transfer Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) with a written instrument of transfer as provided, in the case of a Secured Note, in the Indenture or, in the case of a Class E Note, in the Fiscal Agency Agreement. In addition, if the Definitive Notes being exchanged or transferred contain a Legend, additional certifications to the effect that such exchange or transfer is in compliance with the restrictions contained in such Legend, may be required. With respect to any transfer of a portion of a Definitive Note, the transferor will be entitled to receive, at any aforesaid office, a new Definitive Note representing the principal amount retained by the transferor after giving effect to such transfer. Definitive Notes issued upon any such exchange or transfer (whether in whole or in part) will be made available at the office of the Secured Note Transfer Agent or the Class E Note Transfer Agent, as applicable.

(v) No service charge will be made for exchange or registration of transfer of any Note but the Trustee (in the case of a Secured Note) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith and expenses of delivery (if any) not made by regular mail.

(vi) Notes issued upon any exchange or registration of transfer of securities shall be valid obligations of the Co-Issuers, evidencing the same debt, and entitled to the same benefits, as the Notes surrendered upon exchange or registration of transfer.

(vii) The Secured Note Registrar will effect transfers of Global Notes that are Secured Notes and, along with the Secured Note Transfer Agent, will effect exchanges and transfers of Definitive Notes that are Secured Notes. In addition, the Secured Note Registrar will keep in the Secured Note Register records of the ownership, exchange and transfer of any Secured Note in definitive form. The Class E Note Registrar will effect transfers of Global Notes that are Class E Notes and, along with the Class E Note Transfer Agent, will effect exchanges and transfers of Definitive Notes that are Class E Notes. In addition, the Class E Note Registrar will keep in the Class E Note Register records of the ownership, exchange and transfer of any Class E Note in definitive form.
(viii) The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, any transfer of beneficial interests in a Note represented by a Global Note to such persons may require that such interests in a Global Note be exchanged for Definitive Notes. Because DTC can only act on behalf of Participants, which in turn act on behalf of indirect Participants and certain banks, the ability of a person having a beneficial interest in a Global Note to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may require that such interest in a Global Note be exchanged for Definitive Notes. Interests in a Global Note will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes only as described above.

(ix) Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes described above and under "Transfer Restrictions," cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by its respective depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (Brussels time). Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in a Regulation S Global Note in DTC and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositaries of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

(x) Because of time zone differences, cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as a result of sales of interests in a Regulation S Global Note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

(xi) DTC has advised the Co-Issuers that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Notes (including, without limitation, the presentation of Notes for exchange as described above) only at the direction of one or more Participants to whose account with the DTC interests in the Global Notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes as to which such Participant or Participants has or have given such direction. However, if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the Global Notes for Definitive Notes, legend as appropriate, which it will distribute to its Participants.

(xii) DTC has advised the Co-Issuers as follows: DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for its Participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and may include certain other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants").
(xiii) Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in Global Notes among participants of DTC, 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 Co-Issuer, the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective Participants or Indirect Participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

(xiv) The Issuer may impose additional transfer restrictions to comply with the USA PATRIOT Act, to the extent it is applicable to the Issuer and, in such event, each holder of Notes will be required to comply with such transfer restrictions.

(xv) Prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date, the Class A-1 Notes will be subject to additional restrictions on transfer specified in the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement.

No Gross-Up

All payments made by the Issuer under the Notes will be made without any deduction or withholding for or on the account of any tax unless such deduction or withholding is required by applicable law, as modified by the practice of any relevant governmental revenue authority, then in effect. If the Issuer is so required to deduct or withhold, then the Issuer will not be obligated to pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding or deduction.

The Indenture

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Indenture. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Indenture.

Indenture Events of Default

An "Indenture Event of Default" is defined in the Indenture as:

(i) a default in the payment of any accrued interest or (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee (a) on any Class A-1 Note when the same becomes due and payable, (b) on any Class A-2 Note when the same becomes due and payable, (c) on any Class B Note when the same becomes due and payable, (d) if there are no Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes outstanding (and the Commitment Period Termination Date has occurred), on any Class C Note when the same becomes due and payable or (e) if there are no Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes outstanding (and the Commitment Period Termination Date has occurred), on any Class D Note when the same becomes due and payable, in each case which default continues for a period of five Business Days (or, in the case of a default in payment resulting solely from an administrative error or omission by the Trustee, the Administrator, a Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent or a Paying Agent with respect to the Class E Notes) or the Secured Note Registrar, such default continues for a period of seven Business Days);

(ii) a default in the payment of principal of any Secured Note when the same becomes due and payable at its Stated Maturity or Redemption Date (and, in the case of a payment default resulting solely from an administrative error or omission by the Trustee, the Administrator, a Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent or a Paying Agent with respect to the Class E Notes) or the Secured Note Registrar, such default continues for a period of five Business Days);
(iii) the failure on any Distribution Date to disburse amounts available in the Interest Collection Account or Principal Collection Account in excess of U.S.$500 in accordance with the order of priority set forth above under "—Priority of Payments" (other than a default in payment described in clause (i) or (ii) above), which failure continues for a period of three Business Days (or, in the case of a default in payment resulting solely from an administrative error or omission by the Trustee, the Administrator, a Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent or a Paying Agent with respect to the Class E Notes) or the Secured Note Registrar, such default continues for a period of five Business Days) after any of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer or the Collateral Manager has actual knowledge thereof or after notice thereof (x) to the Issuer and the Collateral Manager by the Trustee, (y) to the Issuer and the Trustee by the Collateral Manager or (z) to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Trustee by the holders of at least 25% in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or by a Hedge Counterparty, in each case specifying such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that it is a "notice of default" under the Indenture;

(iv) either of the Co-Issuers or the pool of Collateral becomes an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act (unless such requirement is eliminated or resolved within 30 days, to the extent permitted under applicable law);

(v) a default in the performance, or breach, of any other covenant or other agreement (it being understood that a failure to satisfy a Collateral Quality Test, an Overcollateralization Test, the Class E Interest Diversion Test, the Class A Sequential Pay Test, the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test or the Eligibility Criteria is not a default or breach) of the Issuer or the Co-Issuer under the Indenture or any representation or warranty of the Issuer or the Co-Issuer made in the Indenture or in any certificate or other writing delivered pursuant thereto or in connection therewith proves to be incorrect in any material respect when made (which breach, violation, default or incorrect representation or warranty is reasonably expected to have a material and adverse effect on the interest of any of the Secured Noteholders) and the continuation of such default, breach or incorrectness for a period of 45 consecutive days (or, if such default, breach or incorrectness has an adverse effect on the validity, perfection or priority of the security interest granted under the Indenture, 30 consecutive days) after notice thereof (x) to the Issuer and the Collateral Manager by the Trustee, (y) to the Issuer and the Trustee by the Collateral Manager or (z) to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Trustee by the holders of at least 25% in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or by a Hedge Counterparty, in each case specifying such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that it is a "notice of default" under the Indenture;

(vi) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or reorganization of either of the Co-Issuers (as set forth in the Indenture);

(vii) one or more final judgments being rendered against either of the Co-Issuers that exceed, in the aggregate, U.S.$1,000,000 and which remain unstayed, undischarged and unsatisfied for 30 days after such judgment(s) becomes nonappealable, unless adequate funds have been reserved or set aside for the payment thereof; or

(viii) the occurrence of a Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default.

If either of the Co-Issuers obtains knowledge or has reason to believe that an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, such Co-Issuer is obligated promptly to notify the Trustee, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Noteholders, the Collateral Manager, each Hedge Counterparty and each Rating Agency of such Event of Default in writing.
The Trustee shall notify the Collateral Manager within 5 Business Days of the Trustee becoming aware of an Indenture Event of Default. The Collateral Manager shall notify the Trustee within 5 Business Days of the Collateral Manager becoming aware of an Indenture Event of Default.

If an Indenture Event of Default occurs and is continuing (other than an Indenture Event of Default described in clause (vi) of the definition of "Indenture Event of Default"), (a) the Trustee (at the direction of the holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Controlling Class) and otherwise holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Controlling Class, may (1) declare the principal of and accrued and unpaid interest on all of the Notes to be immediately due and payable and (2) reduce the Commitments under the Class A-1 Notes to zero and (b) if such Indenture Event of Default results in an acceleration of the Notes, the Reinvestment Period shall terminate. If an Indenture Event of Default described in clause (vi) of the definition of "Indenture Event of Default" occurs, such acceleration, reduction of Commitments and termination of the Reinvestment Period will occur automatically and without any further action by any party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the sole Indenture Event of Default is an Indenture Event of Default described in clause (i), clause (ii) or clause (vii) of the definition of "Events of Default" with respect to a default in the payment of any principal of or interest on the Notes of a Class other than the Controlling Class, neither the Trustee nor the holders of such non-Controlling Class will have the right to declare such principal and other amounts to be immediately due and payable. Any declaration of acceleration may under certain circumstances be rescinded by the holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class.

If an Indenture Event of Default occurs and is continuing when any Note is outstanding (or when the Commitment Period Termination Date has not occurred), the Trustee will not terminate any Hedge Agreement (unless the Issuer has entered into a replacement Hedge Agreement for such terminated Hedge Agreement) and will retain the Collateral intact and collect all payments in respect of the Collateral and continue making payments in the manner described under "—Priority of Payments" unless:

(A) the Trustee determines that the anticipated net proceeds of a sale or liquidation of such Collateral would be sufficient to discharge in full the amounts then due and unpaid on the Notes for principal and interest (including the Class C Deferred Interest Amount, the Class D Deferred Interest Amount, the Class E Deferred Interest Amount, Defaulted Interest and interest on Defaulted Interest, if any), Class A-1 Commitment Fee, and to pay due and unpaid Administrative Expenses, all amounts due to the Hedge Counterparties (including any termination payment and any accrued interest thereon assuming for this purpose, that each Hedge Agreement has been terminated by reason of an event of default or termination event with respect to the Issuer) and accrued and unpaid Senior Management Fees; or

(B) the holders of at least 662/3% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of each Class of Secured Notes voting as a separate Class and each Hedge Counterparty (unless no early termination payment (other than Unpaid Amounts) would be owing by the Issuer to such Hedge Counterparty upon the termination thereof by reason of an event of default or termination event under the relevant Hedge Agreement with respect to the Issuer), subject to the provisions of the Indenture, direct the sale of the Collateral.

If either of the conditions above to the liquidation of the Collateral is satisfied, the Trustee will liquidate the Collateral and terminate each Hedge Agreement and, on the sixth Business Day (the "Accelerated Maturity Date") following the Business Day (which shall be the Determination Date for such Accelerated Maturity Date) on which the Trustee notifies the Issuer, the Collateral Manager, each Hedge Counterparty and each Rating Agency that such liquidation is completed, apply the proceeds of such liquidation in accordance with the Priority of Payments. The Accelerated Maturity Date will be
treated as a Distribution Date, and distributions on such date will be made in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

The holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class will have the right to direct the Trustee in the conduct of any proceedings for any remedy available to the Trustee; provided that (i) such direction will not conflict with any rule of law or the Indenture; (ii) the Trustee may take any other action not inconsistent with such direction; (iii) the Trustee will be provided with indemnity satisfactory to it (and the Trustee need not take any action that it determines might involve it in liability unless it has received such indemnity against such liability); and (iv) any direction to undertake a sale of the Collateral may be made only as described in the second preceding paragraph.

Pursuant to the Indenture, as security for the payment by the Issuer of the compensation and expenses of the Trustee and any sums that the Trustee may be entitled to receive as indemnification by the Issuer, the Issuer will grant the Trustee a lien on the Collateral other than the security interest granted to the Synthetic Security Counterparty over the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, which lien is senior to the lien of the Secured Parties. The Trustee's lien will be exercisable by the Trustee only if the Notes have been declared due and payable following an Event of Default and such acceleration has not been rescinded or annulled.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, in case an Indenture Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any holders of any of the Notes, unless such holders have offered to the Trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it.

The holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class may, prior to the time a judgment or decree for the payment of money due has been obtained by the Trustee, waive any past default on behalf of the holders of all the Notes and its consequences (including rescinding the acceleration of the Notes), except a default in the payment of the principal of any Note or in the payment of interest (including any Defaulted Interest or interest on Defaulted Interest) on the Notes, in respect of a provision of the Indenture that cannot be modified or amended without the waiver or consent of the holder of each outstanding Note affected thereby, or arising as a result of an Event of Default described in clause (vi) of the definition of "Indenture Event of Default."

No holder of a Note will have the right to institute any proceeding with respect to the Indenture unless (i) such holder previously has given to the Trustee written notice of an Event of Default, (ii) except in certain cases of a default in the payment of principal or interest, the holders of at least 25% in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes of the Controlling Class have made a written request upon the Trustee to institute such proceedings in its own name as Trustee and such holders have offered the Trustee indemnity satisfactory to it, (iii) the Trustee has for 30 days failed to institute any such proceeding and (iv) no direction inconsistent with such written request has been given to the Trustee during such 30 day period by the holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes of the Controlling Class.

If the Trustee shall receive conflicting or inconsistent requests from two or more groups of holders of the Notes of the Controlling Class, each representing less than a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes of the Controlling Class, the Trustee shall follow the instructions of the group representing the higher percentage of interest in the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes of the Controlling Class.

In determining whether the holders of the requisite percentage of Notes or Preference Shares have given any direction, notice, consent or waiver, (i) Notes or Preference Shares owned by the Issuer, the
Co-Issuer or any affiliate thereof shall be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding and (ii) in relation to any assignment or termination of any of the express rights of the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement or the Indenture (including the exercise of any right to remove the Collateral Manager or terminate the Collateral Management Agreement), or any amendment or other modification of the Collateral Management Agreement or the Indenture increasing the rights or decreasing the obligations of the Collateral Manager, Collateral Manager Securities shall be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding; provided that the Collateral Manager and its affiliates will be entitled to vote Notes or Preference Shares owned or controlled by them, or by accounts managed by them, with respect to all other matters.

Notices

Notices to the Noteholders will be given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the registered holders of the Notes at their address appearing in the Note Register. If and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and so long as the rules of such stock exchange so require, notices to the holders of such Notes will also be published in the Irish Stock Exchange’s official list. In addition, for so long as the Preference Shares are listed on the CISX, and so long as the rules of such exchange so require, notices to the holders of the Preference Shares shall also be given by delivery to the CISX.

Modification of the Indenture

With the consent of (x) the holders of not less than a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the outstanding Notes of each Class materially and adversely affected thereby and a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders (if materially and adversely affected thereby) and (y) each Hedge Counterparty (if such consent is required pursuant to the applicable Hedge Agreement), the Trustee and Co-Issuers may enter into one or more supplemental indentures to add provisions to, or change in any manner or eliminate any provision of, the Indenture or modify in any manner the rights of the holders of the Notes of such Class, the Preference Shares or the Hedge Counterparties, as the case may be, under the Indenture. Unless notified by holders of a majority in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class of Notes or by a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders that such Class of Notes or the Preference Shares, as the case may be, will be materially and adversely affected by such change, the Trustee is entitled to receive and conclusively rely upon an officer’s certificate of the Issuer (or of the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer) or an opinion of counsel, provided by and at the expense of the Issuer, stating whether or not any Class of Notes or the Preference Shares would be materially and adversely affected by such change. Such determination shall be conclusive and binding on all present and future holders of the Notes and the Preference Shareholders. As long as any Class of the Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, the Issuer will notify the Company Announcements Office of the Irish Stock Exchange following any modification to the Indenture that affects any Class of the Notes that is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee may not enter into any such supplemental indenture (other than to conform the Indenture to the Offering Circular) without the consent of each holder of each outstanding Note of each Class adversely affected thereby, and each Preference Shareholder adversely affected thereby (which consent shall be evidenced by an officer’s certificate of the Issuer certifying that such consent has been obtained, on which the Trustee is entitled to conclusively rely) and each Hedge Counterparty (if its consent is required pursuant to the applicable Hedge Agreement) if such supplemental indenture (i) changes the Stated Maturity of the principal of or the due date of any installment of interest or (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee on any Note, reduces the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest or, in the case of the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-1 Commitment Fee thereon, or the redemption price with respect thereto, changes the earliest date on which
the Issuer may redeem any Note, changes the Priority of Payments so as to affect application of proceeds of any Collateral to the payment of principal of or interest or (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee on the Notes or distributions on the Preference Shares, changes any place where, or the coin or currency in which, any Note or the principal thereof or interest or (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes) Class A-1 Commitment Fee thereon is payable, or impairs the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after the Stated Maturity thereof (or, in the case of redemption, on or after the applicable redemption date) or changes the date on which any distribution in respect of the Preference Shares is payable, (ii) reduces the percentage in Aggregate Outstanding Amount of holders of Notes of each Class or the percentage of holders of Preference Shares (as applicable) whose consent is required for the authorization of any supplemental indenture or for any waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the Indenture or certain defaults thereunder or their consequences or to request that the Trustee preserve the Collateral pledged under the Indenture or rescind the Trustee's election to preserve the Collateral or to sell or liquidate the Collateral pursuant to the Indenture, (iii) materially impairs or materially adversely affects the Collateral pledged under the Indenture except as otherwise permitted thereby, (iv) permits the creation of any lien ranking prior to or on a parity with the lien created by the Indenture with respect to any part of the Collateral other than the security interest granted to the Synthetic Security Counterparty over the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account or terminates such lien on any property at any time subject thereto (other than in connection with the sale or exchange thereof in accordance with, or as otherwise permitted by, the Indenture) or deprives the holder of any Secured Note of the security afforded by the lien created by the Indenture except, in each of the foregoing cases, as otherwise permitted by the Indenture, (v) modifies any of the provisions of the Indenture with respect to supplemental indentures requiring the consent of Noteholders except to increase the percentage of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of holders of Notes of each Class or the percentage of holders of Preference Shares (as applicable) whose consent is required for any action or to provide that other provisions of the Indenture cannot be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Note affected thereby, (vi) modifies the definition of the term "Outstanding," the definition of the term "Indenture Event of Default" or "Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default" or the subordination or priority of payments provisions of the Indenture, (vii) increases the permitted minimum denominations of any Class of Notes, (viii) modifies any of the provisions of the Indenture in such a manner as to affect directly the calculation of the amount of any payment of interest on or principal of any Note or the right of the holders of Notes to the benefit of any provisions for the redemption of such Notes contained therein or to adversely affect the rights of the Preference Shareholders to the benefit of any provisions for the redemption of the Preference Shares contained therein, or (ix) amends the "nonpetition" or "limited recourse" provisions of the Indenture or the Notes. The Trustee may not enter into any supplemental indenture described in this paragraph unless the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's shall have been satisfied with respect to such supplemental indenture or the consent of each adversely affected holder of Notes (and each Hedge Counterparty to the extent required by the related Hedge Agreement) has been obtained with respect thereto.

The Co-Issuers and the Trustee may also enter into supplemental indentures without obtaining the consent of holders of any Notes, the Preference Shareholders or any Hedge Counterparty (except to the extent such consent is required under the applicable Hedge Agreement), in order to (i) evidence the succession of any person to the Issuer or the Co-Issuer and the assumption by such successor of the covenants in the Indenture and the Notes, (ii) add to the covenants of the Co-Issuers or the Trustee for the benefit of the holders of all of the Notes or to surrender any right or power conferred upon the Co-Issuers, (iii) convey, transfer, assign, mortgage or pledge any property to the Trustee for the benefit of the Secured Parties, (iv) evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee and to add to or change any of the provisions of the Indenture as shall be necessary to facilitate the administration of the trusts under the Indenture by more than one Trustee, (v) correct or amplify the description of any property at any time subject to the lien created by the Indenture, or to better assure, convey and confirm unto the Trustee any property subject or required to be subject to the lien created by the Indenture.
(including, without limitation, any and all actions necessary or desirable as a result of changes in law or regulations) or to subject to the lien created by the Indenture any additional property, (vi) modify the restrictions on and procedures for resales and other transfers of the Notes to reflect any changes in applicable law or regulation (or the interpretation thereof) or in accordance with the USA PATRIOT Act, the Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Law (as amended) (enacted in the Cayman Islands), The Money Laundering Regulations (as amended) (enacted in the Cayman Islands) and any other similar applicable laws or regulations or to enable the Co-Issuers to rely upon any less restrictive exemption from registration under the Securities Act, the Investment Company Act or other applicable law or to remove restrictions on resale and transfer to the extent not required thereunder, (vii) correct any inconsistency, defect or ambiguity in the Indenture or correct, modify or supplement any provision which is inconsistent with any rating agency methodology, (viii) obtain ratings on one or more Classes of the Notes from any rating agency, (ix) accommodate the issuance of any Class of Notes or Preference Shares to be held through the facilities of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or otherwise or the listing or the delisting of the Notes or the Preference Shares on any exchange or the issuance of additional Preference Shares, (x) make administrative changes as the Co-Issuers deem appropriate and that do not materially and adversely affect the interests of any Noteholder, Preference Shareholder or Hedge Counterparty, (xi) avoid imposition of tax on the net income of the Issuer or the Co-Issuer or of withholding tax on any payment to the Issuer or the Co-Issuer or to avoid the Issuer or the Co-Issuer being required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act or avoid the application of the German Investment Tax Act to the Issuer or to any of the Offered Securities, (xii) accommodate the issuance of any Class of Secured Notes as Definitive Secured Notes, (xiii) to correct any non-material error in any provision of the Indenture upon receipt by the Trustee of written direction from the Issuer describing in reasonable detail such error and the modification necessary to correct such error, (xiv) conform the Indenture to this Offering Circular, (xv) make any change required in order to permit or maintain a listing on any exchange, (xvi) correct any manifest error in the Indenture, (xvii) amend or otherwise modify (a) if the Rating Condition with respect to Moody's is satisfied, (1) the matrix attached as Part I of Schedule A hereto, (2) the Moody's Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test, the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test or the Moody's Asset Correlation Test or (3) any reference in the Indenture to "Moody's Rating" or a rating assigned by Moody's, (b) if the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's is satisfied, the matrix attached as Part II of Schedule A hereto or the Standard & Poor's Minimum Recovery Rate Test or any reference in the Indenture to "Standard & Poor's Rating" or a rating assigned by Standard & Poor's, or (c) if the Rating Condition with respect to Fitch is satisfied, the matrix attached as Part III of Schedule A hereto, the Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor Test or any reference in the Indenture to "Fitch Rating" or a rating issued by Fitch; (xviii) comply with any Proposed Plan; (xix) accommodate, modify or amend existing and/or replacement Hedge Agreements or enter into one or more additional Hedge Agreements or replacements therefore; or (xx) change the procedures for implementing the Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption (but without changing the Redemption Price or the earliest date on which such a redemption may occur), including deadlines, in each case, at the direction of the Collateral Manager.

In each case (other than pursuant to clause (xiv) or (xvi)), the Trustee may not enter into a supplemental indenture, unless such supplemental indenture would not materially and adversely affect any Class of Notes or the Preference Shareholders. The Trustee may not enter into any such supplemental indenture if, with respect to such supplemental indenture, the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's would not be satisfied; provided that the Trustee may, with the consent of the holders of 100% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of each affected Class, enter into any such supplemental indenture notwithstanding that the Rating Condition would not be satisfied with respect to such supplemental indenture; provided further that notice of such consent is provided to the Rating Agencies and the Collateral Manager.
The Trustee may rely upon an officer's certificate of the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) or an opinion of counsel, provided by and at the expense of the Issuer, as to whether the interests of any Class of Notes or the Preference Shareholders would be materially and adversely affected by any such supplemental indenture and whether or not the consent of any Hedge Counterparty is required. The Issuer shall not enter into any such supplemental indenture without the consent of a Hedge Counterparty if its consent is required under the applicable Hedge Agreement. In addition, the Issuer may not enter into any supplemental indenture without the written consent of the Collateral Manager if such supplemental indenture alters the rights or obligations of the Collateral Manager in any respect, and the Collateral Manager will not be bound by any such supplemental indenture unless the Collateral Manager has consented thereto.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, if any of the Rating Agencies changes the method of calculating any of its respective Collateral Quality Tests (a "Collateral Quality Test Modification"), any of the respective Overcollateralization Tests (an "Overcollateralization Test Modification") or the Class E Interest Diversion Test (a "Class E Interest Diversion Test Modification"), the Issuer may, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, incorporate corresponding changes into the Indenture without the consent of the holders of the Notes and Preference Shares if (i) (A) in the case of a Collateral Quality Test Modification, the Rating Condition is satisfied with respect to the Rating Agency that made such change, (B) in the case of an Overcollateralization Test Modification, the Rating Condition is satisfied with respect to each Rating Agency then rating the Notes or (C) in the case of a Class E Interest Diversion Test Modification, the Rating Condition is satisfied with respect to each Rating Agency then rating the Notes and (ii) if notice of such change is delivered by the Collateral Manager to the Trustee and to the holders of the Notes and Preference Shares (which notice may be included in the next regular report to Noteholders). Any such modification shall be effected without execution of a supplemental indenture, subject to the consent of the Trustee and the consent of each Hedge Counterparty to the extent each such consent is required pursuant to the applicable Hedge Agreement.

Promptly after the execution by the Co-Issuers and the Trustee of any supplemental indenture, the Trustee, at the expense of the Co-Issuers, will mail to the holders of the Notes, the Collateral Manager, the Preference Share Paying Agent, each Hedge Counterparty, the Paying Agent in Ireland (if and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed thereon), the CISX (so long as any Preference Shares are listed thereon) and each Rating Agency (so long as any Class of Notes is outstanding) a copy thereof.

Modification of Certain Other Documents

Prior to entering into any amendment to or termination of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Account Control Agreement, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Master Forward Sale Agreement, the Administration Agreement or any Hedge Agreement, the Issuer is required by the Indenture (i) to notify the Rating Agencies of such amendment or termination and (ii) to obtain the written consent of the Collateral Manager to such amendment or termination. Prior to granting any waiver in respect of any of the foregoing agreements, the Issuer is required to provide each Rating Agency, the Collateral Manager, each Hedge Counterparty, the Fiscal Agent and the Trustee with written notice of such waiver. The amendment to and waiver of provisions of the Collateral Management Agreement are also subject to additional restrictions as described herein under "The Collateral Management Agreement." Certain Synthetic Security Counterparties, each Hedge Counterparty, the Collateral Manager and each Preference Shareholder will be an express third party beneficiary of the Indenture.

The amendment and waiver of provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement are also subject to additional restrictions as described herein under "Fiscal Agency Agreement."
Consolidation, Merger or Transfer of Assets

Except under the limited circumstances set forth in the Indenture, neither the Issuer nor the Co-Issuer may consolidate with, merge into, or transfer or convey all or substantially all of its assets to, any other corporation, partnership, trust or other person or entity.

Petitions for Bankruptcy

The Indenture provides that the holders of the Notes (other than the Controlling Class of Notes) agree not to cause or join in the filing of a petition for winding up or a petition in bankruptcy against the Issuer or the Co-Issuer before one year and one day have elapsed since the final payments to the holders of the Controlling Class of Notes or, if longer, the applicable preference period (plus one day) then in effect.

Acts of Noteholders

In determining whether the holders of the requisite percentage of Notes or Preference Shares have given any direction, notice, consent or waiver, (i) prior to the Commitment Period Termination Date, the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Class A-1 Notes shall be deemed to include the Aggregate Undrawn Amount of such Notes, (ii) Notes or Preference Shares owned by the Issuer, the Co-Issuer or any affiliate thereof shall be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding and (iii) in relation to any assignment or termination of any of the express rights of the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement or the Indenture (including the exercise of any right to remove the Collateral Manager or terminate the Collateral Management Agreement), or any amendment or other modification of the Collateral Management Agreement or the Indenture increasing the rights or decreasing the obligations of the Collateral Manager, Collateral Manager Securities shall be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding; provided that the Collateral Manager and its affiliates will be entitled to vote Notes or Preference Shares owned or controlled by them, or by accounts managed by them, with respect to all other matters.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indenture, with respect to any Noteholder which has notified the Trustee in writing that pursuant to such Noteholder’s organizational documents or other documents governing such Noteholder’s actions, such Noteholder is not permitted to take any affirmative action approving, rejecting or otherwise acting upon any Issuer request including, but not limited to, a request for the consent of such Noteholder to a proposed amendment or waiver pursuant to the Indenture, the failure by such Noteholder to consent to or reject any such requested action will be deemed a consent by such Noteholder to the requested action.

Satisfaction and Discharge of Indenture

The Indenture will be discharged with respect to the Collateral upon delivery to the Trustee for cancellation of all of the Notes, or, subject to certain limitations, upon deposit with the Trustee of funds sufficient for the payment or redemption of the Notes and the payment by the Co-Issuers of all other amounts due under the Notes, the Indenture, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, each Hedge Agreement and the Collateral Management Agreement.

Trustee

JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be the Trustee under the Indenture. The Co-Issuers and their respective affiliates may maintain other banking relationships in the ordinary course of
business with the Trustee. The payment of the fees and expenses of the Trustee is solely the obligation of the Co-Issuers. The Trustee and its affiliates may receive compensation in connection with the investment of trust assets in certain Eligible Investments as provided in the Indenture. Eligible Investments may include investments for which the Trustee and/or its affiliates provide services. The Indenture contains provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expense incurred without negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Indenture. Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer has granted to the Trustee a lien senior to that of the Noteholders to secure payment by the Issuer of the compensation and expenses of the Trustee and any sums the Trustee may be entitled to receive as indemnification by the Issuer under the Indenture (subject to the dollar limitations set forth in the Priority of Payments with respect to any Distribution Date), which lien the Trustee is entitled to exercise only under certain circumstances. In the Indenture, the Trustee will agree not to cause or join in the filing of a petition for winding up or a petition in bankruptcy against the Co-Issuers for nonpayment to the Trustee of amounts payable thereunder until at least one year and one day, or if longer, the applicable preference period (plus one day) then in effect, after the payment in full of all of the Notes; provided, however, it is entitled to file proofs of claim in connection with such proceeding. Pursuant to the Indenture, (i) the Trustee may resign at any time by providing 30 days’ prior written notice to the Co-Issuers, the Noteholders, the Hedge Counterparties, each Rating Agency, the Collateral Manager, the Fiscal Agent and the Preference Share Paying Agent, and (ii) the Trustee may be removed at any time by holders of at least 66½% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Secured Notes or at any time on 10 days’ prior written notice when an Indenture Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing by holders of at least 66½% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Notes of the Controlling Class. However, no resignation or removal of the Trustee will become effective until the acceptance of appointment by a successor Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Indenture. If the Trustee shall resign or be removed, the Trustee shall also resign as Paying Agent, Calculation Agent, Secured Note Registrar and any other capacity in which the Trustee is then acting pursuant to the Indenture, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Account Control Agreement and each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Control Agreement.

The Collateral Administration Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the Collateral Administration Agreement (the "Collateral Administration Agreement"), dated as of the Closing Date, among the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (in such capacity, the "Collateral Administrator"), relating to certain functions performed by the Collateral Administrator for the Issuer with respect to the Indenture and the Collateral Debt Securities, the Issuer will retain the Collateral Administrator, to assist in the preparation of certain reports with respect to the Collateral Debt Securities. The compensation paid to the Collateral Administrator by the Issuer for such services will be in addition to the fees paid to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, in its capacity as Trustee, will be treated as an expense of the Issuer under the Indenture and will be subject to the Priority of Payments.

Tax Characterization

The Issuer intends to treat the Secured Notes as debt instruments of the Issuer for U.S. Federal, state and local income tax purposes, unless and until an applicable taxing authority requires otherwise. The Indenture will provide that each holder, by accepting a Secured Note, agrees to such treatment and not to take any action inconsistent with such treatment; provided, however, that the holders of Class C Notes or Class D Notes will not be required to treat the Class C Notes or the Class D Notes as debt with respect to certain reporting requirements under Sections 6038, 6038B and 6046 of the Code.
Governing Law

The Notes, the Indenture, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Master Forward Sale Agreement, each Hedge Agreement and the Purchase Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. The Issuer Charter, the Preference Shares and the Administration Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Cayman Islands.

The Fiscal Agency Agreement

The Class E Notes will be issued pursuant to a deed of covenant dated as of the Closing Date (the "Deed of Covenant") by the Issuer and will be administered pursuant to a fiscal agency agreement dated as of the Closing Date (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between the Issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as fiscal agent (in such capacity, together with its successors and assigns in such capacity, the "Fiscal Agent"). The following summary describes certain provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement. After the Closing Date, copies of the Deed of Covenant and the Fiscal Agency Agreement may be obtained by prospective investors upon written request to the Fiscal Agent at 600 Travis Street, 50th Floor, JPMorgan Chase Tower, Houston, Texas 77002, Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.

Status and Security

The Class E Notes are limited-recourse obligations of the Issuer and are not secured by the Collateral Debt Securities or any other Collateral securing the Secured Notes or the obligations of the Issuer to any other Secured Parties. The Issuer has, pursuant to the Indenture, pledged substantially all of its assets to secure its obligations to the Secured Parties. However, to the extent that the holders of the Secured Notes or other Secured Parties are deemed to have a claim to amounts that otherwise would be distributable to the Class E Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments, the claims of the Secured Notes will be subordinate to the Class E Notes as to such amounts and the Indenture will constitute an enforceable subordination agreement within the meaning of Section 510(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. In the event that the Indenture is not considered an enforceable subordination agreement with respect to the obligations of the Secured Parties that rank junior in right to payment to amounts owed to the holders of the Class E Notes pursuant to the Priority of Payments, the rights of the holders of Class E Notes to receive payments will rank behind the rights of all Secured Parties. In such event, any right of the holders of the Class E Notes to receive payments after the Issuer’s assets have been exhausted will be deemed to be discharged and extinguished. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

On or after the Closing Date, the Issuer may (if the Issuer determines that it is required in order to maintain the rating assigned to the Class E Notes on the Closing Date) grant a security interest (under a separate security agreement) in the Collateral to the Fiscal Agent (as collateral agent) for the benefit of the Class E Notes, if such security interest is subordinated, to the same extent that the Class E Notes are subordinated under the Indenture, to the grant of the security interest in the Collateral under the Indenture for the benefit of the Secured Notes and contains customary standstill (applicable during such time as any Secured Notes are outstanding) and subordination provisions. Prior to taking any such action, the Issuer will obtain advice from Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP that such action will not affect the conclusions in the opinions relating to U.S. Federal tax matters delivered on the Closing Date. The Issuer currently does not expect to enter into such a security agreement for the benefit of the Class E Notes. In the event that such a security agreement is entered into by the Issuer, the Class E Notes will not derive any benefit from it while the Secured Notes are outstanding.
Fiscal Agency Agreement Events of Default

A "Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default" is defined in the Fiscal Agency Agreement as:

(i) if there are no Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes outstanding (and the Commitment Period Termination Date has occurred), a default in the payment of any accrued interest on any Class E Note when the same becomes due and payable, which default continues for a period of five Business Days (or, in the case of a default in payment resulting solely from an administrative error or omission by the Fiscal Agent, the Administrator, a Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent or a Paying Agent with respect to the Secured Notes) or the Class E Note Registrar, such default continues for a period of seven Business Days);

(ii) a default in the payment of principal of any Class E Note when the same becomes due and payable at its Stated Maturity or Redemption Date (and, in the case of a payment default resulting solely from an administrative error or omission by the Trustee, the Administrator, a Paying Agent (other than the Preference Share Paying Agent or a Paying Agent with respect to the Secured Notes) or the Class E Note Registrar, such default continues for a period of five Business Days);

(iii) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or reorganization of either of the Co-Issuers (as set forth in the Indenture); or

(iv) the occurrence of any other Indenture Event of Default.

Indenture Events of Default and Fiscal Agency Agreement Events of Default are collectively referred to herein as "Events of Default."

Notices

Notices to the Class E Noteholders will be given by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the registered holders of the Class E Notes at their address appearing in the Class E Note Register. If and for so long as any Class of Class E Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and so long as the rules of such stock exchange so require, notices to the holders of such Notes will also be given by the Fiscal Agent to the Irish Listing Agent for publication in the Irish Stock Exchange's official list.

Amendment of the Fiscal Agency Agreement

The Issuer may amend the Fiscal Agency Agreement without the consent of the Class E Noteholders, under the same or similar circumstances that a supplemental indenture may be entered into without the consent of the holders of the Secured Notes. See "—The Indenture—Modification of the Indenture." The Issuer may not consent to any amendment of the Fiscal Agency Agreement without the consent of each Class E Noteholder if such amendment would (i) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, or change the allocation of, the payment of any interest, principal or final payments on the Class E Notes or (ii) reduce the voting percentage of holders of Class E Notes required to consent to any amendment to the Fiscal Agency Agreement that requires the consent of the holders of any Class E Notes.

Consolidation, Merger or Transfer of Assets

Except under the limited circumstances set forth in the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Issuer may not consolidate with, merge into, or transfer or convey all or substantially all of its assets to, any other corporation, partnership, trust or other person or entity.
Petitions for Bankruptcy

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that the holders of the Class E Notes (other than the Controlling Class of Notes) and the Fiscal Agent will agree not to cause or join in the filing of a petition for winding up or a petition in bankruptcy against the Issuer before one year and one day have elapsed since the final payments to the holders of the Class E Notes or, if longer, the applicable preference period (including any period established pursuant to the laws of the Cayman Islands then in effect) plus one day.

Satisfaction and Discharge of Fiscal Agency Agreement

The Fiscal Agency Agreement will be discharged upon delivery to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation of all of the Class E Notes, or, subject to certain limitations, upon deposit with the Fiscal Agent of funds sufficient for the payment or redemption of the Class E Notes and the payment by the Issuer of all other amounts due under the Class E Notes, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Indenture, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement, each Hedge Agreement and the Collateral Management Agreement.

Fiscal Agent

JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association will be the Fiscal Agent under the Fiscal Agency Agreement. The Issuer and its respective affiliates may maintain other banking relationships in the ordinary course of business with the Fiscal Agent. The payment of the fees and expenses of the Fiscal Agent is solely the obligation of the Issuer. The Fiscal Agent and its affiliates may receive compensation in connection with the investment of trust assets in certain Eligible Investments as provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement. Eligible Investments may include investments for which the Fiscal Agent and/or its affiliates provide services. The Fiscal Agency Agreement contains provisions for the indemnification of the Fiscal Agent for any loss, liability or expense incurred without negligence, willful misconduct or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Fiscal Agency Agreement. Pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer has granted to the Fiscal Agent a lien senior to that of the Noteholders to secure payment by the Issuer of the compensation and expenses of the Fiscal Agent and any sums the Fiscal Agent may be entitled to receive as indemnification by the Issuer under the Fiscal Agency Agreement (subject to the dollar limitations set forth in the Priority of Payments with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date), which lien the Fiscal Agent is entitled to exercise only under certain circumstances. In the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Fiscal Agent will agree not to cause or join in the filing of a petition for winding up or a petition in bankruptcy against the Issuer for nonpayment to the Fiscal Agent of amounts payable thereunder until at least one year and one day, or if longer, the applicable preference period then in effect, including any period established pursuant to the laws of the Cayman Islands (plus one day), after the payment in full of all of the Notes; provided, however, it is entitled to file proofs of claim in connection with such proceeding. Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, (i) the Fiscal Agent may resign at any time by providing 30 days' prior written notice to the Co-Issuers, the Noteholders, the Hedge Counterparties, each Rating Agency, the Collateral Manager and the Trustee, and (ii) the Fiscal Agent may be removed at any time by holders of at least 662/3% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class E Notes or at any time on 10 days' prior written notice when a Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing by holders of at least 662/3% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Class E Notes of the Controlling Class. However, no resignation or removal of the Fiscal Agent will become effective until the acceptance of appointment by a successor Fiscal Agent pursuant to the terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement. If the Fiscal Agent shall resign or be removed, the Fiscal Agent shall also resign as Paying Agent, Class E Note Registrar and any other capacity in which the Fiscal Agent is then acting pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement.
Tax Characterization

The Issuer intends to treat the Class E Notes as debt instruments of the Issuer for U.S. Federal, state and local income tax purposes, unless and until an applicable taxing authority requires otherwise. The Fiscal Agency Agreement will provide that each holder, by accepting a Class E Note, agrees to such treatment and not to take any action inconsistent with such treatment; provided, however, that the holders of Class E Notes will not be required to treat the Class E Notes as debt with respect to certain reporting requirements under Sections 6038, 6038B and 6046 of the Code.

Governing Law

The Fiscal Agency Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. The Deed of Covenant and the Class E Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Cayman Islands.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES

The Preference Shares will be issued pursuant to the Issuer Charter and will be subscribed for in accordance with the terms of the Investor Application Forms for Preference Shares. The following summary describes certain provisions of the Preference Shares, the Issuer Charter and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement. This summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Issuer Charter and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement. After the Closing Date, copies of the Issuer Charter and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement may be obtained by prospective investors upon request in writing to the Preference Share Paying Agent at 600 Travis Street, 50th Floor, JPMorgan Chase Tower, Houston, Texas 77002, Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.

Status

The Issuer is authorized to issue 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share. The Preference Shares are participating shares in the capital of the Issuer and will rank pari passu with respect to distributions. The obligations of the Issuer under the Preference Shares are payable solely from amounts distributed to the Preference Shareholders in accordance with the Priority of Payments, and, following realization of the Collateral under the Indenture, any claims of the Preference Shareholders against the Issuer will be extinguished. The Preference Shares do not have any principal amount, and the Notional Amount is used solely for certain calculations under the Indenture.

Distributions

On each Quarterly Distribution Date, to the extent funds are available therefor, Interest Proceeds will be released from the lien of the Indenture for payment to the Preference Share Paying Agent only after the payment of interest on the Notes and, in certain circumstances, principal due in respect of the Notes and the payment of certain other amounts in accordance with the Priority of Payments, including the Class D/E Special Redemption. Any Interest Proceeds permitted to be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent will be distributed to the Preference Shareholders on such Quarterly Distribution Date. Until the Notes and certain other amounts have been paid in full, Principal Proceeds are not permitted to be released from the lien of the Indenture and will not be available to make distributions in respect of the Preference Shares. See "Description of the Notes—Interest Proceeds" and "—Principal Proceeds" and "Security for the Notes."

Subject to provisions of Cayman Islands law and the Preference Share Documents governing the declaration and payment of dividends, after the Notes and certain other amounts have been paid in full, Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds will be released from the lien of the Indenture in accordance with the Priority of Payments and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent on each Quarterly Distribution Date for distribution to the Preference Shareholders on such Quarterly Distribution Date. Cayman Islands law provides that dividends may only be paid by the Issuer if the Issuer has funds lawfully available for such purpose. Dividends may be paid out of profit and out of the Issuer's share premium account (which includes subscription monies in excess of the par value of each share less any subscription or placement fees paid); provided that the Issuer will be solvent immediately following the date of such payment.

Distributions on any Preference Share will be made to the person in whose name such Preference Share is registered fifteen days prior to the applicable Quarterly Distribution Date (the "Record Date"). Payments will be made by wire transfer in immediately available funds to a Dollar account maintained by the holder thereof appearing in the Preference Share Register in accordance with wire transfer instructions received from such holder by the Preference Share Paying Agent on or before the Record Date or, if no
wire transfer instructions are received by the Preference Share Paying Agent, by a Dollar check drawn on a bank in the United States. Final distributions or payments made in the course of a winding up will be made only against surrender of the certificate representing such Preference Shares at the office of the Preference Share Registrar or other office designated by the Preference Share Paying Agent.

Upon liquidation of the Issuer, distributions of property other than cash may be made under certain circumstances specified in the Issuer Charter. The amount of such non-cash distributions will be accounted for at the fair market value, as determined in good faith by the liquidator of the Issuer, of the property distributed. See "—The Issuer Charter—Dissolution; Liquidating Distributions."

If any of the Overcollateralization Tests or the Class E Interest Diversion Test is not satisfied on the Determination Date related to any Quarterly Distribution Date, Interest Proceeds (and, with respect to a breach of an Overcollateralization Test, then Principal Proceeds, if needed) that would otherwise be distributed to Preference Shareholders on the related Quarterly Distribution Date (subject to the payment of certain other amounts prior thereto) will be used instead to repay principal of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments. In addition, if a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs, funds that would otherwise be paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders (subject to the payment of certain other amounts prior thereto) will be used to redeem the Notes to the extent necessary (after the application of Uninvested Proceeds for such purpose) to obtain a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency. Pursuant to a Class D/E Special Redemption, on each Quarterly Distribution Date from and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in November 2006 and to and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2009 10%, and on any Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter 20%, of any Interest Proceeds that may otherwise have been available to be released from the lien of the Indenture and paid to the Preference Share Paying Agent or paid to the Collateral Manager as part of the Incentive Management Fee will be applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes. See "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds.

Redemption of the Preference Shares

On any Quarterly Distribution Date on or after the Quarterly Distribution Date on which the Notes have been paid in full, the Preference Shares may be redeemed (in whole but not in part) at the direction of a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders given not less than 15 Business Days (but not more than 90 days) prior to such Distribution Date at a redemption price per share equal to (x) the proceeds from the liquidation of the assets of the Issuer minus the costs and expenses of such liquidation minus the amount required to establish adequate reserves to meet all contingent, unliquidated liabilities or obligations of the Issuer minus a profit fee of U.S.$1.00 per ordinary share divided by (y) the number of Preference Shares. The Preference Shares shall be redeemed (without any action of the Preference Shareholders) upon a Tax Redemption of the Notes.

The Issuer Charter

The following summary describes certain provisions of the Issuer Charter, the Indenture, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement and the Collateral Management Agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Issuer Charter, the Indenture, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement and the Collateral Management Agreement.

Notices

Notices to the Preference Shareholders will be given by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the registered holders of the Preference Shares at their address appearing in the Preference Share Register.
For so long as the Preference Shares are listed on the Channel Islands Stock Exchange, and so long as the rules of such Exchange so require, notices to the holders of the Preference Shares shall also be given by delivery to the Channel Islands Stock Exchange.

**Voting Rights**

Set forth below is a summary of certain matters with respect to which Preference Shareholders are entitled to vote. This summary is not meant to be an exhaustive list, and, subject to covenants made by each Preference Shareholder in the Investor Application Forms for Preference Shares (in the case of Original Purchasers of the Preference Shares) and in the transfer certificates (in the case of transferees of the Preference Shares), the Indenture, the Preference Share Documents, the Collateral Management Agreement and Cayman Islands law afford Preference Shareholders of the Issuer the right to vote on matters in addition to those mentioned below.

**Redemption of the Preference Shares:** On any Quarterly Distribution Date on or after the Quarterly Distribution Date on which the Notes have been paid in full, the Preference Shares may be redeemed (in whole but not in part) at the direction of a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders and the Preference Shares shall be redeemed (without any action of the Preference Shareholders) upon a Tax Redemption of the Notes, as described above under "— Redemption of the Preference Shares."

**The Collateral Management Agreement:** For a description of certain of the provisions relating to the termination of the Collateral Management Agreement, and the appointment of a replacement Collateral Manager, see "The Collateral Management Agreement."

**The Indenture:** The Issuer is not permitted to enter into certain supplemental indentures without the consent of a specified percentage of the Preference Shareholders under the circumstances described under "Description of the Notes—The Indenture—Modification of the Indenture."

**Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement:** The Issuer is not permitted to consent to any amendment of the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement without the consent of Preference Shareholders whose Voting Percentages equal 100% of the Voting Percentages of all Preference Shareholders if such amendment would (i) reduce in any manner the amount of, or delay the timing of, or change the allocation of, the payment of any dividends or final distributions on the Preference Shares, (ii) reduce the Voting Percentage of Preference Shareholders required to consent to any amendment to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement that requires the consent the Preference Shareholders or (iii) increase the minimum number of Preference Shares required to be held at any time by a single Preference Shareholder.

**Dissolution; Liquidating Distributions**

The Issuer will be wound up on the earliest to occur of (i) at any time on or after the date that is one year and two days after the Stated Maturity of the Notes, upon the directors' resolution to wind up the Issuer, (ii) at any time after the sale or other disposition of all of the Issuer's assets, upon the directors' resolution to wind up the Issuer, (iii) at any time after the Notes are paid in full, upon the directors' resolution to wind up the Issuer and (iv) on the date of a winding up pursuant to the provisions of or as contemplated by The Companies Law (2004 Revision) of the Cayman Islands as then in effect. The directors of the Issuer currently intend, in the event that the Preference Shares are not redeemed at the option of a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders following the repayment in full of the Notes, to liquidate all of the Issuer's remaining investments in an orderly manner and distribute the proceeds of such liquidation to the Preference Shareholders. However, there can be no assurance that the Notes will
be repaid before their Stated Maturity. See "Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations" and "Risk Factors—Average Life of the Notes and Prepayment Considerations."

On the passing of a resolution to wind up the Issuer, its affairs will be wound up and its assets sold or distributed. Subject to the terms of the Indenture, the Preference Share Documents and Cayman Islands law, the assets of the Issuer shall be applied in the following order of priority:

1. first, to pay the costs and expenses of the winding up, liquidation and termination of the Issuer;
2. second, to creditors of the Issuer, in the order of priority provided by law;
3. third, to establish reserves adequate to meet any and all contingent, unliquidated liabilities or obligations of the Issuer, provided that at the expiration of a period not exceeding three years after the final liquidation distribution, the balance of such reserves remaining after the payment of such contingencies or liabilities shall be distributed in the manner described herein;
4. fourth, to pay the holders of the ordinary shares the nominal amount paid up thereon and the sum of U.S.$1.00 per ordinary share; and
5. fifth, to pay to the Preference Shareholders the balance remaining.

Consolidation, Merger or Transfer of Assets

Except under the limited circumstances set forth in the Preference Share Documents, the Indenture and Cayman Islands Law, the Issuer may not consolidate with, merge into, or transfer or convey all or substantially all of its assets to, any other corporation, partnership, trust or other person or entity.

Petitions for Bankruptcy

The Preference Share Paying Agent will agree in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement that it will not cause or join in the filing of a winding-up petition or a petition in bankruptcy against the Issuer before one year and one day have elapsed since the payment in full of the Notes or, if longer, the applicable preference period (plus one day) then in effect.

Governing Law

The Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York. The Issuer Charter, the Preference Shares and the Administration Agreement will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Form, Registration and Transfer

General

(i) Preference Shares that are sold or transferred outside the United States to persons that are not U.S. Persons ("Regulation S Preference Shares") will be represented by either (i) one or more permanent global preference share certificates (each, a "Regulation S Global Preference Share") in fully
registered form without interest coupons deposited with the Preference Share Paying Agent as custodian for, and registered in the name of, DTC (or its nominee) and deposited with or on behalf of DTC initially for the accounts of Euroclear, and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or (ii) in the limited circumstances described herein, preference share certificates in definitive, fully registered form, registered in the name of the legal and beneficial owner thereof (or a nominee acting on behalf of the disclosed legal and beneficial owner thereof) ("Regulation S Definitive Preference Shares"). Interests in the Regulation S Global Preference Shares will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its direct and Indirect Participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg). By acquisition of a Regulation S Preference Share, any purchaser thereof will be required to represent and warrant in a transfer certificate (in the case of the Regulation S Definitive Preference Shares) or be deemed to represent and warrant (in the case of the Regulation S Global Preference Shares) that (a) it is not a U.S. Person and is purchasing such Regulation S Preference Share for its own account and not for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and (b) if in the future it decides to transfer such Regulation S Preference Share, it will transfer such Regulation S Preference Share to a person that is not a U.S. Person only in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S or to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share. Preference Shares that are sold or transferred to a U.S. Person or in the United States in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Section 4(2) thereof will be represented by certificates ("Restricted Definitive Preference Shares"; the Restricted Definitive Preference Shares and Regulation S Definitive Preference Shares are collectively referred to as the "Definitive Preference Shares") in definitive, fully registered form, registered in the name of the legal and beneficial owner thereof. Any purchaser of Preference Shares issued on the Closing Date, with the consent of the Initial Purchaser, in a number less than the minimum trading lot will be required to hold Regulation S Definitive Preference Shares. Interests in a Regulation S Preference Share will be exchangeable or transferable, as the case may be, for a Regulation S Definitive Preference Share if (a) DTC notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for such Regulation S Definitive Preference Share, (b) DTC ceases to be a "Clearing Agency" registered under the Exchange Act, and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Issuer within 90 days, (c) the transferor of an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share is required by law to take physical delivery of securities in definitive form, (d) the transferee is unable to pledge its interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share or (e) the Issuer otherwise consents to such exchange or transfer for a Definitive Preference Share.

(ii) The Preference Shares will be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in this Offering Circular under "Transfer Restrictions." Preference Shares may not be transferred if, after giving effect to such transfer, the transferee (and, if the transferor retains any Preference Shares, the transferor) would own less than 250 Preference Shares.

(iii) JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, (or any successor thereto) will be appointed as transfer agent with respect to the Preference Shares (the "Preference Share Paying Agent").

(iv) The Preference Shares are not issuable in bearer form.

(v) The Administrator will be appointed as Preference Share Registrar (the "Preference Share Registrar"). The Preference Share Registrar will provide for the registration of Preference Shares and the registration of transfers of Preference Shares in the register maintained by it (the "Preference Share Register"). Written instruments of transfer are available at the office of the Issuer and the office of the Preference Share Paying Agent.

(vi) The Issuer is authorized to issue 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share.
(vii) The minimum number of Preference Shares to be issued to an investor will initially be 250, or integral multiples of 1 share in excess thereof; provided that the Issuer may, with the consent of the Initial Purchaser, authorize Preference Shares to be issued in a minimum number of 100 Preference Shares.

(viii) Application has been made to the CISX for the listing and permission to deal in the Preference Shares.

Transfer and Exchange

(i) Transfers by a holder of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share or a Regulation S Definitive Preference Share to a transferee who takes delivery of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share will be made (a) in the case of a transfer by a holder of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share, only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and (b) in either case, upon receipt by the Preference Share Registrar of written certifications from each of the transferor and the transferee of such beneficial interest in the form provided in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that, among other things, such transfer is being made (1) to a transferee that (A) is both (I) either (x) a Qualified Institutional Buyer, purchasing for its own account, to whom notice is given that the resale, pledge or other transfer is being made in reliance on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A or (y) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Restricted Definitive Preference Share pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act) and (II) a Qualified Purchaser, (B) is not a Flow-Through Investment Vehicle (other than a Qualifying Investment Vehicle) and (C) is not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor acquiring a Restricted Definitive Preference Share); and (2) in accordance with all other applicable securities laws of any relevant jurisdiction.

The holder of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share may transfer such interest to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share; provided that any such transfer may only be made to a person that is not a U.S. Person and that is not acquiring such beneficial interest for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and any such transfer may only be effected in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S and only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures. Any such transferee must be able to make the representations set forth under "Transfer Restrictions," including the representation that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor. Each Original Purchaser (and any transferee) acquiring an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share will be required to execute and deliver to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent a letter substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto and as an exhibit to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement which includes a representation to the effect that it will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement (including the requirement that any subsequent transferee execute and deliver to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent a letter as a condition to any subsequent transfer and that such transferee shall not be a Benefit Plan Investor).

Transfers or exchanges by a holder of a Definitive Preference Share to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share will be made only (a) in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and (b) upon receipt by the Preference Share Registrar of written certification from each of the transferor and transferee in the form provided in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that, among other things, such transfer is being made to a person that is not a U.S. Person, that is not a Benefit Plan Investor and that is not
acquiring such beneficial interest for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and that such transfer is being effected in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S.

Definitive Preference Shares may be exchanged or transferred in whole or in part in numbers not less that the applicable minimum trading lot by surrendering such Definitive Preference Shares at the office of the Preference Share Registrar or the office designated by the Preference Share Transfer Agent with a written instrument of transfer and written certification from each of the transferee and the transferee in the form provided in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that, among other things, the transferee (i) is (x) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (y) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Restricted Definitive Preference Share pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act), (ii) is a Qualified Purchaser, (iii) is not a Flow-Through Investment Vehicle (other than a Qualifying Investment Vehicle) and (iv) other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor acquiring Restricted Definitive Preference Shares, is not a Benefit Plan Investor. With respect to any transfer of a portion of Definitive Preference Shares, the transferee will be entitled to receive new Restricted Definitive Preference Shares or Regulation S Definitive Preference Shares, as the case may be, representing the liquidation amount retained by the transferee after giving effect to such transfer. Definitive Preference Shares issued upon any such exchange or transfer (whether in whole or in part) will be made available at the office of the Preference Share Transfer Agent.

Definitive Preference Shares issued upon any exchange or registration of transfer of securities shall represent the same interests, and be entitled to the same benefits, as the Definitive Preference Shares surrendered upon exchange or registration of transfer.

(ii) No Reg Y Institution may transfer any Preference Shares held by it to any person other than (a) a person or group of persons under common control that controls the Issuer without reference to any Preference Shares transferred to such person or group by such Reg Y Institution (a "Controlling Party"), (b) a person or persons designated by a Controlling Party, (c) in a widespread public distribution as part of a public offering, (d) in amounts such that, after giving effect thereto, no single transferee and its affiliates will hold more than 2% of the aggregate number of Preference Shares (including all options, warrants and similar rights exercisable or convertible into Preference Shares) or (e) as otherwise permitted by applicable U.S. Federal banking law and regulations. See "Transfer Restrictions."

(iii) No Regulation S Preference Share may be transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor after the Closing Date, and no Restricted Definitive Preference Share may be transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor). None of the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent or the Preference Share Registrar will recognize any such transfer. See "Transfer Restrictions."

The Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement provides that if, notwithstanding the restrictions on transfer contained therein, the Issuer determines that (i) any beneficial owner or holder of a Preference Share (other than a purchaser of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) is a Benefit Plan Investor, (ii) an Original Purchaser of a Preference Share or an interest therein or a subsequent transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) did not disclose in an Investor Application Form, a purchaser letter in the form of Exhibit A or a transfer certificate in the form attached to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement delivered to the Issuer at the time of its acquisition of such Preference Share or beneficial interest in such Preference Share that it is a Benefit Plan Investor (or represented that it was not a Benefit Plan Investor but actually was a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor)),

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(iii) subsequent to the purchase of a Preference Share, any beneficial owner becomes a Benefit Plan Investor (including for this purpose an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA or a wholly owned subsidiary of such general account) other than in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor, or (iv), as a result of a transfer of a Preference Share or interest therein, any of the Preference Shares are held by Benefit Plan Investors (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), then the Issuer shall require, by notice to such beneficial owner, that such beneficial owner sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Preference Shares (or interest therein) to a Person that is (A) (x) both (i) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (b) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Preference Shares pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act), and (ii) a Qualified Purchaser taking such interest in the form of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share or (y) a person that is not a U.S. Person and that is taking such interest in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Preference Share and (B) not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such beneficial owner or holder fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (I) upon direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent (on behalf of and at the expense of the Issuer) shall cause such beneficial owner's or holder's interest in such Preference Shares to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale (conducted by an investment bank selected by the Preference Share Paying Agent and approved by the Issuer in accordance with Section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a person that certifies to the Preference Share Paying Agent, and the Issuer, in connection with such transfer, that such person is (A)(x) both (i) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (b) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Preference Shares pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act) and (ii) a Qualified Purchaser taking such interest in the form of a Restricted Preference Share or (y) a person that is not a U.S. Person and that is taking such interest in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Preference Share and (B) not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) and (II) pending such transfer, no payments will be made on such Preference Shares from the date notice of the sale requirement is sent to the date on which such Preference Shares are sold and such Preference Shares shall be deemed not to be outstanding for the purposes of any vote, consent or direction of the Preference Shareholders and shall not be taken into account for the purposes of calculating any quorum or majority requirements relating thereto. The reference in the first sentence of this paragraph to a change in a Benefit Plan Investor's status shall be deemed to include, in the case of a Preference Shareholder that is an insurance company investing through its general account, an increase over zero in the percentage of such general account consisting of plan assets as set forth in the questionnaire submitted with the relevant Investor Application Form, purchaser letter in the form of Exhibit A or transfer certificate in the form attached to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement.

(iv) No service charge will be made for exchange or registration of transfer of any Preference Share but the Preference Share Paying Agent (on behalf of the Preference Share Registrar) may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge payable in connection therewith and expenses of delivery (if any) not made by regular mail.
(v) The Preference Share Paying Agent will effect exchanges and transfers of Preference Shares. All Preference Shares issued upon any exchange or registration of transfer are entitled to the same benefits as the Preference Shares surrendered upon exchange or registration of transfer.

(vi) In addition, the Preference Share Registrar will keep in the Preference Share Register records of the ownership, exchange and transfer of the Preference Shares in definitive form. Transfers of beneficial interests in Regulation S Global Preference Shares will be effected in accordance with the Applicable Procedures.

(vii) The Issuer may impose additional transfer restrictions to comply with the USA PATRIOT Act, to the extent it is applicable to the Issuer and any applicable anti-money laundering legislation in the Cayman Islands and, in such event, each holder of Preference Shares will be required to comply with such transfer restrictions.

Definitive Regulation S Preference Shares

Interests in a Regulation S Preference Share represented by a Regulation S Global Preference Share will be exchangeable or transferable, as the case may be, for a Regulation S Preference Share that is a Definitive Preference Share if (a) DTC notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for such Preference Share, (b) DTC ceases to be a "Clearing Agency" registered under the Exchange Act, and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Issuer within 90 days, (c) the transferee of an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share is required by law to take physical delivery of securities in definitive form, (d) the transferee is unable to pledge its interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share or (e) the Issuer otherwise consents to such exchange or transfer for a Definitive Preference Share. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Issuer will cause Definitive Preference Shares bearing an appropriate legend (a "Legend") regarding restrictions on transfer to be delivered. Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Definitive Preference Shares bearing a Legend, or upon specific request for removal of a Legend on a Definitive Preference Share, the Issuer shall deliver through the Preference Share Paying Agent to the holder and the transferee, as applicable, one or more Definitive Preference Shares in certificated form corresponding to the principal amount of Definitive Preference Shares surrendered for transfer, exchange or replacement that bear such Legend, or will refuse to remove such Legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer such satisfactory evidence, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, as may reasonably be required by the Issuer that neither the Legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein is required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act or the Investment Company Act. Definitive Preference Shares will be exchangeable or transferable for interests in other Definitive Preference Shares as described above.

No Gross-Up

All distributions of dividends and return of capital on the Preference Shares will be made without any deduction or withholding for or on account of any tax unless such deduction or withholding is required by any applicable law, as modified by the practice of any relevant governmental revenue authority, then in effect. If the Issuer is so required to deduct or withhold, then the Issuer will instruct the Preference Share Paying Agent to make such deduction or withholding and will pay any such withholding taxes to the applicable governmental authority, but will not be obligated to pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding or deduction.
Listing

Application has been made to the CISX to admit the Preference Shares to the official list of the CISX. No application will be made to list the Preference Shares on any other stock exchange. If the Preference Shares are listed on the CISX, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of the Preference Shares if the Issuer determines that, as a result of the change in the requirements of the CISX, the maintenance of such listing would impose any material obligation or expense on the Issuer (in excess of the amount anticipated on the Closing Date). If the Issuer terminates the listing, it will make reasonable endeavors to seek a replacement listing on such other stock exchange outside the European Union that is a member of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges and that is located in a state that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, unless obtaining or maintaining a listing on such stock exchange requires the Issuer to restate its accounts or is otherwise unduly burdensome, in which event the Issuer will make reasonable endeavors to obtain a replacement listing elsewhere.
USE OF PROCEEDS

The gross proceeds which the Issuer expects to receive from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities will be approximately U.S.$1,704,900,000 (after giving effect to the maximum amount of the Borrowings that may be made under the Class A-1 Notes through the Ramp-Up Completion Date). The net proceeds which the Issuer expects to receive from the issuance and sale of the Offered Securities, together with the Up Front Payment to be made to the Issuer under the Hedge Agreement, are expected to be approximately U.S.$1,697,600,000 (after giving effect to the maximum amount of the Borrowings that may be made under the Class A-1 Notes through the Ramp-Up Completion Date), which reflects the payment from gross proceeds of organizational and structuring fees and expenses of the Co-Issuers (including, without limitation, the legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager and the Initial Purchaser), the expenses, fees and commissions incurred in connection with the acquisition of the Collateral Debt Securities for inclusion in the Collateral on or prior to the Closing Date, the expenses of offering (the "Offering") of the Offered Securities (including fees payable to the Initial Purchaser in connection with the Offering) and the initial deposits into the Expense Account and the Reserve Account. It is expected that the total expenses relating to the application for admission of the Notes to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market will be approximately U.S.$25,200. Such net proceeds will be used by the Issuer to purchase a portfolio of interests in (a) Asset-Backed Securities (including, without limitation, CMBS, RMBS and CDO Obligations) and (b) Synthetic Securities that, in each case, satisfy the investment criteria described herein. On the Closing Date, the Issuer will have purchased (or entered into agreements to purchase for settlement following the Closing Date) Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance of not less than U.S.$1,500,000,000. The Issuer expects that, no later than October 25, 2006, it will have purchased (or committed to purchase) Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance of approximately U.S.$1,700,000,000, although the Aggregate Principal Balance may be less than such amount on such date due to principal payments on the Collateral Debt Securities. Any such proceeds not invested in Collateral Debt Securities or deposited into the Expense Account or the Reserve Account will be deposited by the Trustee in the Uninvested Proceeds Account and invested in Eligible Investments pending the use of such proceeds for the purchase of Collateral Debt Securities during the Ramp-Up Period, as described herein, and, in certain limited circumstances described herein, for the payment of the Notes or for distributions on the Preference Shares. See "Security for the Notes."
RATINGS OF THE OFFERED SECURITIES

It is a condition to the issuance of the Offered Securities that the Class A-1 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class A-2 Notes be rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class B Notes be rated at least "Aa2" by Moody's and at least "AA" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class C Notes be rated at least "A2" by Moody's and at least "A" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, that the Class D Notes be rated at least "Baa2" by Moody's and at least "BBB" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's, and that the Class E Notes be rated at least "Ba1" by Moody's and at least "BB+" by each of Fitch and Standard & Poor's. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision at any time.

Following the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Issuer will request that each Rating Agency confirm to the Issuer that it has not reduced or withdrawn the rating assigned by it on the Closing Date to any Class of Notes (a "Rating Confirmation"). The Co-Issuers shall be deemed to have obtained a Rating Confirmation with respect to the ratings assigned by Fitch if (i) Fitch does not notify the Co-Issuers in writing within 30 days after receiving a Ramp-Up Notice that any such ratings have been reduced or withdrawn and (ii) all Overcollateralization Tests and Collateral Quality Tests are satisfied on the Ramp-Up Completion Date. See "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption" and "—Priority of Payments."

If and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, the Trustee will inform the Irish Paying Agent if the ratings assigned to any Class of Notes are reduced or withdrawn.
MATURITY, PREPAYMENT AND YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

The Stated Maturity of the Notes is the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2046. The Notes will mature at their Stated Maturity unless redeemed or repaid prior thereto. However, the average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares may be less than the number of years until the Stated Maturity of the Notes. Assuming (a) no Collateral Debt Securities default or are sold, (b) any optional redemption of the Collateral Debt Securities occurs in accordance with their respective terms, (c) all outstanding Notes are redeemed pursuant to an Auction Call Redemption on the Quarterly Distribution Date occurring in August 2014 and (d) LIBOR for each future Interest Period equals the rate for such Interest Period based on the zero coupon swap curve with such rate initially to be equal to approximately 5.50%, (i) the average life of the Class A-1 Notes would be approximately 7.3 years from the Closing Date, (ii) the average life of the Class A-2 Notes would be approximately 7.3 years from the Closing Date, (iii) the average life of the Class B Notes would be approximately 7.3 years from the Closing Date, (iv) the average life of the Class C Notes would be approximately 7.3 years from the Closing Date, (v) the average life of the Class D Notes would be approximately 6.9 years from the Closing Date, (vi) the average life of the Class E Notes would be approximately 6.9 years from the Closing Date and (vii) the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares would be approximately 4.7 years. Such average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares are presented for illustrative purposes only. The assumed identity of the portfolio purchased by the Issuer and the other assumptions used to calculate such average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares are necessarily arbitrary, do not necessarily reflect historical experience with respect to securities similar to the Collateral Debt Securities and do not constitute a prediction with respect to the rates or timing of receipts of Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds, the acquisition of Collateral Debt Securities on or prior to the last day of the Reinvestment Period, defaults, recoveries, sales, reinvestments, prepayments or optional redemptions to which the Collateral Debt Securities may be subject. Actual experience as to these matters will differ, and may differ materially, from that assumed in calculating the illustrative average lives and the Macaulay duration set forth above, and consequently the actual average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares will differ, and may differ materially, from those set forth above. Accordingly, prospective investors should make their own determinations of the expected weighted average lives and maturity of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares and, accordingly, their own evaluation of the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes or the Preference Shares. See "Risk Factors—Projections, Forecasts and Estimates."

Average life refers to the average number of years that will elapse from the date of delivery of a security until each dollar of the principal of such security will be paid to the investor. The "Macaulay duration" is the weighted average term-to-maturity (expressed in years) of the cash flows in respect of the Preference Shares, where the weights are the present values of each cash flow as a percentage of the present value of all cash flows to the Preference Shareholders. The cash flows are discounted at the internal rate of return to the Preference Shareholders for that scenario.

The average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares will be determined by the amount and frequency of principal payments, which are dependent upon any payments received at or in advance of the scheduled maturity of Collateral Debt Securities (whether through prepayment, sale, maturity, redemption, default or other liquidation or disposition). The actual average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares will also be affected by the financial condition of the obligors of the underlying Collateral Debt Securities and the characteristics of such obligations, including the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional or mandatory redemption or prepayment features, the prevailing level of interest rates, the redemption price, the actual default rate and the actual level of recoveries on any Defaulted Securities, and the frequency of tender or
exchange offers for such Collateral Debt Securities. Any disposition of a Collateral Debt Security and any reinvestment in a new Collateral Debt Security may change the composition and characteristics of the Collateral Debt Securities and the rate of payment thereon, and, accordingly, may affect the actual average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares. The rate of future defaults and the amount and timing of any cash realization from Defaulted Securities also will affect the average lives of the Notes and the Macaulay duration of the Preference Shares.
THE CO-ISSUERS

General

The Issuer, a special purpose vehicle, was incorporated as an exempted company with limited liability and registered on April 18, 2006 in the Cayman Islands pursuant to the Issuer Charter, has a registered number of WK-166036 and is in good standing under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The registered office of the Issuer is at the offices of Walkers SPV Limited, P.O. Box 908GT, Walker House, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. The telephone number is (345) 945-3727. The Issuer has no prior operating experience and the Issuer will not have any substantial assets other than the Collateral pledged to secure the Notes, the Issuer's obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Hedge Agreements and the Issuer's obligations to the Trustee. The entire authorized share capital of the Issuer will consist of (a) 1,000 ordinary shares, par value U.S.$1.00 per share (which will be held in trust for charitable purposes by Walkers SPV Limited in the Cayman Islands (in such capacity, the "Share Trustee") under the terms of a declaration of trust) and (b) 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share.

It is proposed that the Issuer will be put into liquidation on the date that is one year and two days after the Stated Maturity of the Notes, subject to the approval of the directors, unless the Issuer is earlier dissolved and terminated in accordance with the terms of the Issuer Charter. See "Description of the Preference Shares—The Issuer Charter—Dissolution; Liquidating Distributions."

The Co-Issuer, a special purpose vehicle formed solely for the purpose of co-issuing the Notes, was organized on April 19, 2006 under the laws of the State of Delaware with the state identification number 4679960 and its registered office is c/o National Corporate Research, Ltd., 615 South DuPont Highway, Dover, Delaware 19901. The independent manager of the Co-Issuer is Donald J. Puglisi and he may be contacted at c/o Puglisi & Associates, 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711, telephone number (302) 738-6680. The Co-Issuer has no prior operating experience. It will not have any assets (other than U.S.$1,000 received in connection with the issuance of the undivided limited liability company interest owned by the Issuer) and will not pledge any assets to secure the Notes. The Co-Issuer will not have any interest in the Collateral Debt Securities or other assets held by the Issuer and will have no claim against the Issuer with respect to the Collateral Debt Securities or otherwise.

The Notes are obligations only of the Co-Issuers, and none of the Notes are obligations of the Trustee, the Share Trustee, the Administrator, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser or any of their respective affiliates or any directors or officers of the Co-Issuers.

Walkers SPV Limited will act as the administrator (in such capacity, the "Administrator") of the Issuer. The office of the Administrator will serve as the general business office of the Issuer. Through this office and pursuant to the terms of an agreement by and between the Administrator and the Issuer (the "Administration Agreement"), the Administrator will perform various management functions on behalf of the Issuer, including communications with the general public and the provision of certain clerical, administrative and other services until termination of the Administration Agreement. In consideration of the foregoing, the Administrator will receive various fees and other charges payable by the Issuer at rates provided for in the Administration Agreement and will be reimbursed for expenses.

The Administrator's activities will be subject to the overview of the board of directors of the Issuer. The directors of the Issuer are David Egglishaw, John Cullinane and Derrie Boggess, each of whom is a director or officer of the Administrator and each of whose offices are at Walkers SPV Limited, P.O. Box 908GT, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, telephone number (345)
The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either the Issuer or the Administrator upon 30 days' written notice, in which case a replacement Administrator would be appointed.

The Administrator's principal office is at Walkers SPV Limited, P.O. Box 908GT, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

**Capitalization and Indebtedness of the Issuer**

The capitalization of the Issuer after giving effect to the issuance of the Offered Securities (assuming that the Commitments on the Class A-1 Notes have been fully drawn) and the ordinary shares of the Issuer, but before deducting expenses of the offering of the Offered Securities and organizational expenses of the Co-Issuers and without giving effect to any Up Front Payment, is expected to be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A-1 Notes</th>
<th>U.S.$ 1,530,000,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A-2 Notes</td>
<td>U.S.$ 60,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class B Notes</td>
<td>U.S.$ 62,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C Notes</td>
<td>U.S.$ 25,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class D Notes</td>
<td>U.S.$ 10,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class E Notes</td>
<td>U.S.$ 7,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.$ 1,694,900,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Shares</td>
<td>U.S.$ 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preference Shares</td>
<td>U.S.$ 10,000,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.$ 10,001,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Capitalization</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.$ 1,704,901,000</strong></td>
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* Represents the aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares, which may exceed by a substantial amount the proceeds received by the Issuer from the issuance of the Preference Shares.

As of the Closing Date and after giving effect to the issuance of the Preference Shares, the authorized and issued share capital of the Issuer will be 1,000 ordinary shares, par value U.S.$1.00 per share and 10,000 Preference Shares, par value U.S.$0.01 per share.

The Issuer will not have any material assets other than the Collateral.

The Co-Issuer will be capitalized only to the extent of its U.S.$1,000 undivided limited liability company interest, will have no assets other than the proceeds from the sale of its interests to the Issuer, and will have no debt other than as Co-Issuer of the Notes. As of the Closing Date and after giving effect to the issuance of the undivided limited liability company interest to the Issuer, the Co-Issuer will have authorized and issued an undivided limited liability company interest of U.S.$1,000. The Issuer will have a capital account of U.S.$1,000 in the Co-Issuer representing all of the capital of the Co-Issuer.

**Business**

Article 3 of the Issuer Charter provides that the activities of the Issuer are limited to (i) the issuance of the Notes, the Preference Shares and its ordinary shares, (ii) the acquisition, disposition of, and investment in, Collateral Debt Securities, Equity Securities (to a limited extent) and Eligible Investments, (iii) the entering into, and the performance of its obligations under the Indenture, the Notes, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Purchase Agreement, the Account Control Agreement, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Synthetic Securities, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Master Forward Sale Agreement and any Hedge Agreement, (iv) the pledge of the Collateral as security for its obligations.
in respect of (inter alia) the Notes, (v) the ownership and management of the Co-Issuer and (vi) certain activities conducted in connection with the payment of amounts in respect of the Offered Securities, the management of the Collateral and other incidental activities.

The Issuer has no employees and no subsidiaries other than the Co-Issuer. The Indenture will restrict the Issuer from taking any action that would constitute an abuse of its control of the Co-Issuer. Section 2 of the Co-Issuer's Limited Liability Company Agreement states that the Co-Issuer will not undertake any business other than the co-issuance of the Notes.
SECURITY FOR THE SECURED NOTES

General

The Collateral (together with the Issuer's obligations to any Hedge Counterparty under the Hedge Agreement, to the Synthetic Security Counterparties under the Synthetic Securities, to the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement and to the Trustee under the Indenture) will consist of: (a) the Custodial Account, the Collateral Debt Securities and the Equity Securities (if any), (b) the Accounts (other than the Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, the Synthetic Security Issuer Account and the Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account), all funds and other property standing to the credit of each such Account, Eligible Investments purchased with funds standing to the credit of each such Account and all income from the investment of funds therein, the Issuer's rights in and to each Synthetic Security Issuer Account, the Issuer's rights in and to each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account, and the Issuer's rights in and to each Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, (c) the rights of the Issuer under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Master Forward Sale Agreement and each Hedge Agreement, (d) all cash delivered to the Trustee and (e) all proceeds, accessions, profits, income benefits, substitutions and replacements, whether voluntary or involuntary, of and to any of the property of the Issuer described in the preceding clauses (collectively, the "Collateral"); provided that the rights of any Synthetic Security Counterparty as a secured party will be limited solely to its rights in respect of any Synthetic Security Counterparty Account or Synthetic Security Issuer Account as fixed by the Synthetic Security Collateral.

Collateral Debt Securities

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will have purchased (or entered into agreements to purchase for settlement following the Closing Date) Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with certain other amounts) of not less than U.S.$1,500,000,000. When the Issuer enters into (or purchases) a Synthetic Security, the Eligibility Criteria will be applicable to the Asset-Backed Security that is the Reference Obligation of the Synthetic Security, rather than to any Asset-Backed Securities purchased as Synthetic Security Collateral.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the Issuer may invest Uninvested Proceeds in Collateral Debt Securities. During the Reinvestment Period, the Issuer may reinvest Principal Proceeds in Collateral Debt Securities.

Ramp-Up Period

During the Ramp-Up Period, the Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts to acquire the remainder of the initial portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities. The Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts to purchase (or enter into commitments to purchase) Collateral Debt Securities which, together with certain other amounts specified below, will have an Aggregate Principal Balance equal to at least U.S.$1,700,000,000 on the Ramp-Up Completion Date. In addition, during the Ramp-Up Period, the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Issuer, may direct the Trustee to apply Proceeds to purchase Collateral Debt Securities designated by the Collateral Manager for inclusion in the Collateral.

The Issuer will notify (such notification, a "Ramp-Up Notice") the Trustee, the Fiscal Agent, each Rating Agency and each Hedge Counterparty in writing of the occurrence of the Ramp-Up Completion Date within seven Business Days after the Ramp-Up Completion Date occurs. The Issuer will request that each Rating Agency confirm to the Issuer that it has not reduced or withdrawn the rating assigned by it on the Closing Date to any Class of Notes (a "Rating Confirmation"). In the Ramp-Up Notice, the
Issuer is required to certify to the Trustee and each Rating Agency that the Overcollateralization Tests and the Collateral Quality Tests have been satisfied. If the Issuer is required to request a Rating Confirmation but is unable to obtain a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency prior to the first Determination Date that is at least 30 Business Days following receipt by such Rating Agency of such Ramp-Up Notice (a "Rating Confirmation Failure"), on the first Quarterly Distribution Date following such Rating Confirmation Failure, the Issuer will be required to apply Uninvested Proceeds (which are not required to complete purchases of Collateral Debt Securities), and then Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds, to pay, in part, the principal amount of the Notes in direct order of seniority to the extent required to obtain the Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfies the Rating Condition. The Co-Issuers shall be deemed to have obtained a Rating Confirmation with respect to the ratings assigned by Fitch if (i) Fitch does not notify the Co-Issuers in writing within 30 days after receiving a Ramp-Up Notice that any such ratings have been reduced or withdrawn and (ii) all Overcollateralization Tests and Collateral Quality Tests are satisfied on the Ramp-Up Completion Date.

After the Ramp-Up Completion Date, if a Rating Confirmation is not received (or earlier if, in the Collateral Manager's sole judgment, it does not believe a Rating Confirmation will be obtained), the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer may propose a plan (a "Proposed Plan") to the Rating Agencies to obtain a Rating Confirmation, which Proposed Plan may include a proposal (a) to make certain payments of principal of and accrued interest on the aggregate outstanding amount of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments, (b) to sell and/or terminate or assign a portion of the Collateral Debt Securities, (c) to extend the Ramp-Up Completion Date to a date that is up to 180 days following the Closing Date or (d) to take any other action not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture as may be proposed in such Proposed Plan.

If a Proposed Plan has been presented to the Rating Agencies and the Rating Condition has been satisfied with respect to any Rating Agency from which a Rating Confirmation has not been obtained (or deemed to have been obtained), the Issuer will take the actions specified in such Proposed Plan including, if applicable, the investment of net proceeds of the issuance of the Offered Securities remaining uninvested at such time in additional Collateral Debt Securities or application thereof to the payment of the principal of the Notes as described in the paragraph above.

If Uninvested Proceeds are insufficient to redeem the Notes in order to obtain a Rating Confirmation, on such Quarterly Distribution Date and on each Quarterly Distribution Date thereafter, Interest Proceeds and, to the extent that Interest Proceeds are insufficient, Principal Proceeds, will be applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to the payment of principal of, first, the Class A-1 Notes, second, the Class A-2 Notes, third, the Class B Notes, fourth, the Class C Notes, fifth, the Class D Notes and sixth, the Class E Notes, to the extent specified by each relevant Rating Agency to obtain a Rating Confirmation or to the extent specified in a Proposed Plan which satisfies the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency which did not issue a Rating Confirmation.

After the Ramp-Up Period, the Issuer will not invest Uninvested Proceeds or reinvest Principal Proceeds, except (i) to the extent permitted during the Reinvestment Period with respect to Principal Proceeds that are not Specified Principal Proceeds and (ii) to complete purchases that the Issuer committed to make during the Ramp-Up Period.

The Trustee will provide upon request by an investor or prospective investor in the Offered Securities a list of the Collateral Debt Securities owned by the Issuer.
Eligibility Criteria

During the Reinvestment Period, the Collateral Manager may reinvest Principal Proceeds in substitute Collateral Debt Securities. Immediately after giving effect to each such commitment by the Issuer to invest Principal Proceeds during the Reinvestment Period (or Uninvested Proceeds during the Ramp-Up Period) in a Collateral Debt Security (and to any other investments in, or sales of, Collateral Debt Securities that the Issuer has on or prior to such date committed to make), each of the following criteria (the "Eligibility Criteria") must be satisfied with respect to such Collateral Debt Security, except as specified below:

**Assignable**

(1) the Underlying Instrument pursuant to which such security was issued permits the Issuer to purchase it and pledge it to the Trustee and such security is a type subject to Article 8 or Article 9 of the UCC;

**Jurisdiction of obligor/issuer**

(2) the obligor on or issuer of such security (x) is organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States or a State thereof or in a Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction or (y) is a Qualifying Foreign Obligor; provided that the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are issued by Qualifying Foreign Obligors located in the United Kingdom and Canada do not exceed 10% and 13%, respectively, of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are issued by Qualifying Foreign Obligors located in all other jurisdictions (other than the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada or a Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction) does not exceed 2.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

**Dollar denominated**

(3) such security is denominated and payable only in Dollars and may not be converted into a security payable in any other currency;

**Fixed principal amount**

(4) other than any Defeased Synthetic Security or an Interest Only Security, such security requires the payment of a fixed amount of principal in cash no later than its stated maturity or termination date;

**Rating**

(5) such security (including the Reference Obligation of any Synthetic Security) (A) has a Moody's Rating, a Standard & Poor's Rating and a Fitch Rating, (B) if publicly rated by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, the lowest of such ratings is at least "A3" or "A-", as applicable; provided that (i) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that have a public rating of below "Aaa" by Moody's (if publicly rated by Moody's) or below "AAA" from Standard & Poor's (if publicly rated by Standard & Poor's) or below "AAA" by Fitch (if publicly rated by Fitch) does not exceed 87.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance, and (ii) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that have a public rating of below "Aa3" by Moody's (if publicly rated by Moody's) or below "AA-" from Standard & Poor's (if publicly rated by Standard & Poor's) or below "AA-" by Fitch (if publicly rated by Fitch) does not exceed 40% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and (C) the Standard & Poor's rating thereof does not contain the subscript "r," "t," "p," "pi" or "q";

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Registered form

(6) such security is in Registered form; provided that an interest in a trust treated as a grantor trust for U.S. Federal income tax purposes will not be treated as in Registered form unless each of the Obligations or securities held by such trust was issued after July 18, 1984; and provided further that a Synthetic Security or a Reference Obligation need not be in such Registered form unless, in either case, failure to be in such Registered form would cause such security to be subject to withholding tax or be subject to the loss disallowance rule of the Code;

No withholding

(7) the Issuer will receive payments due under the terms of such security and proceeds from disposing of such security free and clear of withholding tax, other than withholding tax as to which the related obligor or issuer must make additional payments so that the net amount received by the Issuer after satisfaction of such tax is the amount due to the Issuer before the imposition of any withholding tax;

Does not subject Issuer to tax on a net income basis

(8) the Issuer will not (i) be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. Federal income tax purposes or otherwise be subject to tax on a net income basis in any jurisdiction outside the Issuer's jurisdiction of incorporation as a result of the acquisition (including the manner of acquisition), ownership, enforcement or disposition of such security or (ii) upon disposition of such security, be subject to U.S. Federal income or withholding tax under Section 897 or Section 1445 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder on any gain realized on such disposition;

Does not subject Issuer to Investment Company Act restrictions

(9) the acquisition (including the manner of acquisition), ownership, enforcement and disposition of such security will not cause the Issuer or the pool of Collateral to become an investment company required to be registered under the Investment Company Act;

ERISA

(10) such security is not a security that, pursuant to 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101, (x) would be treated as an equity interest in an entity and (y) if held by an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of ERISA or by a plan subject to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, would cause such employee benefit plan or plan to be treated as owning an undivided interest in each of the underlying assets of such entity for purposes of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code;

No Defaulted Securities, Credit Risk Securities, Equity Securities or Written Down Securities

(11) such security is not a Defaulted Security, a Credit Risk Security, an Equity Security or a Written Down Security;

Purchase price

(12) other than any Defeased Synthetic Security, the purchase price (expressed as a percentage) of such security is not less than (A) 75% multiplied by (B) the Adjusted Issue Price of such security;
(13) payments in respect of such security are not made from a country that imposes foreign exchange controls that effectively limit the availability or use of Dollars to make when due the scheduled payments of principal of and interest on such security;

(14) such security is not, and any Equity Security acquired in connection with such security is not, Margin Stock;

(15) such security is not a financing by a debtor-in-possession in any insolvency proceeding;

(16) such security is not a security that by the terms of its Underlying Instruments provides for conversion or exchange (whether mandatory, at the option of the issuer or the holder thereof or otherwise) into equity capital at any time prior to its maturity;

(17) such security is not the subject of an Offer (other than an Offer to exchange such security for a security that constitutes a Collateral Debt Security and that such Offer is registered under the Securities Act or such security is issued pursuant to Rule 144A (or another exemption from registration) under the Securities Act, where the replacement security would have terms that are similar to, or more favorable to the Issuer than, the security being exchanged) and has not been called for redemption;

(18) such security is not a security with respect to which the Issuer is required by the Underlying Instruments to make any payment or advance to the issuer thereof or to the related Synthetic Security Counterparty (other than a Deceased Synthetic Security);

(19) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is a Fixed Rate Security, a Deemed Fixed Rate Security or a Hybrid Security currently bearing interest at a fixed rate, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(20) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is a Pure Private Collateral Debt Security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(21) such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is a Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security;
(22) with respect to the Servicer of the security being acquired:

(A) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is an RMBS serviced by a single master or primary Servicer which is ranked “Above Average” or better by Standard & Poor’s (or, if not ranked by Standard & Poor’s, with a long-term debt rating of at least “AA-” from Standard & Poor’s) and which has a long-term debt rating from Moody’s of at least “Aa3” or a servicer rating of at least “SQ1” by Moody’s and a servicer rating of “S1” or better by Fitch (or, if such Servicer does not have a servicer rating from Fitch, has a credit rating of “AA-” or higher from Fitch), the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 15% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(B) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is an RMBS serviced by a single master or primary Servicer which is ranked “Average with Stable Outlook” by Standard & Poor’s (or, if not ranked by Standard & Poor’s, with a long-term debt rating of at least “A-” from Standard & Poor’s) and which has a long-term debt rating from Moody’s of at least “A3” or a servicer rating of at least “SQ2” by Moody’s and a servicer rating of “S2” from Fitch (or, if such Servicer does not have a servicer rating from Fitch, has a credit rating of “A-” or higher from Fitch) and does not meet the requirements of clause (A) above, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(C) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is an RMBS serviced by a single master or primary Servicer which is ranked below “Average” by Standard & Poor’s (or if not ranked by Standard & Poor’s, with a long-term debt rating of at least “BBB-” from Standard & Poor’s) and which has a long-term debt rating from Moody’s of at least “Baa3” or a servicer rating from Moody’s of at least “SQ3” and a servicer rating of “S3” from Fitch (or, if such Servicer does not have a servicer rating from Fitch, has a credit rating of “BBB-” or higher from Fitch) and does not meet the requirements of clauses (A) and (B) above, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 7.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(D) if such Servicer is Countrywide Financial Corporation (“Countrywide”) (or, if an affiliate of Countrywide is required to perform the obligations of Countrywide, such affiliate), the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Countrywide (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligations of which are such securities) does not exceed 20% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance, provided that Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Countrywide shall not be subject to or included in the requirements of clause (A), (B) or (C) above with respect to this clause (22);
(E) if such Servicer is Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo") (or, if an affiliate of Wells Fargo is required to perform the obligations of Wells Fargo, such affiliate), the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Wells Fargo (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligations of which are such securities) does not exceed 20% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided that Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Wells Fargo shall not be subject to or included in the requirements of clause (A), (B) or (C) above with respect to this clause (22);

(F) if such Servicer is Washington Mutual (or, if an affiliate of Washington Mutual is required to perform the obligations of Washington Mutual, such affiliate), the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Washington Mutual (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligations of which are such securities) does not exceed 20% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided that Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Washington Mutual shall not be subject to or included in the requirements of clause (A), (B) or (C) above with respect to this clause (22); and

(G) if such Servicer is Wilshire (or, if an affiliate of Wilshire is required to perform the obligations of Wilshire, such affiliate), the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Wilshire (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligations of which are such securities) does not exceed 20% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided that Collateral Debt Securities that are serviced by Wilshire shall not be subject to or included in the requirements of clause (A), (B) or (C) above with respect to this clause (22);

provided that RMBS Agency Securities shall be excluded from the numerator of all such calculations but included in the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided, further, that no RMBS that are not publicly rated by Standard & Poor's shall be serviced by a Servicer which is not ranked by Standard & Poor's and does not have a long-term debt rating of at least "BB-", from Standard & Poor's; provided, further, that, with respect to any Servicer that is rated by both Moody’s and Standard & Poor's, if such ratings are not equivalent, the Servicer shall be considered to have the lower of such ratings; and provided, further, that with respect to any RMBS serviced by both a master Servicer and a primary Servicer, if the ratings assigned by a Rating Agency to such Servicers are not equivalent, then with respect to such Rating Agency the Servicer of such RMBS shall be deemed to be the Servicer with the higher rating from such Rating Agency;

(23) if such security is a Synthetic Security, as applicable, then (A) such Synthetic Security is acquired from (or entered into with) a Synthetic Security Counterparty, (B) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Synthetic Securities does not exceed 25% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and each such Synthetic Security is a Defeased Synthetic Security, (C) (i) in the case of a Single Obligation Synthetic
Security, any Reference Obligation to which such Synthetic Security relates would (treating the acquisition of the Synthetic Security as acquisition of the Reference Obligation from the Synthetic Security Counterparty) satisfy clauses (7) and (8) of the Eligibility Criteria or (ii) the Issuer and the Trustee receive written advice from nationally recognized U.S. tax counsel to the effect that such Synthetic Security satisfies clauses (7) and (8) of the Eligibility Criteria, and (D) other than in the case of a Defeased Synthetic Security or a Form-Approved Synthetic Security, at the time a Synthetic Security is acquired by the Issuer, the percentage of the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities constituting Synthetic Securities, (i) acquired from (or entered into with) a single Synthetic Security Counterparty does not exceed the individual limit set forth below for the credit rating of such Synthetic Security Counterparty or (ii) acquired from (or entered into with) counterparties having the same credit rating does not exceed the aggregate limit set forth below for the credit rating of such counterparties:

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CDO Obligations

(24) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation is a CDO Obligation) is a CDO Obligation, (A) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are CDO Obligations (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation is a security) does not exceed 30% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance, (B) if such CDO Obligation is an ABS CDO Security or CLO Security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such securities does not exceed 30% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; (C) if such CDO Obligation is a Trust Preferred CDO Security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; (D) if such CDO Obligation is a CDO Obligation (including, without limitation, CDO of CDO Securities and Corporate CDO Securities) other than those described in clauses (A), (B) and (C) above the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and (E) the Collateral Manager or an affiliate thereof is not the collateral manager for the CDO Obligation;

Frequency of Interest Payments

(25) if such security provides for periodic payments of interest in cash less frequently than quarterly, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that provide for periodic payments of interest in cash less frequently than quarterly (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of any Synthetic Securities related thereto) does not exceed 10% of the Net
Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

Negative Amortization Securities

(26) if such security (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which the Reference Obligation) is a Negative Amortization Security, the aggregate principal balance of all such securities does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; and

Collateral Quality Tests

(27) after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, each of the applicable Collateral Quality Tests and the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test is satisfied or, if immediately prior to such acquisition one or more of such Collateral Quality Tests or the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test was not satisfied, the extent of compliance with any such Collateral Quality Test or the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test which was not satisfied is maintained or improved by such acquisition;

Limitation on Stated Maturity

(28) such security (including the Reference Obligation of any Single Obligation Synthetic Security) does not have a Stated Maturity that occurs later than the Stated Maturity of the Notes, except that the Issuer may acquire a Collateral Debt Security, or enter into a Single Obligation Synthetic Security with a Reference Obligation, having a Stated Maturity not later than ten years after the Stated Maturity of the Notes so long (i) as the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 7.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and (ii) the Average Life of such security, based on information available to the Collateral Manager at the time of the commitment to purchase such security, is shorter than the period from the date of such commitment to the Stated Maturity of the Notes;

PIK Bonds

(29) if such security is a PIK Bond, (i) it is not a Deferred Interest PIK Bond, and (ii) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such PIK Bonds (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is such a security) does not exceed 10% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

Floating Rate Securities

(30) if such security is a Floating Rate Security, a Deemed Floating Rate Security or a Hybrid Security currently bearing interest at a floating rate (including any Single Obligation Synthetic Security, which, taking into account the investments in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, provides for payments at a floating rate), (i) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 95% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and (ii) such Security is not an Inverse Floating Rate Security or a Non-LIBOR Floating Rate Collateral Debt Security;

Deemed Floating Rate Securities; Deemed Fixed Rate Securities

(31) if such security is a Deemed Floating Rate Security or a Deemed Fixed Rate Security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities does not exceed 15% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

Single Issuer Concentration

(32) (A) after giving effect to acquisition of such security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is such a security) issued by the issuer of such
security does not exceed 2.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided that, with respect to not more than 5 issuers, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Collateral Debt Securities of each such issuer (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of any Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are such securities), may be greater than 2.5% but not more than 3.0% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance, (B) notwithstanding clause (A) above, if such security has a public rating from Moody's of "A1" or lower, a public rating from Standard & Poor's of "A+" or lower or a public rating from Fitch of "A+" or lower, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Collateral Debt Securities of such issuer (together with the aggregate principal balance of any Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are such securities) may not be greater than 1.0% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; provided that: with respect to not more than 5 such issuers, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Collateral Debt Securities of each such issuer (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of any Synthetic Securities the Reference Obligations of which are such securities), may be greater than 1.0% but not more than 1.5% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

(33) after giving effect to acquisition of such security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities, Home Equity Loan Securities, CMBS Conduit Securities, CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities and CMBS Large Loan Securities that are not Monoline Guaranteed Securities (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is such a security) is at least 60% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; and

Principal Only Securities

(34) if such security is a Principal Only Security, the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (together with the Aggregate Principal Balance of each Single Obligation Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is such a security) does not exceed 5.0% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance and it is rated by Standard & Poor's and by Moody's.

For purposes of paragraphs (2), (5), (19) through (20), (22) through (26) (inclusive) and (28) through (34) (inclusive) of the "Eligibility Criteria" and for certain other purposes specified in the Indenture, the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance will be deemed to equal the greater of (i) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance at such time and (ii) U.S.$1,700,000,000. As a result, in the event that the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance has been reduced (through distribution of Principal Proceeds or losses) to less than U.S.$1,700,000,000, the percentage concentration limits in these Eligibility Criteria will be applied with respect to reinvestment of Principal Proceeds as if such reduction had not occur. If the Issuer enters into a transaction during the Ramp-Up Period to acquire a security on a forward sale basis pursuant to the Master Forward Sale Agreement, then, notwithstanding anything in the Indenture to the contrary (including the Eligibility Criteria), such security may be acquired by the Issuer on any date during the Ramp-Up Period at the price specified in the Master Forward Sale Agreement, irrespective of whether such price represents the market value of such security on the date on which such security is delivered to the Issuer. The Collateral Manager shall determine that a security satisfies the Eligibility Criteria on the date the forward sale transaction is initially entered into by the Issuer under the Master Forward Sale Agreement.
In the case of a commitment made after the Closing Date, if the Issuer has made a commitment to acquire a security, then the Eligibility Criteria need not be satisfied when the Issuer Grants such security to the Trustee if (A) the Issuer acquires such security within, in the case of new issuances of mortgage-backed securities, 45 days, and otherwise, 30 days, after making the commitment to acquire such security and (B) the Eligibility Criteria were satisfied immediately after the Issuer made such commitment. With respect to paragraphs (2), (5), (19) through (20), (22) through (26) (inclusive) and (28) through (34) (inclusive) above, if at any time during the Reinvestment Period any requirement set forth therein is not satisfied immediately prior to the acquisition of the related securities, such requirement is deemed satisfied if the extent of non-compliance with such requirement is not made worse after giving effect to such acquisition.

In the case of an investment by the Issuer in a Synthetic Security, the Eligibility Criteria will be applicable to the Reference Obligation rather than to the Synthetic Security or the Synthetic Security Collateral, except that, to the extent provided above and for purposes of the Collateral Quality Tests other than the Moody’s Asset Correlation Test, the Eligibility Criteria will take into account the terms of the Synthetic Security. See "—Synthetic Securities."

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if an Indenture Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, no Collateral Debt Security may be acquired by the Issuer unless it was the subject of a commitment (including any commitment made pursuant to the Master Forward Sale Agreement) entered into by the Issuer prior to the occurrence of such Indenture Event of Default. After the Reinvestment Period ends, no Collateral Debt Security may be acquired by the Issuer unless it was the subject of a commitment entered into by the Issuer prior to the end of the Reinvestment Period.

The Issuer may not acquire any Collateral Debt Security unless such acquisition is made (a) on an "arm’s-length basis" for fair market value or (b) pursuant to the Warehouse Agreement or the Master Forward Sale Agreement.

Upon the termination of a Synthetic Security, any Synthetic Security Collateral that does not consist of cash or Eligible Investments and which is not liquidated in connection with the termination of the Synthetic Security will be transferred to the Custodial Account and held therein as Collateral Debt Securities and disposed of only in accordance with "—Disposition of Collateral Debt Securities."

**Asset-Backed Securities**

**General**

Most of the Collateral Debt Securities (and the Reference Obligations under the Synthetic Securities) will consist of Asset-Backed Securities, including, without limitation, ABS CDO Securities, ABS REIT Debt Securities, Automobile Securities, CMBS Conduit Securities, CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities, CMBS Large Loan Securities, Corporate CDO Securities, Credit Card Securities, Home Equity Loan Securities, Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities, Small Business Loan Securities, Student Loan Securities, Subprime Automobile Securities and Trust Preferred CDO Securities. "Asset-Backed Securities" are obligations or securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from a specified pool of (a) financial assets, either static or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities or (b) real estate mortgages, either static or revolving, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities; provided that, in the case of clause (b), such Asset-Backed Securities do not entitle the holders to a right to share in the appreciation in value of or the profits generated by the related real estate assets.
The term "Asset-Backed Securities" is generally used to refer to securities for which the underlying collateral consists of assets such as credit card receivables, home equity loans, leases, residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans, auto finance receivables and other debt obligations. Issuers of Asset-Backed Securities are primarily banks and finance companies, captive finance subsidiaries of non-financial corporations or specialized originators such as credit card lenders. Credit risk is an important issue in Asset-Backed Securities because of the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and because issuers are primarily private entities. Accordingly, Asset-Backed Securities generally include one or more credit enhancements that are designed to raise the overall credit quality of the security above that of the underlying collateral. Another important type of Asset-Backed Security is commercial paper issued by special-purpose entities. Asset-backed commercial paper is often backed by trade receivables, though such conduits may also fund commercial and industrial loans and other types of financial and non-financial assets. Banks are typically more active as issuers of these instruments than as investors in them.

An Asset-Backed Security is created by the sale of assets or collateral to a conduit, which becomes the legal issuer of the Asset-Backed Securities. The securitization conduit or issuer is generally a bankruptcy-remote vehicle such as a grantor trust or, in the case of an asset-backed commercial paper program, a special-purpose entity. The sponsor or originator of the collateral usually establishes the issuer. Interests in the trust, which embody the right to certain cash flows arising from the underlying assets, are then generally sold in the form of securities to investors through an investment bank or other securities underwriter. Each Asset-Backed Security typically has a servicer (often the originator of the collateral) that is responsible for collecting the cash flows generated by the securitized assets—principal, interest and fees net of losses and any servicing costs as well as other expenses—and for passing them along to the investors in accordance with the terms of the securities. The servicer normally processes the payments and administers the borrower accounts in the pool.

The structure of an Asset-Backed Security and the terms of the investors' interest in the collateral can vary widely depending on the type of collateral, the desires of investors and the use of credit enhancements. Often Asset-Backed Securities are structured to reallocate the risks entailed in the underlying collateral (particularly credit risk) into security tranches that match the desires of investors. For example, senior subordinated security structures give holders of senior tranches greater credit risk protection (albeit at lower yields) than holders of subordinated tranches. Under this structure, at least two classes of Asset-Backed Securities are issued, with the senior class having a priority claim on the cash flows from the underlying pool of assets. The subordinated class normally must absorb credit losses on the collateral before losses can be charged to the senior portion. Because the senior class has this priority claim, cash flows from the underlying pool of assets must first satisfy certain requirements of the senior class (as and to the extent specified in the underlying documents). Only after these requirements have been met will the cash flows be directed to service the subordinated class.

Asset-Backed Securities also use various forms of credit enhancements to transform the risk-return profile of underlying collateral, including third-party credit enhancements, recourse provisions, overcollateralization and various covenants. Third-party credit enhancements include standby letters of credit, collateral or pool insurance, or surety bonds from third parties. Recourse provisions are guarantees that require the originator to cover any losses up to a contractually agreed-upon amount. One type of recourse provision, usually seen in securities backed by credit card receivables, is the "spread account." This account is actually an escrow account whose funds are derived from a portion of the spread between the interest earned on the assets in the underlying pool of collateral and the lower interest paid on securities issued by the trust. The amounts that accumulate in this escrow account are used to cover credit losses in the underlying asset pool, up to several multiples of historical losses on the particular assets collateralizing the securities. Overcollateralization is another form of credit enhancement that covers a predetermined amount of potential credit losses. It occurs when the value of the underlying assets
exceeds the face value of the securities. A similar form of credit enhancement is the cash-collateral account, which is established when a third party deposits cash into a pledged account. The use of cash-collateral accounts, which are considered by enhancers to be loans, grew as the number of highly rated banks and other credit enhancers declined in the early 1990s. Cash-collateral accounts provide credit protection to investors of a securitization by eliminating "event risk," or the risk that the credit enhancer will have its credit rating downgraded or that it will not be able to fulfill its financial obligation to absorb losses. An investment banking firm or other organization generally serves as an underwriter or placement agent for Asset-Backed Securities. In addition, a credit-rating agency often will analyze the policies and operations of the originator and servicer, as well as the structure, underlying pool of assets, expected cash flows and other attributes of the securities. Before assigning a rating to the issue, the rating agency will also assess the extent of loss protection provided to investors by the credit enhancements associated with the issue.

Holders of Asset-Backed Securities bear various risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, operations risk, structural risk and legal risk. The structure of an Asset-Backed Security and the terms of the investors' interest in the collateral can vary widely depending on the type of collateral, the desires of investors and the use of credit enhancements. Although the basic elements of all Asset-Backed Securities are similar, individual transactions can differ markedly in both structure and execution. Important determinants of the risk associated with issuing or holding the securities include the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and down-streamed to investors, how credit losses affect the trust and the return to investors, whether collateral represents a fixed set of specific assets or accounts, whether the underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, under what terms (including maturity of the asset-backed instrument) any remaining balance in the accounts may revert to the issuing company and the extent to which the company that is the actual source of the collateral assets is obligated to provide support to the trust or conduit or to the investors. Further issues may arise based on discretionary behavior of the issuer within the terms of the securitization agreement, such as voluntary buybacks from, or contributions to, the underlying pool of loans when credit losses rise. A bank or other issuer or sponsor may play more than one role in the securitization process. An issuer can simultaneously serve as originator of loans, servicer, administrator of the trust, underwriter, provider of liquidity and credit enhancer. Issuers typically receive a fee for each element of the transaction they undertake. Institutions acquiring Asset-Backed Securities should recognize that the multiplicity of roles that may be played by a single firm—within a single securitization or across a number of them—means that credit and operational risk can accumulate into significant concentrations with respect to one or a small number of firms.

There are many different varieties of Asset-Backed Securities, often customized to the terms and characteristics of the underlying collateral, including securities collateralized by revolving credit-card receivables, instruments backed by home equity loans, other second mortgages and automobile-finance receivables.

Securities backed by closed-end installment loans are typically the least complex form of asset-backed instruments. Collateral for these Asset-Backed Securities typically includes leases, student loans and automobile loans. The loans that form the pool of collateral for the Asset-Backed Securities may have varying contractual maturities and may or may not represent a heterogeneous pool of borrowers. Unlike a mortgage pass-through instrument, the trustee typically does not need to take physical possession of any account documents to perfect a security interest in the receivables under the Uniform Commercial Code. The repayment stream on installment loans is fairly predictable, since it is primarily determined by a contractual amortization schedule. Early repayment on these instruments can occur for a number of reasons, with most tied to the disposition of the underlying collateral (for example, in the case of Asset-Backed Securities backed by automobile loans, the sale of the vehicles). Interest is typically
passed through to security holders at a fixed rate that is slightly below the weighted average coupon of the loan pool, allowing for servicing and other expenses as well as credit losses.

Unlike closed-end installment loans, revolving credit receivables involve greater uncertainty about future cash flows. Therefore, Asset-Backed Securities structures using this type of collateral must be more complex to afford investors more comfort in predicting their repayment. Accounts included in the securitization pool may have balances that grow or decline over the life of the Asset-Backed Securities. Accordingly, at maturity of the Asset-Backed Securities, any remaining balances revert to the originator. During the term of the Asset-Backed Securities, the originator may be required to sell additional accounts to the pool to maintain a minimum dollar amount of collateral if accountholders pay down their balances in advance of predetermined rates. Credit card securitizations are the most prevalent form of revolving credit Asset-Backed Securities, although home equity lines of credit are a growing source of Asset-Backed Securities collateral. Credit card securitizations are typically structured to incorporate two phases in the life cycle of the collateral: an initial phase during which the principal amount of the securities remains constant and an amortization phase during which investors are paid off. A specific period of time is assigned to each phase. Typically, a specific pool of accounts is identified in the securitization documents, and these specifications may include not only the initial pool of loans but also a portfolio from which new accounts may be contributed. The dominant vehicle for issuing securities backed by credit cards is a master trust structure with a "spread account," which is funded up to a predetermined amount through "excess yield"—that is, interest and fee income less credit losses, servicing and other fees. With credit card receivables, the income from the pool of loans—even after credit losses—is generally much higher than the return paid to investors. After the spread account accumulates to its predetermined level, the excess yield reverts to the issuer. Under GAAP, issuers are required to recognize on their balance sheet an excess yield asset that is based on the fair value of the expected future excess yield; in principle, this value would be based on the net present value of the expected earnings stream from the transaction. Issuers are further required to revalue the asset periodically to take account of changes in fair value that may occur due to interest rates, actual credit losses and other factors relevant to the future stream of excess yield. The accounting and capital implications of these transactions are discussed further below.

A number of banks have used a structure—a "special-purpose entity"—that is designed to acquire trade receivables and commercial loans from high-quality (often investment-grade) obligors and to fund those loans by issuing (asset-backed) commercial paper that is to be repaid from the cash flow of the receivables. Capital is contributed to the special-purpose entity by the originating bank that, together with the high quality of the underlying borrowers, is sufficient to allow the special-purpose entity to receive a high credit rating. The net result is that the special-purpose entity's cost of funding can be at or below that of the originating bank itself. The special-purpose entity is "owned" by individuals who are not formally affiliated with the bank, although the degree of separation is typically minimal. These securitization programs enable banks to arrange short-term financing support for their customers without having to extend credit directly. This structure provides borrowers with an alternative source of funding and allows banks to earn fee income for managing the programs. As the asset-backed commercial paper structure has developed, it will be used to finance a variety of underlying loans—in some cases, loans purchased from other firms rather than originated by the bank itself—and as a "remote origination" vehicle from which loans can be made directly. Like other securitization techniques, this structure allows banks to meet their customers' credit needs while incurring lower capital requirements and a smaller balance sheet than if it made the loans directly.

Issuers obtain a number of advantages from securitizing assets, including improving their capital ratios and return on assets, monetizing gains in loan value, generating fee income by providing services to the securitization conduit, closing a potential source of interest-rate risk and increasing institutional
liquidity by providing access to a new source of funds. Investors are attracted by the high credit quality of Asset-Backed Securities, as well as their attractive returns.

Asset-Backed Securities carry coupons that can be fixed or floating. Pricing is typically designed to mirror the coupon characteristics of the loans being securitized. The spread will vary depending on the credit quality of the underlying collateral, the degree and nature of credit enhancement and the degree of variability in the cash flows emanating from the securitized loans.

Credit risk arises from (1) losses due to defaults by the borrowers in the underlying collateral and (2) the issuer's or servicer's failure to perform. These two elements can blur together as, for example, in the case of a servicer who does not provide adequate credit-review scrutiny to the serviced portfolio, leading to higher incidence of defaults. Asset-Backed Securities are rated by major rating agencies. Market risk arises from the cash-flow characteristics of the security, which for many Asset-Backed Securities tend to be predictable. The greatest variability in cash flows comes from credit performance, including the presence of wind-down or acceleration features designed to protect the investor in the event that credit losses in the portfolio rise well above expected levels. Interest-rate risk arises for the issuer from the relationship between the pricing terms on the underlying collateral and the terms of the rate paid to security holders and from the need to market the excess servicing or spread account proceeds carried on the balance sheet. Liquidity risk can arise from increased perceived credit risk, like that which occurred in 1996 and 1997 with the rise in reported delinquencies and losses on securitized pools of credit cards. Liquidity can also become a major concern for asset-backed commercial paper programs if concerns about credit quality, for example, lead investors to avoid the commercial paper issued by the relevant special-purpose entity. For these cases, the securitization transaction may include a "liquidity facility," which requires the facility provider to advance funds to the relevant special-purpose entity should liquidity problems arise. To the extent that the bank originating the loans is also the provider of the liquidity facility, and that the bank is likely to experience similar market concerns if the loans it originates deteriorate, the ultimate practical value of the liquidity facility to the transaction may be questionable. Operations risk arises through the potential for misrepresentation of loan quality or terms by the originating institution, misrepresentation of the nature and current value of the assets by the servicer and inadequate controls over disbursements and receipts by the servicer.

Most of the Collateral Debt Securities are expected to consist of Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities and Home Equity Loan Securities (collectively, "RMBS") and Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities ("CMBS") and CDO Obligations meeting the eligibility criteria described herein. The collateral underlying RMBS generally consists of a large, diversified pool of residential mortgage loans secured by one- to four- family residential properties. The mortgage loans themselves may earn interest at fixed, floating or hybrid rates, and provide for full amortization, negative amortization or partial amortization of principal with a balloon payment at maturity.

RMBS may have structural characteristics that distinguish them from other Asset-Backed Securities. The rate of interest payable on RMBS may be set or effectively capped at the weighted average net coupon of the underlying mortgage loans themselves, often referred to as an "available funds cap." As a result of this cap, the return to investors is dependent on the relative timing and rate of delinquencies and prepayments of mortgage loans bearing a higher rate of interest. In general, early prepayments will have a greater impact on the yield to the Issuer on such RMBS. Federal and state law may also affect the return to investors by capping the interest rates payable by certain mortgagees. Most of the RMBS which the Issuer may purchase are subject to such available funds caps or other caps on the interest rate payable to holders of such securities. The effect of such caps is to reduce the rate at which interest is paid to the holders of such securities (including the Issuer), which would have an adverse effect on the Issuer's ability to pay interest on the Notes and to make distributions on the Preference Shares.
Residential mortgage-backed transactions may provide that the resulting interest shortfalls be applied to reduce the entitlement of securityholders to payment of such amounts. Furthermore, such reduction in entitlement to interest payments may be allocated on a pro rata basis among all classes of securities, irrespective of their relative seniority.

A number of transactions are structured without overcollateralization. If the interest rate payable on the securities is capped at the coupon on the mortgage loan pool, there will not be any excess spread available to cover losses. The sole source of credit support available to a class of securityholders is provided by subordination of more junior classes of securities. Principal on the securities will be written down by losses on the mortgage loan pool, in inverse order of priority. Writedown of the principal balance of a class of securities reduces the amount of interest that would otherwise have been payable to such class at the applicable coupon. In addition, underlying mortgage loans may be segregated into two or more mortgage loan subpools, each of which provides funds for payment of one or more designated classes of securities. These classes may not be fully cross-collateralized. As a result, higher losses and delinquencies experienced by a mortgage loan subpool may have a disproportionate effect on certain classes of securities, although the total underlying mortgage loan pool may be performing within expectations.

RMBS often are in the form of certificates of beneficial ownership of the underlying mortgage loan pool. These securities are entitled to payments provided for in the underlying agreement only when and if funds are generated by the underlying mortgage loan pool. The likelihood of the return of interest and principal may be assessed as a credit matter. However, securityholders do not have the legal status of secured creditors, and cannot accelerate a claim for payment on their securities, or force a sale of the mortgage loan pool in the event that insufficient funds exist to pay such amounts on any date designated for such payment. The sole remedy available to such securityholders would be removal of the servicer of the mortgage loans.

Local and national economic and demographic factors will impact prepayment rates on residential mortgage loans. Declining interest rates, job transfers and changes in housing needs may result in increased prepayments resulting from loan refinancing or from sale of the underlying mortgaged property. Increased interest rates and unemployment may increase default rates. Decreases in real estate values will result in increases in losses realized on foreclosure on the mortgaged properties following such defaults. Uninsurable natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods may also increase delinquencies and defaults and, ultimately, losses realized on foreclosure on the underlying mortgaged property. Residential mortgage loan pools with high concentrations in areas impacted by demographic shifts, economic changes and natural disasters will be disproportionately affected by resulting delinquencies, prepayments and losses. The subprime mortgage pools backing Residential B/C Mortgage Backed Securities are more likely to be affected by such delinquencies, prepayments and losses.

Political events can also impact the performance of a residential mortgage loan pool. Military action by the United States in Iraq and other regions will affect the impact of the Relief Act on interest payable on a pool of residential mortgage loans. Terrorist attacks in the United States may result in Federal agencies and servicers deferring, reducing or forgiving payments or delaying foreclosure proceedings with respect to mortgagors adversely affected by possible future events.

Certain interest rate features of many mortgage loans may increase credit, liquidity and interest rate risk with respect to residential mortgage-backed transactions. Mortgage loans may be structured with balloon payments, which increase the likelihood of default by the borrower at maturity. A number of mortgage loans convert from fixed to floating rates after a fixed period of time or may, at the option of the borrower, be converted to another rate. In addition, floating rate mortgage loans may be priced off of a wide variety of interest rates, which make it difficult to predict expected future interest on a mortgage.
loan portfolio. Certain mortgage loans contain negative amortization provisions which result in capitalization of interest. In certain residential mortgage-backed transactions, negative amortization of mortgage loans in the underlying mortgage pool will result in an equivalent increase in the principal balance of the RMBS themselves, effectively resulting in capitalization of interest on the RMBS.

Some subprime residential mortgage loan transactions include mortgage loans with high loan-to-value ratios and/or junior lien positions, which will affect loss severity on the occurrence of a default. Consumer laws pose additional risks to transactions backed by mortgage loans to borrowers with poor credit ratings. These mortgage loans typically carry higher rates of interest and may be classified as "high cost loans." High cost loans may be subject to certain rules, disclosure requirements and other provisions added to the Federal Truth-in Lending Act by the Home Ownership Protection Act of 1994 and similar state laws. Other Federal and state laws also regulate disclosure and lending practices with respect to mortgage loans. See "Risk Factors—Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities." Purchasers of high-cost loans, including the issuer of a Residential ABS Security, could be liable for all claims and subject to all defenses that the borrower could assert against the originator of the mortgage loan.

The collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of mortgage loans secured by income producing property, such as multi-family housing or commercial property. In general, incremental risks of delinquency, foreclosure and loss with respect to an underlying commercial mortgage loan pool may be greater than those associated with residential mortgage loan pools. In part, this is caused by lack of diversity.

RMBS are typically backed by mortgage loan pools consisting of hundreds of mortgage loans and related mortgaged properties. Each residential mortgage loan represents a small percentage of the entire underlying collateral pool, the borrowers and mortgaged properties of which are geographically dispersed. Risk of delinquency, foreclosure and loss with respect to a residential mortgage loan pool can be analyzed statistically. By contrast, CMBS may be backed by an underlying mortgage pool of only a few mortgage loans. As a result, each commercial mortgage loan in the underlying mortgage pool represents a large percentage of the principal amount of CMBS backed by such underlying mortgage pool. A failure in performance of any one commercial mortgage loan in the underlying mortgage pool will have a much greater impact on the performance of the related CMBS. Credit risk relating to commercial mortgage-backed transactions is, as a result, property-specific. In this respect, commercial mortgage-backed transactions resemble traditional non-recourse secured loans. The collateral must be analyzed and transaction structured to address issues specific to an individual commercial property and its business.

Performance of a commercial mortgage loan depends primarily on the net income generated by the underlying mortgaged property. The market value of a commercial property similarly depends on its income-generating ability. As a result, income generation will affect both the likelihood of default and the severity of losses with respect to a commercial mortgage loan.

Successful management and operation of the related business (including property management decisions such as pricing, maintenance and capital improvements) will have a significant impact on performance of commercial mortgage loans. Issues such as tenant mix, success of tenant business, property location and condition, competition, taxes and other operational expenses, general economic conditions, governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, environmental issues and insurance coverage are among the factors that may impact both performance and market value.

Property specific issues with respect to the underlying mortgaged property, such as significant government regulation of a particular industry, reliance on franchise, management or operating agreements, transferability on purchase or foreclosure of related valuable assets such as liquor and other licenses and ease of conversion of a commercial property to an alternative use will impact both risk of
loss and loss severity with respect to the underlying mortgage loan pool and the CMBS. See "Risk Factors—Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities."

Specified Types

For purposes of determining compliance with the Eligibility Criteria set forth above, the Asset-Backed Securities to be pledged to the Trustee on and after the Closing Date are divided into Specified Types, which are defined below.

Subject to compliance with the Eligibility Criteria and certain other limitations described herein, the Issuer may invest in (or designate as Reference Obligations under Synthetic Securities) the following Specified Types of Asset-Backed Securities (each, a "Specified Type"): ABS CDO Securities, ABS REIT Debt Securities, Automobile Securities, CDO of CDO Securities, CLO Securities, CMBS Conduit Securities, CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities, CMBS Large Loan Securities, Corporate CDO Securities, Credit Card Securities, Home Equity Loan Securities, Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities, Small Business Loan Securities, Student Loan Securities, Subprime Automobile Securities and Trust Preferred CDO Securities and certain other Specified Types of Asset-Backed Securities that the Issuer may designate from time to time for inclusion in the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities if the Rating Condition has been satisfied with respect to such designation.

Synthetic Securities

The Issuer does not expect to enter into any Synthetic Securities on the Closing Date, but may enter into Form Approved Synthetic Securities and other Synthetic Securities after the Closing Date, so long as entry into any such Synthetic Securities does not cause the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Synthetic Securities to exceed 25% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance. Each Synthetic Security will consist of a credit default swap, a total return swap or a combination of the foregoing. The initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities are expected to be Defeased Synthetic Securities entered into with MLI, which consist of credit default swaps (each, a "Credit Default Swap") and may also include total return swaps relating to the Synthetic Security Collateral (each, a "Total Return Swap"). The Reference Obligations related to the Credit Default Swaps are expected to be RMBS, CMBS and CDO Obligations.

Pursuant to the Credit Default Swaps, the Issuer "sells" credit protection to MLI on each Reference Obligation. The Total Return Swaps between MLI and the Issuer relate to the Synthetic Security Collateral. One Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will be established by the Issuer to secure its obligations under all of the Credit Default Swaps entered into with the initial Synthetic Security Counterparty, and the initial Synthetic Security Counterparty will have the right to approve the Synthetic Security Collateral in which amounts in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will be invested from time to time. However, there can be no assurance that MLI and the Issuer will enter into such Total Return Swaps and unless and until such transactions are entered into, the Issuer will invest funds in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account in Eligible Investments. If a Total Return Swap is entered into, the notional amount of such Total Return Swap will be reduced by any principal payments on the Synthetic Security Collateral, and MLI will not have an obligation to enter into replacement transactions. The Synthetic Security Collateral in such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will be available to satisfy the Issuer's obligations to the initial Synthetic Security Counterparty under any of the Credit Default Swaps, and the initial Synthetic Security Counterparty will not have recourse to any other assets of the Issuer to pay such amounts (other than Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payments).
The Issuer may amend the terms of the Synthetic Securities which it enters into with MLI and may enter into additional Synthetic Securities with MLI and with other Synthetic Security Counterparties on terms that differ in material respects from the terms summarized herein.

On or after the Closing Date, the Issuer also may enter into Index Synthetic Securities and other Multiple Obligation Synthetic Securities.

For purposes of the Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E Interest Diversion Test, unless otherwise specified, a Synthetic Security shall be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security and not of the related Reference Obligation. For purposes of the Weighted Average Coupon Test and the Weighted Average Spread Test, the interest payable with respect to a Synthetic Security shall take into account interest on securities and investments credited to any Synthetic Security Counterparty Account that are not otherwise payable to a Synthetic Security Counterparty, payments to the Issuer under any related total return swap and the Fixed Payment Rate to be paid by a Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer under a Synthetic Security.

Unless otherwise specified by the applicable Rating Agency in connection with the approval of a Form Approved Synthetic Security or the grant of the Rating Condition for a Synthetic Security, for purposes of the Eligibility Criteria (except as expressly otherwise provided in the Eligibility Criteria) (i) a Single Obligation Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the related Reference Obligation (and the issuer thereof will be deemed to be the related Reference Obligor and not the Synthetic Security Counterparty), rather than the Synthetic Security or the Synthetic Security Collateral and (ii) a Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security or an Index Synthetic Security will be included as having the characteristics of the related Reference Obligations (and the issuers thereof will be deemed to be the related Reference Obligors) with the Principal Balance thereof allocated to each Reference Obligation in the same proportion as each such Reference Obligation bears to the aggregate Principal Balance of such Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security or Index Synthetic Security. The Eligibility Criteria will not apply to any purchase of Synthetic Security Collateral.

Investments in Synthetic Securities present risks in addition to those associated with other types of Collateral Debt Securities. See "Risk Factors—Nature of Collateral" and "—Synthetic Securities."

The Credit Default Swaps which the Issuer may enter into after the Closing Date with MLI will be Single Obligation Synthetic Securities. The Credit Default Swaps and the related Total Return Swaps under the initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities will be made pursuant to a single 1992 ISDA Master Agreement (the "ISDA Master Agreement") between the Issuer and MLI.

The Credit Default Swaps

The Credit Default Swaps which the Issuer may enter into after the Closing Date will be documented based on the forms of the "Credit Derivative Transaction on Mortgage-Backed Security With Pay As You Go or Physical Settlement (Form 1) (Dealer Form)" template confirmations published in January 2006, as amended in April 2006, by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") that each relate to RMBS and CMBS securities (a "MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap"), with the elections set forth below under "—Terms of Credit Default Swaps" and certain important modifications. In addition, the Issuer may also enter into Credit Default Swaps based on the form of the "Credit Derivative Transaction on Asset-Backed Security With Pay As You Go or Physical Settlement (Dealer Form)" template confirmation published in June 2006 by ISDA that relate to CDO Obligations (a "CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap"), with the elections set forth below under "—Terms of Credit Default Swaps" and certain important modifications.
Both the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap and the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap have a pay-as-you-go settlement format with a physical settlement option. The discussion below assumes that each Credit Default Swap will be in the form of a MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap. The CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap related to CDO Obligations will be substantively identical to the MBS Pay As You Go Confirmation, with the differences summarized below under "—Terms of CDO PAUG Credit Default Swaps." The Issuer may, however, enter into other Form Approved Synthetic Securities that may have terms different from those described below, so long as the Rating Condition has been satisfied.

Each Credit Default Swap will be subject to and incorporate the 2003 ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions, as published by ISDA, as such definitions may be modified in a Form-Approved Synthetic Security ("Credit Derivatives Definitions").

Each Credit Default Swap will permit the Synthetic Security Counterparty to elect physical settlement upon the occurrence of a Credit Event thereunder by delivery of a Deliverable Obligation to the Issuer requiring the Issuer to pay the principal amount of the Reference Obligation to the Synthetic Security Counterparty unless, with respect to a Failure to Pay Principal or Writedown, the Synthetic Security Counterparty elects that the Issuer instead pay Floating Amounts.

Each Credit Default Swap evidenced by a Confirmation will generally terminate on the earlier of (i) the last to occur of (a) the fifth Business Day following the scheduled termination date of the Credit Default Swap or the Final Amortization Date, whichever is earlier (the "Effective Maturity Date"), (b) the last date on which any Floating Amounts will be made pursuant to the Credit Default Swap, (c) the last date on which a Deliverable Obligation is delivered and (d) the last date on which any Principal Reimbursements and Interest Reimbursements will be made and (ii) the Stated Maturity of the Notes.

Terms of Credit Default Swaps. The "credit events" ("Credit Events") applicable to each Credit Default Swap will be:

1. "Failure to Pay Principal." This Credit Event will occur upon the occurrence of the following:
   (i) a failure by the Reference Obligor (or any insurer thereof) to pay an expected amount of principal on the Final Amortization Date or the legal final maturity date, as the case may be, or
   (ii) payment on any such day of an actual amount of principal that is less than the expected amount of principal.

   For purposes of the foregoing, "Final Amortization Date" means the first to occur of (i) the date on which the Reference Obligation Notional Amount of the Credit Default Swap is reduced to zero and (ii) the date on which the assets securing the Reference Obligation or designated to fund amounts due in respect of the Reference Obligation are liquidated, distributed or otherwise disposed of in full and the proceeds thereof are distributed or otherwise disposed of in full.

2. "Writedown." This Credit Event will occur if at any time any of the following occurs:

   (i) (A) a writedown or applied loss (however described in the Underlying Instruments) resulting in a reduction in the outstanding principal amount (other than as a result of a scheduled or unscheduled payment of principal), or
(B) the attribution of a principal deficiency or realized loss (however described in the Underlying Instruments) to the Reference Obligation resulting in a reduction of the current interest payable on the Reference Obligation;

(ii) the forgiveness of any amount of principal by the holders of the Reference Obligation pursuant to an amendment to the Underlying Instruments resulting in a reduction in the outstanding principal amount of the Reference Obligation; or

(iii) if the Underlying Instruments do not provide for writedowns, applied losses, principal deficiencies or realized losses as described in (i) above to occur in respect of the Reference Obligation, an Implied Writedown Amount being determined in respect of the Reference Obligation by the Synthetic Security Counterparty in its capacity as calculation agent.

For purposes of the foregoing, "Implied Writedown Amount" means, (a) if the Underlying Instruments relating to the Reference Obligation do not provide for writedowns, applied losses, principal deficiencies or realized losses as described in clause (i) above to occur in respect of the Reference Obligation, on any Reference Obligation payment date, an amount determined by the Synthetic Security Counterparty in its capacity as calculation agent equal to the excess, if any, of the "implied writedown" for the interest accrual period relating to the current Reference Obligation payment date over the "implied writedown" for the immediately preceding interest accrual period and (b) in any other case, zero. In the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap, the Synthetic Security Counterparty acting in its role as calculation agent determines, for each related calculation period, an "implied writedown" which is an amount greater than zero equal to the product of (x) the Implied Writedown Percentage and (y) the lesser of (x) the outstanding principal amount of debt that ranks pari passu in the Reference Obligation's capital structure plus the outstanding principal amount of the Reference Obligation (the "Pari Passu Amount") and (y) the Pari Passu Amount plus the outstanding principal amount of all senior debt in the same capital structure minus the aggregate outstanding asset pool balance securing the payment obligations on the Reference Obligation (based upon the most recent servicer report), calculated based on the face amount of the assets then in such pool, whether or not any such asset is performing. The "Implied Writedown Percentage" means (I) the outstanding principal balance of the Reference Obligation divided by (ii) the Pari Passu Amount.

3. "Distressed Ratings Downgrade"

This Credit Event will occur if the Reference Obligation:

(i) if publicly rated by Moody's, (A) is downgraded to "Caa2" or below by Moody's or (B) has the rating assigned to it by Moody's withdrawn and, in either case, not reinstated within five business days of such downgrade or withdrawal; provided that if such Reference Obligation was assigned a public rating of "Baa3" or higher by Moody's immediately prior to the occurrence of such withdrawal, it shall not constitute a Distressed Ratings Downgrade if such Reference Obligation is assigned a public rating of at least "Caa1" by Moody's within three calendar months of such withdrawal; or

(ii) if publicly rated by Standard & Poor's, (A) is downgraded to "CCC" or below, if such Reference Obligation is an RMBS or CMBS, or to "CC" or below, if such Reference Obligation is a CDO Obligation, by Standard & Poor's or (B) has the rating assigned to it by Standard & Poor's withdrawn and, in either case, not reinstated within five business days of such downgrade or withdrawal; provided that if such Reference Obligation was assigned a public rating of "BBB-" or higher by Standard & Poor's immediately prior to the occurrence of such withdrawal, it shall not constitute a Distressed Ratings Downgrade if such Reference Obligation is assigned a public rating of at least "CCC+" by Standard & Poor's within three calendar months of such withdrawal; or
(iii) if publicly rated by Fitch, (A) is downgraded to "CCC" or below, if such Reference Obligation is an RMBS or CMBS, or to "CC" or below, if such Reference Obligation is a CDO Obligation, by Fitch or (B) has the rating assigned to it by Fitch withdrawn and, in either case, not reinstated within five business days of such downgrade or withdrawal; provided that if such Reference Obligation was assigned a public rating of "BBB-" or higher by Fitch immediately prior to the occurrence of such withdrawal, it shall not constitute a Distressed Ratings Downgrade if such Reference Obligation is assigned a public rating of at least "CCC+" by Fitch within three calendar months of such withdrawal.

Credit Events under each Credit Default Swap will be physically settled at the option of the Synthetic Security Counterparty; provided that, in the case of a Writedown or a Failure to Pay Principal, the Synthetic Security Counterparty may instead elect to receive a Floating Amount from the Issuer. Multiple Credit Event Notices may be delivered with respect to each Credit Default Swap.

In the event that the Synthetic Security Counterparty elects to deliver a credit event notice in respect of such a Credit Event, a Credit Default Swap may be considered a Defaulted Synthetic Security, and therefore a Defaulted Security. In certain cases, such distressed scenario will trigger a Credit Event under a Credit Default Swap that might not result in a Reference Obligation's being classified as a Defaulted Security if such Reference Obligation were held directly by the Issuer.

As well as the Credit Events that trigger physical settlement at the option of the Synthetic Security Counterparty described above, each Credit Default Swap requires the Issuer, in its capacity as protection seller, to pay floating amounts to the Synthetic Security Counterparty in amounts equal to (subject to any adjustments set forth in the relevant confirmation to reflect any applicable percentage or reference price) any principal shortfalls, written down amounts and interest shortfalls under the Reference Obligation (calculated, in the case of principal shortfalls and interest shortfalls, as the expected amount less the actual amount received) upon the occurrence of, respectively, a Failure to Pay Principal, Writedown or Interest Shortfall (any such payment, a "Floating Amount"). A Credit Default Swap may, therefore, in some respects, be more akin to a total return swap than a credit default swap (although in the case of a Writedown or Failure to Pay Principal, the Synthetic Security Counterparty may elect to deliver a Credit Event Notice in respect thereof, in which case, the relevant Credit Default Swap will be physically settled and no further Floating Amounts will be payable).

Floating Amounts paid by the Issuer will be contingent insofar as the Synthetic Security Counterparty, in its capacity as protection buyer, will be required to reimburse all or part of such Floating Amounts to the Issuer (any such payment, (a) if made in respect of an amount received as a result of a Writedown or Failure to Pay Principal, a "Principal Reimbursement" or (b) if made in respect of an amount received as a result of an Interest Shortfall, an "Interest Reimbursement") if they are ultimately paid by the Reference Obligor to holders of the Reference Obligation within the earlier of (i) one year after the Effective Maturity Date of the Reference Obligations under such Credit Default Swap and (ii) payment in full of the Notes. However, in the case of an Interest Reimbursement, the Synthetic Security Counterparty generally will be entitled to receive recovery of any portion of the Interest Shortfall for which it was not compensated by the Issuer before it makes any payment in respect of an Interest Reimbursement to the Issuer.

On each day falling five business days after a Reference Obligation payment date where the Reference Obligation is not a U.S. CMBS security, the Synthetic Security Counterparty, as buyer of protection, will be required to pay to the Issuer with respect to each Credit Default Swap (and not on a portfolio basis) a premium (the "Fixed Amount") equal to the product of (i) if the Reference Obligation is a floating rate security, (a) the applicable fixed rate multiplied by (b) an amount equal to (A) the sum of the Reference Obligation Notional Amounts as at a specified time on each day during the related Reference Obligation calculation period divided by (B) the actual number of days in the related Reference
Obligation calculation period multiplied by (c) the actual number of days in the related Reference Obligation calculation period divided by 360 or (ii) if the Reference Obligation is a fixed rate security, (a) the applicable fixed rate multiplied by (b) the Reference Obligation Notional Amount outstanding on the last day of the related Reference Obligation calculation period (as adjusted for any increases or decreases in the Reference Obligation Notional Amount on the Reference Obligation payment date immediately preceding the Reference Obligation payment date related to such Fixed Amount) multiplied by (c) the actual number of days in the related Reference Obligation calculation period divided by 360. Where the Reference Obligation is a U.S. CMBS security, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay the Issuer the Fixed Amount on the 25th calendar day of the next following month after the Reference Obligation payment date.

Each MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap is expected to provide for an election by the Synthetic Security Counterparty that the "WAC Cap Interest Provision" is not applicable.

The Credit Default Swaps are expected to provide that the "step-up" provisions in the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap will be applicable. Under the step-up provisions, the Synthetic Security Counterparty as buyer of protection under the Credit Default Swap may elect to either terminate the Credit Default Swap or increase the fixed rate related to the Fixed Amount that it pays periodically to the Issuer if the Reference Obligor or a third party fails to exercise, in accordance with the Underlying Instruments, a "clean up call" or other right to purchase, redeem, cancel or terminate (however described in the Underlying Instruments) the Reference Obligation which failure results in an increase in Reference Obligationcoupon. If the Synthetic Security Counterparty does not deliver a notice that it is terminating the Credit Default Swap by the fifth business day after it receives notice of a step-up of the Reference Obligation coupon, it will be deemed to have elected to continue the Credit Default Swap at the increased fixed rate.

Terms of CDO PAUG Credit Default Swaps. The Issuer may also enter into CDO PAUG Credit Default Swaps that are Form Approved Synthetic Securities that relate to Reference Obligations that are CDO Obligations. The CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap that relate to CDO Obligations will be substantively identical to the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap, except that (1) the "WAC Cap Interest Provision" is not in the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap (and therefore cannot be elected as being applicable or inapplicable) and (2) there is no "step-up" provision.

In addition, unlike the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap, the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap provides that the parties may elect not to apply "implied writedown" as a Credit Event or a "floating amount event" and includes an additional Credit Event, Failure to Pay Interest, which allows the Synthetic Security Counterparty to physically settle the credit default swap; provided, that, if the related Reference Obligation is a PIKable Reference Obligation, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will not be able to trigger the Failure to Pay Interest Credit Event until a period of at least 360 calendar days has elapsed since the occurrence of the Failure to Pay Interest Credit Event. "Failure to Pay Interest" means, with respect to a CDO Obligation, the occurrence of Interest Shortfalls that in the aggregate exceeds a threshold specified in such CDO PAUG Credit Default, which is typically equal to U.S.$10,000. "PIKable Reference Obligation" means a security that, pursuant to the terms of the Underlying Instruments, permits capitalization or deferral of interest on such Reference Obligation.

Another substantive difference between the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap and the MBS PAUG Credit Default Swap relates to the determination of an "implied writedown". In the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap, the Synthetic Security Counterparty, acting in its role as calculation agent under the CDO PAUG Credit Default Swap, determines whether an "implied writedown" has occurred with respect to a Reference Obligation by referencing the overcollateralization ratio in the servicer report for the Reference Obligation, or if not reported therein, in the servicer report for the next most senior obligation.
issued by the related Reference Entity, or if not reported therein, in the servicer report for the next most junior obligation issued by the related Reference Entity. If the Synthetic Security Counterparty is unable to determine whether an "implied writedown" has occurred by referencing the foregoing servicer reports, then the Synthetic Security Counterparty will determined the overcollateralization ratio in the same manner as is described above for MBS PAUG Credit Default Swaps.

**Reference Obligation Notional Amount.** The Reference Obligation Notional Amount of a Credit Default Swap may be greater or less than the outstanding principal amount of the related Reference Obligation. Following the effective date of the Credit Default Swap, the Reference Obligation Notional Amount will be reduced to reflect principal payments made under the related Reference Obligation, any Failure to Pay Principal and any Writedown, each Exercise Amount in connection with a physical settlement following a Credit Event and any reimbursements in respect of Failures to Pay Principal or Writedowns.

**Settlement.** The Credit Default Swaps will be physically settled if the Synthetic Security Counterparty delivers a Credit Event Notice, unless the Synthetic Security Counterparty elects that the Issuer shall pay Floating Amounts instead. Accordingly, it is expected that, upon settlement of a Credit Default Swap, the Synthetic Security Counterparty, as buyer of protection, will deliver to the Issuer, as seller of protection, the Deliverable Obligation specified in the notice of physical settlement and the Issuer, as seller of protection, will pay to the Synthetic Security Counterparty, as buyer of protection, the agreed Physical Settlement Amount that corresponds to the Deliverable Obligation that the Synthetic Security Counterparty has delivered. Each Credit Default Swap will provide that the Synthetic Security Counterparty, when providing a notice of physical settlement, may specify an amount (the "Exercise Amount") that is less than the Reference Obligation Notional Amount as of the date on which such notice of physical settlement is delivered (calculated as though physical settlement in respect of all previously delivered Notices of Physical Settlement has occurred in full); in which case, the rights and obligations of the parties under the Credit Default Swap will continue and the Synthetic Security Counterparty may deliver additional notices of physical settlement with respect to the initial Credit Event or with respect to any additional Credit Event at any time thereafter.

In addition, each Credit Default Swap will provide that only the related Reference Obligation may constitute a Deliverable Obligation. The definition of "Collateral Debt Security" includes Deliverable Obligations that are CDO Obligations or Other ABS. Accordingly, upon receipt of Deliverable Obligations the Issuer may hold Deliverable Obligations as Collateral Debt Securities and such Deliverable Obligations will be subject to the provisions relating to the disposition of Collateral Debt Securities set forth herein. See "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities."

The "Physical Settlement Amount" will generally be an amount equal to (a) the product of the Exercise Amount and an agreed reference price (which is currently expected to be 100%) minus (b) the sum of: (i) the product of (A) the aggregate of all Implied Writedown Amounts with respect to the relevant Reference Obligation determined immediately prior to the relevant delivery and (B) the relevant Exercise Percentage plus (ii) the product of (A) the aggregate principal amount of the Reference Obligation which is subject to a Writedown Credit Event (as the same may be reduced by any reimbursement obligations of the Synthetic Security Counterparty under the relevant Credit Default Swap) and (B) the relevant Exercise Percentage. For purposes of the foregoing, "Exercise Percentage" means, with respect to a notice of physical settlement, a percentage equal to the original face amount of the Deliverable Obligations specified in such notice of physical settlement divided by an amount equal to (i) the initial face amount of the Reference Obligation minus (ii) the aggregate of the original face amount of all Deliverable Obligations specified in all previously delivered Notices of Physical Settlement.
Where the Synthetic Security Counterparty, as buyer of protection, has delivered a notice of physical settlement but does not deliver in full the Deliverable Obligations (including, without limitation, as a result of the illegality or impossibility of physical settlement) on or prior to the physical settlement date, such notice of physical settlement shall be deemed not to have been delivered.

Only the Synthetic Security Counterparty has a right (but not an obligation) to deliver a Credit Event Notice and a Notice of Publicly Available Information with respect to any Reference Obligation for which a Credit Event has occurred.

**Termination or Assignment of Credit Default Swaps.** The Issuer may terminate or assign a Credit Default Swap under the circumstances and subject to the conditions described under "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities." The assignment payment payable in connection with an assignment of a Credit Default Swap will be based on the amount (if any) payable by the Issuer to an eligible assignee or by an eligible assignee to the Issuer, as applicable. In connection with the termination of a Credit Default Swap, the amount owed by or payable to the Issuer will be determined by the Synthetic Security Counterparty pursuant to the standard ISDA termination methodology.

**Liquidation Procedures.** Upon the occurrence of a Redemption Termination Event, the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty will use the liquidation procedures (the "Liquidation Procedures") to determine the aggregate amount which the Synthetic Security Counterparty (or an eligible dealer) or the Issuer would pay (or be paid) in order to terminate or replace the Credit Default Swaps on a date that would satisfy the liquidation procedures for the Collateral in the Indenture (the "Swaps Liquidation Date"). Under the Liquidation Procedures, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will specify the swap termination payment which the Synthetic Security Counterparty would pay to the Issuer or the swap termination payment that the Issuer would be required to pay to the Synthetic Security Counterparty (calculated as if the Issuer were the "defaulting party" or the "affected party" and using the standard "Loss" methodology specified in the 1992 ISDA Master Agreement) if all obligations of the parties under the Credit Default Swaps were to terminate (the "Swap Termination Payment"). The Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer will either accept such Swap Termination Payment (if the requirements under the Indenture regarding the liquidation of the Notes have been satisfied) or reject such Swap Termination Payment. If the Collateral Manager accepts the Swap Termination Payment, (x) the Issuer will enter into a binding agreement with the Synthetic Security Counterparty providing for termination of the Issuer's obligations under the Credit Default Swaps and the related payments and (y) the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay such Swap Termination Payment to the Issuer or the Issuer will pay the Swap Termination Payment to the Synthetic Security Counterparty (as applicable) on the Swaps Liquidation Date and, upon such payment all obligations of the parties with respect to the Credit Default Swaps will terminate on and as of such Swaps Liquidation Date. If the Collateral Manager rejects the Swap Termination Payment, the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) will attempt to obtain firm bids with respect to the Credit Default Swaps in whole or with respect to sub-pools of portfolio Credit Default Swaps (which, in the aggregate, will comprise the total portfolio of Credit Default Swaps), from eligible dealers (that satisfy the requirements of the Synthetic Security Counterparty) to replace the Issuer with respect to the Credit Default Swaps. If the Issuer obtains such bids and the aggregate amount to be paid by or to the eligible dealers (plus amounts due but not yet paid by the Synthetic Security Counterparty or the Issuer, as applicable) would satisfy the requirements under the Indenture regarding the liquidation of the Collateral, the Issuer will make any assignment payment to the related eligible dealer and take all other actions necessary on or prior to the Swaps Liquidation Date in order to effect such transfer and assignment of the Credit Default Swaps and, upon such payment all obligations of the Issuer with respect to the Credit Default Swaps will terminate on and as of such Swaps Liquidation Date.

If the amount that the Issuer would be paid by or to eligible dealers would not result in sufficient funds (after taking into account any amounts due and unpaid by both the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty under the Credit Default Swaps) to satisfy the requirements under the Indenture regarding
the liquidation of the Collateral, the valuation procedure described herein will be conducted prior to each subsequent proposed Redemption Date or proposed date for liquidation of the Collateral after an Event of Default.

In accordance with "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities," if the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer elects to terminate a Credit Default Swap, it shall follow the Liquidation Procedures set forth above, provided that the procedures will apply to a single Credit Default Swap rather than the portfolio of Credit Default Swaps and the termination date of the Credit Default Swap will be the date specified by the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf). The Indenture will not require that a certain amount be received (or paid) by the Issuer as a result of the termination or assignment of a Credit Default Swap. However, if the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) wishes to terminate a Credit Default Swap, the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty, as applicable, will be required to pay (or will receive) any termination or assignment payment which the Synthetic Security Counterparty or the eligible dealer, as applicable, determines is payable in accordance with the Liquidation Procedures. Such payment may be made from Interest Proceeds (subject to the limitation described herein) or from the Synthetic Security Collateral Account, as applicable.

The Synthetic Security Counterparty and the Issuer may modify these procedures without the consent of the Noteholders and the Preference Shareholders.

The Total Return Swap

After the Closing Date, the Synthetic Security Counterparty and the Issuer may enter into a separate total return swap transaction under the ISDA Master Agreement (the "Total Return Swap"). The purpose of any such Total Return Swap would be to provide the Issuer with a return equal to LIBOR which is likely to be higher than the Issuer would earn if it were to invest the Synthetic Security Collateral in Eligible Investments. In accordance with the terms of any such Total Return Swap, the Issuer will deliver a portion of the proceeds of the Offered Securities to the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account to secure its obligations under all the Synthetic Securities equal to the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps. The Synthetic Security Counterparty will direct the investment of such proceeds in Synthetic Security Collateral and the Synthetic Security Counterparty and the Issuer will enter into a Total Return Swap which references such Synthetic Security Collateral (each security in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, a "Reference Security"). Each Reference Security will satisfy certain rating and other requirements set forth in the Total Return Swap. The Reference Securities in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will be available to satisfy the Issuer's obligations to the Synthetic Security Counterparty under any Credit Default Swap. The Synthetic Security Counterparty will not, however, have recourse to any other assets of the Issuer to pay such amounts.

Initially, the notional amount of any such Total Return Swap will be approximately equal to the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps. In the event that the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps is either increased or decreased pursuant to the terms of the Credit Default Swaps or because the Issuer enters into additional Credit Default Swaps or terminates Credit Default Swaps, the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty will either increase or decrease, as applicable, the notional amount of the Total Return Swap. For example, if there is a Credit Event or a Floating Amount Event (other than an Interest Shortfall) with respect to a Credit Default Swap, the notional amount of the related Credit Default Swap will decrease by the Physical Settlement Amount or Floating Amount, as applicable. Accordingly, the notional amount of the Total Return Swap will be reduced by the Physical Settlement Amount or Floating Amount. Upon the termination of (or reduction in the notional amount of) the Total Return Swap (including as a result of a Credit Event or Floating Amount Event, or for any other reason including any other payment due under a Synthetic Security or in the event of an ISDA Master Agreement Termination), the Issuer will deliver a principal amount of the Reference
Security (equal to the terminated portion of the notional amount of the Total Return Swap) to the highest firm bidder (by obtaining three firm bids solicited by the Synthetic Security Counterparty as calculation agent under the Total Return Swaps from independent market-makers or other major market participants) against payment to the Issuer from such bidder. In addition, the Issuer will pay to the Synthetic Security Counterparty the amount by which (i) the liquidation market value of the principal amount of the Reference Security equal to the terminated portion of the Total Return Swap exceeds (ii) the principal amount of the Reference Security being delivered. If the principal amount of the Reference Security being delivered exceeds the liquidation market value, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay to the Issuer such difference. If the Issuer fails to deliver the Reference Security, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will not be obligated to pay the Issuer any amount and may recover from the Issuer an amount not to exceed the outstanding principal amount of the Reference Security.

The Total Return Swap will also provide for the following payments on the Determination Date related to each Quarterly Distribution Date: (i) the Issuer will pay to the Synthetic Security Counterparty the Reference Security Interest Distribution with respect to each Reference Security and (ii) the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay to the Issuer the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment.

To the extent that the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps is decreased pursuant to the terms of the Credit Default Swaps and the parties cannot agree to the terms of the reduction of the notional amount of the Total Return Swap, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will have the right to terminate a corresponding portion of notional amount of the Total Return Swap without the consent of the Issuer. To the extent that the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps is increased, the Synthetic Security Counterparty may, in its discretion, elect not to increase the notional amount of the Total Return Swap if the Synthetic Security Counterparty and the Issuer do not agree to the terms of such increase. In such an event, the Issuer will invest funds in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account in Eligible Investments and will not be entitled to receive the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment in respect of such increased notional amount.

If the reduction to the aggregate notional amount of the Total Return Swap following a reduction in the notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps does not occur on a Quarterly Distribution Date, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will calculate a breakage amount (the "Breakage Amount") based on the excess of LIBOR calculated at the beginning of the period over interpolated LIBOR from the date of termination to the next Determination Date. If the breakage amount is negative, the Issuer will pay such amount to the Synthetic Security Counterparty and if the breakage amount is positive, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay such amount to the Issuer.

If the notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps is reduced by the Issuer by Discretionary Sales and termination of Credit Default Swaps that are Credit Risk Securities or Credit Improved Securities to less than the notional amount of the Total Return Swap, MLI or the Issuer may reduce the notional amount of the Total Return Swap by the amount of such excess. In that event, the Issuer will be required to pay to MLI an amount that MLI reasonably determines in good faith to be its net loss incurred as a result of its loss of bargain, cost of funding or termination, liquidation or reestablishment of or entry into one or more hedging transactions or related trading positions, or MLI will be required to pay to the Issuer the amount which MLI reasonably determines in good faith to be its gain, resulting from the reduction in the notional amount of the Total Return Swap. MLI will determine the amount of the gain or loss using the standard valuation methodology in the ISDA master agreement based upon "Loss" and "Second Method."

The Synthetic Security Counterparty may terminate the Total Return Swap upon the occurrence of any of the following: (i) if at any time the Reference Security Interest Distribution is less than would have been paid to a holder of the Reference Security as a result of withholding taxes, (ii) if the Issuer fails
to exercise its voting rights with respect to the Reference Security at the direction of the Synthetic Security Counterparty or (iii) the Issuer fails to cooperate to obtain a credit enhancement of the Reference Security. If the Total Return Swap is terminated, the Issuer will invest funds in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account in Eligible Investments and will not be entitled to receive the Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment.

The Collateral Manager may elect to cause the Issuer to enter into a different total return swap (which may be with MLI or another counterparty) which satisfies the Rating Condition, in respect of any Synthetic Security Collateral. The Collateral Manager also may elect to invest the funds in a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account in a reinvestment agreement or other Eligible Investments.

The ISDA Master Agreement

Both the Credit Default Swaps and any Total Return Swap with MLI will be governed by the same ISDA Master Agreement. The ISDA Master Agreement will be subject to termination (each, a "ISDA Master Agreement Termination") by the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty on the occurrence of certain "events of default" and "termination events" specified therein, including (i) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, conservatorship, receivership or reorganization by the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty, (ii) a failure on the part of the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty to make any payment under a Credit Default Swap within the applicable grace period, (iii) a change in law making it illegal for either the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty to be a party to, or perform an obligation under, the ISDA Master Agreement or (iv) a merger of the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty where the surviving entity does not assume the obligations under the ISDA Master Agreement, and (v) certain tax events or a change in tax law affecting the Issuer or the Synthetic Security Counterparty.

In addition, the ISDA Master Agreement will, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, terminate on the occurrence of an Auction Call Redemption, a Tax Redemption or an Optional Redemption or on liquidation of the Collateral following an Indenture Event of Default under the Indenture (each, a "Redemption Termination Event"). The Issuer will be considered the "defaulting party" or sole "affected party" (as defined in the ISDA Master Agreement) if the ISDA Master Agreement terminates as a result of a Redemption Termination Event. In the event of a termination of the ISDA Master Agreement pursuant to a Redemption Termination Event, in lieu of the standard unwind methodology set forth by ISDA, the Credit Default Swaps and the termination payment associated with the termination of such Credit Default Swaps will be terminated pursuant to the Liquidation Procedures. In addition, in the event that the ISDA Master Agreement Termination is a result of an "event of default" or a "termination event" (other than due to a "tax event" or "illegality") where the Synthetic Security Counterparty is the "defaulting party" or sole "affected party," the amount payable on the termination date related to the Credit Default Swaps will be equal to (A) the Unpaid Amounts owing to the Issuer less (B) the Unpaid Amounts owing to the Synthetic Security Counterparty (and no other payments will be payable by either party related to the Credit Default Swaps). If that amount is a negative number, the Issuer will pay the absolute value of that amount to the Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the Priority of Payments and if it is a positive number, the Synthetic Security Counterparty will pay it to the Issuer. Further, in the event that the ISDA Master Agreement Termination is a result of an "event of default" or a "termination event" where the Issuer is the "defaulting party" or "affected party" or due to a "tax event" or "illegality" where the Synthetic Security Counterparty is the "defaulting party" or "affected party," the standard unwind methodology of "Loss" set forth in the ISDA Master Agreement will apply with respect to the Credit Default Swaps and the termination payment related to such termination will be determined in accordance with Loss. In lieu of the standard unwind methodology set forth by ISDA, for all purposes, the Total Return Swap termination payments will be calculated in accordance with the Total Return Swap.
Investments in Synthetic Securities present risks in addition to those associated with other types of Collateral Debt Securities. See "Risk Factors—Nature of Collateral" and "—Synthetic Securities."

The Initial Synthetic Security Counterparty

The information appearing in this section has been prepared by the initial Synthetic Security Counterparty and has not been independently verified by the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee or the Initial Purchaser. Accordingly, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, none of the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee or the Initial Purchaser assumes any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or applicability of such information. The initial Synthetic Security Counterparty accepts responsibility only for the information contained in the following three paragraphs.

Merrill Lynch International ("MLI"), which is incorporated under the laws of England with its registered address at Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, 2 King Edward Street, London EC1A 1HQ, United Kingdom is expected to act as the counterparty with respect to any initial Form Approved Synthetic Securities. MLI is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. ("ML&Co."). MLI does not publish financial statements. The payment obligations of MLI under the ISDA Master Agreement under which the Synthetic Securities will be made if any will be guaranteed by ML&Co.

ML&Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and has its principal executive office at 4 World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 (212) 449-1000. Its registered office in the State of Delaware is c/o The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

ML&Co. files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The SEC filings are also available over the Internet at the SEC's web site at http://www.sec.gov. Investors may also read and copy any document filed at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges. Investors may also inspect the SEC reports and other information at the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. ML&Co. will provide without charge to each person to whom this Offering Circular is delivered, on written request of such person, a copy (without exhibits) of any or all such documents so filed since January 1, 2001. Requests for such copies should be directed to the Corporate Secretary, Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., 222 Broadway, New York, NY 10038, telephone (212) 670-0432.

The Collateral Quality Tests

On the Ramp-Up Completion Date, in addition to the requirement to satisfy the Eligibility Criteria, the Issuer will be required to satisfy the Collateral Quality Tests. The failure to satisfy any of the Collateral Quality Tests or the Eligibility Criteria as of the Ramp-Up Completion Date will not constitute an Indenture Event of Default but such failure could result in a Rating Confirmation Failure and, consequently, the repayment or redemption of a portion of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments. See "Security for the Notes—Ramp-Up Period" and "Description of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption."

The "Collateral Quality Tests" will be used as criteria for purchasing Collateral Debt Securities and for investor reporting. See "—Eligibility Criteria." The Collateral Quality Tests will consist of the Moody's Asset Correlation Test, the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test, the Moody's Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test, the Weighted Average Spread Test, the Weighted Average Coupon Test, the Weighted Average Life Test, the Standard & Poor's Minimum Recovery Rate Test and the Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor Test described below.
**Ratings Matrix.** On any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, any of the rows of the table below (each a "Ratings Matrix"), one of which (as designated from time to time by the Collateral Manager, on behalf of the Issuer) shall be applicable for purposes of determining compliance with the Moody's Asset Correlation Test and the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test as described below. The maximum Moody's Asset Correlation Factor required to satisfy the Moody's Asset Correlation Test (the "Designated Maximum Moody's Asset Correlation Factor") and the maximum Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution required to satisfy the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test (the "Designated Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution") for each Rating Matrix are set forth opposite such Rating Matrix in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratings Matrix</th>
<th>Designated Maximum Moody's Asset Correlation Factor</th>
<th>Designated Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moody's Asset Correlation Test.** The "Moody's Asset Correlation Test" will be satisfied on the Ramp-Up Completion Date and any Measurement Date thereafter if the Moody's Asset Correlation Factor on such Measurement Date (calculated based on a model that assumes 120 separate obligors) is equal to or less than the Designated Maximum Moody's Asset Correlation Factor for any of Ratings Matrix 1, 2, 3 or 4; provided that the applicable Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution on such Measurement Date is equal to or less than the Designated Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution for the same Ratings Matrix. The "Moody's Asset Correlation Factor" is a percentage determined in accordance with any of the one or more asset correlation methodologies provided from time to time to the Collateral Manager and the Collateral Administrator by Moody's. For purposes of the Moody's Asset Correlation Test, a Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the related Reference Obligation, and a Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security or Index Security will be included as having the characteristics of the related Reference Obligations with the Principal Balance thereof allocated to each Reference Obligation in the same proportion as each such Reference Obligation bears to the aggregate Principal Balance of such Synthetic Security.

**Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test.** The "Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test" will be satisfied on the Ramp-Up Completion Date and any Measurement Date thereafter if the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution of the Collateral Debt Securities as of such Measurement Date is equal to or less than the Designated Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution for any of Ratings Matrix 1, 2, 3 or 4; provided that the applicable Moody's Asset Correlation Factor on such Measurement Date is equal to or less than the Designated Maximum Moody's Asset Correlation Factor for the same Ratings Matrix. The "Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution" on any such Measurement Date is the number determined by dividing (i) the summation of the series of products obtained for any Pledged Collateral Debt Security that is not a Deferred Interest PIK Bond, Defaulted Security or Written Down Security, by multiplying (1) the principal balance as of such Measurement Date of each such Pledged Collateral Debt Security by (2) its respective Moody's Rating Factor as of such Measurement Date by (ii) the Aggregate Principal Balance as of such Measurement Date of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are not Deferred Interest PIK Bonds, Defaulted Securities or Written Down Securities and rounding the result up to the nearest whole number.

The "Moody's Rating Factor" relating to any Collateral Debt Security is the number set forth in the table below opposite the Moody's Rating of such Collateral Debt Security:

|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|

166
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ba1</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aa1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ba2</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aa2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ba3</td>
<td>1,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aa3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>2,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>2,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>3,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Caa1</td>
<td>4,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baa1</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Caa2</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baa2</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>Caa3</td>
<td>8,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baa3</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>Ca or lower</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For purposes of the Moody's Maximum Rating Distribution Test:

(a) If a Collateral Debt Security does not have a Moody's Rating at the date of acquisition thereof, the Moody's Rating Factor with respect to such Collateral Debt Security shall be 10,000 for a period of 90 days from the acquisition of such Collateral Debt Security. After such 90 day period, if such Collateral Debt Security is not rated by Moody's and no other security or obligation of the issuer thereof or obligor thereon is rated by Moody's and the Issuer or the Collateral Manager seeks to obtain an estimate of a Moody's Rating Factor, then the Moody's Rating Factor of such Collateral Debt Security will be deemed to be such estimate thereof as may be assigned by Moody's upon the request of the Issuer or the Collateral Manager; and

(b) With respect to any Synthetic Security, the Moody's Rating Factor shall be determined as specified by Moody's at the time such Synthetic Security is acquired by the Issuer, except that in the case of a Form Approved Synthetic Security the Moody's Rating Factor shall be the same as for the Reference Obligation.

The "Moody's Rating" of any Collateral Debt Security is (i) if such Collateral Debt Security is rated (publicly or privately) by Moody's, such rating, and (ii) otherwise, a rating determined in accordance with a methodology more fully described in the Indenture.

The "Standard & Poor's Rating" of any Collateral Debt Security will, if such Collateral Debt Security is rated (publicly or privately) by Standard & Poor's, be such rating, and otherwise, a rating determined in accordance with a methodology more fully described in the Indenture.

**Moody's Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test.** The "Moody's Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test" will be satisfied if, on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Moody's Weighted Average Recovery Rate as of such Measurement Date is greater than or equal to 39%.

The "Moody's Weighted Average Recovery Rate" is the number (expressed as a percentage rounded up to the first decimal place) obtained by (a) summing the products obtained by multiplying the Principal Balance of each Collateral Debt Security other than a Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond by its "Applicable Recovery Rate" (determined for purposes of this definition pursuant to clause (a) of the definition of "Applicable Recovery Rate") and (b) dividing such sum by the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities, other than Defaulted Securities or Deferred Interest PIK Bonds.
**Weighted Average Spread Test.** The "Weighted Average Spread Test" will be satisfied if, on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Weighted Average Spread as of such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 0.52%.

The "Weighted Average Spread" means, as of any Measurement Date, the sum (expressed as a percentage) (rounded up to the next 0.001%) of (a) the amount obtained by (i) summing the products obtained by multiplying (x) the Current Spread with regard to each Pledged Collateral Debt Security that is a Floating Rate Security or a Deemed Floating Rate Security (other than a Defaulted Security, a Deferred Interest PIK Bond or a Written Down Security) as of such date by (y) the Principal Balance of such Pledged Collateral Debt Security as of such date, and (ii) dividing such amount by the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Floating Rate Securities or Deemed Floating Rate Securities (excluding all Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Amounts) plus (b) if such amount obtained pursuant to clause (a) is less than the applicable percentage specified in the definition of "Weighted Average Spread Test," the Fixed Rate Excess, if any, as of such Measurement Date. For purposes of this definition, (1) no contingent payment of interest will be included in such calculation, (2) in the case of any Floating Rate Security that does not bear interest at a rate expressed as a stated spread above a London Interbank Offered Rate, the interest rate payable on such Floating Rate Security on any Measurement Date shall be calculated as a spread above or below LIBOR and (3) if on such Measurement Date such rate is calculated as a spread below a London Interbank Offered Rate, such spread shall be expressed as a negative number for purposes of making the calculation described in clause (i) of the preceding sentence. When calculating the Weighted Average Spread, a Hybrid Security that is bearing interest at a floating rate shall be considered a Floating Rate Security.

The "Current Spread" means, as of any date of determination, (a) with respect to any Floating Rate Security, the stated spread above or below the London Interbank Offered Rate or other applicable floating rate index for such Floating Rate Security at which interest accrues on such Floating Rate Security and (b) with respect to any Deemed Floating Rate Security, the Deemed Floating Rate plus the Deemed Floating Spread, each related to such Deemed Floating Rate Security. For the purpose of this definition, in the determination of LIBOR, such definition shall be applied as if such Floating Rate Security were a Note and using an Interest Period based on the terms of such Floating Rate Security.

The "Fixed Rate Excess" as of any Measurement Date will equal a fraction (expressed as a percentage) the numerator of which is equal to the product of (a) the greater of zero and the excess, if any, of the Weighted Average Coupon for such Measurement Date over 5.90% and (b) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Fixed Rate Securities or Deemed Fixed Rate Securities (excluding Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Securities) and the denominator of which is the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Floating Rate Securities or Deemed Floating Rate Securities (excluding Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Securities).

**Weighted Average Coupon Test.** The "Weighted Average Coupon Test" means a test that is satisfied if, on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Weighted Average Coupon as of such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 5.90%.

The "Weighted Average Coupon" means, as of any Measurement Date, the sum (rounded up to the next 0.001%) of (a) the number obtained by (i) summing the products obtained by multiplying (x) the Current Interest Rate with respect to each Pledged Collateral Debt Security that is a Fixed Rate Security or Deemed Fixed Rate Security (other than a Defaulted Security, Deferred Interest PIK Bond or Written Down Amount) by (y) the Principal Balance of each such Pledged Collateral Debt Security and (ii) dividing such sum by the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that
are Fixed Rate Securities or Deemed Fixed Rate Securities (excluding all Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Amounts) plus (b) if such sum of the numbers obtained pursuant to clause (a) is less than the applicable percentage specified in the definition of "Weighted Average Coupon Test," the Spread Excess, if any, as of such Measurement Date. For purposes of this definition, no contingent payment of interest will be included in such calculation. When calculating the Weighted Average Coupon, a Hybrid Debt Security that is currently bearing interest at a fixed rate shall be considered a Fixed Rate Security.

The "Spread Excess" as of any Measurement Date will equal a fraction (expressed as a percentage) the numerator of which is equal to the product of (a) the greater of zero and the excess, if any, of the Weighted Average Spread for such Measurement Date over 0.52% and (b) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Floating Rate Securities or Deemed Floating Rate Securities (excluding Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Securities) and the denominator of which is the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities that are Fixed Rate Securities or Deemed Fixed Rate Securities (excluding Defaulted Securities, Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Written Down Securities).

**Weighted Average Life Test.** The "Weighted Average Life Test" means a test satisfied if, on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Weighted Average Life of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities is equal to or less than the number of years set forth in the table below opposite the period in which such Measurement Date occurs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As of any Measurement Date occurring during the period below:</th>
<th>Weighted Average Life (in years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramp-Up Completion Date to and including the Distribution Date in August 2007</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter to and including the Distribution Date in August 2008</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter to and including the Distribution Date in August 2009</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter to and including the Distribution Date in August 2010</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter to and including the Distribution Date in August 2011</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thereafter</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On any Measurement Date with respect to any Pledged Collateral Debt Securities, the "Weighted Average Life" is the number obtained by (i) summing the products obtained by multiplying (a) the Average Life at such time of each such Pledged Collateral Debt Security by (b) the outstanding principal balance of such Pledged Collateral Debt Security and (ii) dividing such sum by the Aggregate Principal Balance at such time of all such Pledged Collateral Debt Securities.

On any Measurement Date with respect to any Pledged Collateral Debt Security, the "Average Life" is the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the sum of the products of (a) the number of years (rounded to the nearest one tenth thereof) from such Measurement Date to the respective dates of each successive scheduled distribution of principal of such Pledged Collateral Debt Security and (b) the respective amounts of principal of such scheduled distributions by (ii) the sum of all successive scheduled distributions of principal on such Pledged Collateral Debt Security (as determined by the Collateral Manager).

**Standard & Poor's Minimum Recovery Rate Test.** The "Standard & Poor's Minimum Recovery Rate Test" will be satisfied if, on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the Standard & Poor's Recovery Rate to each Class of Notes as of such Measurement Date is equal to, or greater than, (a) with respect to the Class A-1 Notes and the Class A-2 Notes, 50%; (b) with respect to the
Class B Notes, 57%; (c) with respect to the Class C Notes, 67%; (d) with respect to the Class D Notes, 74% and (e) with respect to the Class E Notes, 79%.

The "Standard & Poor's Recovery Rate" means, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage rounded up to the first decimal place) obtained by (a) summing the products obtained by multiplying the Principal Balance of each Pledged Collateral Debt Security on such Measurement Date by its Applicable Recovery Rate (determined for purposes of this definition pursuant to clause (b) of the definition of "Applicable Recovery Rate") and (b) dividing such sum by the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities on such Measurement Date. For purposes of determining the Standard & Poor's Recovery Rate, the Principal Balance of a Deferred Interest PIK Bond or a Defaulted Security will be deemed to be equal to its Calculation Amount.

**Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor Test.** The "Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor Test" will be satisfied if, on any Measurement Date or or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the "Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor" (as defined in Schedule B) of the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (calculated in accordance with procedures prescribed by Fitch and more fully described in Schedule B hereto) does not exceed 1.45.

**Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test**

If on any date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, upon the acquisition of any Collateral Debt Security (after giving effect to the acquisition of such Collateral Debt Security), the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test is not satisfied or, if immediately prior to such investment the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test was not satisfied, the result is not closer to compliance, the Issuer must promptly deliver to the Trustee, the Noteholders, each Hedge Counterparty and Standard & Poor's an officer's certificate specifying the extent of non-compliance.

The "Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test" is a test satisfied on any Measurement Date on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if after giving effect to the sale of a Collateral Debt Security or the purchase of a Collateral Debt Security (or both), as the case may be, on such Measurement Date each Class Loss Differential of the Proposed Portfolio is positive or if any Class Loss Differential of the Proposed Portfolio is negative prior to giving effect to such sale or purchase, the extent of compliance is improved after giving effect to the sale or purchase of a Collateral Debt Security.

The "Class Loss Differential" means with respect to any Class of Notes, at any time, the rate calculated by subtracting the Class Scenario Default Rate at such time from the Class Break-Even Loss Rate at such time.

The "Class Scenario Default Rate" means with respect to any Class of Notes, at any time after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, an estimate of the cumulative default rate for the Current Portfolio or the Proposed Portfolio, as applicable, consistent with Standard & Poor's Rating of such Class of Notes on the Closing Date, determined by application of the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor at such time.

The "Class Break-Even Loss Rate" means with respect to any Class of Notes, at any time after the Ramp-Up Completion Date, the maximum percentage of defaults (as determined through application of the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor) which the Current Portfolio or the Proposed Portfolio, as applicable, can sustain such that, after giving effect to Standard & Poor's assumptions on recoveries and timing and to the Priority of Payments, will result in sufficient funds remaining for the ultimate payment of principal of, and interest on, such Class of Notes in full by their Stated Maturity and the timely payment of interest and (solely with respect to the Class A-1 Notes), Class A-1 Commitment Fee on such Class of Notes.
The "Proposed Portfolio" means the portfolio (measured by Principal Balance) of Pledged Collateral Debt Securities and Specified Assets resulting from the sale, maturity or other disposition of a Collateral Debt Security or a proposed acquisition of a Collateral Debt Security, as the case may be.

The "Current Portfolio" means the portfolio (measured by Principal Balance) of Pledged Collateral Debt Securities and Specified Assets existing immediately prior to the sale, maturity or other disposition of a Collateral Debt Security or immediately prior to the acquisition of a Collateral Debt Security, as the case may be.

"Specified Assets" means, at any time, (a) Principal Proceeds or Uninvested Proceeds held as cash and (b) Eligible Investments purchased with Principal Proceeds or Uninvested Proceeds.

The "Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor" is the dynamic, analytical computer model (including all written instructions and assumptions necessary for running the model) provided by Standard & Poor's to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Collateral Administrator on or prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date for the purpose of estimating the default risk of Collateral Debt Securities, as amended by Standard & Poor's from time to time. For purposes of the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test, unless otherwise specified, (i) a Single Obligation Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the related Reference Obligation (and the issuer thereof will be deemed to be the related Reference Obligor and not the Synthetic Security Counterparty) and (ii) a Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security or an Index Synthetic Security will be included as a Collateral Debt Security having the characteristics of the Synthetic Security.

The Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor calculates the cumulative default rate of a pool of Collateral Debt Securities consistent with a specified benchmark rating level based upon Standard & Poor's proprietary corporate debt default studies. In calculating the Class Scenario Default Rate, the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor considers each obligor's most senior unsecured debt rating, the number of obligors in the portfolio, the obligor and industry concentration in the portfolio and the remaining weighted average maturity of the Collateral Debt Securities and calculates a cumulative default rate based on the statistical probability of distributions of defaults on the Collateral Debt Securities.

There can be no assurance that actual defaults of the Collateral Debt Securities or the timing of defaults will not exceed those assumed in the application of the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor or that recovery rates with respect thereto will not differ from those assumed in the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test. Standard & Poor's makes no representation that actual defaults will not exceed those determined by the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor. The Issuer makes no representation as to the expected rate of defaults of the Collateral Debt Securities or the timing of defaults or as to the expected recovery rate or the timing of recoveries.

Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities

The Collateral Debt Securities may be retired prior to their respective final maturities due to, among other things, the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional or mandatory redemption features of such Collateral Debt Securities. In addition, pursuant to the Indenture, the Issuer may sell Collateral Debt Securities (including termination or assignment of Synthetic Securities) in the following circumstances:

(i) The Issuer may, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, sell (or, in the case of any Synthetic Security, exercise its right, if any, to terminate or assign) any Deferred Interest PIK Bond, Defaulted Security, Written Down Security, Credit Risk Security, Credit Improved Security or Equity Security at any time; provided that during the Reinvestment Period, the
Collateral Manager may use its commercially reasonable efforts to purchase, by no later than the Determination Date for the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which the sale of any Credit Risk Security occurred, substitute Collateral Debt Securities in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria (other than the requirement of the Eligibility Criteria relating to the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test); and provided further that:

(a) during the Reinvestment Period, a Credit Improved Security may be sold only if, in the Collateral Manager's judgment (exercised in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement), (I) the resulting Sale Proceeds will be reinvested by no later than the Determination Date for the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which the sale of such Credit Improved Security occurred in one or more substitute Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with the remaining such Sale Proceeds not so reinvested, and exclusive of the accrued interest component of the Sale Proceeds) at least equal to 100% of the principal balance of the Credit Improved Security that was sold, (II) any such Sale Proceeds (exclusive of the accrued interest component of Sale Proceeds) not reinvested in one or more substitute Collateral Debt Securities by the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which they were received shall be treated as Specified Principal Proceeds, and (III) such sale and purchase shall be made in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria and any other criteria specified in the Indenture;

(b) after the Reinvestment Period a Credit Improved Security may be sold (but the Sale Proceeds may not be reinvested) only if the Collateral Manager certifies to the Trustee in writing that (x) the Collateral Manager has determined that such security constitutes a Credit Improved Security and (y) on the date of such sale, in the Collateral Manager's judgment (exercised in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement), the Sale Proceeds (net of any accrued interest included therein) from such sale will be equal to or greater than the principal balance of the Credit Improved Security being sold; and

(c) in connection with the reinvestment of the proceeds of a sale of a Credit Improved Security during the Reinvestment Period, any determination of whether the extent of non-compliance with any of the Eligibility Criteria may not be made worse by such reinvestment shall be made by comparing the Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer immediately prior to the sale of such Credit Improved Security to the Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer immediately after such reinvestment;

(ii) The Issuer, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, shall sell (a) any Defaulted Security (or, in the case of any Synthetic Security that becomes a Defaulted Security, exercise its right, if any, to terminate or assign such Synthetic Security) within three years after such Collateral Debt Security became a Defaulted Security (or by such later date as such Defaulted Security may first be sold in accordance with its terms and applicable law) and (b) any Equity Security or other security or consideration received by the Issuer in exchange for a Defaulted Security (or any Synthetic Security that becomes a Defaulted Security) that is not Margin Stock and is not a security which may not be purchased under item (7), (8) or (9) of the Eligibility Criteria within one year after the Issuer's receipt thereof (or within one year after such later date as such Equity Security may first be sold in accordance with its terms and applicable law); provided that any Defaulted Security not sold within three years after such Collateral Debt Security becomes a Defaulted Security shall be deemed to have a Principal Balance of zero;
(iii) The Issuer, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, shall sell Margin Stock within 45 days and shall sell each Equity Security or other security or consideration received by the Issuer (other than an Equity Security or other security or consideration described in clause (ii) above) in exchange for a Defaulted Security which may not be purchased under item (7), (8) or (9) of the Eligibility Criteria (or any Synthetic Security that becomes a Defaulted Security) not later than five Business Days after the Issuer's receipt thereof (or within five Business Days after such later date as such Equity Security may first be sold in accordance with its terms and applicable law);

(iv) The Issuer shall, in the event of an Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption, Tax Redemption or at the Stated Maturity, direct the Trustee to sell (or terminate or assign, in the case of a Synthetic Security), at the direction of the Collateral Manager, Collateral Debt Securities without regard to the foregoing limitations; and

(v) The Issuer may sell (or, in the case of a Synthetic Security, exercise its right, if any, to terminate or assign such Synthetic Security) any Collateral Debt Security that is not a Credit Improved Security, Defaulted Security, Deferred Interest PIK Bond, Equity Security, Credit Risk Security or Written Down Security at any time after the Closing Date and prior to the end of the Reinvestment Period (any such sale, termination or assignment, a "Discretionary Sale"); provided that (I) any Sale Proceeds therefrom will be treated as Specified Principal Proceeds unless they are reinvested, by the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which they were received, in one or more substitute Collateral Debt Securities having an Aggregate Principal Balance (together with the remaining such Sale Proceeds not so reinvested, and exclusive of the accrued interest component of the Sale Proceeds) at least equal to 100% of the Principal Balance of the Collateral Debt Security sold, (II) any Sale Proceeds (exclusive of the accrued interest component of Sale Proceeds) not reinvested in one or more substitute Collateral Debt Securities by the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which they were received shall be treated as Specified Principal Proceeds, and (III) a Discretionary Sale may occur only if: (a) the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities sold in Discretionary Sales pursuant to this clause (v) for (1) the period from and excluding the Ramp-Up Completion Date to (but including) December 31, 2006, does not exceed 2.75% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance as of the Ramp-Up Completion Date, (2) for any Annual Period thereafter to and including December 31, 2010, does not exceed 15% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance as of the beginning of such Annual Period and (3) from (and including) January 1, 2011 to (and excluding) the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2011, does not exceed 9% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance as of January 1, 2011 and (b) the Collateral Manager determines, taking into account any factors it deems relevant, that such sales and any related purchases or substitutions will, in the judgment of the Collateral Manager (exercised in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement), benefit the Issuer in one or more of the following manners: an improvement in one or more of the Collateral Quality Tests or the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test, an improvement in the credit quality of the portfolio, a narrowing of interest rate mismatches or any other improvement which, in the judgment of the Collateral Manager (exercised in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement), would result in a benefit to the Issuer; provided, however, that, in connection with any reinvestment of the proceeds of such sale, any determination of whether the extent of non-compliance with any of the Eligibility Criteria may not be made worse by such reinvestment shall be made by comparing the Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer immediately prior to the sale of such Collateral Debt Security to the Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer immediately after such reinvestment.
All Sale Proceeds of any Collateral Debt Securities sold by the Issuer as described above and not reinvested in substitute Collateral Debt Securities in accordance with "Description of the Notes—Reinvestment Period" will be deposited in the Principal Collection Account or Interest Collection Account, as the case may be, and applied on the Distribution Date immediately succeeding the end of the Due Period or (in the case of Sales Proceeds which may be reinvested) the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately succeeding the end of the Due Period in which they were received in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Sale Proceeds may be reinvested on or prior to the Determination Date for the second Quarterly Distribution Date succeeding the end of the Due Period in which they were received in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Sale Proceeds consisting of accrued interest may be applied, in the Collateral Manager's discretion, to purchase accrued interest on substitute Collateral Debt Securities in accordance with the Eligibility Criteria on or prior to the end of the Due Period in which such funds were received if the Collateral Manager certifies to the Trustee that, after taking into account such application of Interest Proceeds, the remaining Interest Proceeds in the Interest Collection Account will be sufficient to pay, on the Quarterly Distribution Date following the Due Period during which such purchase is made (and on any Distribution Date prior thereto), all accrued interest owed by the Issuer on the Notes and any other amounts required to be paid pursuant to clauses (1) through (17) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall.

Any disposition by the Issuer of an Equity Security, a Written Down Security or a Defaulted Security will be conducted on an "arm's-length basis" or, if made to or from the Collateral Manager, its affiliates or their respective clients (a) on a basis no less favorable, taken as a whole, than would be obtained in a similar transaction with an unaffiliated third party and are otherwise consistent with applicable law and the Collateral Management Agreement or (b) pursuant to the Warehouse Agreement or the Master Forward Sale Agreement. Any Defaulted Security not sold within three years after such Collateral Debt Security becomes a Defaulted Security will be deemed to have a Principal Balance of zero. The Issuer, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, may apply Interest Proceeds in the Interest Collection Account to pay a termination payment (other than any Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payment) to a Synthetic Security Counterparty in connection with the disposition of a Synthetic Security if the Collateral Manager certifies to the Trustee that, after taking into account such application of Interest Proceeds, the remaining Interest Proceeds in the Interest Collection Account will be sufficient to pay, on the Quarterly Distribution Date (and on any Distribution Date prior thereto) following the Due Period during which such termination payment is made, all accrued interest owed by the Issuer on the Notes and any other amounts required to be paid pursuant to clauses (1) through (17) of the Interest Proceeds Waterfall.

In the event of an Optional Redemption, Auction Call Redemption or a Tax Redemption, the Collateral Manager may direct the Trustee to sell Collateral Debt Securities without regard to the limitations described above that are applicable to sales by the Issuer; provided that (i) the proceeds therefrom will be at least sufficient to pay certain expenses and other amounts and redeem in whole but not in part all Notes to be redeemed simultaneously; (ii) such proceeds are used to make such a redemption; and (iii) in the case of an Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption, the Issuer provides a certification as to the Sale Proceeds of the Collateral containing calculations which are confirmed in writing by independent accountants as set forth in the Indenture. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption and Tax Redemption," "—Redemption Procedures" and "—Auction Call Redemption."

The Collateral Manager, its affiliates and any account for which the Collateral Manager or an affiliate of the Collateral Manager acts as investment adviser (and for which the Collateral Manager or
such affiliate has discretionary authority) shall be entitled to bid on any Collateral Debt Security to be sold by the Issuer pursuant to the Indenture, provided that bona fide bids have been received with respect to such Collateral Debt Security from at least two other nationally recognized independent dealers.

The Hedge Agreements

The Issuer will on the Closing Date enter into an interest rate protection agreement (the "Initial Hedge Agreement"), which is expected to consist of one or more interest rate swaps, pursuant to a 1992 ISDA Master Agreement with the Initial Hedge Counterparty. The Issuer may also enter into floating/floating interest rate (or timing) swaps, basic swaps or cash flow swaps with the Initial Hedge Counterparty on or after the Closing Date under the original ISDA Master Agreement. After the Closing Date, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, the Issuer may enter into additional interest rate protection agreements consisting of fixed rate for floating rate interest swaps, floating/floating interest rate swaps, timing swaps, basis swaps, interest rate caps or other forms of interest rate derivatives, with hedge counterparties (each a "Hedge Counterparty") in accordance with the Indenture. In addition, the Issuer expects to enter into several Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreements with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. on the Closing Date. After the Closing Date, at the direction of the Collateral Manager, the Issuer may enter into additional Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreements and Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreements with Hedge Counterparties, in order to hedge the interest rate risks on the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities. Each of the initial Hedge Agreements, any additional or replacement interest rate protection agreement, any Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement or any Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement, together with any replacement therefor, is referred to herein as a "Hedge Agreement.”

The additional Hedge Agreements which the Issuer may enter into on or after the Closing Date may consist of one or more interest rate caps, basis swaps, day-count swaps and other interest rate swaps. Under an interest rate cap, the Issuer will pay one or more fixed amounts to the applicable Hedge Counterparty in exchange for the Hedge Counterparty agreeing to pay to the Issuer interest on a specific notional amount at a rate equal to the excess, if any, of LIBOR over a fixed rate set forth in the Hedge Agreement. Under a basis swap, the Issuer will mitigate the risk of mismatches between payments on Collateral Debt Securities that pay interest at a floating rate determined using maturities or indices that are different from those which are used to calculate the interest rate on the Notes. Under a day-count swap, the Issuer will mitigate the risk of mismatches between payments on Collateral Debt Securities that pay interest based on date-count conventions that are different from those which are used to calculate the interest rate on the Notes.

Unless a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement is in the form of a Form-Approved Hedge Agreement, the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and Moody's is required to be satisfied prior to the Issuer's execution of such Deemed Floating Hedge Agreement after the Closing Date. The Issuer may not enter into additional or replacement Hedge Agreements after the Closing Date without (i) satisfaction of the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's (unless such Hedge Agreement is in the form of a Form-Approved Hedge Agreement), and (ii) if required by the Initial Hedge Agreement, the consent of the initial Hedge Counterparty.

Subsequent to the Closing Date, each Initial Hedge Counterparty may be able to transfer all of its rights and obligations under the Initial Hedge Agreement without obtaining the consent of the Trustee, the Issuer or the holders of the Notes or the Preference Shares, if the conditions specified in the Initial Hedge Agreement are satisfied.

The initial Hedge Counterparty (the "Initial Hedge Counterparty") will be The Bank of New York, with its principal office at Global Risk Management Services, Global Markets Division, 32 Old Slip, 15th Floor New York, New York, 10286. The Initial Hedge Agreement includes a fixed/floating
interest rate swap (the "Initial Interest Rate Swap"). The fixed/floating interest rate swap is intended to protect, in part, against increases in LIBOR payable on the Notes and to mitigate in part the Issuer's exposure to such interest rate risk. Pursuant to the Initial Interest Rate Swap, the Issuer will be obligated to make a fixed rate payment to the Initial Hedge Counterparty and the Initial Hedge Counterparty will be obligated to make a floating rate payment to the Issuer equal to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (as defined in the Initial Hedge Agreement), in every case based on the notional amount specified in the Initial Hedge Agreement, which is expected to be approximately U.S.$157,000,000 on the Closing Date and is scheduled to decline to approximately U.S.$50,000,000 in August 2015, the scheduled termination date of the Initial Interest Rate Swap.

In addition to the Initial Interest Rate Swap, the Issuer will enter into basis swaps with the Initial Hedge Counterparty in the form of floating/floating interest rate (or timing) swap transactions under the Initial Hedge Agreement either on the Closing Date or thereafter. The purpose of the basis swap transactions will be to reduce the impact of the timing mismatches between the dates on which (and the periods for which) LIBOR is fixed for payments of interest on the Notes and the dates on which (and the periods for which) the London interbank offered rate is fixed for purposes of interest payments on certain Collateral Debt Securities. Under each such swap transaction, the Issuer will agree to make payments to the Initial Hedge Counterparty at the London interbank offered rate calculated on a specified notional amount, in exchange for payments by the Initial Hedge Counterparty to the Issuer at the London interbank offered rate calculated on such notional amount, where each of the applicable London interbank offered rates are set on different dates and possibly for different periods.

Each of the Initial Interest Rate Swap and the timing swap transactions will be transactions under the Initial Hedge Agreement, and the Initial Hedge Agreement will provide that only a single net payment will be made on each date on which payments are due thereunder. If on any date, the payment owed by the Initial Hedge Counterparty to the Issuer pursuant to the Initial Interest Rate Swap, the basis swap transactions (or any other fixed/floating interest rate swap or floating/floating interest rate swap) is greater than the payment owed by the Issuer pursuant to such swap(s), then the Initial Hedge Counterparty will pay the difference to the Issuer. If the payment owed by the Issuer to the Initial Hedge Counterparty pursuant to the Initial Interest Rate Swap, the basis swap transactions (or any other fixed/floating interest rate swap or floating/floating interest rate swap) exceeds the payment owed by the Initial Hedge Counterparty pursuant to such swap(s), then the Issuer will pay the difference to the Initial Hedge Counterparty. See "Risk Factors—Interest Rate Risk."

Pursuant to the Priority of Payments, scheduled payments required to be made by the Issuer under each Hedge Agreement, together with any termination payments payable by the Issuer other than Deferred Termination Payments, will be payable pursuant to clause (4) under "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds."

The Initial Interest Rate Swap is expected to provide that the Initial Hedge Counterparty will make a payment of approximately U.S.$3,710,000 on the Closing Date to the Issuer (the "Up Front Payment"). The fixed rate payments to be made by the Issuer to the Initial Hedge Counterparty under the Initial Interest Rate Swap include the repayment by the Issuer of this Up Front Payment together with interest thereon. The Issuer's obligations to the Initial Hedge Counterparty in respect of repayment of the Up Front Payment, together with interest thereon, will be secured under the Indenture and will be senior in priority to the Issuer's obligations to pay interest on and principal of the Notes.

Pursuant to the Initial Interest Rate Swap if an Adjustment Event occurs, the Initial Hedge Counterparty may, at the request of the Collateral Manager pay Adjustment Amounts to the Issuer from time to time, which will be distributed by the Trustee as Interest Proceeds. The Issuer will be required to pay interest on the Adjustment Amounts to the Hedge Counterparty periodically and to repay the
Adjustment Amount on any Distribution Date (or dates) selected by the Collateral Manager prior to the termination of the Initial Interest Rate Swap. The Issuer's obligations to the Initial Hedge Counterparty in respect of repayment of the Adjustment Amounts, together with interest thereon, will be secured under the Indenture and will be senior in priority to the Issuer's obligations to pay interest on and principal of the Notes. The Adjustment Amounts outstanding at any time may not exceed U.S.$3,500,000.

The Collateral Manager will, if it determines that an Excess Cash Event has occurred during a Due Period, apply a portion of the Interest Proceeds for such Due Period, first, to make an Adjustment Amount Repayment (until all Adjustment Amounts have been paid), and second, to make an Excess Cash Payment to the Initial Hedge Counterparty on the related Distribution Date. The Initial Hedge Counterparty will pay interest to the Issuer on any such Excess Cash Payment and, unless the Collateral Manager determines that such amount should not be repaid, will repay the Excess Cash Payment to the Issuer on the next succeeding Distribution Date. The Excess Cash Payments outstanding at any time may not exceed U.S.$3,500,000.

In addition, the Issuer expects to enter into several Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreements on the Closing Date under an ISDA Master Agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. The Issuer may enter into Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreements on the Closing Date and thereafter with MLCS and other Hedge Counterparties so long as the aggregate notional amount does not exceed the greater of U.S.$255,000,000 and 15% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance. Under a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement, the Issuer will agree to pay the fixed rate of interest which it expects to receive under the Related Security and the Hedge Counterparty will agree to pay interest based on the London interbank offered rate, in each case based on a notional amount which declines over time based on the expected amortization schedule of the Related Security. A Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement is similar except that the Related Security is a Floating Rate Security. The Issuer is exposed to the risk that the Related Security may amortize more quickly than the scheduled reduction in the notional amount of the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement, in which event the Issuer may be required to pay termination payments to the Hedge Counterparty in order to reduce the notional amount of the Hedge Agreement; alternatively, if the Related Security amortizes more slowly than the scheduled reduction in the notional amount of the Hedge Agreement, the Issuer may be under-hedged and have increased exposure to an increase in LIBOR in the case of a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement. If the Issuer sells the Related Security or if it becomes a Defaulted Security, the Issuer will be required to terminate the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement and make a termination payment to the Hedge Counterparty.

In respect of each Hedge Counterparty, the applicable Hedge Agreement is expected to provide that:

(i) if a Collateralization Event occurs (which event shall be a "termination event" where the Hedge Counterparty will be the "affected party"), the Issuer may terminate such Hedge Agreement unless the Hedge Counterparty, within 30 days following a Collateralization Event, and solely at the expense of the Hedge Counterparty, has (A) entered into an agreement in the form of an ISDA Credit Support Annex (which must satisfy the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's) and provided sufficient collateral as required under the Hedge Agreement, (B) assigned its rights and obligations in and under the Hedge Agreement to another Hedge Counterparty satisfying the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement and the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's, (C) obtained an absolute and unconditional guarantee the obligations of the Hedge Counterparty under the Hedge Agreement from a guarantor that satisfies the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement, which guarantee must satisfy the Rating Condition (unless such guarantee satisfies Standard & Poor's then-current criteria with respect to
guarantees, in which event satisfaction of the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's will not be required) or (D) taken such other steps as each Rating Agency that has downgraded the Hedge Rating Determining Party in respect of the Hedge Counterparty may require to cause the obligations of the Hedge Counterparty under the Hedge Agreement to be treated by such Rating Agency as if such obligations were owed by a counterparty satisfying the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement; and

(ii) if a Ratings Event occurs (which event shall be a "termination event" where the Hedge Counterparty will be the "affected party"), the Issuer may terminate such Hedge Agreement unless the Hedge Counterparty, within 10 Business Days following a Ratings Event, and solely at the expense of the Hedge Counterparty, has (i) assigned its rights and obligations in and under the Hedge Agreement to another Hedge Counterparty that has ratings at least equal to the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement in accordance with the terms of the Hedge Agreement or (ii) if the Hedge Counterparty is unable to assign its rights and obligations within 10 Business Days, (1) with the consent of the Issuer, takes the actions in accordance with the preceding paragraph while such Hedge Counterparty continues to use its best efforts to effectuate such assignment (and taken such other action required under the Hedge Agreement), or (2) enters into any other agreement with or arrangement for the benefit of the Issuer and the Trustee that is reasonably satisfactory to the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer, that satisfies the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and with respect to which written notice has been provided to Fitch and Moody's.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that, if any rating of a Hedge Counterparty is reduced or withdrawn, the ratings assigned to the Notes will not be reduced or withdrawn. There also can be no assurance that, if a Ratings Event occurs, the Issuer will be able to obtain a replacement Hedge Agreement.

In the event that either a Collateralization Event or a Ratings Event occurs, and the applicable Hedge Counterparty fails to take one of the actions set forth above, such failure shall constitute a "termination event" with respect to such Hedge Counterparty.

The Collateral Manager may direct the Issuer to request the Hedge Counterparty to agree to a reduction or an increase in the notional amount of any Hedge Agreement; provided that a reduction or increase in the notional amount of any Hedge Agreement by 10% or more shall be subject to satisfaction of the Rating Condition and the reduction of less than 10% that requires the Issuer to make a termination payment shall be subject to the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's.

The Hedge Agreements are also expected to be subject to termination by the Hedge Counterparty if an "event of default" or "termination event" occurs with respect to the Issuer under the Master Agreement or upon the earlier to occur of (a) an Event of Default followed by the liquidation of the Collateral in accordance with the Indenture, (b) any Auction Call Redemption, Optional Redemption or Tax Redemption or (c) the execution of a supplemental indenture without the consent of the relevant Hedge Counterparty; provided that such consent is required pursuant to the Hedge Agreement. In the event that amounts are applied to the redemption of Notes on any Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments by reason of a Rating Confirmation Failure, or a failure to satisfy any of the Overcollateralization Tests, then, subject to the satisfaction of the Rating Condition, a Hedge Agreement (other than any basis swap or Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement) will be subject to partial termination by the Hedge Counterparty on such Quarterly Distribution Date with respect to a portion of the notional amount thereof.
Upon any such termination of a Hedge Agreement or reduction of its notional amount, a termination payment with respect to the notional amount terminated or reduced may become payable by a Hedge Counterparty or by the Issuer to the other party under the related Hedge Agreement, with such termination payment being calculated as described in the ISDA Master Agreement.

If at any time a Hedge Agreement becomes subject to early termination due to the occurrence of an "event of default" or a "termination event" as to which the Hedge Counterparty party thereto is the sole "defaulting party" or the sole "affected party" (as each such term is defined in the relevant Hedge Agreement), the Issuer and the Trustee shall take such actions (following the expiration of any applicable grace period) to enforce the rights of the Issuer and the Trustee thereunder as may be permitted by the terms of such Hedge Agreement and consistent with the terms hereof, and shall apply the proceeds of any such actions (including the proceeds of the liquidation of any collateral pledged by such Hedge Counterparty) to enter into a replacement Hedge Agreement on substantially identical terms or on such other terms satisfying the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's, and with a Hedge Counterparty with respect to which the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's shall have been satisfied. In determining the amount payable under the terminated Hedge Agreement, the Issuer will seek quotations from reference market-makers that satisfy the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement. In addition, the Issuer will use its best efforts to cause the termination of a Hedge Agreement to become effective simultaneously with the entry into a replacement Hedge Agreement described as aforesaid.

Amounts payable upon any termination or reduction of a Hedge Agreement will be based upon standard replacement transaction valuation methodology set forth in the 1992 ISDA Master Agreement published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (the "Master Agreement"). If any amount is payable by the Issuer to the Hedge Counterparty in connection with the occurrence of any such termination or notional amount reduction of a Hedge Agreement, such amount, together with interest on such amount for the period from and including the date of termination to but excluding the date of payment at a rate per annum equal to the interest rate specified in the Hedge Agreement, shall be payable on the next succeeding Distribution Date to the extent funds are available for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments, and any amount not so paid on such Distribution Date shall be payable on the first Distribution Date on which such amount may be paid in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, no Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement or Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement shall be subject to early termination by the Issuer without satisfaction of the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and Moody's, other than by reason of (A) an event of default or termination event relating to the Issuer or the relevant Hedge Counterparty specified in Section 5 of the ISDA Master Agreement relating to such Hedge Agreement or in the Schedule thereto (provided that the Issuer, or the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer, notifies Standard & Poor's and Moody's of such termination) or (B) the Issuer, pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, sells or otherwise disposes of the Floating Rate Security or Fixed Rate Security, as applicable, that is the subject of such Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement or Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement; provided that, (a) either (i) the Collateral Manager certifies to the Trustee prior to such termination that, after taking into account the effect of such sale of the Related Security and such termination (including any obligation that the Issuer may have to make a termination payment) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance immediately following such termination will not be less than the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance immediately prior to such termination, or (ii) following such termination (taking into account any reinvestment of the Sale Proceeds from the underlying asset), the Issuer satisfies the Collateral Quality Tests, Overcollateralization Tests and the Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Test, (b) any termination payment payable to a Hedge Counterparty in connection with such a termination shall be payable, first, from the Sale Proceeds from the sale of the Related Security (if the Related Security was sold in connection with such termination), second, from Interest Proceeds and third,
from Principal Proceeds and (c) the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer) notifies Standard & Poor's and Moody's of such termination. For the avoidance of doubt, a sale of a portion of a Related Security or amortization on the Related Security which causes the notional amount of the related Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement to exceed the principal amount of such Related Security shall be viewed as the sale of the Related Security for purposes of the immediately preceding sentence, to the extent of the principal amount sold or of such excess. The Issuer's entry into each Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement after the Closing Date will be subject to the satisfaction of the Rating Condition (unless it is a Form Approved Hedge Agreement entered into at the then-current market rate with no upfront payment by the Issuer or the Hedge Counterparty) with respect to Standard & Poor's and Moody's unless the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the initial notional balance of each Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement shall be equal to the initial scheduled principal amount of the Related Security; (b) each Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement will amortize according to the same expected schedule as, and terminate on the expected maturity date of, the Related Security; (c) the payment dates of the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement must match either the payment dates of the Related Security or the payment dates of the Notes; (d) if the Related Security is sold by the Issuer, the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement must be terminated and the amount due or received in connection with such termination will be subtracted from or added to the Principal Proceeds received in connection with such sale; (e) (i) if the Related Security is not a Defaulted Security and such Related Security is called or prepaid, the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement must be terminated and any amount received in connection with such termination will be considered Principal Proceeds and any amount payable in connection with such termination will be paid first from any call, redemption and prepayment premiums received from such Related Security and second from Principal Proceeds received from such Related Security and (ii) if the Related Security is a Defaulted Security, the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement must be terminated and any amount received in connection with such termination will be considered Principal Proceeds and any amount payable in connection with such termination will be paid from Interest Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments; (f) each Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement will contain appropriate limited recourse and non-petition provisions equivalent to those contained in the Indenture and will require termination if the Related Security becomes a Defaulted Security; (g) if the Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement is terminated by reason of an event of default or termination event relating to the Issuer or the relevant Hedge Counterparty specified in Section 5 of the ISDA Master Agreement relating to such Hedge Agreement or the Schedule thereto, any termination payment due to the Hedge Counterparty shall be payable, first, from Interest Proceeds of the Related Security, second, from Principal Proceeds of the Related Security, and, third, in accordance with the Priority of Payments; and (h) with respect to any Deemed Floating Asset Hedge entered into by the Issuer after the Closing Date, at the time of entry into the Deemed Floating Asset Hedge the average life of the Deemed Floating Collateral Asset based upon (1) for issues outstanding less than 6 months, its pricing speed or (2) for issues outstanding for 6 months or more, the average of the last 6 months prepayment speed, must not increase or decrease by more than one year when modeled to prepay at either 200% or 50% of such pricing or prepayment speed.

The Trustee shall deposit all collateral received from each Hedge Counterparty under a Hedge Agreement in one or more securities accounts in the name of the Trustee that will be designated the "Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account," which will be maintained for the benefit of the Issuer and the related Hedge Counterparty.

The obligations of the Issuer under the Hedge Agreements are limited recourse obligations payable solely from the Collateral, and will be secured under the Indenture and will be senior in priority to the Issuer's obligations to pay interest (and Class A-1 Commitment Fee) on, and principal of, the Notes.
The Initial Hedge Counterparty

The information appearing in this section has been prepared by the Initial Hedge Counterparty and has not been independently verified by the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee or the Initial Purchaser. Accordingly, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, none of the Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager, the Trustee or the Initial Purchaser assumes any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or applicability of such information. The Initial Hedge Counterparty accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in the following paragraph.

Founded in 1784 and headquartered in New York, The Bank of New York is the principal subsidiary of The Bank of New York Company, Inc. The Bank of New York Company, Inc. provides a complete range of banking and other financial services to corporations and individuals worldwide through its core competencies: securities servicing, treasury management, investment management, and individual and regional banking services. The Bank of New York Company, Inc.'s extensive global client base includes a broad range of leading financial institutions, corporations, government entities, endowments and foundations.

Except for the information contained in the preceding paragraph, The Bank of New York and The Bank of New York Company, Inc. have not been involved in the preparation of, and do not accept responsibility for, this Offering Circular as a whole.

The Accounts

On or prior to the Closing Date the Trustee will have established each of the following segregated, non-interest bearing trust accounts and the Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account (the "Accounts"). Any investments of funds in the Accounts will be made in accordance with the direction of the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer.

Collection Accounts

All distributions on the Collateral Debt Securities and any proceeds received from the disposition of any such Collateral Debt Securities, to the extent such distributions or proceeds constitute Interest Proceeds (other than the portion of any interest payments on a semi-annual interest paying security received in cash by the Issuer in any Due Period which will be deposited in the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account and the portion of any Quarterly Interest Distributions which will be deposited into the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account), and any amounts paid to the Issuer by a Hedge Counterparty under any Hedge Agreement (other than amounts received by the Issuer by reason of an event of default or termination event under a Hedge Agreement or other comparable event that are required to be used for the purchase by the Issuer of a replacement Hedge Agreement) will be remitted to a single, segregated account established and maintained under the Indenture by the Trustee (the "Interest Collection Account"), which may be a subaccount of the Custodial Account. After the end of the Reinvestment Period, all distributions on the Collateral Debt Securities and any proceeds received from the disposition of any such Collateral Debt Securities to the extent such distributions or proceeds constitute Principal Proceeds will be remitted to the Principal Collection Account (the "Principal Collection Account" and, together with the Interest Collection Account, the "Collection Accounts"). The Collection Accounts shall be maintained for the benefit of the Secured Parties and amounts on deposit therein will be available, together with investment earnings thereon, for application in the order of priority set forth above under "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

Amounts received in the Collection Accounts during a Due Period and amounts received in prior Due Periods and retained in the Collection Accounts under the circumstances set forth above in
"Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments" will be invested in Eligible Investments (as described below) with stated maturities no later than the Business Day immediately preceding the next Quarterly Distribution Date. All such proceeds will be retained in the Collection Accounts unless such proceeds are used as otherwise permitted under the Indenture. See "—Eligibility Criteria."

Payment Account

On or prior to the Business Day prior to each Distribution Date, the Trustee will deposit into a single, segregated account established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Payment Account") for the benefit of the Secured Parties all Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds (other than Sale Proceeds of Credit Improved Securities, Credit Risk Securities and Discretionary Sales that the Issuer is entitled to reinvest in accordance with the Eligibility Criteria and the conditions specified in "Description of the Notes—Reinvestment Period" and "Security for the Notes—Disposition of Collateral Debt Securities," which may be retained in the Collection Accounts for subsequent reinvestment, if the Issuer so elects as set forth in the Indenture) received, with respect to the related Due Period, in the Collection Accounts during the related Due Period for payments to Noteholders and payments of fees and expenses and other amounts in accordance with the priority described under "Description of the Notes—Priority of Payments."

Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account

On any date upon which the Issuer receives interest payments in cash in respect of semi-annual interest paying Securities, the Trustee will deposit into a single, segregated account established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account") 50% of such interest payments on semi-annual interest paying securities. At least one Business Day prior to the first Distribution Date following each Quarterly Distribution Date, the Trustee shall transfer all amounts deposited in the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account on or prior to the Determination Date preceding such Quarterly Distribution Date (including any interest accrued on any such amount) to the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments and such transfer shall be the only permitted withdrawal (other than on the maturity date of the Notes) from, or application of funds on deposit in, or otherwise standing to the credit of, the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account. On any Distribution Date on which the Issuer would otherwise have insufficient Interest Proceeds to pay the Interest Distribution Amount on all of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments, the Collateral Manager, in its sole discretion, may direct the Trustee to transfer from the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account and/or the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account to the Payment Account, for application as Interest Proceeds on such Distribution Date, an amount up to an amount sufficient (together with other Interest Proceeds available for such purpose) to pay the Interest Distribution Amount on all of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments from Interest Proceeds.

Quarterly Interest Reserve Account

The Trustee shall from time to time deposit the Quarterly Deferral Fraction of the Quarterly Interest Distributions received in Cash by the Issuer in any Due Period into a single, segregated account established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Quarterly Interest Reserve Account"). At least one Business Day prior to the first Distribution Date following each Quarterly Distribution Date, the Trustee shall transfer all amounts deposited in the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account on or prior to the Determination Date preceding such Quarterly Distribution Date (including any interest accrued on any such amount) to the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments and such transfer shall be the only permitted withdrawal (other than on the Maturity date of the Secured Notes) from, or application of funds on deposit in, or otherwise standing to the credit of, the
Quarterly Interest Reserve Account. Any and all funds at any time on deposit in, or otherwise to the
credit of, the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account shall be held in trust by the Trustee for the benefit of the
Secured Parties. The Trustee shall invest all funds received into the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account
during a Due Period in Eligible Investments. All interest and other income from such investments shall
be deposited in the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account, any gain realized from such investments shall be
credited to the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account and any loss resulting from such investments shall be
charged to the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account. On any Distribution Date on which the Issuer would
otherwise have insufficient Interest Proceeds to pay the Interest Distribution Amount on all of the Notes
in accordance with the Priority of Payments, the Collateral Manager, in its sole discretion, may direct the
Trustee to transfer from the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account and/or the Quarterly Interest Reserve
Account to the Payment Account, for application as Interest Proceeds on such Distribution Date, an
amount up to an amount sufficient (together with other Interest Proceeds available for such purpose) to
pay the Interest Distribution Amount on all of the Notes in accordance with the Priority of Payments from
Interest Proceeds.

Uninvested Proceeds Account

On the Closing Date (and following the Closing Date on the date of any Borrowing under the
Class A-1 Notes which is not applied on the same date to make a payment due to MLI under the Master
Forward Sale Agreement), the Trustee will deposit Uninvested Proceeds into a single, segregated account
established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Uninvested Proceeds Account").
Interest and other income from such investments shall be deposited in the Uninvested Proceeds Account,
any gain realized from such investments shall be credited to the Uninvested Proceeds Account, and any
loss resulting from such investments shall be charged to the Uninvested Proceeds Account. All
investment earnings on Eligible Investments in the Uninvested Proceeds Account will be transferred to
the Interest Collection Account and treated as Interest Proceeds. If the first Distribution Date occurs prior
to Rating Confirmation or Rating Confirmation Failure, an amount equal to the Interest Excess on the
related Determination Date will be withdrawn from the Uninvested Proceeds Account and transferred to
the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

Except as provided in a Proposed Plan, at least one Business Day prior to the first Quarterly
Distribution Date following the occurrence of either a Rating Confirmation Failure or a Rating
Confirmation after the Ramp-Up Completion Date (which will be the first Quarterly Distribution Date
after the Closing Date if the Ramp-Up Completion Date is the same date as the Closing Date), the Trustee
will transfer all remaining Uninvested Proceeds that are not required to complete purchases of Collateral
Debt Securities to the Payment Account, to be treated first, as Interest Proceeds, if there has been a Rating
Confirmation, in an amount equal to the Interest Excess if there has been a Rating Confirmation (or if the
Closing Date is the Ramp-Up Completion Date) and, second, as Principal Proceeds, and distributed in
accordance with the Priority of Payments; provided that such Uninvested Proceeds will be applied first to
the payment of principal of the Notes in direct order of seniority if a Rating Confirmation Failure occurs.
During the Ramp-Up Period, the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer may by notice to the Trustee
direct the Trustee to, and upon receipt of the issuer order, the Trustee shall (i) apply cash in the
Uninvested Proceeds Account to purchase Collateral Debt Securities or (ii) withdraw cash in the
Uninvested Proceeds Account and deposit it into a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account in
connection with the purchase (or entry into) of a Defeased Synthetic Security.

Expense Account

After payment of the organizational and structuring fees, the fee to the Collateral Manager and
expenses of the Co-Issuers (including, without limitation, the legal fees and expenses of counsel to the
Co-Issuers, the Collateral Manager and the Initial Purchaser) and the expenses of offering the Offered
Securities, on the Closing Date, at least U.S.$75,000 from the proceeds of the offering of the Offered Securities will be deposited by the Trustee into a single, segregated account established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Expense Account"). Amounts in the Expense Account will be replenished (i) with Interest Proceeds on each Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments and (ii) with Principal Proceeds on any Quarterly Distribution Date in an amount not to exceed the amount from the Expense Account that previously was designated by the Collateral Manager as Principal Proceeds. Amounts on deposit in the Expense Account may be withdrawn from time to time to pay accrued and unpaid Administrative Expenses of the Co-Issuers. All funds on deposit in the Expense Account will be invested in Eligible Investments. All amounts remaining on deposit in the Expense Account at the time when substantially all of the Issuer's assets have been sold or otherwise disposed of will be deposited by the Trustee into the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds on the immediately succeeding Distribution Date.

Any amounts on deposit in the Expense Account in excess of U.S.$75,000 may, at the option of the Collateral Manager by written notice to the Trustee, be designated as Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds and applied in accordance with the Priority of Payments on the next subsequent Distribution Date.

**Custodial Account**

The Trustee will, prior to the Closing Date, cause the Custodian to establish a Securities Account which shall be designated as the "Custodial Account," which shall be held in the name of the Trustee as Entitlement Holder in trust for the benefit of the Secured Parties and into which the Trustee shall from time to time deposit Pledged Securities. All Pledged Securities from time to time deposited in, or otherwise standing to the credit of, the Custodial Account pursuant to the Indenture will be held by the Trustee as part of the Collateral. The Co-Issuers shall not have any legal, equitable or beneficial interest in the Custodial Account other than in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

**Reserve Account**

On the Closing Date, approximately U.S.$250,000 will be deposited by the Trustee into a single, segregated account established and maintained by the Trustee under the Indenture (the "Reserve Account"). All funds on deposit in the Reserve Account will be invested in Eligible Investments. On each Quarterly Distribution Date, an amount in the Reserve Account shall be transferred by the Trustee to the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds on such Quarterly Distribution Date to make distributions equal to the lesser of (i) the amount on deposit in the Reserve Account and (ii) the amount required (together with all other Interest Proceeds) to make distributions on such Quarterly Distribution Date to the Preference Shareholders equal to 10% per annum on the Aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares (based on a year of 360 days and twelve 30-day months) after all amounts payable prior thereto in the Interest Proceeds Waterfall on such Quarterly Distribution Date. For the avoidance of doubt, (i) any amount distributed from the Reserve Account on any Distribution Date shall be applied to pay amounts due under the Interest Proceeds Waterfall in accordance with the priority set forth therein and, as a result, any such amount shall be applied first to pay any other amounts payable under the Interest Proceeds Waterfall (which have not been paid from other Interest Proceeds) on such Distribution Date, before such funds are applied to make distributions on the Preference Shares, and (ii) amounts shall be distributed from the Reserve Account to pay interest on the Class A-1 Notes on Distribution Dates that are not Quarterly Distribution Dates to the extent required to pay (together with all other Interest Proceeds) the Interest Distribution Amount after payment of other amounts payable in priority thereto.
Synthetic Security Counterparty Accounts

For each Defeased Synthetic Security, the Trustee will establish a single, segregated account (each such account, a "Synthetic Security Counterparty Account") that will be held in the name of the Trustee in trust for the benefit of the related Synthetic Security Counterparty and over which the Trustee will have exclusive control and the sole right of withdrawal in accordance with the applicable Synthetic Security and the Indenture; provided that a single Synthetic Security Counterparty Account may be established for all (or a designated portion) of the Synthetic Securities with the same Synthetic Security Counterparty. The Trustee and the Issuer shall, in connection with the establishment of a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, enter into a separate account control and security agreement with the Synthetic Security Counterparty setting forth the rights and obligations of the Issuer, the Trustee and the Synthetic Security Counterparty with respect to such account and pursuant to which the Issuer shall grant the Trustee a first priority security interest in such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account for the benefit of the Synthetic Security Counterparty; provided that no security interest in favor of a Synthetic Security Counterparty in such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall include any income from investments of funds in such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account to which the Issuer is entitled pursuant to the terms of such Synthetic Security. As directed by Issuer order (which may be executed by the Collateral Manager), the Trustee will withdraw from the Uninvested Proceeds Account or the Principal Collection Account and deposit into each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account the amount required to secure the obligations of the Issuer in accordance with the terms of the related Defeased Synthetic Security or Defeased Synthetic Securities, as applicable, to the extent that the relevant amount has not been deposited in the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account from the net proceeds received by the Issuer from the issuance of the Notes and the Preference Shares or Borrowings under the Class A-1 Notes, which amount shall be at least equal to the amount referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of Defeased Synthetic Security. The Collateral Manager will direct any such deposit during the Ramp-Up Period and during the Reinvestment Period and only to the extent that monies are available for the purchase of Collateral Debt Securities from Uninvested Proceeds and Sale Proceeds in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, after the Ramp-Up Period ends, the Issuer may acquire Collateral Debt Securities that are the subjects of commitments entered into by the Issuer prior to the end of the Ramp-Up Period. To the extent required by a Synthetic Security, the Trustee shall, as directed by Issuer order (which may be executed by the Collateral Manager), deposit the related Principal Shortfall Reimbursement Payments received by the Issuer into the applicable Synthetic Security Counterparty Account.

In accordance with the terms of the applicable Defeased Synthetic Security and related account control and security agreement, amounts standing to the credit of a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall be invested in Synthetic Security Collateral designated by the Synthetic Security Counterparty and approved by the Collateral Manager, which may be subject to derivatives transactions (including total return swaps) between the Issuer and the Synthetic Security Counterparty (or, subject to the consent of the Synthetic Security Counterparty and satisfaction of the Rating Condition, between the Issuer and other parties). Amounts and property credited to a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall be withdrawn by the Trustee and applied to the payment of any amounts payable by, or to the delivery of securities deliverable by, the Issuer to the related Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the terms of such Defeased Synthetic Security or the related account control agreement. The Issuer also shall sell all or any part of the Synthetic Security Collateral at the times and in the manner provided in the applicable Synthetic Security. To the extent that the Issuer is entitled to receive interest on securities credited to a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, the Collateral Manager shall, by Issuer order, direct the Trustee to deposit such amounts in the Interest Collection Account (and such amounts shall be Interest Proceeds). After payment of all amounts owing by the Issuer to a Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the terms of the related Defeased Synthetic Security or termination of a Synthetic Security following an event described in clause (c) of the definition of
"Deceased Synthetic Security" (in which event no termination payment shall be due from the Issuer to such Synthetic Security Counterparty), the Collateral Manager, by Issuer order, shall direct the Trustee to withdraw all funds and other property credited to the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account related to such Deceased Synthetic Security and credit such funds and other property to (i) the Principal Collection Account (in the case of cash and Eligible Investments), for application as Principal Proceeds (other than any investment income thereon, which will be Interest Proceeds) in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, and (ii) the Custodial Account (in the case of Collateral Debt Securities and other financial assets), which shall not be liquidated except in accordance with "Security for the Notes—Dispositions of Collateral Debt Securities", provided, however, that if any other Deceased Synthetic Security secured by the same Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will remain in effect, (x) the funds and property to be withdrawn from the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall be selected in accordance with the Synthetic Security or the related account control agreement and (y) such withdrawal shall not cause the balance of the Synthetic Security Collateral in such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account to be less than the aggregate notional amount of the Synthetic Securities then in effect.

Except for interest on securities standing to the credit of a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account payable to the Issuer as described pursuant to the preceding paragraph, funds and other property standing to the credit of a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall not be considered to be an asset of the Issuer for purposes of the Collateral Quality Tests; however, the Deceased Synthetic Security that relates to such Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall be considered an asset of the Issuer for such purposes.

Each Synthetic Security Counterparty Account shall remain at all times with a financial institution organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers and having a long-term debt rating of at least "Baa1" by Moody's (and, if rated "Baa1," not be on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and at least "BBB+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch and a combined capital and surplus in excess of U.S.$250,000,000.

A modification to the terms of the Indenture relating to a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will require the consent of any Synthetic Security Counterparty materially and adversely affected by such modification.

**Synthetic Security Issuer Accounts**

If the terms of any Synthetic Security require the Synthetic Security Counterparty to secure its obligations with respect to such Synthetic Security, the Trustee shall cause to be established a segregated, non-interest bearing Securities Account in respect of such Synthetic Security (each such account, a "Synthetic Security Issuer Account"), which shall be held in the name of the Trustee as Entitlement Holder in trust for the benefit of the Secured Parties; provided that a single Synthetic Security Issuer Account may be established for all (or a designated portion) of the Synthetic Securities with the same Synthetic Security Counterparty. Upon Issuer order, the Trustee, the Synthetic Security Counterparty and the Custodian shall enter into an account control agreement with respect to such account in a form substantially similar to the Account Control Agreement. The Trustee shall credit to any such Synthetic Security Issuer Account all funds and other property received from the applicable Synthetic Security Counterparty to secure the obligations of such Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the terms of such Synthetic Security.

Amounts credited to a Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall be invested as directed by an Issuer order executed by the Collateral Manager in writing and in accordance with the terms of the applicable Synthetic Security in Synthetic Security Collateral. Income received on amounts credited to
such Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall be withdrawn from such account and paid to the related Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the terms of the applicable Synthetic Security.

Funds and other property standing to the credit of any Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall not be considered to be an asset of the Issuer for purposes of any of the Collateral Quality Tests, the Class E Interest Diversion Test or the Overcollateralization Tests; however, the Synthetic Security that relates to such Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall be considered an asset of the Issuer for such purposes.

In accordance with the terms of the applicable Synthetic Security or account control agreement, funds and other property standing to the credit of the related Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall, as directed by the Collateral Manager by Issuer order, be withdrawn by the Trustee and applied to the payment of any amount owing by the related Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer under the applicable Synthetic Security or Synthetic Securities. After payment of all amounts owed by the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer in accordance with the terms of the related Synthetic Security, all funds and other property standing to the credit of the related Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall be withdrawn from such Synthetic Security Issuer Account and paid or transferred to the related Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the applicable Synthetic Security; provided, however, that if the obligations of the same Synthetic Security Counterparty under another Synthetic Security which will remain in effect are secured by the same Synthetic Security Issuer Account, the amount withdrawn therefrom shall not cause the remaining balance thereof to be less than the amount required to be posted by the Synthetic Security Counterparty to secure its obligations under the Synthetic Securities which will remain in effect.

Each Synthetic Security Issuer Account shall remain at all times with a financial institution organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, authorized under such laws to exercise corporate trust powers and having a long-term debt rating of at least "Baa1" by Moody's (and, if rated "Baa1," not be on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and at least "BBB+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch and a combined capital and surplus in excess of U.S.$250,000,000.

A modification of the terms of the Indenture relating to a Synthetic Security Issuer Account will require the consent of any Synthetic Security Counterparty materially and adversely affected thereby.

**Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Accounts**

If any Class A-1 Noteholder does not at any time during the Commitment Period satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria and such Holder does not assign its Commitment to a Person that meets the Class A-1 Rating Criteria, or obtain a guarantee that meets the Class A-1 Rating Criteria, such Class A-1 Noteholder (a "Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder") shall cause to be established and maintained by the Custodian, an Account (each such account, a "Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account"), which Account shall be in the name of the Trustee in trust for the benefit of the Secured Parties. Each Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder, the Trustee and the Issuer shall enter into an account control agreement (each a "Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Control Agreement") with the Custodian in respect of such Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account in a form satisfactory to each such party. Such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder will remit to the Trustee for credit to such Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Cash or Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Eligible Investments, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of which is equal to the aggregate amount of such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Commitment minus the aggregate amount of all advances previously made by such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder or one of more of its liquidity providers, as the case may be (as at any date of determination, the "Undrawn Commitment"). The Trustee shall cause all such Cash or Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Eligible Investments received by it from a Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder to be credited to the related Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account.

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As directed by a written notice from the Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder to the Trustee, funds standing to the credit of a Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account may be invested and reinvested in Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Eligible Investments. Income received on funds or other property credited to such Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account shall be withdrawn from such Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account monthly on the last Business Day of each month and paid to the related Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder. None of the Co-Issuers or the Trustee shall in any way be held liable for reason of any insufficiency of any Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account resulting from any loss relating to any investment of funds standing to the credit of such account.

Funds and other property standing to the credit of any Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account shall not be considered to be an asset of the Issuer for purposes of any of the Collateral Quality Tests or the Coverage Tests.

Each Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's obligation to make advances under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement may be satisfied by the Trustee's withdrawing funds then standing to the credit of such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account.

On the Commitment Period Termination Date after all Borrowings have been made, the Trustee shall withdraw all funds and other property standing to the credit of each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account, if any, and pay or transfer the same to the related Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder. Upon any reduction of the Commitment, the Trustee shall withdraw from the funds then standing to the credit of each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account and pay to the related Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder an amount equal to the product of (i) such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Undrawn Commitment and (ii) the percentage reduction in the Commitments. Upon acceptance and recording of an assignment and acceptance pursuant to the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement relating to the assignment by a Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder of all or a portion of its rights and obligations thereunder and its Class A-1 Notes, the Trustee shall withdraw from the funds then standing to the credit of such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account and pay to such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder an amount equal to the product of (i) such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Undrawn Commitment and (ii) the percentage of such Undrawn Commitment that such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder has assigned. Upon a Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's providing notice to the Issuer and the Trustee that such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder subsequently satisfies the Class A-1 Rating Criteria, the Trustee shall withdraw all funds and other property then standing to the credit of such Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder's Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account and pay or transfer the same to the Collateralizing Class A-1 Noteholder.

Each Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account shall remain at all times with a financial institution organized and doing business under the law of the United States or any State thereof, authorized under such law to exercise corporate trust powers and having a long term debt rating of at least "Baa1" by Moody's (and, if rated, "Baa1," not be on the watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and at least "BBB+" by Standard & Poor's and at least "BBB+", by Fitch and have a combined capital and surplus in excess of U.S.$250,000,000.
THE COLLATERAL MANAGER

The information appearing in this section "The Collateral Manager" concerning MFS has been prepared by MFS and has not been independently verified by the Co-Issuers, the Initial Purchaser, the Trustee or any other person. Accordingly, the Collateral Manager assumes the responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or applicability of such information appearing under this section.

General

Massachusetts Financial Services Company, which does business under the name of MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), will serve as the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement between the Issuer and MFS. The MFS organization established the first mutual fund in the United States, with operations dating back to 1924. As of December 31, 2005, MFS had approximately U.S.$163 billion in assets under management, of which approximately U.S.$40 billion were invested in fixed income securities. As of December 31, 2005, MFS had approximately U.S.$13.4 billion in structured products under management including approximately U.S.$6.2 billion in mortgage-backed securities. MFS also manages other mutual funds, pension funds and other client funds in addition to managing U.S. variable annuity products and other financial services companies and provides investment advice to a substantial number of private clients, including public and private institutional investors. MFS is headquartered at 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 and has offices or a presence in London, Bahrain, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Mexico City and Tokyo.

Key Personnel

Robert J. Manning, Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Manning joined MFS in 1984 as a research analyst in the High Yield Bond Department. He was named Vice President in 1988; Portfolio Manager in 1992; Senior Vice President in 1993; Chief Fixed Income Strategist, Director of Fixed Income Research in 1999; Chief Fixed Income Officer in 2001; and Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Investment Officer in 2004. He is a graduate of the University of Lowell and earned a Master of Science degree in Finance from Boston College. He is a member of the MFS Management Committee and a member of the MFS Board of Directors.

Michael Roberge, CFA, Executive Vice President, Chief Fixed Income Officer. Mr. Roberge joined MFS in 1996 as a Fixed Income Research Analyst. He was named Portfolio Manager in 1997, Associate Director of Fixed Income Research in 2000, Director of Fixed Income Research in 2002, and Chief Fixed Income Officer in 2004. Previous experience includes one year as a Senior Municipal Analyst and Associate Portfolio Manager for Colonial Management Associates and four years as a Municipal Bond Analyst for Moody’s Investor Service. He is a graduate of Bemidji State University (BS), and earned a MBA from Hofstra University. He is a member of the MFS Management Committee, serves on the MFS Fixed Income Strategy Group, MFS Fixed Income Management Committee, and MFS Fixed Income Credit Committee.

Donald M. Mykrantz, CFA, Senior Vice President and Director of Fixed Income Trading. Mr. Mykrantz joined MFS in 1999 with over 17 years of investment experience. Previous experience includes three years as a Managing Director at BankBoston Robertson Stephens, six years as a Senior Vice President at Baring Asset Management, two years as Co-Founder and Managing Director at Berkeley Capital Management, Vice President at Morgan Stanley Asset Management, three years as a Vice President at Salomon Brothers, and three years as an Investment Officer at MFS. He is a graduate of Williams College.
Joshua P. Marston, Vice President, Director of Structured Product Research, and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Marston joined MFS as a Fixed Income Research Analyst in 1999. He was named Head of Structured Products in 2001, Portfolio Manager in 2002, and Director of Structured Product Research in 2005. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Marston served as Portfolio Manager at AMRESCO Inc. from 1996-1999 and as Director of Securities Investment from 1998-1999 at AMRESCO Capital Trust, where he managed the investment activity in subordinate CMBS and RMBS. He is a graduate of Boston University (BSBA) and earned a Master of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Antony P. Wood, CFA, Vice President, Real Estate Analyst. Mr. Wood joined the MFS Structured Products Group in June 2004. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Wood served as a Senior Investment Officer at John Hancock Financial Services in the Real Estate Investment Group. While at John Hancock, Mr. Wood was a senior member of the real estate capital markets and portfolio management group responsible for buying real estate securities (CMBS, CRE CDOs, commercial whole loans) and issuing CMBS. He is a graduate of Portsmouth University, UK (BA in Economics and Geography), earned a Master of Arts in Geography from Boston University, and is a CFA Charter Holder.

Leonid Rasin, Vice President, CDO Analyst. Mr. Rasin joined the MFS Structured Products Group in August 2005. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Rasin served as a Portfolio Manager at John Hancock in the Bond and Corporate Finance Group, where he managed a CDO securities portfolio and provided quantitative modeling for Hancock-managed CDOs. Prior to joining John Hancock, Mr. Rasin spent three years at Credit Suisse Group-Winterthur as Director in the Alternative Risk Transfer Unit, and three years at Liberty Mutual as a Senior Actuarial Analyst. He is a graduate of St. Petersburg University (BA) and earned a Master of Arts in Mathematics from Brandeis University.

Philipp S. Burgener, CFA, Analyst. Mr. Burgener joined the Structured Products Group in 2003. His responsibilities include the analysis and monitoring of new and existing investments in sub-prime RMBS. Mr. Burgener joined the MFS Fixed Income Department in 2002 as an Analytic Support Associate within the Quantitative Group. He is a graduate of Colgate University (BA in Economics), earned a Master of Science in Investment Management from Boston University, and is a CFA Charter Holder.

Eric Darci, CFA, Research Associate. Mr. Darci joined the Structured Products Group in January 2002. His responsibilities include the surveillance, analysis and reporting of all MFS investments in commercial real estate debt products. Mr. Darci joined MFS in 1997 as a Fixed Income Trading Assistant and became a tax-exempt High Yield Fixed Income Trader in 1999. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College (BA in Economics and Mathematics) and is a CFA Charter Holder.

Petros Vougaris, Research Associate. Mr. Vougaris joined the Structured Products Group in 2004. His responsibilities include the monthly surveillance, analysis, and reporting of CDO product. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Vougaris served as a Middle Office Analyst at Putnam Investments responsible for risk management for Putnam’s OTC derivative exposure. He is a graduate of Merrimack College with a BS in Business Administration and BA in Economics.

Sean Klotz, CPA, Research Associate. Mr. Klotz joined the Structured Products Group in 2005. His responsibilities include analysis and surveillance of residential mortgage product. Prior to joining the Structured Product Group, he worked as a Risk Control Analyst in MFS investment support from 2000. Prior to joining MFS, Mr. Klotz worked as a public accountant for McGladrey & Pullen, LLP from 1995 to 1999. He is a graduate of Central Connecticut State University with a BS in Accounting and Babson College with a MBA.
Kevin DeRoche, Trader. Mr. DeRoche joined MFS in 2005 to be responsible for Structured Products trading. Prior to joining MFS, he worked at Merrill Lynch as a Fixed Income Sales Associate from 2001-2005 and as a Convertible Bond Sales Assistant from 1999-2000. He is a graduate of Northeastern University with a BS in Business Administration.

Regulatory Matters and Significant Litigation

On February 5, 2004, MFS reached an agreement with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the New York Attorney General ("NYAG") and the Bureau of Securities Regulation of the State of New Hampshire ("NH") to settle administrative proceedings alleging false and misleading information in certain MFS fund prospectuses regarding market timing and related matters. MFS' former Chief Executive Officer and former President also reached agreement with the SEC and both resigned their director and officer positions with MFS on February 6, 2004. Under the terms of the settlements, MFS and the executives neither admitted nor denied any wrongdoing. As part of the settlements, MFS agreed to pay U.S.$225 million to compensate certain fund shareholders, of which U.S.$50 million was characterized as a penalty. The funds will be distributed pursuant to a plan developed by an independent consultant. MFS further agreed with the NYAG to reduce its management fees in the aggregate amount of approximately U.S.$25 million annually over the next five years, and not to increase certain management fees during such period. MFS has also paid an administrative fine to NH in the amount of U.S.$1 million. In addition, under the terms of the settlement, MFS has and will adopt certain governance changes.

MFS and certain MFS funds and their trustees and affiliates have been named as defendants in class action and other law suits filed in federal and state courts. The lawsuits generally allege that some or all of the defendants permitted or acquiesced in market timing and/or late trading in some of the MFS funds, inadequately disclosed MFS' internal policies concerning market timing and such matters, received excessive compensation as fiduciaries to the MFS funds and should not have imposed contingent deferred sales charges on certain redemptions. The lawsuits have been transferred to, and consolidated before, the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, as part of a multi-district litigation of market timing and related claims involving several other fund complexes. The actions assert that some or all of the defendants violated the federal securities laws, including the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as well as fiduciary duties and other violations of common law. The lawsuits seek unspecified compensatory damages. The defendants are contesting the suits.

In addition, on March 31, 2004, MFS announced that it had settled administrative proceedings with the SEC relating to its revenue-sharing arrangements with various distributors of its products. Under the terms of the settlement, in which MFS neither admitted nor denied any wrongdoing, MFS agreed to pay U.S.$1.00 in disgorgement and U.S.$50 million in penalty to certain MFS funds, pursuant to a plan approved by an independent consultant. MFS eliminated the practice of using brokerage commissions to recognize fund sales and has banned the use of soft dollars to pay for third-party research and market data.

Since March 2004, MFS, Sun Life Financial, Inc., various MFS funds, the trustees of these funds, and certain officers of MFS have been named as defendants in several lawsuits filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts which allege generally that the defendants permitted or acquiesced in the improper use of fund assets by MFS to support the distribution of fund shares and inadequately disclosed MFS' use of fund assets in this manner. The lawsuits have been commenced as class actions on behalf of investors who purchased, held or redeemed shares of the funds during specified periods and as derivative actions on behalf of the MFS funds. The actions assert that some or all of the
defendants violated the 1940 Act and the Advisers Act, and that they breached their fiduciary duties. In addition, in May 2004, MFS and MFS Fund Distributors, Inc. were named as defendants in a lawsuit brought in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida which alleges generally that the defendants charged discriminatory and excessive investment advisory fees, made excess profits from economics of scale, and made improper use of directed brokerage and soft dollar arrangements. The lawsuit has been brought on behalf of various MFS funds and alleges that the defendants violated the 1940 Act. Since the filing of the lawsuit, the action has been voluntarily transferred to United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. MFS is contesting these cases.

Additional lawsuits based on allegations similar to those described above may be filed in the future against MFS. In addition, MFS is also a defendant in certain litigation matters (not discussed herein) which are not deemed material to the operation of MFS.
THE COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

General

On or prior to the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into a Collateral Management Agreement (the "Collateral Management Agreement") with Massachusetts Financial Services Company, d/b/a MFS Investment Management (the "Collateral Manager" or "MFS") whereby the Issuer will appoint the Collateral Manager and the Collateral Manager will undertake to select all Collateral Debt Securities to be purchased by the Issuer on the Closing Date and until the end of the Reinvestment Period and to perform certain other advisory and administrative tasks for or on behalf of the Issuer. Such other services include (i) monitoring the Collateral and providing to the Issuer all reports and other data that the Issuer is required to prepare and deliver under the Indenture, where such reports are not prepared and delivered by the Collateral Administrator, and subject to the Collateral Manager's receipt of all necessary information in a timely manner from the Trustee and the Collateral Administrator, as applicable, (ii) selecting the portfolio of Collateral Debt Securities and Eligible Investments to be purchased by the Issuer, (iii) effecting the purchase or sale of the Collateral Debt Securities and the Eligible Investments (including the reinvestment of proceeds therefrom as permitted by the Indenture), (iv) instructing the Trustee with respect to any disposition of or tender for a Collateral Debt Security or Eligible Investments, (v) assisting the Issuer in determining the fair market value of Collateral Debt Securities in accordance with procedures set forth in the Indenture and consulting with the Issuer regarding approved replacement dealers and approved pricing services used to make such determination, (vi) negotiating (as appropriate) with the issuers of the Collateral Debt Securities and the Eligible Investments, (vii) determining the rights and remedies of the Issuer in connection with the Collateral Debt Securities and the Eligible Investments, (viii) assisting the Issuer in connection with redemptions and auctions, (ix) selecting and negotiating Hedge Agreements and Synthetic Securities, (x) consulting with the Rating Agencies and providing information reasonably requested or required by the Indenture, (xi) performing the duties and obligations of the Collateral Manager required by the Indenture to the extent and as set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement and (xii) consulting with the Issuer regarding replacement or successor Trustees, Calculation Agents, Note Registrars and accountants.

Amendment of the Collateral Management Agreement

The Collateral Management Agreement may not be supplemented, amended or modified in any manner except by a written agreement executed by all the parties to the Collateral Management Agreement and only if (i) the Rating Condition is satisfied and (ii) if such agreement could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the interests of any Hedge Counterparty (if such provision is provided in the applicable Hedge Agreement), each such Hedge Counterparty shall have consented.

For so long as any of the Notes are listed on any stock exchange, the Issuer will cause a copy of any amendment or modification to the Collateral Management Agreement to be sent to such stock exchange.

Conflicts of Interest

The Collateral Manager and any of its affiliates may engage in any other businesses and may furnish investment management and advisory services to entities whose investment policies may differ from or be similar to those followed by the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer, as required by the Collateral Management Agreement. The Collateral Manager and its affiliates will be free, in their sole discretion, to make recommendations to others or effect transactions on behalf of themselves or others which may be the same or different from those effected with respect to the Collateral. In addition, the Collateral Manager and its affiliates may, from time to time, cause, direct or recommend that their clients
buy or sell securities of the same or different kind or class of the same issuer of securities that are part of the Collateral and that the Collateral Manager directs to be purchased or sold on behalf of the Issuer. See "Risk Factors—Conflicts of Interest Involving the Collateral Manager."

The Collateral Manager will cause any acquisition or sale by the Issuer of Collateral to be conducted on an arm's length basis and, if effected with the Collateral Manager or person affiliated with the Collateral Manager, or any fund or account for which the Collateral Manager or an affiliate thereof acts as an investment advisor (a) on a basis no less favorable, taken as a whole, than would be obtained in a similar transaction with an unaffiliated third party and which basis is otherwise consistent with applicable law and the Collateral Management Agreement or (b) pursuant to the Warehouse Agreement or the Master Forward Sale Agreement. The Issuer acknowledges in the Collateral Management Agreement (x) that the Collateral Manager, affiliates of the Collateral Manager, and/or funds and accounts managed by the Collateral Manager may acquire on the Closing Date a portion of the Preference Shares, (y) that funds advised by the Collateral Manager or its affiliates may sell Collateral Debt Securities to the Issuer on or prior to the Closing Date and (z) that the Collateral Manager, its affiliates and funds or accounts for which the Collateral Manager or its affiliates acts as investment adviser may at times own Notes of one or more Classes. See "Risk Factors—Conflicts of Interest Involving the Collateral Manager."

When purchasing, entering into, managing, selling or terminating Collateral Debt Securities on behalf of the Issuer, the Collateral Manager shall be deemed for purposes of the Indenture and in its capacity as agent for the Issuer to have complied with certain restrictions contained in the Indenture, which exclude acquisition (including the manner of acquisition), ownership, enforcement and disposition of an obligation or security that would cause the Issuer to be treated as engaged in the United States trade or business for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, if the Collateral Manager satisfies certain requirements set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement.

Certain administrative duties of the Issuer with respect to the Collateral (including the performance of certain calculations with respect to each of the Eligibility Criteria) will be performed for the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer) by the Collateral Administrator and the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Administration Agreement. The Collateral Manager will also provide the Issuer and the Trustee with certain information, on a quarterly basis, with respect to the composition and characteristics of Collateral Debt Securities in the Collateral.

The Issuer acknowledges in the Collateral Management Agreement that a broker may from time to time sell assets to the Issuer or purchase assets from the Issuer as broker both for the Issuer and another person on the other side of the transaction, in which case such broker will act as broker for, receive commissions from, and have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding, both parties to such transactions. So long as each of the Collateral Manager and such broker satisfies its duties and obligations to the Issuer under applicable law (including the Advisers Act) and, in the case of the Collateral Manager, under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Issuer will authorize and consent pursuant to the Collateral Management Agreement, to such broker, including a broker that is an affiliate of the Collateral Manager, engaging in such transactions and acting in such capacities.

The Collateral Manager will place each order for a security transaction with a specific broker-dealer (which can include an affiliate of the Collateral Manager) selected by the Collateral Manager with the objective of receiving "best execution" of such security transaction at a fair and competitive brokerage cost. In selecting broker-dealers, the Collateral Manager will do business with those broker-dealers that, in the Collateral Manager's judgment, can be expected to provide the best overall service, including the execution of buy and sell orders and the providing of research to the Collateral Manager. Such services may be used by the Collateral Manager or its affiliates in connection with their other advisory activities or investment operations. In negotiating commissions with broker-dealers, the Collateral Manager will pay...
no more for execution and research services than the Collateral Manager considers either service, or both such services together, to be worth. The Issuer acknowledges in the Collateral Management Agreement that commissions for the combination of execution and research services that meet the Collateral Manager's standards may be higher than for execution services alone or for services that fall below the Collateral Manager's standards. The Collateral Manager is permitted to receive some brokerage or research services in connection with securities transactions that are consistent with the "safe harbor" provisions of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act when paying such higher commissions. The Issuer acknowledges in the Collateral Management Agreement that while the Collateral Manager generally seeks reasonably competitive fees, commissions and spreads, the Issuer may not necessarily pay the lowest fee, commission or spread available with respect to any particular transaction. Transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorization to purchase or sell the same security for other accounts serviced by the Collateral Manager. When these concurrent transactions occur, the Collateral Manager has agreed that its objective will be to allocate the executions among the accounts in a fair and equitable manner over time.

The Collateral Manager will be required to perform its obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement in good faith and in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement ("Collateral Manager Standard of Care"). To the extent not inconsistent with the foregoing, the Collateral Manager will follow its customary standards, policies and procedures.

The Collateral Manager and its principals, its partners, directors, members, officers, stockholders, managers, employees, agents, accountants, attorneys and affiliates (and such affiliates' respective principals, partners, directors, members, officers, stockholders, managers, employees, agents, accountants and attorneys) will not be liable to the Issuer, Co-Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Trustee, any Hedge Counterparty, the Noteholders, the Preference Shareholders, Preference Shares Paying Agent, the Collateral Administrator or any other person or any of their respective principals, partners, directors, members, officers, stockholders, managers, employees, agents, accountants, attorneys or affiliates or any other person for any losses, claims, damages, judgments, assessments, demands, charges, costs or other expenses or liabilities of any nature arising from or in connection with the Collateral Management Agreement, the Indenture, the Offering Circular and the transactions contemplated thereby or incurred as a result of the actions taken or recommended or for any omissions by the Collateral Manager or any of its affiliates under or in connection with the Collateral Management Agreement or the Indenture or for any decrease in the value of the Collateral Debt Securities or the Offered Securities, except by reason of acts constituting bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of the duties and obligations of the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement and the Indenture. The acts and omissions constituting bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct described in the immediately preceding sentence are collectively referred to as "Collateral Manager Breaches."

Pursuant to the terms of the Collateral Management Agreement, the Issuer will indemnify and hold harmless the Collateral Manager and its affiliates and their respective principals, managers, directors, members, officers, agents, stockholders, employees, accountants and attorneys (each, an "Indemnified Party") from and against any and all expenses, losses, damages, judgments, assessments, costs, liabilities, demands, charges, claims or other liabilities of any nature whatsoever (including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses) (collectively, "Losses"), as incurred, in respect of or arising from the issuance of the Notes, the transactions described in this Offering Circular, the Collateral Management Agreement or the other transaction documents, or any action or failure to act by the Collateral Manager and not as a result of a Collateral Manager Breach, and in respect of any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in this Offering Circular, or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact necessary to make the statements in this Offering Circular, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; provided that, with respect to the foregoing indemnity provided
with respect to this Offering Circular, the Issuer will not be liable for any Losses that arise out of or are
based upon any untrue or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission of a material fact in
this Offering Circular based upon information contained under the heading "The Collateral Manager" and
the Risk Factor entitled "Conflicts of Interest Involving the Collateral Manager" (collectively, the
"Collateral Manager Information") in this Offering Circular. Any such indemnification by the Issuer will
be paid in accordance with the Priority of Payments.

The Collateral Manager, will indemnify and hold harmless the Issuer for any losses, claims,
damages, judgments, assessments, costs or other liabilities incurred by the Co-Issuers arising from any
Collateral Manager Breach or material misstatement or material omission in the Collateral Manager
Information.

The Collateral Manager shall not be bound to follow any amendment to the Indenture until it has
received written notice thereof and until it has received a copy of the amendment from the Issuer or the
Trustee. The Trustee has agreed in the Indenture not to enter into any supplemental indenture that
modifies the duties or liabilities of the Collateral Manager in any respect without the written consent of
the Collateral Manager and the Collateral Manager will not be bound by any such amendment unless the
Collateral Manager has so consented.

Termination of the Collateral Management Agreement

Automatic Termination

The Collateral Management Agreement will automatically terminate upon the earliest to occur of
(i) the payment in full of the Notes and the termination of the Indenture in accordance with its terms and
the redemption of the Preference Shares or (ii) the liquidation of the Collateral and the final distribution
of the proceeds of such liquidation as provided in the Indenture.

Removal for Cause

The Collateral Manager may be removed for cause, by holders of at least 66⅔% of the aggregate
outstanding principal amount of Notes of the Controlling Class or a Special Majority-In-Interest of
Preference Shareholders (excluding Collateral Manager Securities) upon 20 business days' prior written
notice to the Collateral Manager. Each of the following events with respect to the Collateral Manager
will constitute "cause":

(i) the willful bad faith breach of any provision of the Collateral Management Agreement or
any term of the Indenture applicable to the Collateral Manager;

(ii) the breach of any provision of the Collateral Management Agreement or any term of the
Indenture applicable to the Collateral Manager (other than as covered by the preceding
clause (i)) (it being understood that a failure to meet any Collateral Quality Tests,
Overcollateralization Tests or Standard & Poor's CDO Monitor Tests shall not be a
breach under this subclause (ii)) that has a material adverse effect on the holders of
the Notes of any Class or Preference Shareholders and, if such breach is capable of being
cured, that is not cured within 45 days of its becoming aware of, or its receiving notice
from the Trustee of such breach or, if such breach is not capable of cure within 45 days
but is capable of being cured in a longer period, the Collateral Manager fails to cure such
breach within the period in which a reasonably prudent person could cure such breach,
but in no event greater than 90 days;
(iii) the Collateral Manager consolidates or amalgamates with, or merges with or into, or transfers all or substantially all its assets to, another person and at the time of such consolidation, amalgamation, merger or transfer, the resulting surviving or transferee person fails to or cannot assume all the obligations of the Collateral Manager under the Collateral Management Agreement by operation of law or pursuant to an agreement reasonably satisfactory to the Issuer;

(iv) insolvency, dissolution, winding-up or liquidation of the Collateral Manager or the institution of a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy, subject to certain cure periods;

(v) the occurrence of any act constituting fraud or a criminal felony offense in respect of investment activity by the Collateral Manager in the performance of its obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement or under the agreement for any other ABS CDO managed, advised or serviced by the Collateral Manager;

(vi) the indictment of any officer or director of the Collateral Manager who has direct supervisory responsibility for the investment activities of the Issuer for fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, forgery, counterfeiting or extortion;

(vii) an Indenture Event of Default occurs under clause (a) or (b) under the heading "Description of the Notes—The Indenture—Events of Default" or any other Indenture Event of Default occurs which is the result of a breach by the Collateral Manager of its duties under the Indenture or the Collateral Management Agreement, which breach or default is not cured within any applicable cure period; and

(viii) a representation made or deemed to have been made by the Collateral Manager in or pursuant to the Collateral Management Agreement proves to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect when made or deemed to have been made, such misrepresentation has a material adverse effect on the holders of the Notes of any Class or Preference Shareholders and such misrepresentation (if remediable) is not remedied on or before the 90th day after written notice of such failure is given to the Collateral Manager.

Resignation

The Collateral Manager may resign without penalty on 60 days written notice to the Issuer (or such shorter notice as is acceptable to the Issuer) which notice has been given to the Rating Agencies, each Hedge Counterparty and the Trustee.

Removal without Cause

The Collateral Manager may be removed without cause upon 90 days' (or such shorter notice as is acceptable to the Collateral Manager) prior written notice to the Collateral Manager by the Issuer (with a copy sent to each Rating Agency) at the direction of holders of 100% of the Preference Shareholders (excluding any Collateral Manager Securities) and the Holders of 100% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of each Class of Notes (excluding any Collateral Manager Securities). No removal without cause will be effective until the date as of which a successor Collateral Manager shall have agreed in writing to assume all of the Collateral Manager's duties in accordance with the Collateral Management Agreement.
Eligible Successor

No removal or resignation of the Collateral Manager is effective unless: (i) an Eligible Successor designated by a Special Majority-In-Interest of the Preference Shareholders (excluding Collateral Manager Securities) has agreed in writing to assume all of the Collateral Manager's duties and obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement, (ii) such Eligible Successor has not been objected to by Holders of at least a majority in aggregate outstanding principal amount of Notes of the Controlling Class within 30 days after notice of appointment of the successor Collateral Manager, (iii) 10 days' prior notice has been given to the Rating Agencies, each Hedge Counterparty and the Trustee and (iv) such assumption by an Eligible Successor satisfies the Rating Condition.

No Management Fee payable to a successor Collateral Manager from payments on the Collateral shall be greater than the Management Fee payable to the Collateral Manager (as of the Closing Date) without the prior written consent of a Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders (and, in the case of an increase in the Senior Management Fee, holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes, voting as a single class) and satisfaction of the Rating Condition. In determining whether a specified percentage of Noteholders or Preference Shareholders has directed any such increase, Collateral Manager Securities shall be excluded.

Fees

As compensation for the performance of its obligations under the Collateral Management Agreement, the Collateral Manager (and/or at its direction, an affiliate of the Collateral Manager) will be entitled, to the extent there are funds available therefor in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to receive (i) a Senior Management Fee (the "Senior Management Fee") equal to 0.10% per annum of the Monthly Asset Amount on each Distribution Date and (ii) an Incentive Management Fee (the "Incentive Management Fee") equal to 20% of the sum of (a) the Interest Proceeds (if any) remaining after the payment of all amounts payable pursuant to clauses (1) through (21) of "Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds" on such Quarterly Distribution Date and (b) the Principal Proceeds (if any) remaining after the payment of all amounts payable pursuant to clauses (1) through (20) of "Priority of Payments—Principal Proceeds" on such Quarterly Distribution Date, which shall be payable, if on any Quarterly Distribution Date (including any date on which the Preference Shares are redeemed) the Preference Shareholders have received an amount equal to the Targeted Rate of Return. Any unpaid Senior Management Fee that is deferred (whether as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments as described herein or at the option of the Collateral Manager) shall be paid on the next succeeding Quarterly Distribution Date to the extent funds are available for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments and shall accrue interest at LIBOR.

The Collateral Manager may, at its election (the "Fee Election") upon notice to the Issuer and the Trustee, reduce or defer (to the extent that, after consultation with nationally recognized tax counsel, such reduction or a deferral of fees will not, based on such consultation, have an adverse effect on the Holders of the Preference Shares) for a predetermined period of time, a specific percentage of the amount which is due to it as a Senior Management Fee (the "Deferred Senior Management Fee"). Any Fee Election must be made on or before the Determination Date for the first Due Period in respect of which the Fee Election will apply and will not be revocable during the period specified in the Fee Election; provided that any Fee Election made prior to a Determination Date may be revoked up until the Business Day before the Determination Date by delivery of notice to the Trustee, except that, in the event that the Collateral Manager is removed, resigns or assigns its rights to any person, the Fee Election will be automatically revoked and not applicable to any successor collateral manager. The Deferred Senior Management Fee shall be due and payable on such later Quarterly Distribution Date, subject to the Deferred Fee Reimbursement Cap, as specified in the notice of Fee Election by the Collateral Manager to the Issuer and

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the Trustee and as provided for in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Any accrued and unpaid Senior Management Fee, including any Deferred Senior Management Fee, shall accrue interest for each Due Period at a per annum rate equal to LIBOR as in effect for such Interest Period. The "Deferred Fee Reimbursement Cap" with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date shall mean an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the amount of all Deferred Senior Management Fees (including interest thereon) that are owed to the Collateral Manager by the Issuer and (b) the excess of (1) the amount that, if deducted from Interest Proceeds available for distribution on a Quarterly Distribution Date in accordance with the Priority of Payments, would cause the Issuer to suffer an Event of Default as described in either of clauses (i) and (ii) of the definition of “Indenture Event of Default” over (2) U.S.$1.00; provided, that if an Event of Default has already occurred with respect to such Quarterly Distribution Date, or would have occurred with respect to such Quarterly Distribution Date regardless of whether all or any portion of the Deferred Senior Management Fee was paid to the Collateral Manager, then the Deferred Fee Reimbursement Cap shall be the amount described in clause (a) of this definition.

Tax Restrictions

The Collateral Manager will be bound by various U.S. Federal income tax-related restrictions that are fully described in the Collateral Management Agreement.
INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE. THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS BASED ON U.S. TREASURY REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRACTICE BEFORE THE IRS: (1) ANY U.S. FEDERAL TAX ADVICE CONTAINED HEREIN, INCLUDING ANY OPINION OF COUNSEL REFERRED TO HEREIN, IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING U.S. FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER; (2) ANY SUCH ADVICE IS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN (OR IN ANY SUCH OPINION OF COUNSEL); AND (3) EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

In General

The following summary describes the principal U.S. Federal income tax and Cayman Islands tax consequences of the purchase at initial issuance of the Offered Securities and the ownership and disposition of the Offered Securities. For purposes of this section, with respect to each Class of Notes, the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes of such Class is sold to investors is referred to herein as the "Issue Price." The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the Offered Securities. In particular, the summary does not address special tax considerations that may apply to certain types of taxpayers, including securities dealers, securities traders who account for their securities on a mark-to-market basis for tax purposes, banks, insurance companies, subsequent purchasers of Offered Securities, persons that own (directly or indirectly) equity interests in holders of Offered Securities and holders that purchase the Notes for prices other than the respective Issue Prices of the Notes. In addition, this summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or taxing jurisdiction other than the U.S. Federal government and the Cayman Islands. In general, this summary assumes that a holder acquires Offered Securities at original issuance and holds such Offered Securities as a capital asset and not as part of a hedge, a straddle, or a conversion transaction within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code, a constructive sale transaction within the meaning of Section 1259 of the Code or an integrated transaction. This summary is based on United States and Cayman Islands tax laws, regulations, rulings and decisions in effect or available on the date of this Offering Circular. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change may apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

This summary is included herein for general information only and there can be no assurance that the tax consequences of an investment in the Offered Securities will be favorable or that such consequences will be as described herein.

As used in this section, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of an Offered Security who or that is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, which is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate (other than a foreign estate defined in Section 7701(a)(31)(A) of the Code) or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over such trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust and certain other trusts that were in existence on August 20, 1996 and that elect to continue to be treated as U.S. persons. The term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of a Security who or that is not a U.S. holder.
U.S. persons and non-U.S. persons who own an interest in a holder which is treated as a pass-through entity under the Code will generally receive the same tax treatment, with respect to the material tax consequences of their indirect ownership of the Offered Securities, as is described herein for direct U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders, respectively. Nonetheless, such persons should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances, including for issues related to tax elections and information reporting requirements.


U.S. Federal Tax Considerations

For U.S. Federal income tax purposes, the Issuer, and not the Co-Issuer, will be treated as the issuer of the Notes.

Tax Treatment of the Issuer

Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, special U.S. Federal income tax counsel to the Issuer, will provide the Issuer with an opinion of counsel to the effect that, although there is no direct authority, the Issuer will not be engaged in a trade or business within the United States for Federal income tax purposes, and accordingly, the Issuer will not be subject to Federal income tax in the United States on its net income or to the branch profits tax. This opinion will be based on certain assumptions regarding the Issuer, including the Issuer's and the Collateral Manager's compliance with the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement. Prospective investors should be aware that an opinion of counsel is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and that no ruling will be sought from the IRS regarding the U.S. Federal income tax treatment of the Issuer. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with the opinion of Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP. The Issuer may not purchase, but may acquire pursuant to a distressed exchange or other debt restructuring by an issuer of a Defaulted Security, an Equity Security the holding of which could cause the Issuer to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business for the period from the acquisition until such security is sold as required pursuant to the Indenture. If the Issuer should be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States, the Issuer would be potentially subject to substantial U.S. Federal income taxes. The imposition of such taxes would materially affect the Issuer's financial ability to make payments of principal of and interest on the Notes or payments on the Preference Shares.

Although the Issuer is generally not intended to be subject to U.S. Federal income tax on its net income, certain income derived by the Issuer may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the United States or other countries. It is not expected that the Issuer will derive material amounts of income that would be subject to United States withholding taxes.

Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders of the Notes

Status of the Notes. Upon the issuance of the Notes, Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP will deliver an opinion that, although there is no direct authority, the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes will be characterized as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes and the Class C Notes should be characterized as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. Such opinion will assume compliance with the Indenture and other related documents. Investors should be aware that such opinion of counsel is
not binding on the IRS or the courts. The Issuer will agree and, by their purchase of the Notes, holders and beneficial owners of the Notes will be deemed to have agreed, to treat the Notes as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes; provided, however, that the holders of Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes shall not be required to treat the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes as debt with respect to certain reporting requirements under the Code. See the discussion below under "Transfer and Other Reporting Requirements."

If it were determined by the IRS or the courts that the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes should be treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, the tax treatment of U.S. holders of such Notes will be the same as the tax treatment of U.S. holders of Preference Shares that have not made a "QEF election," as described below under "Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders of Preference Shares." U.S. holders should consider the tax consequences of an investment in the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes under either possible characterization. Except as otherwise indicated, the balance of this discussion assumes that the Notes are treated as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

Class A-1 Commitment Fee. The Class A-1 Commitment Fee paid on a Class A-1 Note will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder in accordance with its regular method of tax accounting. The Issuer expects to treat the Class A-1 Commitment Fee as an ordinary income payment. The IRS or the courts may disagree with the Issuer's treatment of such fee. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the proper tax characterization of such fee.

Interest, Discount or Premium on the Notes. In general, a U.S. holder of a debt instrument is required to include payments of qualified stated interest (i.e., interest which is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate or at a floating rate that meets certain requirements) received thereon, in accordance with such holder's method of accounting, as ordinary interest income generally from sources outside the United States. If, however, the Issue Price of the debt instrument is less than the "Stated Redemption Price at Maturity" of such debt instrument by more than a de minimis amount, a U.S. holder will be considered to have purchased such debt instrument with original issue discount ("OID"). The "Stated Redemption Price at Maturity" is the sum of all payments to be received on the debt instrument other than payments of qualified stated interest. If a U.S. holder acquires a debt instrument with OID, then, regardless of such holder's method of accounting, the holder will be required to accrue OID on a constant yield basis and include such accruals in gross income without regard to the timing of actual payments.

It is not anticipated that the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes or the Class B Notes will be issued with OID. Therefore, U.S. holders of the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes or the Class B Notes will include stated interest thereon as ordinary interest income generally from sources outside the United States, in accordance with their method of accounting.

The Issuer believes that the likelihood of interest being deferred on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes is not remote. Consequently, interest payable on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes and any discount attributable to the difference between the Issue Price and the stated principal amount of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, as applicable, will be treated as OID. U.S. holders of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes will be required to accrue and include in gross income the sum of "daily portions" of total OID on such Notes as ordinary income generally from sources outside the United States, for each day during the taxable year on which the U.S. holder held such Notes, generally under a constant yield method, regardless of such U.S. holder's method of accounting and without regard to the timing of actual payments on such Notes. The Issuer intends to accrue OID attributable to the accrual of stated interest on such Notes over the entire term of such Notes with respect to the unpaid balance thereof and, in the
absence of controlling authority, the remaining discount over the entire term of the non-call period, although other methods of accruing such discount may be accepted by the IRS or a court. In accordance with this method, U.S. holders of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes may be required to include in gross income increasingly greater amounts of OID and may be required to include OID in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to such income.

Because the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes provide for a floating rate of interest, the amount of OID to be accrued over the term of such Notes will be based initially on the assumption that the floating rate in effect for the first accrual period of the Notes will remain constant throughout their term. To the extent such rate varies with respect to any accrual period, such variation shall be reflected in an increase or decrease of the amount of OID accrued for such period. As a result of the complexity of the OID rules, each U.S. holder of a Class C Note, a Class D Note or a Class E Note should consult its own tax advisor regarding the impact of the OID rules on its investment in such Note.

Accrual of OID, if any, on the Notes may be subject to special rules that require use of a prepayment assumption and apply to debt instruments, the payments on which may be accelerated by reason of prepayments of other obligations securing those instruments.

In general, if the Issue Price of a Note exceeds the Stated Redemption Price at Maturity of such Note, a U.S. holder will be considered to have purchased such Note at a premium. In this event, a U.S. holder may elect to amortize the amount of such premium, using a constant rate, as an offset to interest income. It is not anticipated that the Notes will be issued at a premium.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of the Notes. In general, a U.S. holder of a Note will have a basis in such Note equal to the cost of such Note to such holder increased by the amount of accrued OID, if any, and reduced by (i) any amortized premium applied to reduce, or allowed as a deduction against, interest on such Note and (ii) any payments other than payments of qualified stated interest on such Note. Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of a Note, a U.S. holder will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement (less any accrued interest, which would be taxable as such) and the holder's adjusted tax basis in such Note. Generally, such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder held the Note for more than one year at the time of disposition. Gain recognized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note generally will be treated as from sources within the United States.

Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders of Preference Shares

The following discussion regarding the tax treatment of an investment in Preference Shares is intended to apply to U.S. Holders of such Preference Shares. However, if the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes were to be recharacterized as equity for U.S. tax purposes, similar tax consequences will apply to U.S. Holders of such Notes. It should be noted that holders of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will not be able to make timely the QEF election described below as they will have agreed in the Indenture generally to treat such Notes as debt for all tax purposes unless and until otherwise required by an applicable taxing authority.

Investment in a Passive Foreign Investment Company. The Preference Shares will constitute equity interests in the Issuer for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. In addition, the Issuer will constitute a PFIC. Accordingly, U.S. holders of Preference Shares will be considered U.S. shareholders in a PFIC. In general, to avoid certain adverse tax rules (described below) that apply to deferred income from a PFIC, a U.S. holder may desire to make an election to treat the Issuer as a QEF with respect to such holder. Generally, a QEF election should be made on or before the due date for filing a U.S. holder's U.S. Federal income tax return for the first taxable year for which such U.S. holder held Preference Shares. An
electing U.S. holder will be required to include in gross income such holder's pro rata share of the Issuer's ordinary earnings and to include as long-term capital gain such holder's pro rata share of the Issuer's net capital gain (arising from realized gains upon sales of securities), whether or not distributed, assuming that the Issuer does not constitute a CFC in which the shareholder is a "U.S. Shareholder" (as defined below), as discussed below. A U.S. holder of Preference Shares will not be eligible for the preferential income tax rate on qualified dividend income or the dividends received deduction in respect of such income or gain. In addition, a prospective U.S. holder of Preference Shares should note that (i) any net losses of the Issuer in a taxable year (which may include losses arising from credit event payments made by the Issuer under any Synthetic Security, which may be substantial) will not be available to such U.S. holder of Preference Shares, (ii) the Issuer's current year income subject to inclusion under the QEF rules is not reduced by prior years' net losses and (iii) any tax benefit from such net losses is effectively available only when a U.S. holder of Preference Shares sells or disposes of its shares (i.e., when such U.S. holder of Preference Shares recognizes a capital loss, or reduced capital gain, on such shares). In certain cases in which a QEF does not distribute all of its earnings in a taxable year, U.S. holders of Preference Shares may also be permitted to elect generally to defer payment of the taxes on the QEF's undistributed earnings until such amounts are distributed or the Preference Shares are disposed of, subject to an interest charge on the deferred amount.

Prospective purchasers of Preference Shares should be aware that it is expected that some of the Collateral Debt Securities may be purchased by the Issuer with original issue discount. As a result, the Issuer may recognize ordinary income from such instruments but the receipt of cash attributable to such income may be deferred, perhaps for a substantial period of time. Thus, absent an election to defer payment of taxes, U.S. holders of Preference Shares that make a QEF election may owe tax on amounts of "phantom" income. Moreover, some or all of the income received by the Issuer will be used to pay principal on the Notes and will not be available for distribution to holders of the Preference Shares.

The Issuer will provide all information that a U.S. holder of Preference Shares making a QEF election is required to obtain for U.S. Federal income tax purposes (e.g., the U.S. holder's pro rata share of ordinary income and net capital gain) and will provide a "PFIC Annual Information Statement" as described in U.S. Treasury Regulations, including all representations and statements required by such statement, and will take other reasonable steps to facilitate such election.

If the Issuer invests in the equity of other PFICs, a U.S. holder of Preference Shares would have to make a separate QEF election with respect to any such other PFIC. In such case, the Issuer will provide, to the extent it receives, the information needed for U.S. holders to make such a QEF election. Losses associated with such investments are subject to material limitations. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of such a situation.

If a U.S. holder of Preference Shares does not make a timely QEF election and the PFIC rules are otherwise applicable, a U.S. holder (other than certain U.S. holders that are subject to the rules relating to a CFC described below) would be required to report any gain on disposition of any Preference Shares as ordinary income and to compute the tax liability on such gain and certain "excess distributions" as if the items had been earned ratably over each day in the U.S. holder's holding period for the Preference Shares and would be subject to the highest ordinary income tax rate for each prior taxable year in which the items were treated as having been earned, regardless of the rate otherwise applicable to the U.S. holder. Such U.S. holder would also be liable for an additional tax equal to interest on the tax liability attributable to such income allocated to prior years as if such liability had been due with respect to each such prior year. For purposes of these rules, gifts, bequests or exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations and use of the Preference Shares as security for a loan may be treated as a taxable disposition. An "excess distribution" is the amount by which distributions during a taxable year in respect of a Preference Share exceed 125 percent of the average amount of distributions in respect thereof during the three preceding
taxable years (or, if shorter, the U.S. holder's holding period for the Preference Share). In addition, a stepped-up basis in the Preference Shares upon the death of an individual U.S. holder may not be available.

The Synthetic Security Counterparty (under the Synthetic Securities entered into on the Closing Date) and the Issuer have agreed to treat the credit default swaps as a series of annually settled contingent put options issued to the swap counterparty by the Issuer. The Issuer will treat the total return swaps as notional principal contracts. However, because of the Issuer's and such Synthetic Security Counterparty's rights under the credit default swaps and the total return swaps, it is possible that the IRS could recharacterize the credit default swaps and the total return swaps as other than the parties' agreed treatment of the same, including treating the Issuer as purchasing a credit linked note issued by such Synthetic Security Counterparty. Any such recharacterization, if successful, could alter the timing or character of the Issuer's income and deductions that could affect U.S. holders of the Preference Shares. Prospective U.S. holders of Preference Shares should consult with their tax advisors as to the consequences of such possible recharacterization.

U.S. HOLDERS OF PREFERENCE SHARES SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY WHETHER TO MAKE A QEF ELECTION WITH RESPECT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARES AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT MAKING SUCH AN ELECTION.

Investment in a Controlled Foreign Corporation. Depending on the degree of ownership of the equity interests in the Issuer by "U.S. Shareholders" (as defined below), the Issuer may constitute a CFC. In general, a foreign corporation will constitute a CFC if more than 50% of the shares of the corporation, measured by reference to combined voting power or value, are held, directly or indirectly, by U.S. Shareholders. A "U.S. Shareholder," for this purpose, is any person that is a U.S. person for U.S. Federal income tax purposes that possesses (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of shares of a corporation (persons who own interests in a U.S. pass-through entity which is a U.S. Shareholder will also be subject to the CFC rules described below). It is possible that the IRS would assert that the Preference Shares (and the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes if treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes) are voting securities and that U.S. holders possessing 10% or more of the combined voting power of the Preference Shares (and the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes if treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes) are U.S. Shareholders for purposes of the CFC rules. If this argument were successful and more than 50% of such interests were held by such U.S. Shareholders, the Issuer would be treated as a CFC.

If the Issuer should constitute a CFC, each U.S. Shareholder of the Issuer would be treated, subject to certain exceptions, as receiving ordinary income at the end of the taxable year of the Issuer in an amount equal to that person's pro rata share of the "subpart F income" and certain other income of the Issuer. Among other items, and subject to certain exceptions, "subpart F income" includes dividends, interest, annuities, gains from the sale of shares and securities, certain gains from commodities transactions, certain types of insurance income, income from certain notional principal contracts (e.g., swaps and caps) and income from certain transactions with related parties. It is likely that predominantly all of the Issuer's income would be subpart F income. If more than 70% of the Issuer's gross income is subpart F income in any year, 100% of its income in such year would be treated as subpart F income. Prospective purchasers of the Preference Shares should be aware that such income of the Issuer may significantly exceed the Issuer's distributions on the Preference Shares for one or more periods, and that a U.S. Shareholder may owe tax on significant amounts of "phantom income."

If the Issuer should be treated as a CFC, a U.S. Shareholder of the Issuer would be taxable on the subpart F income of the Issuer under the rules applicable to a CFC described in the preceding paragraph and not under the PFIC rules previously described. As a result, to the extent subpart F income of the
Issuer includes net capital gains, such gains will be treated as ordinary income of the U.S. Shareholder under the CFC rules, notwithstanding the fact that the character of such gains generally would otherwise be preserved under the PFIC rules if a QEF election had been made. Also, the PFIC rule permitting the deferral of tax on undistributed earnings would not apply.

Distributions on Preference Shares. The treatment of actual distributions of cash on the Preference Shares, in very general terms, will vary depending on whether a U.S. holder has made a timely QEF election as described above. See "—Investment in a Passive Foreign Investment Company." If a timely QEF election has been made, distributions should be allocated first to amounts previously taxed pursuant to the QEF election (or pursuant to the CFC rules, if applicable) and to this extent would not be taxable to U.S. holders. Distributions in excess of such previously taxed amounts and any remaining amounts of earnings and profits will generally be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the holders tax basis in the Preference Shares and then as capital gain.

In the event that a U.S. holder does not make a timely QEF election, then, except to the extent that distributions may be attributable to amounts previously taxed pursuant to the CFC rules, some or all of any distributions with respect to the Preference Shares may constitute excess distributions, taxable as previously described. See "—Investment in a Passive Foreign Investment Company."

Distributions on the Preference Shares will not constitute "qualified dividend income" eligible, in the case of individuals, for a reduced rate of tax.

Sale, Redemption or Other Disposition of Preference Shares. In general, a U.S. holder of a Preference Share will recognize gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of a Preference Share equal to the difference between the amount realized and such holder's adjusted tax basis in the Preference Share. If a U.S. holder has made a timely QEF election as described above, such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder held the Preference Shares for more than 12 months at the time of the disposition.

Initially, the tax basis of a U.S. holder should equal the amount paid for a Preference Share. Such basis will be increased by amounts taxable to such holder by virtue of a QEF election or the CFC rules and decreased by actual distributions from the Issuer that are deemed to consist of such previously taxed amounts or are treated as nontaxable returns of capital (as described above).

If a U.S. holder does not make a timely QEF election as described above, any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of a Preference Share will be subject to an interest charge and taxed as ordinary income under the special tax rules described above. See "—Investment in a Passive Foreign Investment Company."

If the Issuer is treated as a CFC and a U.S. holder is treated as a "U.S. Shareholder" therein, then any gain realized by such holder upon the disposition of Preference Shares will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of such U.S. Shareholder's share of the current and accumulated earnings and profits of the Issuer. In this respect, earnings and profits would not include any amounts previously taxed pursuant to a timely QEF election or pursuant to the CFC rules.

Transfer and Other Reporting Requirements. U.S. holders of the Preference Shares (and the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes if treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes) will generally be required to report to the IRS on Form 926 certain information relating to such holders' purchase of the Preference Shares (or the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes) at initial issuance. In the event a U.S. holder fails to file any such required form, the U.S. holder could be subject to a penalty equal to 10% of the gross amount paid for the Preference
Shares (or the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes) subject to a maximum penalty equal to $100,000 (except in cases of intentional disregard). U.S. holders of Preference Shares, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding these reporting requirements and any other reporting requirements, such as an IRS Form 5471, which may apply to such holders.

**Tax-Exempt Investors**

Special considerations apply to pension plans and other investors ("Tax-Exempt Investors") that are subject to tax only on their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). A Tax-Exempt Investor's income from an investment in the Offered Securities generally will not be treated as resulting in UBTI, so long as such investor's acquisition of Offered Securities is not debt-financed. A Tax-Exempt Investor that owns more than 50% of the equity (including the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes, if treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes) of the Issuer and also owns Notes treated as debt should consider the application of the special UBTI rules for interest received from controlled entities. Tax-Exempt Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding an investment in the Offered Securities.

**Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders of Notes or Preference Shares**

Subject to the discussion below regarding "backup withholding," a non-U.S. holder of the Offered Securities will be exempt from any U.S. Federal income or withholding taxes with respect to gain derived from the sale, exchange, or redemption of, or any distributions received in respect of, Offered Securities of the Issuer, unless such gain or distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of such holder, or, in the case of a gain, such holder is a nonresident alien individual who holds the Offered Securities as a capital asset and who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition, and certain other conditions are satisfied.

**Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

Under certain circumstances, the Code requires information reporting annually to the IRS and to each holder, and "backup withholding" with respect to certain payments made on or with respect to the Offered Securities. These requirements generally do not apply with respect to certain holders, including corporations, tax-exempt organizations, qualified pension and profit sharing trusts, and individual retirement accounts. Backup withholding will apply to a U.S. holder only if the U.S. holder (i) fails to furnish its Taxpayer Identification Number ("TIN"), which for an individual would be his or her Social Security Number, (ii) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (iii) is notified by the IRS that it has failed to properly report payments of interest and dividends or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to certify, under penalty of perjury, that it has furnished a correct TIN. The application for exemption is available by providing a properly completed IRS Form W-9. Each U.S. holder agrees that by such holder's or beneficial owner's acceptance of an Offered Security or an interest therein that such holder or beneficial owner will provide (or cause to be provided) to the Issuer (or the Trustee on behalf of the Issuer) or other applicable withholding agent a properly completed IRS Form W-9 signed under penalties of perjury.

A non-U.S. holder that provides IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8IMY or other applicable form, together with all appropriate attachments, signed under penalties of perjury, identifying the non-U.S. holder and stating that the non-U.S. holder is not a United States person will not be subject to the IRS reporting requirements relating to U.S. withholding and backup withholding. In addition, IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form will be required from the beneficial owners of interests in a non-U.S. holder that is treated as a partnership (or as a trust of certain types) for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. Each non-U.S. holder agrees that by such holder's or beneficial owner's acceptance of an Offered Security
or an interest therein that such holder or beneficial owner will provide (or cause to be provided) to the Issuer (or the Trustee on behalf of the Issuer) or other applicable withholding agent a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8IMY or other applicable form signed under penalties of perjury.

The payment of the proceeds on the disposition of an Offered Security by a holder to or through the U.S. office of a broker generally will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless the holder either certifies its status as a non-U.S. holder under penalties of perjury on IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8IMY or other applicable form (as described above) or otherwise establishes an exemption. The payment of the proceeds on the disposition of an Offered Security by a non-U.S. holder to or through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker will not be subject to backup withholding or information reporting unless the non-U.S. broker is a "U.S. Related Person." The payment of proceeds on the disposition of an Offered Security by a non-U.S. holder to or through a non-U.S. office of a U.S. broker or a U.S. Related Person generally will not be subject to backup withholding but will be subject to information reporting unless the holder certifies its status as a non-U.S. holder under penalties of perjury or the broker has certain documentary evidence in its files as to the non-U.S. holder's foreign status and the broker has no actual knowledge to the contrary.

For this purpose, a "U.S. Related Person" is (i) a CFC for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, (ii) a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the payment (or for such part of the period that the broker has been in existence) is derived from activities that are effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business or (iii) a foreign partnership if at any time during its tax year one or more of its partners are United States persons who, in the aggregate, hold more than 50% of the income or capital interest of the partnership or if, at any time during its taxable year, the partnership is engaged in the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be refunded (or credited against the holder's U.S. Federal income tax liability, if any); provided that certain required information is furnished. The information reporting requirements may apply regardless of whether withholding is required. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest and withholding also may be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which a non-U.S. holder is a resident under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty or agreement.

Tax Shelter Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on IRS Form 8886 if they participate in a "reportable transaction." A transaction may be a "reportable transaction" based upon any of several indicia with respect to a holder, including the recognition of a loss. In addition, a U.S. holder of 10% of the Preference Shares (or the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and/or the Class E Notes, if treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes) could be subject to these disclosure requirements if the Issuer engages in any "reportable transaction." A significant penalty will be imposed on taxpayers who participate in a "reportable transaction" and fail to make the required disclosure in tax returns and statements due after October 22, 2004. The penalty is generally U.S.$10,000 for natural persons and U.S.$50,000 for other persons (increased to U.S.$100,000 and U.S.$200,000, respectively, if the reportable transaction is a "listed" transaction). Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to their investment in the Issuer and the penalty discussed above.
Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

For purposes of Cayman Islands law, all Classes of Notes will be characterized as debt of the Issuer.

The following comments are based on advice of Walkers received by the Issuer regarding current law and practice in the Cayman Islands and are intended to assist investors in the Notes or the Preference Shares. Investors should consult their professional advisors on the possible tax consequences of such investors subscribing for, purchasing, holding, selling or redeeming Notes or Preference Shares under the laws of such investors' countries of citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

The following is a general summary of Cayman Islands taxation in relation to the Notes and the Offered Shares.

Under existing Cayman Islands laws:

(a) payments in respect of the Notes or the Preference Shares will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands, no withholding will be required on such payments to any holder of a Note or a Preference Share, and gains derived from the sale of Notes or Preference Shares will not be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax. The Cayman Islands currently have no income, corporation or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax; and

(b) the holder of any Note (or the legal personal representative of such holder), if such Note is brought into the Cayman Islands, may in certain circumstances be liable to pay stamp duty imposed under the laws of the Cayman Islands in respect of such Note. In addition, an instrument transferring title to a Note, if brought to or executed in the Cayman Islands, would be subject to Cayman Islands stamp duty. No stamp duties or similar taxes or charges are payable under the laws of the Cayman Islands in respect of the execution and issue of the Preference Share certificates or in respect of the execution and delivery of an instrument of transfer of Preference Shares.

The Issuer has been incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands as an exempted company and, as such, has obtained an undertaking from the Governor in Cabinet of the Cayman Islands substantially in the following form:

"TAX CONCESSIONS LAW
(1999 REVISION)
UNDERTAKING AS TO TAX CONCESSIONS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Tax Concessions Law (1999 Revision) the Governor in Cabinet undertakes with:

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd., (the "Company")

(a) that no law which is hereafter enacted in the Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations shall apply to the Company or its operations; and

(b) in addition, that no tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable:

(i) on or in respect of the shares debentures or other obligations of the Company; or
(ii) by way of the withholding in whole or in part of any relevant payment as defined in Section 6(3) of the Tax Concessions Law (1999 Revision).

These concessions shall be for a period of THIRTY years from the 2nd day of May, 2006.

GOVERNOR IN CABINET

The Cayman Islands does not have a double tax treaty arrangement with the U.S. or any other country.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN OF THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES OR THE PREFERENCE SHARES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS PRIOR TO INVESTING TO DETERMINE THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH INVESTMENT IN LIGHT OF SUCH INVESTOR'S CIRCUMSTANCES.
ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE. THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS BASED ON U.S. TREASURY REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRACTICE BEFORE THE IRS: (1) ANY U.S. FEDERAL TAX ADVICE CONTAINED HEREIN, INCLUDING ANY OPINION OF COUNSEL REFERRED TO HEREIN, IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING U.S. FEDERAL TAX PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER; (2) ANY SUCH ADVICE IS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN (OR IN ANY SUCH OPINION OF COUNSEL); AND (3) EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER’S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

The United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of employee benefit plans (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to Title I of ERISA ("ERISA Plans") and of entities whose underlying assets include assets of ERISA Plans by reason of an ERISA Plan's investment in such entities. These duties include investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan's particular circumstances and liquidity needs and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment, including the availability of a public market for the investment. In addition, certain U.S. Federal, state and local laws impose similar duties on fiduciaries of governmental and/or church plans that are not subject to ERISA.

Any fiduciary of an ERISA Plan, of an entity whose underlying assets include assets of ERISA Plans by reason of an ERISA Plan's investment in such entity, or of a governmental or church plan that is subject to fiduciary standards similar to those of ERISA ("plan fiduciary"), that proposes to cause such a plan or entity to purchase Offered Securities should determine whether, under the general fiduciary standards of ERISA or other applicable law, an investment in the Offered Securities is appropriate for such plan or entity. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, U.S. Department of Labor regulations provide that the fiduciaries of an ERISA Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, taking into consideration whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, an examination of the risk and return factors, the portfolio's composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current return of the total portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the projected return of the total portfolio relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in Offered Securities, a fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with the foregoing regulations and its fiduciary responsibilities, including any specific restrictions to which such fiduciary may be subject.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions ("prohibited transactions") involving the assets of ERISA Plans, plans described in Section 4975(c)(1) of the Code that are subject to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code or entities deemed to hold assets of the aforementioned plans (together with ERISA Plans, "Plans") and certain persons (referred to as "Parties In Interest" in ERISA and as "Disqualified Persons" in Section 4975 of the Code) having certain relationships to such Plans. A Party In Interest or Disqualified Person who engages in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to non-deductible excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and/or the Code.
Each of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Collateral Manager, each Hedge Counterparty and/or the Initial Purchaser as a result of its own activities or because of the activities of an affiliate, may be considered a Party In Interest or a Disqualified Person with respect to Plans. Accordingly, prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may arise if Offered Securities are acquired by a Plan with respect to which any of the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee, the Collateral Manager, the Initial Purchaser, a Hedge Counterparty, the obligors on the Collateral Debt Securities or any of their respective affiliates is a Party In Interest or Disqualified Person. In addition, if a Party In Interest or Disqualified Person with respect to a Plan owns or acquires a beneficial interest in the Issuer or the Co-Issuer, the acquisition or holding of Notes by or on behalf of the Plan could be considered to constitute an indirect prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Moreover, the acquisition or holding of Offered Securities or other indebtedness issued by the Issuer or the Co-Issuer by or on behalf of a Party In Interest or Disqualified Person with respect to a Plan that owns or acquires a beneficial interest in the Issuer or the Co-Issuer, as the case may be, also could give rise to an indirect prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules could be applicable, however, depending in part upon the type of plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire Offered Securities and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are PTE 90-1, regarding investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts; PTE 91-38, regarding investments by bank collective investment funds; PTE 84-14, regarding transactions effected by a "qualified professional asset manager"; PTE 96-23, regarding investments by certain in house asset managers; and PTE 95-60, regarding investments by insurance company general accounts. Even if the conditions specified in one or more of these exemptions are met, the scope of the relief provided by these exemptions might or might not cover all acts which might be construed as prohibited transactions under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. If a purchase of Offered Securities were to be a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, the purchase might have to be rescinded. Accordingly, each Plan, and each person investing Plan assets, that purchases an Offered Security will be required or deemed to represent and warrant that its purchase of the Offered Security will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction in violation of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Governmental plans and certain church plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to local, state or other Federal laws that are similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code (a "Similar Law"). Accordingly, such plans will also be required or deemed to represent and warrant that the purchase of an Offered Security will not constitute a non-exempt violation of Similar Law.

The United States Department of Labor, the government agency primarily responsible for administering the ERISA fiduciary rules and the prohibited transaction rules under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, has issued a regulation (the "Plan Asset Regulation") setting forth that if Plans acquire "equity interests" in an entity, then, under certain specified circumstances, Plan fiduciaries, and entities with certain specified relationships to a Plan, are required to "look through" the entity, including investment vehicles such as the Co-Issuers, and treat as an "asset" of the Plan an undivided interest in each underlying investment made by such entity. The Plan Asset Regulation provides, however, that if equity participation in any entity by "Benefit Plan Investors" is not significant then the "look through" rule will not apply to such entity. "Benefit Plan Investors" are defined in the Plan Asset Regulation to include (1) any employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA), whether or not subject to Title I of ERISA, (2) any plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, and (3) any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of any of the aforementioned plan's investment in the entity. Equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors in an entity is significant if, immediately after the most recent acquisition of any equity interest in the entity, 25% or more of the value of any class of equity interests in the entity (excluding the value of any interests held by certain persons, other than Benefit Plan Investors, having discretionary authority or control over the assets of such entity or providing investment
advice with respect to the assets of such entity for a fee, direct or indirect, or any affiliates of such persons (any such person, a "Controlling Person") is held by Benefit Plan Investors.

There is little pertinent authority in this area. Although the issue is not free from doubt, on the date of issuance, it is not anticipated that the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes will constitute "equity interests" (for purposes of the Plan Asset Regulation) in the Co-Issuers. Based primarily on the investment-grade rating of the Class C Notes, the unconditional obligation of the Co-Issuers to repay principal and accrued interest by a fixed maturity date and the creditors' remedies available to holders of the Class C Notes on the date of issuance, it is anticipated that the Class C Notes should not constitute "equity interests" (for purposes of the Plan Asset Regulation) in the Co-Issuers, despite their subordinated position in the capital structure of the Co-Issuers. Accordingly, no measures (such as those described below with respect to the Preference Shares) will be taken to restrict investment in each such Class of Notes by Benefit Plan Investors. However, there can be no assurance that each such Class of Notes would be characterized by the United States Department of Labor or others as indebtedness and not as equity interests on the date of issuance or at any given time thereafter. In addition, the status of any Class of Notes as indebtedness could be affected, subsequent to their issuance, by certain changes in the structure or financial condition of the Co-Issuers.

Although there is no authority directly on point, it is possible that the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes may be treated as equity interests for purposes of the Plan Asset Regulation. Accordingly, the Issuer intends to prohibit the acquisition of interests in the Class D Notes by Benefit Plan Investors and the acquisition of Class E Notes by Benefit Plan Investors other than Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investors. Interests in the Class D Notes may not be purchased or held by Benefit Plan Investors, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA (and a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account) and interests in the Class E Notes may not be purchased or held by Benefit Plan Investors other than Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investors. For these purposes, a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor is a non-U.S. person that is a Benefit Plan Investor that is not (or whose underlying assets are not) subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Class D Note or a Class E Note will be deemed to represent and warrant that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor or, in the case of a Class E Note, that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, and that it will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable. No Class E Notes may be transferred to a transferee acquiring an interest in a Class E Note unless the transferee executes and delivers to the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent a letter in the form attached as Exhibit B hereto and as an exhibit to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer to the effect that such purchaser will not transfer such interest to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. In addition, if the Issuer determines that a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute plan assets under Section 401(c) of ERISA (or a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account) purchased a Class D Note or that a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor purchased a Class E Note, or an interest therein, the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) shall require, by notice to such Benefit Plan Investor, that such Benefit Plan Investor sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Class D Note or Class E Note or such interest therein in accordance with the Indenture or Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable. See "Transfer Restrictions."

It is likely that the Preference Shares will constitute "equity interests" in the Co-Issuers. Accordingly, it is intended that the transfer of interests in Regulation S Global Preference Shares and Restricted Definitive Preference Shares to Benefit Plan Investors (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investors) will be prohibited.
No interest in a Preference Share sold in reliance on Regulation S may be sold to a Benefit Plan Investor. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share will be required to deliver a letter in the form of Exhibit A hereof.

Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of Restricted Definitive Preference Shares from the Issuer or the Initial Purchaser will be required to certify in the Investor Application Form pursuant to which such Preference Shares are purchased or in the applicable transfer certificate whether or not it is a Benefit Plan Investor. No purchase or transfer of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share to a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) will be permitted. Any subsequent transferee that acquires Restricted Definitive Preference Shares will be required to represent as to similar matters in the transfer certificate delivered to the Issuer and the Preference Share Registrar in connection with such transfer. In particular, each owner of an interest in a Restricted Definitive Preference Share will be required to execute and deliver to the Issuer and the Preference Share Registrar a transfer certificate in the form attached as an exhibit to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement to the effect that such owner will, prior to any sale, pledge or other transfer by it of any Restricted Definitive Preference Share (or any interest therein), obtain from the transferee a duly executed transferee certificate in the form attached to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, and such other certificates and other information as the Issuer or the Preference Share Paying Agent may reasonably require to confirm that the proposed transfer substantially complies with the transfer restrictions contained in the Preference Share Documents. A U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor is a U.S. Person that is a Benefit Plan Investor that is not (or whose underlying assets are not) subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code.

If for any reason the assets of the Co-Issuers are deemed to be "plan assets" of a Plan because one or more such Plans is an owner of Class D Notes, Class E Notes, Preference Shares or other "equity interests" of the Issuer, certain transactions that either of the Co-Issuers might enter into, or may have entered into, in the ordinary course of business might constitute non-exempt "prohibited transactions" under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and might have to be rescinded. In addition, if the assets of the Co-Issuers are deemed to be "plan assets" of a Plan, the payment of certain of the fees by the Issuer might be considered to be a non-exempt "prohibited transaction" under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. Moreover, if the underlying assets of the Co-Issuers were deemed to be assets constituting "plan assets," there are several provisions of ERISA that could be implicated if an ERISA Plan were to acquire and hold Preference Shares either directly or by investing in an entity whose underlying assets are deemed to be assets of the ERISA Plan. It is not clear that Section 403(a) of ERISA, which generally requires that all of the assets of an ERISA Plan be held in trust and limits delegation of investment management responsibilities by fiduciaries of ERISA Plans, would be satisfied. It is also not clear whether Section 404(b) of ERISA, which generally provides that no fiduciary may maintain the indicia of ownership of any assets of an ERISA Plan outside the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States, would be satisfied or any of the exceptions to this requirement set forth in 29 C.F.R. Section 2550.404b-1 would be available.

In addition, it should be noted that, if Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes are acquired by a Plan with respect to which a holder of a Class D Note, a Class E Note or a Preference Share is a Party In Interest or a Disqualified Person, such transaction could be deemed to a direct or indirect violation of the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code unless such Plan's purchase and holding of Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes were subject to one or more statutory, regulatory, or administrative exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. In this regard, each Plan, and each Person investing Plan assets, that purchases Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes will be deemed to represent and warrant that its purchase of the Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class
B Notes or Class C Notes is subject to an exemption from the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code.

The sale of any Offered Security to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the Co-Issuers, the Initial Purchaser, the Trustee, the Collateral Manager or any of their affiliates that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for a Plan generally or any particular Plan.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A NOTE (OTHER THAN A CLASS D NOTE OR A CLASS E NOTE) OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT) EITHER THAT (A) IT IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS ANY SUCH NOTE (OTHER THAN A CLASS D NOTE OR A CLASS E NOTE) OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS ANY SUCH NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE) ACTING ON BEHALF OF, AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED ("ERISA"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE "CODE"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, AN ENTITY WHICH IS DEEMED TO HOLD THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN OR PLAN PURSUANT TO 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3-101 (THE "PLAN ASSET REGULATION"), WHICH PLAN OR ENTITY IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, OR A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAW THAT IS SIMILAR TO THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE ("SIMILAR LAW"), OR (B) ITS ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF SUCH NOTE (OTHER THAN A CLASS D NOTE OR A CLASS E NOTE) WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN, WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT VIOLATION OF ANY SUCH LAW OR SUCH SIMILAR LAW).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS D NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS D NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL
NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE INDENTURE, INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT NO CLASS D NOTE OR CLASS E NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN IS REQUIRED OR OTHERWISE DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT), OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS E NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT B TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT OR IN SUCH OTHER FORM AS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ISSUER TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. NO CLASS E NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A TRANSFEE WHICH IS ACQUIRING A CLASS E NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN UNLESS SUCH TRANSFEE EXECUTES A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT B TO THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT.

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF A PREFERENCE SHARE AND EACH TRANSFEE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT) WHETHER OR NOT IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (AS DEFINED BELOW) AND, IF IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR ACQUIRING A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, THAT IT IS A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. NO PURCHASE OR TRANSFER OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE EFFECTIVE, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH PURCHASE OR TRANSFER IF, AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO SUCH TRANSFER, ANY OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES WOULD BE HELD BY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS OTHER THAN (IN THE CASE OF RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES) U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS. NO RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEE OF AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER
WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER
RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE PREFERENCES SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT
(INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE EXECUTE AND
DELIVER SUCH LETTER TO THE ISSUER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT AS
A CONDITION TO ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER). NO REGULATION S GLOBAL
PREFERENCE SHARES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A TRANSFEREE WHICH IS ACQUIRING
AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE UNLESS SUCH
TRANSFEREE EXECUTES A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THE OFFERING
CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY
AGREEMENT. NO REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST
THEREIN MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

A "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR" INCLUDES AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS
DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT IT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF
ERISA, A "PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE), ANY ENTITY WHOSE
UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE PLAN ASSETS BY REASON OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT
PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN THE ENTITY, AND AN INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL ACCOUNT ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN
ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF
SUCH GENERAL ACCOUNT). A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A U.S.
PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT (OR WHOSE UNDERLYING
ASSETS ARE NOT) SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION
PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE. A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A
NON-U.S. PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT OR WHOSE
UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED
TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE.

ANY PLAN FIDUCIARY THAT PROPOSES TO CAUSE A PLAN TO PURCHASE
OFFERED SECURITIES SHOULD CONSULT WITH ITS OWN LEGAL AND TAX ADVISORS
WITH RESPECT TO THE POTENTIAL APPLICABILITY OF ERISA, THE CODE, AND SIMILAR
LAW TO SUCH INVESTMENTS, THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT UNDER
ERISA, THE CODE, AND SIMILAR LAW AND THE ABILITY TO MAKE THE
REPRESENTATIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE. HOWEVER, EACH PLAN FIDUCIARY SHOULD
DETERMINE WHETHER, UNDER THE GENERAL FIDUCIARY STANDARDS OF ERISA, OR
SIMILAR LAW, AN INVESTMENT IN THE OFFERED SECURITIES IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE
PLAN, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE OVERALL INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE PLAN AND
THE COMPOSITION OF THE PLAN'S INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO. NO TRANSFER OF A
PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE EFFECTIVE, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE
PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH TRANSFER AFTER THE
CLOSING DATE, IF SUCH TRANSFER IS TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN A
TRANSFER OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE TO A U.S. NON-ERISA
BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR).

It should be noted that an insurance company’s general account (and a wholly owned subsidiary
of such a general account) may be deemed to include assets of ERISA Plans under certain circumstances,
e.g., where an ERISA Plan purchases an annuity contract issued by such an insurance company, based on
the reasoning of the United States Supreme Court in John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Harris Trust
and Savings Bank, 510 U.S. 86 (1993). An insurance company considering the purchase of Offered
Securities with assets of its general account (or the assets of a wholly owned subsidiary of such general
account) should consider such purchase and the insurance company’s ability to make the representations
described above in light of John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Section 401(c) of ERISA and 29 C.F.R. §2550.401c-1.

The discussion of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code contained in this Offering Circular is, of necessity, general, and does not purport to be complete. Moreover, the provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. Therefore, the matters discussed above may be affected by future regulations, rulings and court decisions, some of which may have retroactive application and effect.
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Co-Issuers and the Initial Purchaser will enter into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") relating to the purchase and sale of the Offered Securities to be delivered on the Closing Date. The Offered Securities will be offered by the Initial Purchaser to prospective investors from time to time in individually negotiated transactions at varying prices to be determined at the time of sale. The Initial Purchaser reserves the right to withdraw, cancel, or modify such offer and to reject orders in whole or in part. The Initial Purchaser is acting as sole book runner with respect to the placement of the Offered Securities. The Initial Purchaser's responsibility is limited to a "reasonable efforts" basis in placing the Offered Securities, with no understanding, express or implied, on the part of the Initial Purchaser of a commitment by the Initial Purchaser, whether as principal or agent, to purchase or place the Offered Securities. The obligations of the Initial Purchaser under the Purchase Agreement are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, each of the Co-Issuers will agree to indemnify the Initial Purchaser against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the Initial Purchaser may be required to make in respect thereof. The Offered Securities are offered when, as and if issued by the Co-Issuers, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, cancellation or modification of the offer without notice and subject to approval of certain legal matters by counsel and certain other conditions.

Each Original Purchaser of a Preference Share will be required to execute and deliver an Investor Application Form in form and substance satisfactory to the Initial Purchaser and the Issuer.

The Co-Issuers have been advised by the Initial Purchaser that the Initial Purchaser proposes to sell the Offered Securities (a) in the United States in reliance upon an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act to Qualified Purchasers who are also either (i) Qualified Institutional Buyers or (ii) in the case of the Preference Shares, Accredited Investors and (b) outside the United States to persons who are not U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S ("Regulation S") under the Securities Act and, in each case, in accordance with applicable laws.
CERTAIN SELLING RESTRICTIONS

United States

The Offered Securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements under the Securities Act.

(1) In the Purchase Agreement, the Initial Purchaser will represent and agree that it has not offered or sold Offered Securities and will not offer or sell Offered Securities except to persons who are not U.S. Persons in accordance with Rule 903 of Regulation S or as provided in paragraph (2) below. Accordingly, the Initial Purchaser will represent and agree that neither it, its affiliates (if any) nor any persons acting on its or their behalf have engaged or will engage in any directed selling efforts with respect to Offered Securities, and it and they have complied and will comply with the offering restrictions requirements of Regulation S.

(2) In the Purchase Agreement, the Initial Purchaser will agree that it will not, acting either as principal or agent, offer or sell any Offered Securities in the United States other than Offered Securities in registered form bearing a restrictive legend thereon, and it will not, acting either as principal or agent, offer, sell, reoffer or resell any of such Offered Securities (or approve the resale of any of such Offered Securities):

(a) except (1) inside the United States through a U.S. broker dealer that is registered under the Exchange Act to investors each of which the Initial Purchaser reasonably believes is a Qualified Institutional Buyer or, in the case of the Preference Shares, an Accredited Investor that has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that it is capable of evaluating and bearing the risks of investing in the Offered Securities or is represented by a fiduciary or agent with sole investment discretion having such knowledge and experience) that (in each of the foregoing cases) is also a Qualified Purchaser or (2) otherwise in accordance with the restrictions on transfer set forth in such Offered Securities, the Purchase Agreement and this Offering Circular; or

(b) by means of any form of general solicitation or general advertisement, including but not limited to (1) any advertisement, article, notice or other communication published in any newspaper, magazine or similar media or broadcast over television or radio and (2) any seminar or meeting whose attendees have been advised by any general solicitation or general advertising.

Prior to the sale of any Offered Securities in registered form bearing a restrictive legend thereon, the Initial Purchaser shall have provided each offeree that is a U.S. Person with a copy of the Offering Circular in the form the Issuer and the Initial Purchaser shall have agreed most recently shall be used for offers and sales in the United States.

(3) In the Purchase Agreement, the Initial Purchaser will represent and agree that in connection with each sale of Preference Shares to an Accredited Investor it has taken or will take reasonable steps to ensure that the purchaser is aware that the Preference Shares have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and that transfers of Preference Shares are restricted as set forth herein.
United Kingdom

The Initial Purchaser will also represent and agree as follows:

(1) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Offered Securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom; and

(2) 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 Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Offered Securities in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of said Act does not apply to the Co-Issuers.

Cayman Islands

The Initial Purchaser will represent and agree that it has not made and will not make any invitation to the public in the Cayman Islands to subscribe for any of the Offered Securities.

Hong Kong

The Initial Purchaser will also represent and agree as follows:

(1) that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, the Notes other than to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares of debentures (whether as principal or agent) or in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32) of Hong Kong (the "Companies Ordinance"); and

(2) unless it is a person permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong, it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purpose of issue, in Hong Kong, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, other than with respect to Notes intended to be disposed of to persons outside Hong Kong or to be disposed of in Hong Kong only to persons whose business involves the acquisition, disposal, or holdings of securities, whether as principal or agent.

General

No action has been or will be taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of the Offered Securities or the possession, circulation or distribution of the preliminary offering circular with respect to the Offering, this Offering Circular or any other material relating to the Issuer or the Offered Securities in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Offered Securities may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the Offered Securities may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

Purchasers of the Offered Securities may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase in addition to the purchase price.

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Purchasers of the Offered Securities will be required, as a condition to payment of amounts on the Offered Securities without the imposition of withholding tax, to provide certain certifications with respect to any applicable taxes or reporting requirements of the United States or the Cayman Islands.
TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Because of the following restrictions, purchasers are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or transfer of Notes or Preference Shares.

Investor Representations on Initial Purchase. Each Original Purchaser of Notes (or any beneficial interest therein) will be deemed to acknowledge, represent and warrant to and agree with the Co-Issuers and the Initial Purchaser, and each Original Purchaser of Preference Shares (or any beneficial interest therein) will be required in an Investor Application Form to acknowledge, represent and warrant to and agree with the Issuer and the Initial Purchaser as follows:

1) No Governmental Approval. The purchaser understands that the Offered Securities have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC or any other governmental authority or agency of any jurisdiction, nor has the SEC or any other governmental authority or agency passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Circular. The purchaser further understands that any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

2) Certification Upon Transfer. Each purchaser of a Note (if required by the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable) and each purchaser of Preference Shares will, prior to any sale, pledge or other transfer by it of any such Offered Security (or any interest therein), obtain from the transferee and deliver to the Issuer and the Secured Note Registrar (in the case of a Secured Note), the Class E Note Registrar (in the case of a Class E Note) or the Preference Share Registrar (in the case of a Preference Share) a duly executed transferee certificate in the form of the relevant exhibit attached to the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, as the case may be, and such other certificates and other information as the Issuer, the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes), the Fiscal Agent (in the case of the Class E Notes) or the Preference Share Registrar (in the case of the Preference Shares) may reasonably require to confirm that the proposed transfer complies with the transfer restrictions contained in this Offering Circular and the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Documents.

3) Minimum Denominations. The purchaser agrees that no Offered Security (or any interest therein) may be sold, pledged or otherwise transferred in a denomination of less than the applicable minimum denomination set forth in the Indenture (in the case of the Secured Notes), the Fiscal Agency Agreement (in the case of the Class E Notes) or the Preference Share Documents (in the case of the Preference Shares).

4) Securities Law Limitations on Resale. The purchaser understands that the Offered Securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and, therefore, cannot be offered or sold in the United States or to U.S. Persons unless they are registered under the Securities Act or unless an exemption from registration is available. Accordingly, the certificates representing the Offered Securities will bear a legend stating that the Offered Securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and setting forth certain of the restrictions on transfer of the Offered Securities described herein. The purchaser understands that neither the Issuer nor (in the case of the Notes) the Co-Issuer has any obligation to register any of the Offered Securities under the Securities Act or to comply with the requirements for any exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (other than to supply information specified in Rule 144A(d)(4) of the Securities Act as required by the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Preference Share Documents).

5) List of Participants Holding Positions in Offered Securities. Each purchaser of an Offered Security understands that the Issuer may receive a list of participants holding positions in the
Offered Securities from one or more book-entry depositaries, including DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream Banking.

(6) Qualified Institutional Buyer, Accredited Investor or Non-U.S. Person Status; Investment Intent. In the case of a purchaser who takes delivery of the Offered Securities in the form of a Restricted Global Note (or interest therein) or a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, it is (a) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (b) in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, an Accredited Investor and is acquiring the Offered Securities for its own account for investment purposes and not with a view to the distribution thereof (except in accordance with Rule 144A). In the case of a purchaser who takes delivery of Regulation S Notes or Regulation S Preference Shares, (i) it is not a U.S. Person and is purchasing such Note or Preference Share for its own account (or as agent on behalf of a client account) and not for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and (ii) it understands that (A) interests in a Regulation S Global Note and a Regulation S Global Preference Share may only be held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, (B) in the case of Regulation S Preference Shares, delivery may be made only in accordance with the certification requirements set forth in the Preference Share Documents and the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement and (C) if in the future it decides to transfer interests held in such Regulation S Global Note or Regulation S Global Preference Share, it will transfer the interest in such Regulation S Global Note or Regulation S Global Preference Share to a person that is not a U.S. Person only in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S or to a person who takes delivery in the form of a Restricted Note or a Restricted Definitive Preference Share.

(7) Purchaser Sophistication; Non-Reliance; Suitability; Access to Information. The purchaser (a) has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that the purchaser is capable of evaluating the merits and risks (including for tax, legal, regulatory, accounting and other financial purposes) of its prospective investment in Offered Securities, (b) is financially able to bear such risk, (c) in making such investment is not relying on the advice or recommendations of any of the Initial Purchaser, the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Collateral Manager or any of their respective affiliates (or any representative of any of the foregoing) and (d) has determined that an investment in Offered Securities is suitable and appropriate for it. The purchaser has received, and has had an adequate opportunity to review the contents of, this Offering Circular. The purchaser has had access to such financial and other information concerning the Issuer and the Offered Securities as it has deemed necessary to make its own independent decision to purchase Offered Securities, including the opportunity, at a reasonable time prior to its purchase of Offered Securities, to ask questions and receive answers concerning the Issuer and the terms and conditions of the offering of the Offered Securities. The purchaser acknowledges that it is aware that the Collateral Management Agreement and the Indenture authorize the Collateral Manager to cause the Issuer to purchase Collateral Debt Securities from, and sell Collateral Debt Securities to, the Collateral Manager, its affiliates and funds managed by the Collateral Manager or its affiliates and the purchaser consents to such purchases and sales; provided that they are carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Collateral Management Agreement and the Indenture.

(8) Certain Resale Limitations. The purchaser is aware that no Offered Securities (or any interest therein) may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred to (a) a transferee acquiring a Restricted Global Note (or interest therein) or Restricted Definitive Preference Share except (i) to a transferee (A) that (I) the seller reasonably believes is a Qualified Institutional Buyer purchasing for its own account, to whom notice is given that the resale, pledge or other transfer is being made in reliance on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A and that is a Qualified Purchaser or (II) solely in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is an Accredited Investor, in accordance with another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject, in each case, to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act),

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(B) that is a Qualified Purchaser, (C) that is not a Flow-Through Investment Vehicle (other than a Qualifying Investment Vehicle), and (D) in the case of a transfer of an interest in a Preference Share (other than the transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share or interest therein to a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), that is not a Benefit Plan Investor; (ii) in compliance with the certification (if any) and other requirements set forth in the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Documents, as applicable; and (iii) in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States and any other relevant jurisdiction; or (b) a transferee acquiring an interest in a Regulation S Note or a Regulation S Preference Share except (i) that is acquiring such interest in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S, (B) that is not a U.S. Person (or acquiring such interest for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person), (C) that is not a Flow-through Investment Vehicle (other than a Qualifying Investment Vehicle), (D) in the case of any transferee of an interest in a Preference Share, that is not a Benefit Plan Investor, (ii) in compliance with the certification (if any) and other requirements set forth in the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Documents and (iii) in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States and any other relevant jurisdiction.

(9) Limited Liquidity. The purchaser understands that there is no market for any Class of Offered Securities and that no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of any trading market for such Class of Offered Securities or that a trading market for such Class of Offered Securities will develop. It further understands that, although the Initial Purchaser may from time to time make a market in a Class of Offered Securities, the Initial Purchaser is not under any obligation to do so and, following the commencement of any market-making, may discontinue the same at any time. Accordingly, the purchaser must be prepared to hold such Offered Securities for an indefinite period of time or until their maturity.

(10) Investment Company Act. The purchaser either (a) is not a U.S. Person or (b) is a Qualified Purchaser. The purchaser agrees that no sale, pledge or other transfer of a Note or Preference Share (or any interest therein) may be made (a) to a transferee acquiring Restricted Notes (or any interest therein) or Restricted Definitive Preference Shares, except to a transferee that is a Qualified Purchaser, (b) to a transferee acquiring an interest in a Regulation S Note or a Regulation S Preference Share that is not a U.S. Person in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S or (c) if such transfer would have the effect of requiring either of the Co-Issuers or the Collateral to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. If the purchaser is a U.S. Person that is an entity that would be an investment company but for the exception provided for in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act (any such entity, an "excepted investment company"): (x) all of the beneficial owners of outstanding securities (other than short-term paper) of such entity (such beneficial owners determined in accordance with Section 3(c)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act) that acquired such securities on or before April 30, 1996 ("pre-amendment beneficial owners"); and (y) all pre-amendment beneficial owners of the outstanding securities (other than short term paper) of any excepted investment company that, directly or indirectly, owns any outstanding securities of such entity, have consented to such entity's treatment as a Qualified Purchaser in accordance with the Investment Company Act.

(11) ERISA. In the case of a purchaser of a Note (other than a Class D Note or a Class E Note), either (a) it is not (and for so long as it holds any such Note or interest therein, will not be), and is not (and for so long as it holds any such Note or interest therein, will not be) acting on behalf of, a Plan or a governmental or church plan which is subject to Similar Laws, or (b) its purchase and ownership of such Note will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction in violation of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a non-exempt violation of a Similar Law.

In the case of a purchaser of a Class D Note, the purchaser is not, and is not acting on behalf of, a Benefit Plan Investor, and in the case of a Class E Note, the purchaser is not, and is not acting on behalf.
of a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. Each Original Purchaser and each transferee of an interest in a Class D Note will be deemed to represent that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor or, in the case of a Class E Note, it is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor and that it will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable. In the case of a purchaser of Class D Notes or Class E Notes that is an insurance company, if the source of funds used to purchase the Class D Note or Class E Note is its general account (or a wholly owned subsidiary of such general account), the insurance company must represent that no portion of the underlying assets of the "general account" (as determined by the insurance company) constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA. In the case of an Original Purchaser of an interest in a Preference Share that purchases from the Issuer or the Initial Purchaser, (a) the purchaser is not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor acquiring a Restricted Definitive Preference Share) and (b) in the case of a purchaser of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor, its purchase and ownership of such Restricted Definitive Preference Share will not constitute a non-exempt violation of Similar Law. In the case of a transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, (a) the transferee is not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) and (b) in the case of a transferee that is a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor, its purchase and ownership of such Preference Share will not constitute a non-exempt violation of Similar Law. Each purchaser and each transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share understands and agrees that no sale, pledge or other transfer of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share (or any interest therein) may be made to a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor).

Each Original Purchaser acquiring an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share will be required to execute and deliver to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent a letter substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto which includes a representation that such Original Purchaser will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Preference Share Paying and Transfer Agency Agreement (including the requirement that any subsequent transferee execute and deliver such a letter to the Issuer and the Preference Share Paying Agent in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto which will include a representation to the effect that such transferee is not a Benefit Plan Investor).

(12) Limitations on Flow-Through Status. In the case of a purchaser that is a U.S. Person, it is either (a) not a Flow-Through Investment Vehicle or (b) a Qualifying Investment Vehicle. A purchaser is a "Flow-Through Investment Vehicle" if (i) in the case of a purchaser that would be an investment company but for the exception in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, the amount of the purchaser's investment in the Offered Securities (including its investment in all Classes of Notes and the Preference Shares) exceeds 40% of the total assets (determined on a consolidated basis with its subsidiaries) of the purchaser; (ii) any Person owning any equity or similar interest in the purchaser has the ability to control any investment decision of the purchaser or to determine, on an investment-by-investment basis, the amount of such Person's contribution to any investment made by the purchaser; (iii) the purchaser was organized or reorganized for the specific purpose of acquiring any Offered Securities or (iv) additional capital or similar contributions were specifically solicited from any Person owning an equity or similar interest in the purchaser for the purpose of enabling the purchaser to purchase Offered Securities. A "Qualifying Investment Vehicle" is an entity as to which all of the beneficial owners of any securities issued by such entity have made, and as to which (in accordance with the document pursuant to which such entity was organized or the agreement or other document governing such securities) each such beneficial owner must require any transferee of any such security to make, to the Issuer or the Co-Issuers, as the case may be, and the Secured Note Registrar, Class E Note Registrar or the Preference Share Registrar, as the case may be, each of the representations set forth in this Offering Circular, the transfer certificates, the Indenture (in the case of the Secured Notes), the Fiscal Agency Agreement (in the case of the Class E Notes) or the Preference Share Documents (in the case of the
Preference Shares) required to be made upon transfer of any Offered Securities (with modifications to such representations satisfactory to the Issuer to reflect the indirect nature of the interests of such beneficial owners in such Notes or Preference Shares, including any modification permitting the beneficial owner of securities issued by such entity to represent that, in the case of Preference Shares, it is an Accredited Investor).

If the purchaser is a U.S. Person that is a Qualifying Investment Vehicle, (a) either (i) none of the beneficial owners of its securities is a U.S. Person or (ii) some or all of the beneficial owners of its securities are U.S. Persons and each such beneficial owner has certified to the purchaser that it is a Qualified Purchaser and (b) the purchaser has only one class of securities outstanding (other than any nominal share capital the distributions in respect of which are not correlated to or dependent upon distributions on, or the performance of, the Offered Securities).

(13) Certain Transfers Void. The purchaser agrees that (a) any sale, pledge or other transfer of an Offered Security (or any interest therein) made in violation of the transfer restrictions contained in this Offering Circular and in the Indenture, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Preference Share Documents, or made based upon any false or inaccurate representation made by the purchaser or a transferee to the Issuer, will be void and of no force or effect and (b) none of the Issuer, the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes), the Secured Note Registrar (in the case of the Secured Notes), the Fiscal Agent (in the case of the Class E Notes), the Class E Note Registrar (in the case of the Class E Notes) and the Preference Share Paying Agent (in the case of the Preference Shares) has any obligation to recognize any sale, pledge or other transfer of an Offered Security (or any interest therein) made in violation of any such transfer restriction or made based upon any such false or inaccurate representation.

The purchaser of a Note acknowledges that each of the Indenture (in the case of the Secured Notes) and the Fiscal Agency Agreement (in the case of the Class E Notes) provides that if, notwithstanding the restrictions on transfer contained therein, either of the Co-Issuers determines that any beneficial owner or holder of (A) a Regulation S Note (or any interest therein) is a U.S. Person or (B) a Restricted Note (or any interest therein) is not a Qualified Institutional Buyer and also a Qualified Purchaser, then either of the Co-Issuers shall require, by notice to such beneficial owner or holder, as the case may be, that such beneficial owner or holder sell all of its right, title and interest to such Restricted Note (or any interest therein) to a person that (1) in the case of a person holding its interest through a Regulation S Note, is not a U.S. Person or (2) in the case of a person holding its interest through a Restricted Note, is both (I) a Qualified Institutional Buyer and (II) a Qualified Purchaser, with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such beneficial owner or holder fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (i) upon written direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes) or the Fiscal Agent (in the case of the Class E Notes), on behalf of and at the expense of the Issuer, shall, and is hereby irrevocably authorized by such beneficial owner or holder to, cause such beneficial owner's or holder's interest in such Note to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale (conducted by an investment bank selected by the Trustee and approved by the Issuer in accordance with Section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a person that certifies to the Trustee (in the case of the Secured Notes) or the Fiscal Agent (with respect to the Class E Notes) and the Co-Issuers, in connection with such transfer, that such person (x) is not a U.S. Person (in the case of a person holding its interest through a Regulation S Note) or (y) is both (1) a Qualified Institutional Buyer and (2) a Qualified Purchaser (in the case of a person holding its interest through a Restricted Note) and (ii) pending such transfer, no further payments will be made in respect of such Note held by such beneficial owner or holder and such Note shall be deemed not to be outstanding for the purpose of any vote or consent of the Noteholders.
The purchaser of a Class D Note or Class E Note acknowledges that the Indenture or Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that if, notwithstanding the restrictions contained therein, the Issuer determines that a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA (and a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account) purchased a Class D Note or a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor purchased a Class E Note, the Issuer (or the Collateral Manager on its behalf) shall require, by notice to such Benefit Plan Investor, that such Benefit Plan Investor in the case of a Class D Note, or Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor in the case of a Class E Note, sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Class D Note or Class E Note in accordance with the Indenture or Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable, with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such Benefit Plan Investor fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (x) upon written direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable, shall, and is hereby irrevocably authorized by such Benefit Plan Investor or insurance company to, cause its interest in such Class D Note or Class E Note to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale arranged by the Collateral Manager (conducted by the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable, or an investment bank selected by the Trustee or Fiscal Agent, as applicable, in accordance with section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the state of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a person that certifies to the Trustee, Fiscal Agent, the Issuer and the Collateral Manager, in connection with such transfer, that such person satisfies the requirements for a purchaser of a Class D Note or Class E Note pursuant to the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement and (y) pending such transfer, no further payments will be made in respect of such Class D Note or Class E Note and such Class D Note or Class E Note shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of any vote or consent of the Noteholders.

The purchaser of a Preference Share acknowledges that the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement provides that if, notwithstanding the restrictions on transfer contained therein, the Issuer determines that (i) any beneficial owner or holder of a Preference Share (other than a purchaser of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) is a Benefit Plan Investor, (ii) an Original Purchaser of a Preference Share or an interest therein or a subsequent transferee of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share that is a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) did not disclose in an Investor Application Form, a purchaser letter in the form of Exhibit A or a transfer certificate in the form attached to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement delivered to the Issuer at the time of its acquisition of such Preference Share or beneficial interest in such Preference Share that it is a Benefit Plan Investor (or represented that it was not a Benefit Plan Investor but actually was a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor)), (iii) subsequent to the purchase of a Preference Share, any beneficial owner becomes a Benefit Plan Investor (including for this purpose an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA or a wholly owned subsidiary of such general account) other than in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor, or (iv), as a result of a transfer of a Preference Share or interest therein, any of the Preference Shares are held by Benefit Plan Investors (other than, in the case of Restricted Definitive Preference Shares, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), then the Issuer shall require, by notice to such beneficial owner, that such beneficial owner sell all of its right, title and interest in or to such Preference Shares (or interest therein) to a Person that is (A) (x) both (i) (a) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (b) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Preference Shares pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act), and (ii) a Qualified Purchaser taking such interest in the form of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share or (y) a person that
is not a U.S. Person and that is taking such interest in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Preference Share and (B) not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor), with such sale to be effected within 30 days after notice of such sale requirement is given. If such beneficial owner or holder fails to effect the transfer required within such 30-day period, (I) upon direction from the Collateral Manager or the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent (on behalf of and at the expense of the Issuer) shall cause such beneficial owner's or holder's interest in such Preference Shares to be transferred in a commercially reasonable sale (conducted by an investment bank selected by the Preference Share Paying Agent and approved by the Issuer in accordance with Section 9-610(b) of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of New York as applied to securities that are sold on a recognized market or that may decline speedily in value) to a person that certifies to the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Issuer, in connection with such transfer, that such person is (A)(x) both (i)(a) a Qualified Institutional Buyer or (b) an Accredited Investor entitled to take delivery of such Preference Shares pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (subject to the delivery of such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer may reasonably require to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act) and (ii) a Qualified Purchaser taking such interest in the form of a Restricted Preference Share or (y) a person that is not a U.S. Person and that is taking such interest in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Preference Share and (B) not a Benefit Plan Investor (other than, in the case of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor) and (II) pending such transfer, no payments will be made on such Preference Shares from the date notice of the sale requirement is sent to the date on which such Preference Shares are sold and such Preference Shares shall be deemed not to be outstanding for the purposes of any vote, consent or direction of the Preference Shareholders and shall not be taken into account for the purposes of calculating any quorum or majority requirements relating thereto. The reference in the first sentence of this paragraph to a change in a Benefit Plan Investor's status shall be deemed to include, in the case of a Preference Shareholder that is an insurance company investing through its general account, an increase over zero in the percentage of such general account consisting of plan assets as set forth in the questionnaire submitted with the relevant Investor Application Form, purchaser letter in the form of Exhibit A or transfer certificate in the form attached to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement.

(14) Limitation on Sales of Preference Shares to Reg Y Institutions. Each purchaser of Preference Shares understands that no Reg Y Institution may transfer any Preference Shares held by it to any person other than (i) a person or group of persons under common control that controls the Issuer without reference to any Preference Shares transferred to such person or group by such Reg Y Institution (a "Reg Y Controlling Party"), (ii) a person or persons designated by a Reg Y Controlling Party, (iii) in a widespread public distribution as part of a public offering, (iv) in amounts such that, after giving effect thereto, no single transferee and its affiliates will hold more than 2% of the aggregate number of Preference Shares (including all options, warrants and similar rights exercisable or convertible into Preference Shares) or (v) as otherwise permitted by applicable U.S. Federal banking law and regulations.

(15) Reliance on Representations, etc. The purchaser acknowledges that the Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Trustee, the Collateral Manager and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements and agrees that, if any of the acknowledgments, representations or warranties made or deemed to have been made by it in connection with its purchase of the Offered Securities are no longer accurate, the purchaser will promptly notify the Issuer and the Initial Purchaser.

(16) Cayman Islands. The purchaser is not a member of the public in the Cayman Islands.
(17) **Legend.** Each purchaser of a Note (or any beneficial interest therein) understands and agrees that a legend in substantially the following form will be placed on each Note:

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, AND BENEFICIAL INTERESTS HEREIN MAY BE RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY (A) (1) TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("RULE 144A") PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT, TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON THE EXEMPTION FROM SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144A OR (2) TO A PERSON THAT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("REGULATION S"), (B) IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CERTIFICATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THE [INDENTURE][FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT] REFERRED TO HEREIN AND (C) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. NEITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS NOR THE COLLATERAL HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE "INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT").

NO TRANSFER OF THIS NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) MAY BE MADE (AND NEITHER [THE TRUSTEE NOR THE SECURED NOTE REGISTRAR][THE FISCAL AGENT NOR THE CLASS E NOTE REGISTRAR] WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH TRANSFER) IF (A) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A TRANSFERRTEE THAT IS A U.S. PERSON THAT IS NOT BOTH (X) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER AND (Y) EITHER (I) A "QUALIFIED PURCHASER" AS DEFINED IN THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT, (II) A "KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEE" WITH RESPECT TO THE ISSUER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 3C-5 OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OR (III) A COMPANY BENEFICIALLY OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY ONE OR MORE SUCH QUALIFIED PURCHASERS AND/OR KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEES (EACH OF (I), (II) AND (III), A "QUALIFIED PURCHASER"), (B) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF REQUIRING EITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS OR THE COLLATERAL TO REGISTER AS AN INVESTMENT COMPANY UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT, (C) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A U.S. PERSON THAT IS A FLOW-THROUGH INVESTMENT VEHICLE OTHER THAN A QUALIFYING INVESTMENT VEHICLE (EACH AS DEFINED IN THE INDENTURE) OR (D) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A PERSON THAT IS OTHERWISE UNABLE TO MAKE THE CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS REQUIRED BY THE

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1 For the Secured Notes only.
2 For the Class E Notes.
3 For the Secured Notes.
4 For the Class E Notes.
5 For the Secured Notes.
6 For the Class E Notes.
APPLICABLE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE (IF ANY) ATTACHED AS AN EXHIBIT TO [THE INDENTURE][THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT] REFERRED TO HEREIN. EACH HOLDER OF THIS NOTE OR A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THIS NOTE IS REQUIRED TO CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT) [EITHER (A) THAT IT IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT BE) ACTING ON BEHALF OF, AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED ("ERISA"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE "CODE"), THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, AN ENTITY WHICH IS DEEMED TO HOLD THE ASSETS OF ANY SUCH EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN OR PLAN PURSUANT TO 29 C.F.R. SECTION 2510.3-101, WHICH PLAN OR ENTITY IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, OR A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAW THAT IS SIMILAR TO THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE ("SIMILAR LAW") OR (B) THE ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF THIS NOTE WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE OF A GOVERNMENTAL OR CHURCH PLAN, WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT VIOLATION OF ANY SUCH LAW OR SUCH SIMILAR LAW))7 [THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS CLASS D NOTE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS CLASS D NOTE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA AND A WHOOLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT). EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF THIS CLASS D NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE INDENTURE INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT NO CLASS D NOTE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.]8

7 For the Secured Notes.
8 For the Class E Notes.
9 Secured Notes only.
10 Class D Notes only.
[EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT SUCH HOLDER IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE), AND IS NOT ACTING ON BEHALF OF (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS A CLASS E NOTE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN WILL NOT BE ACTING ON BEHALF OF), (A) AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A "PLAN" DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(c)(1) OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" (WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PLAN ASSET REGULATION) BY REASON OF SUCH AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN SUCH ENTITY (ALL SUCH PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN CLAUSES (A) THROUGH (C) BEING REFERRED TO HEREIN AS "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS") AND INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNTS ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT), OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.]¹¹ [EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF THIS CLASS E NOTE OR INTEREST HEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT B-3 TO THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT OR IN SUCH OTHER FORM AS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ISSUER TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. FOR THESE PURPOSES, A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A NON-U.S. PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT (OR WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE NOT) SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE.]¹²

THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN PERMITTED DENOMINATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE INDENTURE. THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A PERSON WHO ACQUIRES A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN A [REGULATION S NOTE]¹³ [RESTRICTED NOTE]¹⁴ UPON RECEIPT BY THE TRUSTEE OF A TRANSFER CERTIFICATE FROM THE TRANSFEROR SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FORM SPECIFIED IN THE [INDENTURE]¹⁵ [FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT]¹⁶. ACCORDINGLY, AN INVESTOR IN THIS NOTE MUST BE PREPARED TO BEAR THE ECONOMIC RISK OF THE INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

¹¹ Class E Notes only.
¹² For Class E Notes.
¹³ Restricted Notes only.
¹⁴ Regulation S Notes only.
¹⁵ For Secured Notes.
¹⁶ For Class E Notes.
¹⁷ For Secured Notes.
[A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, INCLUDING FOR THIS PURPOSE, AN INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNT ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH A GENERAL ACCOUNT)]\(^{19}\) [A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OTHER THAN A NON-U.S. BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR]\(^{20}\) PURCHASED A [CLASS D NOTE], [CLASS E NOTE], THE ISSUER (OR THE COLLATERAL MANAGER ON ITS BEHALF) SHALL REQUIRE, BY NOTICE TO SUCH BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, THAT SUCH BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR SELL ALL OF ITS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN OR TO SUCH [CLASS D NOTE] [CLASS E NOTE] IN ACCORDANCE WITH [THE INDENTURE] [THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT], WITH SUCH SALE TO BE EFFECTED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER NOTICE OF SUCH SALE REQUIREMENT IS GIVEN. IF SUCH BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR FAILS TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER REQUIRED WITHIN SUCH 30-DAY PERIOD, (X) UPON WRITTEN DIRECTION FROM THE COLLATERAL MANAGER OR THE ISSUER, [THE TRUSTEE]\(^{21}\) [THE FISCAL AGENT]\(^{22}\) SHALL, AND IS HEREBY IRREVOCABLY AUTHORIZED BY SUCH BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OR INSURANCE COMPANY TO, CAUSE ITS INTEREST IN SUCH [CLASS D NOTE] [CLASS E NOTE] TO BE TRANSFERRED IN A COMMERCIALLY REASONABLE SALE ARRANGED BY THE COLLATERAL MANAGER (CONDUCTED BY [THE TRUSTEE] [THE FISCAL AGENT] OR AN INVESTMENT BANK SELECTED BY [THE TRUSTEE] [THE FISCAL AGENT] IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9-610(b) OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE AS IN EFFECT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS APPLIED TO SECURITIES THAT ARE SOLD ON A RECOGNIZED MARKET OR THAT MAY DECLINE SPEEDILY IN VALUE TO A PERSON THAT CERTIFIES TO [THE TRUSTEE] [THE FISCAL AGENT], THE ISSUER AND THE COLLATERAL MANAGER, IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH TRANSFER, THAT SUCH PERSON SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A PURCHASER OF A [CLASS D NOTE] [CLASS E NOTE] PURSUANT TO [THE INDENTURE] [THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT] AND (Y) PENDING SUCH TRANSFER, NO FURTHER PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT OF SUCH [CLASS D NOTE] [CLASS E NOTE] AND SUCH [CLASS D NOTE] [CLASS E NOTE] SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE OUTSTANDING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ANY VOTE OR CONSENT OF THE NOTEHOLDERS.]\(^{23}\)

IF, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER CONTAINED IN [THE INDENTURE]\(^{24}\) [THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT]\(^{25}\), EITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS DETERMINES THAT ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER OF (A) A REGULATION S NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) IS A U.S. PERSON OR (B) A RESTRICTED NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) IS NOT BOTH A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER AND A QUALIFIED PURCHASER, THEN EITHER OF THE CO-ISSUERS SHALL REQUIRE, BY NOTICE TO SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER, AS THE CASE

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18 For Class E Notes.
19 For Secured Notes.
20 For Class E Notes.
21 For Secured Notes.
22 For Class E Notes.
23 Class D and Class E Notes only.
24 For Secured Notes.
25 For Class E Notes.
MAY BE, THAT SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER SELL ALL OF ITS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO SUCH RESTRICTED NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) TO A PERSON THAT (1) IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING ITS INTEREST THROUGH A REGULATION S NOTE) OR (2) IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING ITS INTEREST THROUGH A RESTRICTED NOTE, IS BOTH (I) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER AND (II) A QUALIFIED PURCHASER, WITH SUCH SALE TO BE EFFECTED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER NOTICE OF SUCH SALE REQUIREMENT IS GIVEN. IF SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER FAILS TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER REQUIRED WITHIN SUCH 30-DAY PERIOD, (I) UPON WRITTEN DIRECTION FROM THE COLLATERAL MANAGER OR THE ISSUER, THE [TRUSTEE][FISCAL AGENT] SHALL, AND IS HEREBY IRREVOCABLY AUTHORIZED BY SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER TO, ON BEHALF OF AND AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ISSUER, CAUSE SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER'S OR HOLDER'S INTEREST IN SUCH NOTE TO BE TRANSFERRED IN A COMMERCIALLY REASONABLE SALE (CONDUCTED BY AN INVESTMENT BANK SELECTED BY THE [TRUSTEE][FISCAL AGENT], AND APPROVED BY THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9-610(b) OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE AS IN EFFECT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS APPLIED TO SECURITIES THAT ARE SOLD ON A RECOGNIZED MARKET OR THAT MAY DECLINE SPEEDILY IN VALUE) TO A PERSON THAT CERTIFIES TO THE [TRUSTEE][FISCAL AGENT], AND THE CO-ISSUERS, IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH TRANSFER, THAT SUCH PERSON (X) IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING ITS INTEREST THROUGH A REGULATION S NOTE) OR (Y) IS BOTH (I) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER AND (2) A QUALIFIED PURCHASER (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING ITS INTEREST THROUGH A RESTRICTED NOTE) AND (II) PENDING SUCH TRANSFER, NO FURTHER PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT OF SUCH NOTE HELD BY SUCH BENEFICIAL OWNER OR HOLDER AND SUCH NOTE SHALL BE DEEMED NOT TO BE OUTSTANDING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ANY VOTE OR CONSENT OF THE NOTEHOLDERS.

IN ADDITION, NO TRANSFER OF THIS NOTE (OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN) MAY BE MADE (AND NEITHER [THE TRUSTEE NOR THE SECURED NOTE REGISTRAR][THE FISCAL AGENT NOR THE CLASS E NOTE REGISTRAR] WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH TRANSFER) IF SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A TRANSFEREE THAT IS (A) A DEALER DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH (A)(1)(ii) OF RULE 144A WHICH OWNS AND INVESTS ON A DISCRETIONARY BASIS LESS THAN U.S.$25,000,000 IN SECURITIES OF ISSUERS THAT ARE NOT AFFILIATED PERSONS OF THE DEALER OR (B) A PLAN REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (a)(1)(D) OR (a)(1)(E) OF RULE 144A OR A TRUST FUND REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (a)(1)(F) OF RULE 144A THAT

26 For Secured Notes.
27 For Class E Notes.
28 For Secured Notes.
29 For Class E Notes.
30 For Secured Notes.
31 For Class E Notes.
32 For Secured Notes.
33 For Class E Notes.
HOLDS THE ASSETS OF SUCH A PLAN, UNLESS INVESTMENT DECISIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PLAN ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE FIDUCIARY, TRUSTEE OR SPONSOR OF SUCH PLAN. THE TRANSFEREE, AND EACH ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS PURCHASING, IS REQUIRED TO HOLD AND TRANSFER AT LEAST THE MINIMUM DENOMINATION OF THE NOTES.

The following will be inserted in the case of Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes:

THIS NOTE HAS BEEN ISSUED WITH ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT ("OID") FOR UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. THE ISSUE PRICE, AMOUNT OF OID, ISSUE DATE AND YIELD TO MATURITY OF THIS NOTE MAY BE OBTAINED BY WRITING TO THE ISSUER AT C/O WALKERS SPV LIMITED, P.O. BOX 908GT, WALKER HOUSE, MARY STREET, GEORGE TOWN, GRAND CAYMAN, CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The following will be inserted in the case of Global Notes:

UNLESS THIS NOTE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY ("DTC") TO THE [SECURED] 34 [CLASS E] 35 NOTE REGISTRAR FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY NOTE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL. INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

In addition, the legend set forth on any Regulation S Note will also have the following:

THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY NOT BE HELD BY A U.S. PERSON AT ANY TIME.

In addition, the legend set forth on any Class A-1 Note will also have the following:

DURING THE COMMITMENT PERIOD, THIS NOTE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE HELD ONLY BY A PERSON WHICH HAS EXECUTED AND DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE THE CLASS A-1 NOTE FUNDING AGREEMENT.

(18) Legend for Preference Shares. The purchaser understands and agrees that a legend in substantially the following form will be placed on each certificate representing any Preference Shares:

THE PREFERENCE SHARES REPRESENTED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, AND MAY BE RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY (A)(1) TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER

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34 For Secured Notes.
35 For Class E Notes.
REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“RULE 144A”), PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT, TO WHOM NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON THE EXEMPTION FROM SECURITIES ACT REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144A, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“REGULATION S”) OR (3) TO AN ACCREDITED INVESTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANOTHER EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT (SUBJECT TO THE DELIVERY OF SUCH CERTIFICATIONS, LEGAL OPINIONS OR OTHER INFORMATION AS THE ISSUER MAY REASONABLY REQUIRE TO CONFIRM THAT SUCH TRANSFER IS BEING MADE PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT), (B) IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CERTIFICATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THE ISSUER CHARTER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN AND (C) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE COLLATERAL HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (THE “INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT”).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF A PREFERENCE SHARE AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN WILL BE REQUIRED TO CERTIFY (OR IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT) WHETHER OR NOT IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (AS DEFINED BELOW) AND, IF IT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR ACQUIRING A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, THAT IT IS A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR. NO PURCHASE OR TRANSFER OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE EFFECTIVE, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH PURCHASE OR TRANSFER IF, AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO SUCH TRANSFER, ANY OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES WOULD BE HELD BY BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS OTHER THAN (IN THE CASE OF RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES) U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTORS. NO RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR).

EACH ORIGINAL PURCHASER AND EACH TRANSFEREE OF AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT SUCH OWNER WILL NOT TRANSFER SUCH INTEREST EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT (INCLUDING THE REQUIREMENT THAT ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFEREE EXECUTE AND DELIVER SUCH LETTER TO THE ISSUER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT AS A CONDITION TO ANY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER). NO REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A TRANSFEREE WHICH IS ACQUIRING AN INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE UNLESS SUCH TRANSFEREE EXECUTES A LETTER IN THE FORM OF EXHIBIT A TO THE OFFERING CIRCULAR AND AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE.
PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT. NO REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN MAY BE ACQUIRED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR.

A "BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR" INCLUDES AN "EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF ERISA), WHETHER OR NOT IT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A "PLAN" (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 4975(e)(1) OF THE CODE), ANY ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE PLAN ASSETS BY REASON OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN'S OR PLAN'S INVESTMENT IN THE ENTITY, AND AN INSURANCE COMPANY GENERAL ACCOUNT ANY OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS OF WHICH CONSTITUTE "PLAN ASSETS" UNDER SECTION 401(c) OF ERISA (AND A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF SUCH GENERAL ACCOUNT). A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR IS A U.S. PERSON THAT IS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR THAT IS NOT (OR WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE NOT) SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR THE PROHIBITED TRANSACTION PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE.

NO TRANSFER OF A PREFERENCE SHARE (OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN) MAY BE MADE (AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR WILL RECOGNIZE ANY SUCH TRANSFER) IF (A) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A TRANSFEREE THAT IS A U.S. PERSON THAT IS NOT (I) A "QUALIFIED PURCHASER" AS DEFINED IN THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT, (II) A "KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEE" WITH RESPECT TO THE ISSUER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 3c-5 OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OR (III) A COMPANY BENEFICIALLY OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY ONE OR MORE SUCH QUALIFIED PURCHASERS AND/OR KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEES (EACH OF (I), (II) AND (III), A "QUALIFIED PURCHASER"), (B) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF REQUIRING THE ISSUER OR THE COLLATERAL TO REGISTER AS AN INVESTMENT COMPANY UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT, (C) SUCH TRANSFER IS MADE TO [A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR], [TO A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR OTHER THAN A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR], (D) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A TRANSFEREE THAT IS A U.S. PERSON WHICH IS A FLOW-THROUGH INVESTMENT VEHICLE OTHER THAN A QUALIFYING INVESTMENT VEHICLE (EACH AS DEFINED IN THE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE ATTACHED TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT) OR (E) SUCH TRANSFER WOULD BE MADE TO A PERSON THAT IS OTHERWISE UNABLE TO MAKE THE CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS REQUIRED BY THE APPLICABLE TRANSFER CERTIFICATE ATTACHED AS AN EXHIBIT TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN. ACCORDINGLY, AN INVESTOR IN THE PREFERENCE SHARES MUST BE PREPARED TO BEAR THE ECONOMIC RISK OF THE INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME. EACH HOLDER HEREOF IS REQUIRED IN WRITING OR DEEMED TO REPRESENT AND WARRANT (I) IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL PURCHASER, (X) THAT IT IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN WILL NOT BE) A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN IN THE CASE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR), AND (Y) IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF A RESTRICTED

36 Regulation S Preference Shares.
37 Restricted Definitive Preference Shares.
DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE THAT IS A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, ITS HOLDING OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER ANY LAW THAT IS SIMILAR TO SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE AND (2) (X) IN THE CASE OF A TRANSFEREE OF A REGULATION S PREFERENCE SHARE, THAT IT IS NOT (AND FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST THEREIN, WILL NOT BE) A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN IN THE CASE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR) AND (Y) IN THE CASE OF A TRANSFEREE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE THAT IS A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, ITS HOLDING OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER ANY LAW THAT IS SIMILAR TO SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES REPRESENTED HEREBY OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED IN AN AMOUNT NOT LESS THAN THE MINIMUM TRADING LOT SPECIFIED IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT. IF, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RESTRICTIONS SET FORTH IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT, THE ISSUER DETERMINES THAT ANY HOLDER OF THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR AN INTEREST HEREIN (X) IS A U.S. PERSON (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON ACQUIRING (A) REGULATION S DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OR (B) ITS INTEREST THROUGH A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE), (Y) IS NOT BOTH (I) (A) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER OR (B) ENTITLED TO TAKE DELIVERY OF SUCH RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE PURSUANT TO ANOTHER EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND (II) A QUALIFIED PURCHASER (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON ACQUIRING A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE) AND/OR (Z) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PERMITTED UNDER THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT, IS OR BECOMES A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, AND DID NOT DISCLOSE IN AN INVESTOR APPLICATION FORM THAT IT WAS A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR, THE ISSUER SHALL REQUIRE, BY NOTICE TO SUCH HOLDER, THAT SUCH HOLDER SELL ALL OF ITS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO THIS PREFERENCE SHARE (OR INTEREST HEREIN) TO A PERSON THAT (1) IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING (A) REGULATION S DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OR (B) ITS INTEREST THROUGH A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE) OR (2) IS BOTH (A)(X) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER OR (Y) ENTITLED TO TAKE DELIVERY OF SUCH RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE PURSUANT TO ANOTHER EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND (B) A QUALIFIED PURCHASER (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES) AND (3) IN ALL CASES, IS NOT A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN, IN THE CASE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR), WITH SUCH SALE TO BE EFFECTED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER NOTICE OF SUCH SALE REQUIREMENT IS GIVEN. IF SUCH HOLDER FAILS TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER REQUIRED WITHIN SUCH 30-DAY PERIOD, (X) UPON WRITTEN DIRECTION FROM THE COLLATERAL MANAGER OR THE ISSUER, THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT SHALL, AND IS HEREBY IRREVOCABLY AUTHORIZED BY SUCH HOLDER TO, CAUSE SUCH HOLDER’S INTEREST IN THIS PREFERENCE SHARE TO BE TRANSFERRED IN A COMMERCIALLSY REASONABLE SALE ARRANGED BY THE ISSUER (CONDUCTED
BY AN INVESTMENT BANK SELECTED BY THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT AND APPROVED BY THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9-610(b) OF THE UCC AS IN EFFECT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS APPLIED TO SECURITIES THAT ARE SOLD ON A RECOGNIZED MARKET OR THAT MAY DECLINE SPEEDILY IN VALUE) TO A PERSON THAT CERTIFIES TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT AND THE ISSUER, IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH TRANSFER, THAT SUCH PERSON (I) IS NOT A U.S. PERSON (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING (A) REGULATION S DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OR (B) ITS INTEREST THROUGH A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE) OR (II) IS BOTH (I)(A) A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER OR (B) ENTITLED TO TAKE DELIVERY OF SUCH RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE PURSUANT TO ANOTHER EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND (2) A QUALIFIED PURCHASER (IN THE CASE OF A PERSON HOLDING RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARES) AND (III) IN ALL CASES, IS NOT A BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR (OTHER THAN IN THE CASE OF A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE, A U.S. NON-ERISA BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR), AND (Y) PENDING SUCH TRANSFER, NO FURTHER PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT OF THE INTEREST IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE HELD BY SUCH HOLDER, AND THE INTEREST IN THIS PREFERENCE SHARE SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE OUTSTANDING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ANY VOTE OR CONSENT OF THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES.

The following shall be inserted in the case of Regulation S Global Preference Shares:

UNLESS THIS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY ("DTC") TO THE PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTRAR FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY CERTIFICATE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

THIS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE REPRESENTS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARES DEPOSITED WITH DTC ACTING AS DEPOSITORY, AND REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO., A NOMINEE OF DTC, AND CEDE & CO., AS HOLDER OF RECORD, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ALL DISTRIBUTIONS, OTHER THAN THE FINAL REDEMPTION AMOUNTS, BY WIRE TRANSFER OF IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FUNDS. THE STATEMENTS IN THE LEGEND RELATING TO DTC SET FORTH ABOVE ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE TERMS OF THESE PREFERENCE SHARE AND BY ACCEPTANCE THEREOF EACH HOLDER AGREES TO BE SUBJECT TO AND BOUND BY THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN SUCH LEGEND. UPON ANY SUCH EXCHANGE OR TRANSFER OF A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THIS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE FOR A DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE OR UPON ANY EXCHANGE OR TRANSFER OF A DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE FOR AN INTEREST IN THIS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT, THIS REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE SHALL BE CANCELLED AND A NEW REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE WILL BE ISSUED AND REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO., AS NOMINEE OF DTC, REFLECTING THE NUMBER OF PREFERENCE SHARES HELD IN REGULATION S GLOBAL FORM.

THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A PERSON THAT ACQUIRES A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN A RESTRICTED DEFINITIVE PREFERENCE SHARE ONLY UPON RECEIPT BY THE ISSUER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT OF A LETTER SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FORM SPECIFIED IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT.

The following shall be inserted in the case of Regulation S Preference Shares:

THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY NOT BE HELD BY A U.S. PERSON AT ANY TIME.

The following shall be inserted in the case of Restricted Definitive Preference Shares:

THIS PREFERENCE SHARE OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO A PERSON THAT ACQUIRES A BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN A REGULATION S GLOBAL PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATE ONLY UPON RECEIPT BY THE ISSUER AND THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENT OF A LETTER SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FORM SPECIFIED IN THE PREFERENCE SHARE PAYING AGENCY AGREEMENT.

Investor Representations on Resale. Except as provided below, each transferee of an Offered Security will be required to deliver to the Co-Issuers, the Secured Note Registrar and the Class E Note Registrar or the Preference Share Paying Agent, as the case may be, a duly executed transferee certificate in the form of the relevant exhibit attached to the Indenture or the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, as the case may be, and such other certificates and other information as the Issuer, the Co-Issuer, the Trustee or the Preference Share Paying Agent may reasonably require to confirm that the proposed transfer complies with the transfer restrictions contained in this Offering Circular. An owner of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note may transfer such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Regulation S Global Note without the provision of written certification; provided that (1) such transfer is not made to a U.S. Person or for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and such transfer is effected through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg in an offshore transaction as required by Regulation S and only in accordance with the Applicable Procedures and (2) any transfer not effected in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S may be made only upon provision to the Secured Note Registrar or the Class E Note Registrar, as applicable, of written certification from the transferee and transferor in the form provided for in the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, as applicable. An owner of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share may transfer such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Regulation S Global Preference Share only if the transferee executes and delivers to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Preference Share Paying Agent a letter in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto. An owner of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note may transfer such interest in the form of a beneficial interest in such Restricted Global Note without the provision of written certification if the transferee is both a Qualified Institutional Buyer and a Qualified Purchaser.
Each transferee of a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note, Restricted Global Note or Regulation S Global Preference Share will be deemed to make the same representations and warranties at the time of purchase that a transferee of a Note or Preference Share subject to equivalent transfer restrictions that is required to deliver a transfer certificate would be required to make pursuant to such transferee certificate.

Each purchaser of a Class D Note or an interest therein and each transferee thereof will be deemed to represent that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor and that it will not transfer such interest except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in the Indenture, including the requirement that the transferee is not a Benefit Plan Investor, including for this purpose, an insurance company general account any of the underlying assets of which constitute "plan assets" under Section 401(c) of ERISA (and a wholly owned subsidiary of such a general account).

Each purchaser of a Class E Note or an interest therein and each transferee thereof will be deemed to represent that it is not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. No Class E Notes may be transferred to a transferee acquiring an interest in a Class E Note unless the transferee executes and delivers to the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent a letter in the form attached as Exhibit B hereto and as an exhibit to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in such other form as shall be approved by the Issuer to the effect that such purchaser will not transfer such interest to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor.

Each transferee of an Offered Security that is required to deliver a transfer certificate will be required, pursuant to such transferee certificate, and each transferee who is not required to deliver a certificate will be deemed (a) to acknowledge, represent and warrant to and agree with the Issuer and the Trustee or the Fiscal Agent, as applicable as to the matters set forth in each of paragraphs (1) through (18) above, as applicable to the Notes or Preference Shares, as if each reference therein to "the purchaser" were instead a reference to the transferee and (b) to further represent and warrant to and agree with the Co-Issuers and the Trustee (in the case of a Secured Note), the Fiscal Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) or the Preference Share Paying Agent (in the case of a Preference Share) as follows:

(1) In the case of a transferee who takes delivery of a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Note, it (i) is both a Qualified Institutional Buyer and a Qualified Purchaser; (ii) is not a dealer described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 144A unless such purchaser owns and invests on a discretionary basis at least U.S.$25,000,000 in securities of issuers that are not affiliated persons of the dealer; (iii) is not a plan referred to in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(D) or (a)(1)(i)(E) of Rule 144A, or a trust fund referred to in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(F) of Rule 144A that holds the assets of such a plan, unless investment decisions with respect to the plan are made solely by the fiduciary, trustee or sponsor of such plan; (iv) it will provide written notice of the foregoing, and of any applicable restrictions on transfer, to any transferee; and (v) is acquiring such Offered Securities for its own account. In the case of a transferee who takes delivery of a Restricted Definitive Preference Share, unless such transfer is effected to an Accredited Investor in accordance with another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (and such certifications, legal opinions or other information as the Issuer has reasonably required to confirm that such transfer is being made pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act have been delivered), it is a Qualified Institutional Buyer purchasing for its own account. In the case of a transferee who takes delivery of Regulation S Notes or Regulation S Preference Shares, it (i) is acquiring such Notes or Preference Shares in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S; (ii) is acquiring such Notes or Preference Shares for its own account; (iii) is not acquiring, and has not entered into any discussions regarding its acquisition of, such Notes or Preference Shares while it is in the United States or any of its territories or possessions;
(iv) understands that such Notes and Preference Shares are being sold without registration under the Securities Act by reason of an exemption that depends, in part, on the accuracy of these representations; (v) understands that such Notes or Preference Shares may not, absent an applicable exemption, be transferred without registration and/or qualification under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws and the laws of any other applicable jurisdiction; (vi) in the case of a transferee of a Regulation S Note, understands that interests in a Regulation S Global Note may only be held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg; and (vii) in the case of a transferee of a Regulation S Preference Share, understands that an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share may only be held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and that such interest may not be held by or transferred to a Benefit Plan Investor. In addition, each Preference Shareholder must provide the Issuer and the Share Registrar an executed letter in the appropriate form attached to the Preference Share Paying and Transfer Agency Agreement or, in the case of a holder of an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share, must execute and deliver a letter in the form attached as Exhibit A hereto. Each transferee of an interest in a Class E Note must execute and deliver a letter in the form attached as Exhibit B hereto or a similar form that has been consented to by the Issuer.

(2) It acknowledges that the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, warranties and agreements will be relied upon by the Co-Issuer and the Trustee (in the case of a Secured Note), the Fiscal Agent (in the case of a Class E Note) or the Preference Share Paying Agent (in the case of a Preference Share) for the purpose of determining its eligibility to purchase Offered Securities. It agrees to provide, if requested, any additional information that may be required to substantiate its status as a Qualified Institutional Buyer or under the exception provided pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act and Rule 3c-5 promulgated under the Investment Company Act, to determine compliance with ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code and/or Similar Law or to otherwise determine its eligibility to purchase Offered Securities.
LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange and to trading on its regulated market. No assurances can be given that any such listing will be obtained with respect to the Notes. No application will be or will be made to list the Notes on any other stock exchange. In connection with the listing of the Notes on the Irish Stock Exchange, the Offering Circular will be filed with the Register of Companies of Ireland pursuant to Regulation 13(1) of the European Communities (Stock Exchange) Regulations, 1984 of Ireland.

Application has been made to admit the Preference Shares to the official list of the Channel Islands Stock Exchange. If the Preference Shares are listed on the CISX, the Issuer may at any time terminate the listing of the Preference Shares if the Issuer determines that, as a result of a change in the requirements of the CISX, the maintenance of such listing would impose any material obligation or expense on the Issuer (in excess of the amount anticipated on the Closing Date). No application will be made to list the Preference Shares on any other stock exchange.

2. For as long as the Notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, following the date of this Offering Circular, copies of the Issuer Charter and the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Co-Issuer, this Offering Circular, the Indenture, the Collateral Management Agreement, the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Initial Hedge Agreement, the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Paying Agency Agreement for Ireland (such agreements, collectively, the "Material Contracts") and a description of the Collateral will be available for inspection, in electronic or physical form, and will be obtainable at the registered office of the Issuer, where copies thereof may be obtained upon request.

3. If and for so long as any Class of Notes is listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, copies of the Material Contracts, the Issuer Charter, the Certificate of Incorporation of the Issuer, the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Co-Issuer, the resolutions of the board of directors of the Issuer authorizing the issuance of the Notes and the resolutions of the sole member of the Co-Issuer authorizing the issuance of the Notes will be available for inspection during the terms of the Notes at the office of the Trustee. The Issuer is not required by the laws of Cayman Islands, and the Issuer does not intend, to publish annual reports and accounts. The Co-Issuer is not required by the laws of the State of Delaware, and the Co-Issuer does not intend, to publish annual reports and accounts. The Indenture, however, requires the Issuer to provide the Trustee with written notice, on an annual basis, that to the best of its knowledge, following review of the activities in the prior year, no Event of Default or other matter required to be brought to the Trustee's attention has occurred or, if one has, specifying the same.

4. Each of the Co-Issuers will represent that, as of the date of this Offering Circular, there has been no material adverse change in its financial position since the date of its creation. Neither of the Co-Issuers is involved, or has been involved since its organization, in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings relating to claims on amounts which may have or have had a significant effect on the Co-Issuers' financial position or profitability in the context of the issuance of the Offered Securities, nor, so far as each Co-Issuer is aware, is any such governmental, legal or arbitration involving it pending or threatened.

5. The issuance of the Notes will be authorized by the board of directors of the Issuer by resolutions passed on or prior to the Closing Date. The issuance of the Notes will be authorized by the sole member of the Co-Issuer by resolutions passed on or prior to the Closing Date. Since its organization, neither the Issuer nor the Co-Issuer has commenced trading, established any accounts or
declared any dividends, except for the transactions described herein relating to the issuance of the Offered Securities.

6. The Securities sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act and represented by Global Notes have been accepted for clearance through Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear under the Common Codes set forth below. The CUSIP (CINS) Numbers and International Securities Identification Numbers (ISIN) for each Class of Securities are as set forth in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Regulation S Common Codes</th>
<th>Regulation S Global Note CUSIP Numbers</th>
<th>Restricted Global Note CUSIP Numbers</th>
<th>Regulation S International Securities Identification Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A-1 Notes</td>
<td>025814266</td>
<td>G4936YAA7</td>
<td>46265BAA6</td>
<td>USG4936YAA76</td>
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<td>Class A-1 Notes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>46265BAC2</td>
<td>USG4936YAB59</td>
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<td>Class A-2 Notes</td>
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<td>46265BAG3</td>
<td>USG4936YAD16</td>
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<td>Class C Notes</td>
<td>025814754</td>
<td>G4936YAE9</td>
<td>46265BAJ7</td>
<td>USG4936YAE98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D Notes</td>
<td>025814983</td>
<td>G4936YAF6</td>
<td>46265BAL2</td>
<td>USG4936YAF63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class E Notes</td>
<td>025815068</td>
<td>G49363AA5</td>
<td>46264SAA0</td>
<td>USG49363AA57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Preference Shares sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S and represented by Regulation S Global Preference Shares have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The table below lists the CUSIP (CINS) Numbers and the International Securities Identification Numbers (ISIN) for the Global Preference Shares:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference Shares</th>
<th>Regulation S Common Codes</th>
<th>Regulation S Global Note CUSIP Numbers</th>
<th>Restricted Global Note CUSIP Numbers</th>
<th>Regulation S International Securities Identification Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>025816595</td>
<td>G49363107</td>
<td>46264S201</td>
<td>KYG493631074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

38 For the portion of the Class A-1 Notes drawn on the Closing Date.

39 For the portion of the Class A-1 Notes not drawn on the Closing Date.
LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to New York law will be passed upon for the Issuer by Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, New York, New York. Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP also acts as counsel to the Initial Purchaser. Certain matters with respect to Cayman Islands corporate law and tax law will be passed upon for the Issuer by Walkers. Certain legal matters with respect to the Collateral Manager will be passed upon by Baker & McKenzie LLP, New York, New York.
SCHEDULE A

Part I
Moody's Recovery Rate Matrix

(see definition of "Applicable Recovery Rate")

A. ABS Type Diversified Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Moody's Rating*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 70%, but greater than 10%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ABS Type Residential Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Moody's Rating*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 70%, but greater than 10%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 10%, but greater than 5%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 5%, but greater than 2%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 2%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. ABS Type Undiversified Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Aaa</th>
<th>Aa</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Baa</th>
<th>Ba</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 70%, but greater than 10%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%*</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 10%, but greater than 5%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 5%, but greater than 2%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 2%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Low-Diversity CDO Securities and CDO Obligations with a Moody's Asset Correlation of 15% or more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Aaa</th>
<th>Aa</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Baa</th>
<th>Ba</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 70%, but greater than 10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 10%, but greater than 5%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 5%, but greater than 2%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 2%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. High-Diversity CDO Securities and CDO Obligations with a Moody's Asset Correlation less than 15%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Capitalization</th>
<th>Moody's Rating*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 70%, but greater than 10%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 10%, but greater than 5%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 5%, but greater than 2%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than or equal to 2%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The rating assigned by Moody's on the closing date for such Collateral Debt Security.
Part II

Standard & Poor's Recovery Rate Matrix

A. If the Collateral Debt Security (other than a Synthetic Security, an ABS REIT Debt Security, a Project Finance Security, a future flow security, a market value CDO Obligation, a Form Approved Synthetic Security or a Corporate Guaranteed Security) is the senior-most tranche of securities issued by the issuer of such Collateral Debt Security the recovery rate is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor's Rating of Collateral Debt Security</th>
<th>Recovery Rate by Rating of Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;</td>
<td>AAA 80.0% AA 85.0% A 90.0% BBB 90.0% BB 90.0% B 90.0% CCC 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AA-&quot;, &quot;AA&quot; or &quot;AA+&quot;</td>
<td>70.0% 75.0% 85.0% 90.0% 90.0% 90.0% 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-, &quot;A&quot; or &quot;A+&quot;</td>
<td>60.0% 65.0% 75.0% 85.0% 90.0% 90.0% 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;BBB-,&quot; &quot;BBB&quot; or &quot;BBB+&quot;</td>
<td>50.0% 55.0% 65.0% 75.0% 85.0% 85.0% 85.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. If the Collateral Debt Security (other than a Synthetic Security, an ABS REIT Debt Security, a Project Finance Security, a future flow security, a market value CDO Obligation, a Form Approved Synthetic Security or a Corporate Guaranteed Security) is not the senior-most tranche of securities issued by the issuer of such Collateral Debt Security the recovery rate is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor's Rating of Collateral Debt Security</th>
<th>Recovery Rate by Rating of Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;</td>
<td>AAA 65.0% AA 70.0% A 80.0% BBB 85.0% BB 85.0% B 85.0% CCC 85.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AA-&quot;, &quot;AA&quot; or &quot;AA+&quot;</td>
<td>55.0% 65.0% 75.0% 80.0% 80.0% 80.0% 80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-, &quot;A&quot; or &quot;A+&quot;</td>
<td>40.0% 45.0% 55.0% 65.0% 80.0% 80.0% 80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;BBB-,&quot; &quot;BBB&quot; or &quot;BBB+&quot;</td>
<td>30.0% 35.0% 40.0% 45.0% 50.0% 60.0% 70.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;BB-,&quot; &quot;BB&quot; or &quot;BB+&quot;</td>
<td>10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 25.0% 35.0% 40.0% 50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;B-, &quot;B&quot; or &quot;B+&quot;</td>
<td>2.5% 5.0% 5.0% 10.0% 10.0% 20.0% 25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;CCC+&quot; and below</td>
<td>0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 2.5% 5.0% 5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. If the Collateral Debt Security is a CMBS, the recovery rate is as follows:*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor's Rating of Collateral Debt Security</th>
<th>Recovery Rate by Rating of Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;</td>
<td>AAA: 80.0%  AA: 85.0%  A: 90.0%  BBB: 90.0%  BB: 90.0%  B: 90.0%  CCC: 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AA-&quot;, &quot;AA&quot; or &quot;AA+&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 70.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 75.0%  &quot;AA+&quot;: 85.0%  BBB: 90.0%  BB: 90.0%  B: 90.0%  CCC: 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A-&quot;, &quot;A&quot; or &quot;A+&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 60.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 65.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 75.0%  BBB: 85.0%  BB: 90.0%  B: 90.0%  CCC: 90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;BBB-&quot;, &quot;BBB&quot; or &quot;BBB+&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 45.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 50.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 55.0%  BBB: 60.0%  BB: 65.0%  B: 70.0%  CCC: 75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;BB-&quot;, &quot;BB&quot; or &quot;BB+&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 35.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 40.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 45.0%  BBB: 45.0%  BB: 50.0%  B: 50.0%  CCC: 50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;B-&quot;, &quot;B&quot; or &quot;B+&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 20.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 25.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 30.0%  BBB: 35.0%  BB: 35.0%  B: 40.0%  CCC: 40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;CCC+&quot; and below</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 5.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 5.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 5.0%  BBB: 5.0%  BB: 5.0%  B: 5.0%  CCC: 5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&quot;AAA&quot;: 0.0%  &quot;AA&quot;: 0.0%  &quot;A&quot;: 0.0%  BBB: 0.0%  BB: 0.0%  B: 0.0%  CCC: 0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. If the Collateral Debt Security is a Project Finance Security, a future flow security, a market value CDO Obligation or a Synthetic Security (other than a Form Approved Synthetic Security), the recovery rate will be assigned by Standard & Poor's upon the acquisition of such Security by the Issuer. A Form Approved Synthetic Security that is a Single Obligation Synthetic Security will have the recovery rate applicable to the related Reference Obligation.

E. If the Collateral Debt Security (other than a Corporate Guaranteed Security) is an ABS REIT Debt Security, the recovery rate for senior debt will be 40% and, for subordinated debt, assigned by Standard & Poor's upon the acquisition of such security by the Issuer.

*If the Collateral Debt Security is a Corporate Guaranteed Security, the recovery rate will be (a) if such Corporate Guaranteed Security is secured and not by its terms subordinate in right of payment, 47.5%, (b) if such Corporate Guaranteed Security is not secured and is not by its terms subordinate in right of payment, 37% and (c) otherwise, 21.5%.
Part III

Fitch Recovery Rate Matrix

With respect to any Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond on any Measurement Date, an amount equal to the percentage corresponding to the domicile and seniority (as applicable) of such Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond as set forth in the table below; provided that, the applicable percentage shall be the percentage corresponding to the rating of the most senior outstanding class of Notes then rated by Fitch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Seniority</th>
<th>AAA</th>
<th>AA</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>BBB</th>
<th>BB</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SF Senior AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF Non Sr AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF AA Senior</td>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF AA Non Sr (&gt;10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF AA Non Sr (5-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF AA Non Sr (0-5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF Senior A</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF A Non Sr (&gt;10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF A Non Sr (5-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF A Non Sr (0-5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF Senior BB</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BBB Non Sr (&gt;10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BBB Non Sr (5-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BBB Non Sr (0-5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF Senior BB</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BB Non Sr (&gt;10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BB Non Sr (5-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF BB Non Sr (0-5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF B Non Sr (&gt;10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF B Non Sr (5-10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF B Non Sr (0-5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF &lt; B</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| United States | Sovereign      | 20% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 24%| 25%|
| United States | REITs          | 52% | 55% | 59% | 62% | 63%| 65%|
| United States | Senior Secured | 56% | 62% | 67% | 72% | 76%| 80%|
| United States | Second Lien (Non IG) | 46% | 49% | 52% | 55% | 56%| 58%|
| United States | Senior Unsecured (Non IG) | 36% | 38% | 41% | 43% | 44%| 45%|
| United States | Subordinate (Non IG) | 24% | 26% | 27% | 29% | 29%| 30%|
| United States | Senior Unsecured (IG) | 44% | 47% | 50% | 52% | 54%| 55%|
| United States | Subordinate (IG) | 24% | 26% | 27% | 29% | 29%| 30%|
SCHEDULE B – FITCH DEFINITIONS

"Fitch Weighted Average Rating Factor" means, as of any Measurement Date, the number determined by the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer on any Measurement Date by dividing (i) the summation of the series of products obtained (a) for any Pledged Collateral Debt Security that is not a Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond by multiplying (1) the Principal Balance on such Measurement Date of each such Pledged Collateral Debt Security by (2) its respective Fitch Rating Factor on such Measurement Date and (b) for any Deferred Interest PIK Bond by multiplying (1) the Applicable Recovery Rate (determined for purposes of this definition pursuant to clause (c) of the definition of "Applicable Recovery Rate") for such Deferred Interest PIK Bond by (2) the Principal Balance on such Measurement Date of each such Deferred Interest PIK Bond but not including any deferred interest by (3) its respective Fitch Rating Factor on such Measurement Date by (ii) the sum of (a) the Aggregate Principal Balance on such Measurement Date of all Collateral Debt Securities that are not Defaulted Securities or Deferred Interest PIK Bonds plus (b) the summation of the series of products obtained by multiplying (1) the Applicable Recovery Rate (determined for purposes of this definition pursuant to clause (c) of this definition of "Applicable Recovery Rate") for each Deferred Interest PIK Bond by (2) the Principal Balance on such Measurement Date of such Deferred Interest PIK Bond, but not including any deferred interest, and rounding the result up to the nearest hundredth.

"Fitch Rating Factor" means, with respect to any Collateral Debt Security or Eligible Investment on any Measurement Date, the number set forth in the table below opposite the Fitch Rating of such Collateral Debt Security or Eligible Investment. In the case of any Eligible Investment that does not have a long-term Fitch Rating, the Fitch Rating for purposes of determining its Fitch Rating Factor shall be deemed to be (a) in the case of cash, "AAA" or (b) in the case of any other Eligible Investment, the Fitch Rating Factor associated with the minimum acceptable long-term rating on that type of Eligible Investment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitch Rating</th>
<th>Fitch Rating Factor</th>
<th>Fitch Rating</th>
<th>Fitch Rating Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>BB</td>
<td>13.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA+</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>BB-</td>
<td>18.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>22.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>BB+</td>
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</table>

Fitch Rating

The "Fitch Rating" of any Collateral Debt Security as of any date of determination will be determined as follows:

(a) if such Collateral Debt Security is rated by Fitch, the Fitch Rating will be such rating;
(b) if such Collateral Debt Security is not rated by Fitch and a rating is published by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, the Fitch Rating will be the lower of such equivalent ratings;

(c) if such Collateral Debt Security is not rated by Fitch and a rating is published by only one of Standard & Poor's and Moody's, the Fitch Rating will be the equivalent rating published by Standard & Poor's or Moody's, as the case may be; and

(d) in all other circumstances, the Fitch Rating will be the private rating assigned by Fitch upon request of the Issuer;

provided that (x) if such Collateral Debt Security has been put on rating watch negative for possible downgrade by any Rating Agency, then the rating used to determine the Fitch Rating under either of clauses (b) or (c) above will be one rating subcategory below such rating by that Rating Agency, and (y) if such Collateral Debt Security has been put on rating watch positive for possible upgrade by any Rating Agency, then the rating used to determine the Fitch Rating under either of clauses (b) or (c) above will be one rating subcategory above such rating by that Rating Agency, and (z) notwithstanding the rating definition described above, Fitch reserves the right to issue a rating estimate for any Collateral Debt Security at any time.
Fitch Industry and Sub-Industry Classifications

Each Collateral Debt Security is assigned one of seven industries: CMBS, RMBS, Real Estate, CDO, Consumer ABS, Commercial ABS, and Corporate.

In addition, each Collateral Debt Security is assigned a sub-industry. The following includes the industries and sub-industries which may be assigned to each Collateral Debt Security:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMBS</th>
<th>Commercial ABS</th>
<th>CDO</th>
<th>Corporate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Loan</td>
<td>Equipment Leases</td>
<td>High Yield Bond</td>
<td>Aerospace &amp; Defense</td>
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<td>Conduit</td>
<td>Franchise Loans</td>
<td>High Yield Loan</td>
<td>Automobiles</td>
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<td>CTL’s</td>
<td>Aircraft Loans/Leases</td>
<td>SME/Middle Market</td>
<td>Banking &amp; Finance</td>
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<td>Dealer Floorplan</td>
<td>iGCorp</td>
<td>Broadcasting/Media/Cable</td>
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<td>Utility Stranded Costs</td>
<td>SF-Diverse</td>
<td>Building &amp; Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subprime</td>
<td>Weather Bonds</td>
<td>SF-Real Estate</td>
<td>Business Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>MFH</td>
<td>Small Business Loans</td>
<td>Market Value</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Taxi Medallion</td>
<td>REIT</td>
<td>Computers &amp; Electronics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Rail Car</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Consumer Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto Prime</td>
<td>Intellectual Property</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>Energy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Stadium Financing</td>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</td>
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<td>Consumer</td>
<td>Agriculture Loans</td>
<td>Apartments</td>
<td>Gaming, Leisure &amp;</td>
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<td>Loans</td>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>Industrial/Office</td>
<td>Entertainment</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
<td>Diversified</td>
<td>Health Care &amp; Pharmaceuticals</td>
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<tr>
<td>ChargedOffCC</td>
<td>Rental Fleet</td>
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<td>Industrial/Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Motorcycles</td>
<td>Structured Settlements</td>
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<td>Lodging &amp; Restaurants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timeshare</td>
<td>12B1Fees</td>
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<td>Metals &amp; Mining</td>
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<tr>
<td>RV/Boats</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>Packaging &amp; Containers</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper &amp; Forest Products</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Retail (General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Supermarkets &amp; Drugstores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Textiles &amp; Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Deals guaranteed by an insurer/guarantor should be categorized under Banking & Finance for purposes of Fitch Industry. Sovereigns should also be categorized under Banking & Finance for purposes of Fitch Industry.

LTV = Loan to value ratio. RV = Recreational vehicle.

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1 Fitch Assigned Subsector definitions are subject to reasonable determination and interpretation by the Collateral Manager.
SCHEDULE C – FORM ADV (PART II)
# Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration

**Name of Investment Adviser:** Massachusetts Financial Services Company

**Address:** 500 Boylston Street  
**City:** Boston  
**State:** MA  
**Zip Code:** 02116  
**Area Code:** (617)  
**Telephone Number:** 954-5000

This part of Form ADV gives information about the investment adviser and its business for the use of clients. The information has not been approved or verified by any governmental authority.

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<th>Item</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Balance Sheet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuation Sheet. Schedule F

(Schedules A, B, C, D, and E are included with Part I of this Form, for the use of regulatory bodies, and are not distributed to clients.)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.
1. A. **Advisory Services and Fees.** (check the applicable boxes) For each type of service provided, state the approximate % of total advisory billings from that service. (See instruction below.)

   Applicant:
   
   ☒ (1) Provides investment supervisory services ............................................................... 100%
   ☐ (2) Manages investment advisory accounts not involving investment supervisory services ........................................ %
   ☐ (3) Furnishes investment advice through consultations not included in either service described above........... %
   ☐ (4) Issues periodicals about securities by subscription. ....................................................... %
   ☐ (5) Issues special reports about securities not included in any services described above ....................... %
   ☐ (6) Issues, not as part of any service described above, any charts, graphs, formulas, or other devices which clients may use to evaluate securities ............................................................... %
   ☐ (7) On more than an occasional basis, furnishes advice to clients on matters not involving securities ...... %
   ☐ (8) Provides a timing service ............................................................................................... %
   ☐ (9) Furnishes advice about securities in any manner not described above ........................................... %

   (Percentages should be based on applicant's last fiscal year. If applicant has not completed its first fiscal year, provide estimates of advisory billings for that year and state that the percentages are estimates.)

   B. Does applicant call any of the services it checked above financial planning or some similar term? ............................................................... ☐ No ☒ Yes

   C. Applicant offers investment advisory services for: (check all that apply)

   ☒ (1) A percentage of assets under management ☐ (4) Subscription fees
   ☐ (2) Hourly charges ☐ (5) Commissions
   ☐ (3) Fixed fees (not including subscription fees) ☒ (6) Other

   D. For each checked box in A above, describe on Schedule F:

   - the services provided, including the name of any publication or report issued by the adviser on a subscription basis or for a fee
   - applicant's basic fee schedule, how fees are charged and whether its fees are negotiable
   - when compensation is payable, and if compensation is payable before service is provided, how a client may get a refund or may terminate an investment advisory contract before its expiration date

2. **Types of Clients** -- Applicant generally provides investment advice to: (check those that apply)

   ☒ A. Individuals ☒ E. Trusts, estates, or charitable organizations
   ☐ B. Banks or thrift institutions ☒ F. Corporations or business entities other than those listed above
   ☒ C. Investment companies ☒ G. Other (describe on Schedule F)
   ☒ D. Pension and profit sharing plans

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
### 3. Types of Investments
Applicant offers advice on the following: (check those that apply)

- **A. Equity Securities**
  - (1) exchange-listed securities
  - (2) securities traded over-the-counter
  - (3) foreign issuers

- **B. Warrants**

- **C. Corporate debt securities**
  (other than commercial paper)

- **D. Commercial paper**

- **E. Certificates of deposit**

- **F. Municipal securities**

- **G. Investment company securities:**
  - (1) variable life insurance
  - (2) variable annuities
  - (3) mutual fund shares

- **H. United States government securities**

- **I. Options contracts on:**
  - (1) securities
  - (2) commodities

- **J. Futures contracts on:**
  - (1) tangibles
  - (2) intangibles

- **K. Interests in partnerships investing in:**
  - (1) real estate
  - (2) oil and gas interests
  - (3) other (explain on Schedule F)

- **L. Other (explain on Schedule F)**

### 4. Methods of Analysis, Sources of Information, and Investment Strategies

**A. Applicant's security analysis methods include:** (check those that apply)

- (1) Charting
- (2) Fundamental
- (3) Technical
- (4) Cyclical
- (5) Other (explain on Schedule F)

**B. The main sources of information applicant uses include:** (check those that apply)

- (1) Financial newspapers and magazines
- (2) Inspections of corporate activities
- (3) Research materials prepared by others
- (4) Corporate rating services
- (5) Timing services
- (6) Annual reports, prospectuses, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission
- (7) Company press releases
- (8) Other (explain on Schedule F)

**C. The investment strategies used to implement any investment advice given to clients include:** (check those that apply)

- (1) Long term purchases (securities held at least a year)
- (2) Short term purchases (securities sold within a year)
- (3) Trading (securities sold within 30 days)
- (4) Short sales
- (5) Margin transactions
- (6) Option writing, including covered options, uncovered options or spreading strategies
- (7) Other (explain on Schedule F)

---

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).

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5. Education and Business Standards.

Are there any general standards of education or business experience that applicant requires of those involved in determining or giving investment advice to clients?  

Yes ☒  No ☐

(If yes, describe these standards on Schedule F.)

6. Education and Business Background.

For:
- each member of the investment committee or group that determines general investment advice to be given to clients, or
- if the applicant has no investment committee or group, each individual who determines general investment advice given to clients (if more than five, respond only for their supervisors)
- each principal executive officer of applicant or each person with similar status or performing similar functions.

On Schedule F, give the:
- name
- year of birth
- formal education after high school
- business background for the preceding five years

7. Other Business Activities. (check those that apply)

☐ A. Applicant is actively engaged in a business other than giving investment advice.

☐ B. Applicant sells products or services other than investment advice to clients.

☐ C. The principal business of applicant or its principal executive officers involves something other than providing investment advice.

(For each checked box describe the other activities, including the time spent on them, on Schedule F.)

8. Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations. (check those that apply)

☐ A. Applicant is registered (or has an application pending) as a securities broker-dealer.

☐ B. Applicant is registered (or has an application pending) as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading adviser.

☐ C. Applicant has arrangements that are material to its advisory business or its clients with a related person who is a:

☒ (1) broker-dealer

☐ (2) investment company

☐ (3) other investment adviser

☐ (4) financial planning firm

☐ (5) commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser or futures commission merchant

☒ (6) banking or thrift institution

☐ (7) accounting firm

☐ (8) law firm

☒ (9) insurance company or agency

☐ (10) pension consultant

☐ (11) real estate broker or dealer

☐ (12) entity that creates or packages limited partnerships

(For each checked box, on Schedule F identify the related person and describe the relationship and the arrangements.)

D. Is applicant or a related person a general partner in any partnership in which clients are solicited to invest?  

Yes ☐  No ☒

(If yes, describe on Schedule F the partnerships and what they invest in.)

Applicant or a related person: (check those that apply)

☐ A. As principal, buys securities for itself from or sells securities it owns to any client.

☐ B. As broker or agent effects securities transactions for compensation for any client.

☐ C. As broker or agent for any person other than a client effects transactions in which client securities are sold to or bought from a brokerage customer.

☒ D. Recommends to clients that they buy or sell securities or investment products in which the applicant or a related person has some financial interest.

☒ E. Buys or sells for itself securities that it also recommends to clients.

(If each box checked, describe on Schedule F when the applicant or a related person engages in these transactions and what restrictions, internal procedures, or disclosures are used for conflicts of interest in those transactions.)

Describe, on Schedule F, your code of ethics, and state that you will provide a copy of your code of ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

10. Conditions for Managing Accounts. Does the applicant provide investment supervisory services, manage investment advisory accounts or hold itself out as providing financial planning or some similarly termed services and impose a minimum dollar value of assets or other conditions for starting or maintaining an account?

Yes ☒ No ☐

(If yes, describe on Schedule F)

11. Review of Accounts. If applicant provides investment supervisory services, manages investment advisory accounts, or holds itself out as providing financial planning or some similar termed services:

A. Describe below the reviews and reviewers of the accounts. For reviews, include their frequency, different levels, and triggering factors. For reviewers, include the number of reviewers, their titles and functions, instructions they receive from applicant on performing reviews, and number of accounts assigned each.

Client portfolios are managed from day to day by employees of the Registrant who are appointed and supervised by the senior officers of the Registrant. Supervision of such portfolio management is the responsibility of the officers and employees of the Registrant. The Registrant conducts reviews of client accounts based on the nature of such accounts. Such reviews may include ongoing regular or periodic reviews as well as reviews on a more frequent basis as needed, depending on a specific client’s mandate, economic conditions and changes in the general economic market place. Reviews may include both management and investment personnel.

B. Describe below the nature and frequency of regular reports to clients on their accounts.

Periodic reports (oral, written or both) are provided to clients as mutually agreed from time to time. Reports may be sent by a third party service provider on the Registrant’s behalf.

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
12. Investment or Brokerage Discretion.
   A. Does applicant or any related person have authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, the:

   (1) securities to be bought or sold? ................................................................. ☒ No
   (2) amount of the securities to be bought or sold? ........................................... ☒ No
   (3) broker or dealer to be used? ........................................................................ ☒ No
   (4) commission rates paid? .............................................................................. ☒ No

   B. Does applicant or a related person suggest brokers to clients? .............................. Yes No

   For each yes answer to A describe on Schedule F any limitations on the authority. For each yes to A(3), A(4) or B, describe on Schedule F the factors considered in selecting brokers and determining the reasonableness of their commissions. If the value of products, research and services given to the applicant or a related person is a factor, describe:
   - the products, research and services
   - whether clients may pay commissions higher than those obtainable from other brokers in return for those products and services
   - whether research is used to service all of applicant's accounts or just those accounts paying for it; and
   - any procedures the applicant used during the last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker in return for products and research services received.


   Does the applicant or a related person have any arrangements, oral or in writing, where it:

   A. is paid cash by or receives some economic benefit (including commissions, equipment or non-research services) from a non-client in connection with giving advice to clients? ........................................... ☒ No

   B. directly or indirectly compensates any person for client referrals? ...................... ☒ No

   (For each yes, describe the arrangements on Schedule F.)

14. Balance Sheet. Applicant must provide a balance sheet for the most recent fiscal year on Schedule G if applicant:

   - has custody of client funds or securities (unless applicant is registered or registering only with the Securities and Exchange Commission), or
   - requires prepayment of more than $500 in fees per client and 6 or more months in advance

   Has applicant provided a Schedule G balance sheet? .............................................. ☒ No

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).

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1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part I of Form ADV

Massachusetts Financial Services Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 1 (D)</td>
<td>Massachusetts Financial Services Company (&quot;MFS&quot; or the &quot;Registrant&quot;) serves as the investment adviser to a family of registered investment companies (the &quot;MFS Funds&quot;). MFS provides the MFS Funds with overall investment advisory and administrative services. MFS’ investment advisory fees for the MFS Funds are generally based on a percentage of assets under management and, for certain funds, a combination of assets under management and gross income. While the basic investment advisory fee for the MFS Funds varies depending on the type of MFS Fund managed, fees based upon a percentage of assets under management have typically ranged from 0.33% to 1.05% of assets under management on an annual basis for the MFS Funds. Reductions in advisory fees may be implemented, for example, as an MFS Fund’s average daily net assets grow to certain break points. Fees for the MFS Funds are described in each MFS Fund’s prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. MFS may also, from time to time, provide investment advisory services to institutional separate account clients (&quot;Institutional Accounts&quot;). Except as otherwise described herein, investments are managed in accordance with the client’s investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines, as communicated to the Registrant by the client (or the client’s agent). MFS’ investment advisory fees for Institutional Accounts are generally based on a percentage of assets under management. The percentage at which MFS’ investment advisory fee is calculated generally depends upon the type of securities in which the account invests and the amount of assets under management. The standard investment advisory fees MFS receives from different types of Institutional Accounts are listed below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Mandate</td>
<td>Standard Investment Advisory Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cap Growth, Large Cap Value, Research, Core Equity, Union Standard Equity or Utilities</td>
<td>0.65% to 0.45% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Growth</td>
<td>0.75% to 0.60% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Equity, Global Equity, Global Research, or International Research</td>
<td>0.80% to 0.60% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Growth and International Value</td>
<td>0.85% to 0.60% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>0.85% to 0.65% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Markets Equity</td>
<td>1.05% to 0.90% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Growth Equity</td>
<td>0.80% to 0.70% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item of Form (Identify)</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Equity</td>
<td>0.75% to 0.50% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Cap Growth Equity</td>
<td>1.00% to 0.80% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Cap Growth Equity</td>
<td>0.75% to 0.70% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Core Fixed Income or Opportunistic Fixed Income</td>
<td>0.45% to 0.35% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Yield</td>
<td>0.55% to 0.50% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Fixed Income</td>
<td>0.30% to 0.25% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Plus Fixed Income or Core Plus Research Fixed Income</td>
<td>0.35% to 0.25% of average month end assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Fixed Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited Maturity Fixed Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Market Debt</td>
<td>0.65% to 0.55% of average month end assets</td>
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</table>

Management fees are generally billed and payable quarterly in arrears, subject to negotiation.

Institutional Account clients typically bear other fees and expenses, including custodian fees, transaction costs, out-of-pocket expenses for ERISA-mandated fidelity bonds, if applicable, or additional fees for plan administrator/Trustee-directed special projects or reports in addition to the investment advisory fees noted above. Other than investment advisory fees, the Registrant receives no monetary payment or remuneration from Institutional Account clients with respect to the foregoing fees and expenses paid by such clients.

The Registrant reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to negotiate and to charge different advisory fees for certain accounts based on the client’s particular needs as well as overall financial condition, goals, risk tolerance, and other factors unique to the client’s relationship with MFS and its affiliates. Fees charged to large Institutional Account clients may be subject to negotiation as a result of the initial or potential size of the accounts. There may also be differences in advisory fees paid by certain clients based on account inception dates, or the entirety of the client’s relationship with the Registrant and its affiliates. The Registrant may, under appropriate circumstances, make special fee arrangements with clients, including the use of performance based fees or incentive compensation. Accordingly, the Registrant may charge a fee lower or higher than its standard fee schedules set forth herein.

To the extent that the Registrant charges a performance based advisory fee, such fee will comply with applicable law, including, without limitation. Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), unless that rule is inapplicable by reason of Section 205(b) of the Advisers Act or interpretive positions of the Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Incentive fees or compensation are generally calculated as a percentage of capital appreciation (generally, up to 30% per annum). The specifics of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Item 1 (D) cont’d.     | any fee arrangement are subject to negotiation with the client; in particular, incentive compensation may be subject to, among other things, a “high water mark” pursuant to which losses in an account are carried forward so that no performance fee is charged until the loss has been recouped, subject to certain adjustments or “performance hurdles” where performance fees are not charged unless capital appreciation exceeds a set percentage or a percentage calculated by reference to a benchmark. In certain cases, performance compensation is based on rolling periods of up to three years and may be charged as frequently as quarterly following the first year. Not all fee arrangements will include performance elements and not all incentive compensation arrangements will include such provisions.

Investment advisory fees payable by the MFS Funds are computed daily and paid monthly in arrears. Investment advisory fees payable by Institutional Accounts are billed and payable quarterly in arrears, subject to negotiation, and are generally based upon the average of the month end net assets of the Institutional Account for the period.

The MFS Funds also bear other expenses such as distribution and service fees, custodian fees and transaction costs in addition to the investment advisory fees noted above. Information about an MFS Fund’s overall expense ratio is provided in the Prospectus of the applicable MFS Fund.

Investment advisory agreements with the MFS Funds generally may be terminated without penalty by either party on not more than 60 nor less than 30 days’ written notice. Investment advisory agreements with Institutional Accounts generally may be terminated upon 30 days’ prior written notice from either party. Upon termination of MFS’ services, fees are pro-rated if services are provided for less than the full month or quarter, as applicable; and any performance compensation may be charged as though the date of termination were the end of a performance period.

To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Institutional Accounts may also purchase shares of the open-end MFS Funds at net asset value pursuant to arrangements whereby such client receives a credit to its account advisory fee equal to its pro rata share of the advisory fee paid by such Fund to MFS or its affiliates.

Item 2(G) In addition to those entities listed in Part II, Items 2(C)-(F), the Registrant also provides sub-investment advice to private funds.

Item 3(L) The Registrant, on behalf of certain of its clients and subject to such clients’ investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions, may enter into swap agreements including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, credit default swaps and other types of swap agreements, such as caps, collars and floors. The Registrant may individually negotiate and structure swap agreements in anticipation of a variety of investment or market factors. The Registrant may utilize swap agreements with the intent of managing clients’ risk exposure or for investment purposes. The Registrant may also employ bank loans, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage—backed strips, asset-backed securities, private placements, repurchase agreements, foreign government bonds, forward contracts, securities issued by agencies of the U.S. government, residential mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities, inverse floaters, equity return swaps currency options, inflation linked securities (foreign and U.S. government) and emerging market debt.

Item 4(A) 5 The Registrant’s methods also include quantitative stock research which applies concepts of fundamental valuation and security selection via computer models. The Registrant may, from time to time, utilize advice or research provided to the Registrant by certain affiliated non-U.S. based investment advisers that are not

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>registered under the Advisers Act (&quot;Participating Affiliates&quot;), pursuant to a written memorandum of understanding between and among MFS, MFSI, and the Participating Affiliates (the &quot;MOU&quot;). Under the MOU, certain employees of each Participating Affiliate serve as associated persons of MFS (&quot;Participating Employees&quot;). See Item 6 below, for biographical information about the Participating Employees and Item 8.C.(3) below, for a description of the Participating Affiliates and additional information on this resource sharing arrangement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4(B)(8)</td>
<td>The Registrant also employs as sources of information the following: consultants, industry and governmental authorities and experts in related fields, management consulting firms, specialists to evaluate technological developments, and internally generated stock and portfolio monitoring reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>The Registrant generally requires a college education as the minimum standard for members of its professional staff. However, all hiring decisions are made on a case-by-case basis at the Registrant’s sole discretion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 6</td>
<td>Listed below are individuals who supervise investment advice of the Registrant and other principal executive officers of the Registrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended Boston College and received a Masters of Science in Finance in 1987.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed by MFS from July 02, 1984 to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current position is Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and President of MFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended Wharton College and received an M.B.A. in Finance in 1991.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed by MFS from August 26, 1991 to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current position is Executive Vice President and Chief Equity Officer of MFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended Babson College Graduate School of Business Administration and received an M.B.A. in Finance in 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed by MFS from February 10, 1986 to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current position is Senior Vice President and Director of Value Investing of MFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended Bentley College and received an M.B.A. in 1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed by MFS from May 05, 1993 to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current position is Senior Vice President and Director of Fixed Income Quantitative Research of MFS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
• Attended Sloan School of Management of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received an M.S. in 1988.  
• Employed by MFS from June 26, 1988 to present.  
• Current position is Senior Vice President of MFS. |
| Deborah H. Miller – (born 1947) | • Attended Wellesley College and graduated in 1969.  
• Attended University of Pennsylvania and received an M.B.A. in Finance in 1975 and PhD in 1979.  
• Employed by MFS from February 28, 2000 to present.  
• Current position is Senior Vice President and Director of Quantitative Equity Research of MFS. |
| Donald M. Mykrantz – (born 1960) | • Attended Williams College and graduated in 1982.  
• Employed by MFS from October 12, 1999 to present.  
• Current position is Senior Vice President and Director of Global Trading of MFS. |
• Attended Hofstra University and received an M.B.A. in 1992.  
• Employed by MFS from February 15, 1996 to present.  
• Current position is Executive Vice President, Chief Fixed Income Officer and Director of Fixed Income Research of MFS. |
• Attended Carnegie Mellon University and received an M.B.A. in 1989.  
• Employed by MFS from August 07, 1989 to present.  
• Current position is Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of MFS. |
• Employed by MFS from March 30, 1998 to present.  
• Current position is Senior Vice President of MFS. |
• Named Investment Officer in 1996, Vice President in 1999 and Portfolio Manager in January 2001 with MFS  
• Since September 1, 2005 Senior Vice President, Director of Asian Research at MFS Investment Management Singapore |
Below are the names and biographical information of Participating Employees, as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, from MFS International Ltd. a Participating Affiliate, as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, who are involved in generating advice that may be used by U.S. clients.

**Marcus Smith** - (born 1966)
- Named Investment Officer in 1996, Vice President in 1999 and Portfolio Manager in January 2001
- Since September 1, 2005 Senior Vice President, Director of Asian Research at MFS Investment Management Singapore

**Ying (Emily) Fang** – (born 1974)
- Attended National Taiwan University and graduated in 1996.
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from August 07, 2000 to present.
- Current position is Research Analyst.
- Previously employed by:
  - Morgan Stanley Dean Witter (Hong Kong) from May 1999 to August 1999; and

**Jose Luis Garcia** – (born 1971)
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from May 20, 2002 to present.
- Current position is Research Analyst.
- Previously employed by:
  - Telefonica B2B from April 2000 to May 2002; and

**Manish Kaul** – (born 1975)
- Attended National University of Singapore and graduated with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1998.
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from September 16, 2002 to present.
- Current position is Research Associate.
- Previously employed by:

**Robert Lau** – (born 1972)
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from April 02, 2001 to present.
- Current position is Research Analyst.
- Previously employed by:
<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daniel Ling</strong> - (born 1975)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Bachelor of Accountancy (Hons), Nanyang Technological University in 1999  
- Employed by Accenture as a Process Analyst from 1999-2000  
- Employed by Straits Lion Asset Management as Investment Manager from 2000 – 2005  
- Since January 9, 2006, Research Analyst at MFS Investment Management Singapore |
| **Matthew Williams** (born 1972) |  
- Bachelor of Economics – Major Finance at Macquarie University in 1992  
- Graduate Diploma in Investment and Finance at Securities Institute of Australia in 1995  
- Employed by BT Funds Management as Vice President from 2000-2002  
- Employed by BT Funds Management as Investment Analyst – Asia Ex Japan Financials, 1999-2000  
- Currently employed by MFS International UK as Research Analyst (since January 3, 2006) |

Item 6 cont’d.

Below are the names and biographical information of Participating Employees, as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, from MFS Investment Management K.K., a Participating Affiliate as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, who are involved in generating advice that may be used by U.S. clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edgar Barkdale III</strong> – (born 1968)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Attended University of Pennsylvania/Wharton School and received an M.B.A. in Finance in 1996.  
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from September 28, 1998 to present.  
- Current position is Research Analyst. |
| **Reinier Dobbelman** – (born 1964) |  
- Attended Williams College and graduated with a B.A. in Religion in 1987.  
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from September 28, 1998 to present.  
- Current position is Research Analyst. |
| **Ayako Mikami** – (born 1976) |  
- Attended Keio University and graduated with a B.A. in Economics in 2000.  
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from October 20, 2003 to present.  
- Current position is Research Analyst.  
- Previously employed by:  
  - Olympus Capital Holdings Asia from May 2003 to October 2003; and  
  - Cititrust from April 2000 to May 2003. |
| **John Tsai** – (born 1972) |  
- Completed two degrees concurrently while attending University of Pennsylvania/Wharton and the School of Arts. Received a M.B.A. in Finance and an M.A. in International Studies in 2001.  
- Employed by the Registrant or its affiliates from September 20, 2001 to present.  
- Current position is Research Analyst. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previously employed by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Internship at Capital International Research (Tokyo) during the summer of 2000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Graduate school from 1999 to May 2001.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Indosuez W.I. Carr Securities (Taiwan) from 1995 to 1999.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

David Stewart (born 1965)  
- MBA – Wharton School of Business at Univ of Pennsylvania in 1996  
- Employed by Botti Brown Asset Management, LLC as Securities Analyst: Global Technology from 2003-2004  
- Currently employed by MFS Investment Management K.K. as Research Analyst in Global Equity Dept (since 3 October 2005)

Kora Takeyuki (born 1966)  
- MBA – Harvard Business School in 1998  
- Previously employed by Alliance Capital Asset Management, Tokyo, Japan as Research Analyst, Japanese Equity Research Department  
- Currently employed by MIMKK in Japan as a Research Analyst (since 28 March 2005)

Kevin Dwan (born 1974)  
- MBA – Harvard Business School in 2001  
- Employed by Putnam Investments as Vice President in Tokyo, Japan – International Core Equity from 2002-2005  
- Currently employed by MFS Investment Management as an “Expatriate Employee” holding the position of Research Analyst, Investment Officer in Global Equity Research Department (since 1 November 2005)

Below are the names and biographical information of Participating Employees, as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, from MFS International U.K. Ltd., a Participating Affiliate as defined in Item 4(a)(5), above, who are involved in generating advice that may be used by U.S. clients.

Barnaby M. Wiener – (born 1967)  
- Attended Oxford University and graduated with a degree in History in 1988.  
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from March 30, 1998 to present  
- Current position is Senior Vice President.

Nitin Anandkar – (born 1968)  
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from June 11, 2000 to present.  
- Current position is Equity Research Analyst  
- Previously employed by:
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jardine Fleming India Broking Limited from 1994 to 1999; and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Matthew Barrett – (born 1970)
- Attended Institute of Investment Management and Research from 1994 to 1996.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from July 2000 to present.
- Current position is Vice President.
- Previously employed by:
  - Newport Capital Ltd, Associate Director from 1994-1998; and

Barry Dargan – (born 1959)
- Attended The City University, London and graduated with a degree in BSc Economics in 1980.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from September 1996 to present.
- Current position is Senior Vice President.

Peter Fruzzetti - (born 1971)
- Attended Boston College and graduated with a B.S. in finance in 1993.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from October 2000.
- Current position is Analyst.

Kerstin Helkenberg – (born 1969)
- Attended Aylesbury College and graduated with a degree in International Business Administration in 1990.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from September 30, 1997 to present.
- Current position is Vice President.

Sinead Olivia Holly – (born 1975)
- Attended Dublin Institute of Tech, Legal Studies from 1994 to 1996.
- Attended Aston University Birmingham and graduated with a B.S. in Psychology and Sociology in 2001.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from September 2004 to present.
- Current position is Equity Research Assistant.
- Previously employed by:
  - Citigroup from March 2004 to September 2004;
  - Catalyst Healthcare from May 2003 to January 2004;
  - Birmingham City Council from January 2003 to April 2003;
  - BBGR from March 2002 to November 2002; and
  - Copthorne Hotel from July 2001 to February 2002.

Verity Howland – (born 1976)
- Studied for the BTEC National Diploma in Travel and Tourism from 1993 to 1995.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from September 2003 to present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current position is Equity Administrator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Previously employed by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Virtual P.A. Services Ltd from December 2001 to July 2003; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Hulme – (born 1975)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended University of Cambridge and graduated with a B.A. in History in 1997.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from December 2002 to present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current position is Investment Analyst.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Previously employed by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Soho Coffee Company KFT, founder and joint owner from 2001 to 2002;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ SG Asset Management Emerging Markets from 2000 to 2001; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivier Lebleu – (born 1971)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended Haverford College and graduated with a B.A. in 1992.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from July 1998 to present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current position is Managing Director.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Mark Morley – (born 1971)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended Cambridge University and graduated with a degree in History in 1992.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from 2002 to present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current position is Vice President, Research Analyst, and International Equities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Previously employed by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Attended business school at INSEAD from January 2001 to December 2001.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Not employed from March 2000 to December 2000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fahad Iqbal Siddiqi – (born 1974)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended London School of Economics and graduated with a degree in B.Sc. Economics in 1996.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended London Business School and graduated with an M.Sc. in Finance in 2000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from February 16, 2005 to present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Current position is Research Analyst.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Previously employed by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Second Arrow Investment Management from August 2001 to November 2004; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Credit Suisse First Boston from July 2000 to August 2001.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Gwenaelle Taj – (born 1971)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attended ESC Reims/University of Ottawa and graduated with a degree in Ingenieur Commercial/Masters in International Business in 1993.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from 1999 to present.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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## Massachusetts Financial Services Company

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<tr>
<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current position is Vice President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previously employed by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Employed as an Intern by MFS in 1998; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Renaissance Solutions, Inc. from March 1994 to July 1997.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Simon Todd** – (born 1974)
- Attended Brasenose College, University of Oxford and graduated with a degree in Modern History in 1996.
- Employed by Registrant or its affiliates from June 2000 to present.
- Current position is Portfolio Manager and Vice President.
- Previously employed by:

**Christopher Jennings** (born 1972)
- BA Hons Economics and Management Studies, Cambridge, UK 1995
- (ACDMM) Advanced Course in Design, Manufacture and Management 1996
- CFA (2000) and ACCA (1997)
- Employed by Morgan Stanley IM as Equity Portfolio Manager from 2002-2004
- Currently employed by MFS Investment Management as Equity Research Analyst in International London Office since May 4, 2004.

**Benjamin Stone** (born 1974)
- BA Hons Law and Politics – Durham University, UK in 1992
- Employed by Schroders Investment Management – IIIMR qualified and member of AIMR & UKSIP from 1996-2004
- Currently employed by MFS Investment Management as Research Analyst in MFS International London Office since July 4, 2005

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**Item 8(C) cont’d.**

Pursuant to the memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) between and among the Registrant, MFSI, and the Participating Affiliates, as described in Item 4(A)5 of this Schedule F and below, the Registrant has retained the services of investment professionals from the Participating Affiliates who may provide portfolio management and trading services to the Registrant clients, including U.S. registered investment companies. The MOU also designates certain advisory personnel of the Participating Affiliates as Participating Employees (identified and described in Item 4(A) and Item 6, above) for purposes of regulatory supervision.

The Participating Affiliates are:

- **MFS International Ltd. (“MIL”),** a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant. MIL is organized under the laws of Bermuda. MIL provides investment advice, management and distribution services for various investment products and services, including products advised or sub-advised by the Registrant.

- **MFS International (U.K.) Ltd. (“MIL UK”),** a wholly owned subsidiary of MIL and an affiliate of the Registrant. MIL UK is organized under the laws of England and Wales. MIL UK provides
1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part 1 of Form ADV

Massachusetts Financial Services Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRS Empl. Ident. No.</th>
<th>04-2747644</th>
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<th>Item of Form (Identify)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>investment research, advice and management services with respect to various non-U.S. registered products or non-U.S. clients, including those for which the Registrant and/or its affiliates and/or its subsidiaries acts as an investment or sub-investment adviser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.A. (&quot;MFS Lux&quot;)</strong>, MFS is a 99.9% owner of MFS Lux, and MIL is a 0.1% owner of MFS Lux. MFS Lux is a société anonyme organized under Luxembourg law. MFS Lux provides investment advice to certain non-U.S. registered investment products for which the Registrant and/or its affiliates and/or its subsidiaries act as an investment or sub-adviser manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MFS Investment Management K.K. (&quot;MIMKK&quot;),</strong> a subsidiary of MFS Japan Holdings LLC which in turn is jointly owned by MFS and Sun Life Financial (Japan), Inc., an affiliate of MFS. MIMKK is organized under the laws of Japan. MIMKK provides investment advisory services for certain non-U.S. registered products or non-U.S. clients for which the Registrant and/or its affiliates and/or its subsidiaries act as investment or sub-investment adviser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the investment advice and research sharing arrangements described above, the Registrant may delegate all or a portion of its investment management and related services it provides to its clients to certain of its related persons including the Participating Affiliates set forth above. Likewise, the related persons or Participating Affiliates may delegate all or a portion of their respective investment management and related services they provide to their clients to the Registrant.

The Registrant has arrangements that are material to its advisory business or its clients with the related entities below.

MFS Fund Distributors, Inc. ("MFD")
MFD, a registered broker-dealer and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant, acts as distributor for each of the registered investment companies for which the Registrant acts as the investment adviser. MFD also is designated as nominal broker-dealer of record for certain accounts of such registered investment companies owned by certain qualified retirement plans, large institutional accounts and accounts with no third-party broker-dealer of record.

MFS Institutional Advisors, Inc. ("MFSI")
MFSI, a registered investment adviser and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant, acts as investment adviser for separately managed Institutional Accounts and as sub-adviser for certain registered investment companies. Certain clients of MFSI are shareholders of certain of the registered investment companies for which the Registrant acts as the investment adviser as discussed further in Schedule F, Item 9(d).

MFS International Ltd. ("MIL")
MIL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant. MIL is organized under the laws of Bermuda. MIL provides investment advice, management and distribution services for various investment products and services, including products advised or sub-advised by the Registrant.

MFS International (U.K.) Ltd. ("MIL UK")
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 8(C) cont’d.</td>
<td>MIL UK, a wholly owned subsidiary of MIL and an affiliate of the Registrant. MIL UK is organized under the laws of England and Wales. MIL UK provides investment research, advice and management services with respect to various non-U.S. registered products or non-U.S. clients including those for which the Registrant or its subsidiaries acts as an investment or sub-investment adviser. MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.A. (&quot;MFS Lux&quot;) MFS is a 99.9% owner of MFS Lux, and MIL is a 0.1% owner of MFS Lux. MFS Lux is a societe anonyme organized under Luxembourg law. MFS Lux provides investment advice to certain non-U.S. registered investment products for which the Registrant or its subsidiaries act as sub-adviser or manager. MFS Investment Management K.K. (&quot;MIMKK&quot;) MIMKK, a subsidiary of MFS Japan Holdings LLC which in turn is jointly owned by MFS and Sun Life Financial (Japan), Inc., an affiliate of MFS. MIMKK is organized under the laws of Japan. MIMKK provides investment advisory services for certain non-U.S. registered products or non-U.S. clients for which the Registrant or its affiliates act as investment or sub-investment adviser. MFS Heritage Trust Company (&quot;MHT&quot;) MHT, a New Hampshire-chartered limited purpose trust company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Registrant, serves as a directed trustee of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans and individual retirement accounts. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) The Registrant acts as investment adviser to certain registered investment companies, the shares of which are sold to (or represent units of interest in) variable accounts established by Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) and Sun Life Insurance and Annuity Company of New York, corporate insurance company affiliates of the Registrant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part I of Form ADV  
Massachusetts Financial Services Company  
IRS Empl. Ident. No. 04-2747644

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<td>The transaction will be a purchase or a sale, for no consideration other than a cash payment against prompt delivery of a security or foreign currency for which market quotations are readily available.</td>
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<td>The transaction will be consistent with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions of each party to the transaction.</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Except for customary transfer fees, no brokerage commission, fee or other remuneration will be paid in connection with the transaction.</td>
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<td>The transaction will be effected at the current market price of the security or foreign currency.</td>
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The Registrant shall consult with the relevant Board(s) of Trustees of the MFS Funds who shall review these procedures at such time or times as it deems necessary to ensure their continued appropriateness.

**Code of Ethics**

The Registrant and its affiliates may act as investment manager to numerous client accounts, including private funds. The Registrant and its affiliates may give advice and take action with respect to any client accounts, or for its or their own account, that may differ from action taken on behalf of other accounts. The Registrant and its affiliates are not obligated to recommend, buy or sell, or to refrain from buying or selling any security that the Registrant or its affiliates may buy or sell for its or their own account or for the account of any other Client.

From time to time, employees and principals of MFS or any related person(s) may invest or otherwise have an interest in securities owned by or recommended to MFS’ clients. Additionally, such persons may invest or otherwise have an interest, either directly or indirectly, in private funds, which, in turn, may invest in securities held in other client accounts. As these situations may represent a potential conflict of interest, MFS has implemented policies and procedures relating to, among other things, personal securities transactions and insider trading that are designed to prevent actual conflicts of interest. MFS’ policies and procedures, including the MFS Investment Management Code of Ethics (“Code”), adopted pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 and 1940 Act Rule 17j-1, are intended to avoid conflicts of interests with clients and resolve such conflicts appropriately if they do occur. However, the Registrant is not obligated to refrain from investing in securities held by the accounts that it manages except to the extent that such investments violate applicable law, the Code, or other policies of MFS.

The Code includes standards of business conduct requiring the Registrant’s supervised persons to comply with the federal securities laws and the fiduciary duties an investment adviser owes its clients. A basic tenet of the Code is that the interests of clients, including any collective investment vehicles and the investors therein, are always placed first. The purpose of the Code is to govern all the personal investing of the Registrant’s employees, officers and directors who are also employees. The Code requires employees to avoid (i) placing personal interests ahead of clients’ interests; (ii) creating actual and potential conflicts of interest between personal activities and client activities; and (iii) taking advantage of their position to misappropriate investment opportunities from clients. All employees are required to report personal and beneficially owned accounts as well as transactions and holdings in covered securities as described in the Code.

Items 9(D) and (E) cont’d.
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|                        | In addition, employees deemed to be Access Persons or Investment Personnel pursuant to the Code must receive pre-clearance authorization to execute covered securities transactions in personal and beneficially owned accounts. Generally, Access Persons, as defined in the Code, are subject to blackout period restrictions surrounding issuance of proprietary research and trades in client accounts. Portfolio managers are prohibited from trading a covered security for their personal account seven calendar days before or after a transaction in the same security is traded in a client account managed by the portfolio manager. In addition, portfolio managers are prohibited from personally buying and selling, or selling and buying, shares of any mutual fund managed by the portfolio manager within a 14 calendar day period. All employees are required to certify quarterly that they have complied with the terms of the Code. Violations of the Code are reviewed with the Registrant’s Code of Ethics Oversight Committee, which determines appropriate disciplinary action that may be taken for violations. Disciplinary action includes, but is not limited to, warnings, monetary penalties, personal trading suspensions, profit disgorgement, or termination of employment. The Code is intended to provide that investment personnel conduct their personal investment activities in a manner that is not detrimental to clients of the Registrant. A copy of the Code is available to clients and prospective clients upon request. **Insider Trading Policy** MFS’ “Policy Statement on Insider Trading”, adopted in accordance with Advisers Act Section 204A, establishes procedures to prevent the misuse of material nonpublic information by MFS and its officers, directors and employees. The policy statement is incorporated by reference into MFS’ Code. The Registrant and its related persons may, from time to time, come into possession of material nonpublic and other confidential information which, if disclosed, might affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Registrant and its related persons may be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of another person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. Accordingly, should such persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any company, they may be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, their clients, and have no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, nor responsibility to use such information for the benefit of, clients when following policies and procedures designed to comply with law. **Investment in Registrant’s Ultimate Parent Company** As a matter of corporate policy, and in accordance with applicable law, the Registrant has adopted a policy of not investing the assets of any registered investment company client or institutional client in shares of Sun Life Financial Inc., the ultimate parent company of the Registrant. **Item 10** The Registrant generally requires a minimum of $25 million of assets as a condition to establishing an Institutional Account. Where a client opens or makes other contributions to an account with the Registrant, by transferring an existing portfolio of securities or other additional securities to the management of the Registrant, the Registrant may...#98097

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1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part 1 of Form ADV

| Massachusetts Financial Services Company | 04-2747644 |

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<td>sell and purchase securities for the account in order to reflect, among other things, the Registrant’s current investment recommendations and investment restrictions adopted by the Registrant for purposes of addressing regulatory, internal or sponsor requirements. These purchases and sales may result in taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses for the client. There may be delays in effecting these purchases and sales due to the effects of other investment restrictions adopted by the Registrant in response to regulatory, internal or sponsor requirements, as well as due to market or other conditions. In some cases, these delays may be significant. Where a client opens an account with the Registrant, by transferring cash to the management of the Registrant, there may be delays investing the cash in securities due to market or other restrictions.</td>
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<td>Item 12(B)</td>
<td>Investment or Brokerage Discretion</td>
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<td>Generally, the Registrant is retained with respect to client accounts on a discretionary basis and authorized to make the following determinations in accordance with clients’ specified investment objectives without client consultation or consent before a transaction is effected:</td>
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<td>- which securities to buy or sell;</td>
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<td>- the total amount of securities to buy or sell;</td>
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<td>- the broker or dealer through which securities are bought or sold;</td>
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<td>- the commission rates at which securities transactions will be effected; and</td>
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<td>- the prices at which securities are to be bought or sold, which may include dealer spreads or mark-ups and transaction costs.</td>
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<td>The following is a general discussion of the Registrant’s brokerage practices with respect to managed accounts, including mutual funds. These practices are subject to variation for client accounts by specific direction of the client. Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for its clients are made by persons affiliated with the Registrant. Any such person may serve other clients of the Registrant or any subsidiary of the Registrant in a similar capacity.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Trading Venues and Methods</td>
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<td>The Registrant may place trades in various manners including through different broker-dealers, agency brokers, principal market-making dealers and smaller brokers and dealers which may specialize in particular regions or asset classes (each a “broker”). The Registrant may also trade through Electronic Communications Networks (“ECNs”) or Alternative Trading Systems (“ATSs”), often at a reduced commission charge compared to that charged by a full-service broker. When making trading decisions, the Registrant seeks to identify venues and methods in a manner which reflects its duty to seek best execution for client transactions. These decisions are influenced by a number of factors including, but not limited to, the perception of market momentum, liquidity at various price points, anonymity, and news events which may be specific to a security or sector. Brokers, generally, may be used on a full service, execution-only or direct access basis.</td>
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<td>Brokers may receive a commission, which is generally negotiable and may vary depending on the type of broker and market, or may execute trades on a “net” basis where the broker retains the difference (or a portion of the difference) between the buying price and the selling price (i.e., the “spread”). Most domestic transactions in equity securities are executed in over-the-counter markets or listed markets (e.g., the New York Stock Exchange) on a commission or commission equivalent basis. Foreign securities are typically subject to a commission rate which is negotiated on a country-by-country basis. Fixed income securities are generally</td>
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Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
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<td>Item 12(B) cont’d.</td>
<td>traded on a net basis directly with a market maker.</td>
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When the Registrant seeks to trade the same security for multiple clients at the same time, the Registrant may aggregate similar trades (e.g., buy orders for a particular security) or "cross" opposing trades (e.g., a buy order and a sell order for a particular security) in order to lower the costs of trading and improve execution, in accordance with applicable law and relevant procedures described herein.

**Selection of Brokers**

The Registrant places all orders for the purchase or sale of securities with the primary objective of seeking to obtain the best price and execution from responsible brokers at competitive rates. The Registrant seeks to deal with brokers that can meet a high standard of quality regarding execution services. The Registrant may also place value on a broker's ability to provide useful research assistance.

In selecting brokers and placing client transactions, the Registrant seeks to obtain the best overall price and execution available from brokerage firms under the circumstances. The best net price, giving effect to brokerage commissions, spreads and other costs is normally an important factor in this decision but a number of other factors are considered as they are deemed relevant. As such, the Registrant considers the value and quality of the full range of a broker's services and, by way of illustration may give weight to the following: price; the size of the transaction; the nature of the market for the security; the amount of the commission; the timing and impact of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends; and the quality of services rendered by the broker or dealer in that and other transactions, which may include the broker's: reputation and integrity; clearance and settlement capabilities; financial status; ability to ensure confidentiality; ability to find and provide liquidity; block trading and arbitrage capabilities; past history of execution of orders; competitive commission rates; ability and willingness to commit capital; quality of confirmation and settlement process; access to markets; or specialized expertise.

Commission rates vary depending upon trading techniques, methods, venues and brokers selected as well as the market(s) in which the security is traded and its relative liquidity. As noted above, the Registrant may utilize numerous brokers and trading venues and strategies in order to seek the best execution for client transactions. The commission rates paid by the Registrant and the quality of execution and related services obtained by the Registrant are reviewed by the Registrant not less frequently than annually and execution quality and transaction costs are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Registrant may rely on internal evaluations of execution quality as well as evaluations provided by consultants on its behalf. When assessing execution quality, the Registrant generally measures the cost of trading as the difference between the price of the security at initiation of the trade and the actual execution price. This measure takes into account not just the commission but the timing and market impact of the trade.

When buying or selling securities traded in the over-the-counter market, portfolio transactions may be effected either on an agency basis, which involves the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions to the broker or ECN, or on a principal basis at net prices without commissions, but which include compensation to the broker in the form of a mark-up or mark-down, depending on where the Registrant believes best execution is likely to be available. In the case of securities purchased from underwriters, the cost of such securities generally includes a fixed underwriting commission or concession. From time to time, soliciting dealer fees are available to the Registrant on tender or exchange offers. Such soliciting or dealer fees are in effect recaptured by the

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Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part I of Form ADV  
   IRS Empl. Ident. No.  
   Massachusetts Financial Services Company  
   04-2747644

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<td>clients.</td>
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**“Soft Dollars”**

In allocating brokerage, the Registrant may take into consideration the receipt of research and brokerage services consistent with its obligation to seek best price and execution for client transactions. As permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Section 28(e)”), the Registrant may cause a client to pay a broker or dealer which provides brokerage and research services to the Registrant an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for a client in excess of the amount other brokers or dealers would have charged for the transaction if the Registrant determines in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker or dealer viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Registrant’s overall responsibilities to the client and its other clients. “Commissions,” as interpreted by the SEC, include fees paid to brokers for trades conducted on an agency basis, and certain mark-ups, mark-downs, commission equivalents and other fees received by dealers in riskless principal transactions placed in the over-the-counter market.

The term “brokerage and research services” includes advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). In determining whether a service or product qualifies as “brokerage and research services,” the Registrant evaluates whether the service or product provides lawful and appropriate assistance to the Registrant in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities. It is often not possible to place a dollar value on the brokerage and research services the Registrant receives from brokers. The determination and evaluation of the reasonableness of the brokerage commissions paid in connection with portfolio transactions is based primarily on the professional opinions of the persons responsible for the placement and review of such transactions.

Broker-dealers may be willing to furnish statistical, research and other factual information or services (“Research”), for example, investment research reports; access to analysts; execution systems and trading analytics, reports or databases containing corporate, fundamental, and technical analyses; portfolio modeling strategies; and economic research services, such as publications, chart services and advice from economists concerning macroeconomics information and, analytical investment information about particular corporations, to the Registrant for no consideration other than brokerage or underwriting commissions. Securities may be bought or sold from time to time through such broker-dealers on behalf of the Registrant’s clients. The Registrant may use brokerage commissions from its clients’ portfolio transactions to acquire Research, subject to the procedures and limitations described in this discussion. The Registrant would, through the use of the Research, avoid the additional expenses which would be incurred if it should attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff.

The advisory fee paid by a client to the Registrant is not reduced as a consequence of the Registrant’s receipt of Research. To the extent a client’s portfolio transactions are used to obtain Research, the brokerage commissions paid by the client might exceed those that might otherwise be paid. The Research received may be useful and of value to the Registrant in serving both the client and other clients of the Registrant; accordingly, not all of the Research provided by brokers through which a client effects securities transactions.

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).

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<td>may be used by the Registrant in connection with that client.</td>
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From time to time, the Registrant prepares a list of broker-dealer firms that have been deemed by the Registrant to provide valuable Research as determined periodically by the investment staff (“Research Firms”), together with a suggested non-binding amount of brokerage commissions (“non-binding target”) to be allocated to each of these Research Firms, subject to certain requirements. All trades with Research Firms will be executed in accordance with the Registrant’s obligation to seek best execution for its client accounts. Neither the Registrant nor any client has an obligation to any Research Firm if the amount of brokerage commissions paid to the Research Firm is less than the applicable non-binding target. The Registrant reserves the right to pay cash to the Research Firm from its own resources in an amount the Registrant determines in its discretion.

The may acquire “mixed-use” products and services, that is, products or services with respect to which the Registrant derives assistance in the investment decision-making or trading process and also benefits that fall outside of Section 28(e). If the Registrant determines that any service or product has a mixed use, the Registrant may allocate brokerage commissions for the portion of the product that is within Section 28(e) and pay for the remainder out of its own resources. Although this allocation is not always susceptible to precise calculation, the Registrant will make a good faith effort to allocate mixed use items reasonably. The Registrant will allocate brokerage commissions to Research Firms only for the portion of the service or product that the Registrant determines assists it in the investment decision-making or trading process, and will pay for the remaining value of the product or service from its own resources.

Certain mutual fund clients have entered into an arrangement under which, with respect to certain brokerage transactions directed to certain broker-dealers, the fund receives a credit for part of the brokerage commission paid by the fund, which is applied against expenses of the fund.

In effecting portfolio transactions on behalf of its clients, the Registrant from time to time may instruct the broker-dealer that executes a transaction to allocate, or “step out”, a portion of such transaction to another broker-dealer. The broker-dealer to which the Registrant has “stepped out” would then settle and complete the designated portion of the transaction, and the executing broker-dealer would settle and complete the remaining portion of the transaction that has not been “stepped out”. Each broker-dealer may receive a commission or brokerage fee with respect to that portion of the transaction that it settles and completes.

Order **Aggregation and Allocation Practices**

Because the size and mandate of client accounts may vary, the securities held in client accounts are not generally identical. In appropriate circumstances, any account managed by the Registrant may purchase or sell a security prior to other managed accounts. This could occur, for example, as a result of an account’s specific investment objectives, different cash resources arising from contributions or withdrawals, or the purchase of a small position to assess the overall investment desirability of a security. Transactions for each account are generally effected independently, unless the Registrant determines to purchase or sell the same securities for several accounts at approximately the same time.

As a part of the Registrant’s duty to seek best price and execution, the Registrant may, but is not required to, aggregate together purchases and sales for several clients and allocate the trades, in a fair and equitable manner, across participating accounts. To address these circumstances, the Registrant has adopted certain trading
allocation procedures, as summarized below. These procedures apply in instances where securities may be appropriate for more than one client or account of the Registrant, including accounts consisting exclusively of assets of the Registrant and its employees, officers and directors or the trustees of the MFS Funds. The procedures are designed to help assure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and equitable to each and that no client or account of the Registrant is improperly favored over any other client or account. When two or more clients are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated in a manner believed to be equitable to each, as summarized below.

Generally, allocation among accounts with the same or similar investment objectives managed by a portfolio manager will be made pro rata based on the size of the account (or relevant portion thereof). However, Registrant believes that portfolio managers are in the best position to determine the suitability of an investment opportunity for the accounts they manage. Accordingly, certain factors may be considered which may justify a deviation from the general rule (application of these factors may differ depending on whether the securities are equity or fixed-income securities). These include:

(a) The portfolio manager may choose to weight securities based on existing positions in each account,

(b) The portfolio manager may choose specific allocations due to the cash availability of a particular account (including expected cash flows),

(c) The portfolio manager may eliminate, reduce or increase an account’s participation due to, among other things, an account’s restrictions, guidelines or investment objective,

(d) The portfolio manager may choose specific allocations for tax reasons,

(e) The portfolio manager may choose to allocate orders by taking into account the size of the allocation versus the size of the account,

(f) The portfolio manager may choose specific allocations due to bond characteristic targets (duration, zero-coupon) in the account, or

(g) The portfolio manager may decide to request allocations only for a certain category of all the accounts that he or she manages, based upon the category’s respective investment objectives, policies, restrictions or targeted risk levels.

Allocation decisions are not based on the performance of, or amount of management fees paid by, an account or set of accounts.

Post-execution allocation of orders may be made in only limited circumstances in accordance with written policies of the Registrant.

In circumstances where the Registrant is not permitted to execute portfolio trades for registered investment company clients or Institutional Account clients with certain broker-dealers by reason of an affiliation or otherwise or where the client has directed its brokerage to a particular broker-dealer (other than the one through

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Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).
1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part I of Form ADV

**Item 12(B) cont’d.** which the aggregated trade is to be executed, such trades will generally be segregated from other client trades through such broker dealers. Trades for other accounts not having such restrictions will generally trade first in accordance with the order allocation procedures described above while trades for the accounts which prohibit or require the use of specific broker-dealers will generally trade last through another broker-dealer. However, the Registrant may use “step-outs” to allow such clients to participate in aggregated trades.

The Registrant has also adopted the following general guidelines regarding the combination of orders for different accounts. Such combined trades may be used to facilitate best execution, including negotiating more favorable prices, obtaining more timely or equitable execution or reducing overall commission charges. Accounts consisting exclusively of assets of the Registrant and its employees, officers and directors or the trustees of the MFS Funds may participate in aggregated orders, subject to Registrant’s duty to seek best execution. If a portfolio manager of the Registrant places an order and the trader executes and confirms the trade before any additional orders are placed for other accounts, the original order will not be combined with any subsequent orders. If the portfolio manager’s order remains open and additional orders for the same security for other accounts are received, the orders may be combined if in the trader’s good faith opinion the interests of the various accounts are best served, depending on applicable circumstances. Allocations of such aggregated orders are made in accordance with the Registrant’s applicable trade allocation procedures. As a general rule, the procedures require that aggregated transactions be averaged as to price and allocated as to amount pro rata, in accordance with the daily purchase or sale orders actually placed for each account or based on the relative sizes of the accounts. The Registrant may use reasonable procedures to allocate commissions from arising from aggregated trades on a fair and equitable basis.

While the Registrant may effect trades in this manner to seek to reduce the overall level of brokerage commissions paid or otherwise enhance the proceeds or other benefits of the trade for its clients, the Registrant may direct aggregated transactions to brokers based on both their ability to provide high quality execution and the nature and quality of research services, if any, such brokers provide to the Registrant. As a result, clients may not always pay the lowest available commission rates where their trades are effected in this manner, so long as the Registrant believes that it is nonetheless obtaining best price and execution under the circumstances, considering the research and brokerage services provided.

The Registrant maintains specific written guidelines regarding allocation of securities acquired in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and certain other limited offerings of equity securities (collectively, “Equity Limited Offerings”), in situations where orders from client accounts exceed the available shares in such an Equity Limited Offering. These guidelines generally ensure that accounts are treated fairly by basing allocations on the amount of relevant assets held by the account. Asset weightings for each account are calculated based on the following “categories”: convertible bonds, large-, mid- and small capitalization; and U.S. and non-U.S. holdings (collectively, “Equity Assets”). For equity accounts, weightings are based upon actual Equity Assets in the portfolio while for balanced accounts, only Equity Assets are considered. Capitalization ranges are based upon definitions of Lipper Analytical Services. The market capitalization of the offering is calculated based upon the expected offering price of the purchase of securities. Convertible offerings are allocated based upon market capitalization of the underlying equity. Allocation is generally pro rata based upon the account’s asset weightings in the category relevant to the particular offering. The Registrant does not allocate securities acquired in IPOs to PPM accounts.

In the event that a portion of the available securities in an Equity Limited Offering remains unallocated after all

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<td>accounts have received a full allocation, the allocation of the unallocated securities to each account will be based on the total weighting of all Equity Assets of each account. The allocation set forth in this paragraph will be employed until all of the securities received in the Equity Limited Offering have been allocated. The Registrant follows similar procedures when allocating new and secondary issues of fixed income securities, based on the percentage of assets each account holds in the asset type of the new issue at time of order using an account’s holdings in the specific “asset type” of the fixed income offering (e.g., high yield, investment grade corporate, emerging market, high grade government municipal, or bank loan). The percentage of assets in an asset type held by an account with a particular asset bias that is in “ramping mode” (i.e., an account that is not yet fully invested), shall be deemed to be the percentage of assets in such asset type that would be held by such account were that account fully invested (i.e., consistent with how the portfolio is expected to look when it becomes fully invested). The foregoing applies only in instances where the demand among accounts for the fixed income securities is greater than what is available for purchase. This may result in an account in “ramping mode” receiving a larger relative amount of securities in such an offering than would an account lacking such particularized focus. Exceptions to the foregoing equity and fixed income new issue/limited offering allocation guidelines may be made in limited circumstances: (1) where fewer than ten shares (or other applicable minimum board lot or, for fixed income offerings, minimum denomination) would be allocated to an account the account will receive the full board lot or minimum denomination if it would have received at least half of that amount through a pro rata allocation and will receive no allocation if it would have received less than half of the board lot or minimum denomination; (2) where excess shares are obtained due to a participating account reaching its level of interest before exhausting its pro rata allocation, additional shares may be allocated to other participating accounts; (3) where necessary to allow for reasonable rounding of allocations; and (4) as otherwise determined by the Registrant to be appropriate and equitable to client accounts. The guidelines prohibit allocations of equity IPOs or limited offerings or fixed income new issues to: (1) MFSI Private Portfolio Managed Accounts; (2) private funds or accounts principally owned by MFSI officers or employees or trustees of any MFS Fund; (3) any account owned beneficially solely by MFSI or any direct or indirect subsidiary of MFS; or (4) any account for which applicable law or the rules or regulations of any governmental or self-regulatory organization prohibits such investments. Additionally, with respect to equity securities, the Registrant generally limits aggregate ownership by its managed accounts in a single issuer’s outstanding common equity securities. When the maximum level has been reached on an aggregate basis, portfolio managers are not permitted to acquire additional shares (absent the prior approval of the Registrant), until aggregate ownership by MFSI accounts falls below the maximum level. Consequently, accounts may be unable to acquire certain securities in which the portfolio manager might wish to invest. To the extent that an IPO is a “new issue”, as defined in relevant rules established by the National Association of Securities Dealers (“NASD”), and is being made available to the Registrant by an NASD member, such investments will be allocated as described herein and consistently with NASD Rule 2790 which provides that brokers, their affiliates and certain other persons (“restricted persons”) may not be able to participate in new issues, or may be limited as to the extent of their participation. Only accounts that are eligible under Rule 2790 to participate in profits and losses attributable to new issues (“eligible accounts”) will be permitted to receive allocations of new issues. The Registrant’s Code requires that any investment in an IPO or limited offering by</td>
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# Schedule F of Form ADV

## Continuation Sheet for Form ADV Part II

| Massachusetts Financial Services Company | 801-17352 | 03/31/2006 |

(Do not use this Schedule as a continuation sheet for Form ADV Part 1 or any other schedules)

1. Full name of applicant exactly as stated in Item 1A of Part I of Form ADV

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<td>an access person be pre-cleared by the Registrant’s CCO.</td>
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**Directed Brokerage and Commission Recapture**

From time to time, clients may instruct the Registrant to direct brokerage transactions for their accounts to broker selected by the client. This practice is sometimes referred to as “directed brokerage”. Where a client directs the Registrant to use particular broker-dealers, the client generally negotiates commission rates on transactions executed through such broker-dealers, and the Registrant does not evaluate the brokerage services provided to the client. A portion of the commission paid to the broker for execution of trades for the Institutional Account client’s account may be recaptured by such client. Any benefits derived from directed brokerage and commission recapture arrangements will inure to the benefits of the client whose transactions those benefits were derived.

Clients should understand that directed brokerage limits or removes the Registrant’s discretion to select brokers to execute client transactions. Additionally, as noted above, trades for clients who direct brokerage generally will not be combined with, and generally will be placed after, orders for the same securities for other accounts managed by the Registrant. Accordingly, directed transactions may be subject to price movements, particularly in volatile markets, that may result in the client receiving a price that is less favorable than the price obtained for the aggregated order. Under these circumstances, even if the client has not waived the Registrant’s duty to seek best execution, the direction by a client of a particular broker to execute transactions may result in higher commissions, greater spreads or less favorable prices than might be the case if the Registrant could negotiate commission rates or spreads freely, or select brokers or dealers based on best execution.

Although the Registrant believes that its order allocation practices are reasonably designed to ensure that clients receive fair and equitable treatment over time, the Registrant recognizes that in some cases the foregoing order allocation practices may have a detrimental effect on the price or availability of a security with respect to a particular client’s account, while in other cases such procedures may produce increased investment opportunities for such client.

| Item 13(B) | Pursuant to Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act (the “Rule”), the Registrant has entered into finders fee arrangements whereby an entity agrees to act as a solicitor with respect to investment products which the Registrant manages. All such arrangements are subject to the disclosure and compliance requirements set forth in the Rule. |

In addition, the Registrant may subscribe for certain services (including, without limitation, competitive universe databases, manager performance analytics, investment forums, business or product consulting engagements) provided by investment consultants and may make payments to such consultants in connection with these services. The consultants providing such services may also recommend the Registrant’s services or products to their clients. In addition, the Registrant may provide money management services to certain investment consultants who may recommend the Registrant’s services or products to their clients.

Answer all items. Complete amended pages in full, circle amended items and file with execution page (page 1).

#98097

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Exhibit A

Form of Purchaser and Transferee Letter
For Regulation S Global Preference Shares

Date:______________

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.
c/o Walkers SPV Limited
P.O. Box 908 GT
Walker House
Mary Street, George Town
Grand Cayman, British West Indies
Attention: The Directors

JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association
600 Travis Street, 50th Floor
JPMorgan Chase Tower
Houston, Texas 77002
Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.

MFS Investment Management
500 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Offering Circular (the "Offering Circular") relating to (i) the offering by Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd. (the "Issuer") and Ipswich Street CDO, LLC (the "Co-Issuer") of Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes due 2046, Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046, Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046, Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and (ii) the offering by the Issuer of Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and Preference Shares. Terms used but not defined herein have the respective meanings given to such terms in the Offering Circular.

The Offering Circular provides that Preference Shares offered and sold outside the United States may be offered to non-U.S. Persons that are not Benefit Plan Investors in reliance upon Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and will be issued in the form of one or more Regulation S Global Preference Shares ("Regulation S Global Preference Shares"). The Regulation S Global Preference Shares shall be deposited with the Preference Share Paying Agent as custodian for, and registered in the name of, DTC (or its nominee). The Preference Shares that we purchase (the "Purchased Preference Shares") will be represented by an interest in a Regulation S Global Preference Share.

We acknowledge that this letter must be delivered to the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Collateral Manager as a condition to the transfer of the Purchased Preference Shares.
In consideration of the foregoing, we agree with the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Preference Share Registrar that prior to any sale, assignment, pledge or other transfer of any of the Preference Shares (or any interest therein) to any transferee, we will:

(i) cause the transferee, if required by the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement, make the applicable certifications to the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Preference Share Registrar and the Collateral Manager set forth in the Transfer Certificate (as defined in the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement); and

(ii) cause the transferee to deliver a letter to the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Preference Share Registrar to the effect that (A) such transferee will, prior to any sale, assignment, pledge or other transfer of any of the Purchased Preference Shares (or any interest therein) to any subsequent transferee, cause such subsequent transferee to take the actions specified in this clause and the immediately preceding clause (i) (as if each reference to the word "transferee" were a reference to such subsequent transferee); (B) for the period during which such transferee holds any interest in a Preference Share, such transferee is not (i) an employee benefit plan as defined in Section 3(3) of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), whether or not subject to Title I of ERISA, (ii) a plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or (iii) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" of any of the foregoing by reason of an investment in the entity by such aforementioned employee benefit plan or plan (each a "Benefit Plan Investor") and (c) such transferee will not transfer its interest in the Preference Shares to a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor purchasing Restricted Definitive Preference Shares).

We represent and warrant to the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Preference Share Registrar that for the period during which we hold any interest in a Preference Share, we are not a Benefit Plan Investor. In addition, we represent and warrant to the Issuer, the Preference Share Paying Agent and the Preference Share Registrar that we will not transfer our interest in the Preference Shares to a Benefit Plan Investor (other than a U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor purchasing Restricted Definitive Preference Shares).

We understand that this letter will be relied upon by the Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Preference Share Registrar and the Collateral Manager for the purpose of ensuring that subsequent transferees have notice of, and are subject to, the transfer restrictions applicable to the Purchased Preference Shares and described in the Offering Circular. We agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Preference Share Paying Agent, the Collateral Manager and the Preference Share Registrar and each of their respective affiliates from and against any loss, damage or liability to the extent due to or arising out of a breach of any representation, warranty or agreement made by us in this letter.
This letter agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Very truly yours,

NAME OF HOLDER

By: __________________________
   Name: _______________________
   Title: _______________________

A signed copy of this letter agreement must be faxed to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, at (713) 216-5959 with a copy mailed to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, at 600 Travis Street, 50th Floor, JPMorgan Chase Tower, Houston, Texas 77002, Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.; and mailed to MFS Investment Management, 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116; and to Walkers SPV Limited at P.O. Box 908 GT, Walker House, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies, Attention: Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.
Exhibit B

Form of Purchaser and Transferee Letter
For Class E Notes

Date: ______________

Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.
c/o Walkers SPV Limited
P.O. Box 908 GT
Walker House
Mary Street, George Town
Grand Cayman, British West Indies
Attention: The Directors

JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association
600 Travis Street, 50th Floor
JPMorgan Chase Tower
Houston, Texas 77002
Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.

MFS Investment Management
500 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Offering Circular (the "Offering Circular") relating to (i) the offering by Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd. (the "Issuer") and Ipswich Street CDO, LLC (the "Co-Issuer") of Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes due 2046, Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046, Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes due 2046, Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and (ii) the offering by the Issuer of Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes due 2046 and Preference Shares. Terms used but not defined herein have the respective meanings given to such terms in the Offering Circular.

The Offering Circular provides that Class E Notes may be offered to Persons that are not Benefit Plan Investors other than Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investors and will be issued in the form of one or more Class E Notes in global form ("Global Class E Notes"). The Global Class E Notes shall be deposited with the Trustee as custodian for, and registered in the name of, DTC (or its nominee). The Class E Notes that we purchase (the "Purchased Class E Notes") will be represented by an interest in a Global Class E Note.

We acknowledge that this letter must be delivered to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Class E Note Registrar and the Collateral Manager as a condition to the transfer of the Purchased Class E Notes.

In consideration of the foregoing, we agree with the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Class E Note Registrar that prior to any sale, assignment, pledge or other transfer of any of the Class E Notes (or any interest therein) to any transferee, we will:

(i) cause the transferee to, if required by the Fiscal Agency Agreement, make the applicable certifications to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Class E Note Registrar and
the Collateral Manager set forth in the Transfer Certificate (as defined in the Fiscal Agency Agreement); and

(ii) cause the transferee to deliver a letter to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Class E Note Registrar to the effect that (A) such transferee will, prior to any sale, assignment, pledge or other transfer of any of the Purchased Class E Notes (or any interest therein) to any subsequent transferee, cause such subsequent transferee to take the actions specified in this clause and the immediately preceding clause (i) (as if each reference to the word "transferee" were a reference to such subsequent transferee); (B) for the period during which such transferee holds any interest in a Class E Note, such transferee is not (i) an employee benefit plan as defined in Section 3(3) of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), whether or not subject to Title I of ERISA, (ii) a plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or (iii) any entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" of any of the foregoing by reason of an investment in the entity by such aforementioned employee benefit plan or plan (each a "Benefit Plan Investor") and will not transfer its interest in the Class E Notes to a Benefit Plan Investor, other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. For these purposes, a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor is a non-U.S. person that is a Benefit Plan Investor that is not (or whose underlying assets are not) subject to Title I of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code.

We represent and warrant to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Class E Note Registrar that, for the period during which we hold any interest in a Class E Note, we are not a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, and that we are either (i) a Qualified Institutional Buyer that is a Qualified Purchaser or (ii) a non-U.S. Person.

In addition, we represent and warrant to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Class E Note Registrar that we will not transfer our interest in the Class E Notes to a Benefit Plan Investor other than a Non-U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, or to a transferee that is not either (i) a Qualified Institutional Buyer that is a Qualified Purchaser or (ii) a non-U.S. Person.

We understand that this letter will be relied upon by the Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Fiscal Agent, the Class E Note Registrar and the Collateral Manager for the purpose of ensuring that subsequent transferees have notice of, and are subject to, the transfer restrictions applicable to the Purchased Class E Notes and described in the Offering Circular. We agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Issuer, the Initial Purchaser, the Fiscal Agent, the Class E Note Registrar, the Collateral Manager and each of their respective affiliates from and against any loss, damage or liability to the extent due to or arising out of a breach of any representation, warranty or agreement made by us in this letter.

This letter agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Very truly yours,

NAME OF HOLDER

By: __________________________
    Name:_____________________
    Title:_____________________

A signed copy of this letter agreement must be faxed to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, at (713) 216-5959 with a copy mailed to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association,
at 600 Travis Street, 50th Floor, JPMorgan Chase Tower, Houston, Texas 77002, Attention: Worldwide Securities Services - Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.; and mailed to MFS Investment Management, 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116; and to Walkers SPV Limited at P.O. Box 908 GT, Walker House, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, British West Indies, Attention: Ipswich Street CDO, Ltd.
Exhibit C

Glossary of Certain Defined Terms

"ABS CDO" means a CDO which issued ABS CDO Securities.

"ABS CDO Security" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) primarily on the cash flow from a portfolio of Asset-Backed Securities; provided that ABS CDO Securities shall also include Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend on the cash flow from a credit swap linked to a notional portfolio of Asset-Backed Securities and from the cash flow from a repurchase agreement, interest rate swap, total return swap, investment contract, sovereign debt or other highly rated securities purchased with the proceeds of such Asset-Backed Securities.


"ABS Type Diversified Securities" means (1) Automobile Securities; (2) Credit Card Securities; (3) Student Loan Securities; and (4) any other type of Asset-Backed Securities that becomes a Specified Type after the Closing Date as described below and are designated as "ABS Type Diversified Securities" in connection therewith.

"ABS Type Residential Securities" means (1) Home Equity Loan Securities; (2) Residential A Mortgage Securities; (3) Residential B/C Mortgage Securities; and (4) any other type of Asset-Backed Securities that becomes a Specified Type after the Closing Date and is designated as "ABS Type Residential Securities" in connection therewith.

"ABS Type Undiversified Securities" means each Specified Type of Asset-Backed Securities, other than (a) ABS Type Diversified Securities or (b) ABS Type Residential Securities; and any other type of Asset-Backed Securities that becomes a Specified Type after the Closing Date as described below and are designated as "ABS Type Undiversified Securities" in connection therewith.

"Account Control Agreement" means the agreement, dated as of the Closing Date, among the Issuer, the Trustee and the Custodian relating to the Accounts.

"Adjusted Issue Price" means, with respect to any security, (a) the price at which such security was issued upon original issuance minus (b) if the Issue Price Adjustment with respect to such security on such date of determination is positive, such Issue Price Adjustment plus (c) if the Issue Price Adjustment with respect to such security on such date of determination is negative, the absolute value of such Issue Price Adjustment.

"Adjustment Amount" means a payment to be made by a Hedge Counterparty under a Hedge Agreement in an amount determined by the Collateral Manager to be equal to the decrease in the amount (which may be a negative number) by which the Interest Proceeds for any Due Period exceed the amount of interest payable on the Notes on a Distribution Date as a result of a disparity between the number of days of interest received on any Collateral Debt Security in the Due Period and the number of days of interest payable on the Notes on the Distribution Date, a disparity between the dates on which the London
interbank offered rates adjusted on Collateral Debt Securities and the date on which LIBOR adjusted on the Notes or a disparity between the London interbank offered rates applicable to the Collateral Debt Securities and the LIBOR applicable to the Notes (any such disparity, an "Adjustment Event"), in each case for reasons other than (a) a default (or, in the case of a PIK Bond, deferral) in the payment of interest on a Collateral Debt Security or (b) the prepayment or acceleration of principal payments on the Collateral Debt Securities in excess of the Collateral Manager's assumptions (as determined by the Collateral Manager in its reasonable discretion).

"Adjustment Amount Repayment" means a payment by the Issuer on any Distribution Date under a Hedge Agreement in respect of an Adjustment Amount in an amount determined by the Collateral Manager in its sole discretion (provided that the amount so determined shall not (except in the case of interest due to the Hedge Counterparty on an Adjustment Amount) result in, or increase, a failure to pay interest on any Class of Notes on such Distribution Date).

"Administrative Expenses" means, with respect to any Distribution Date, (a) Trustee Expenses and (b) all amounts (including indemnities) due or accrued with respect to such Distribution Date and payable by the Issuer or the Co-Issuer to (i) the Administrator in respect of fees and expenses under the Administration Agreement, (ii) the independent accountants, agents and counsel of the Issuer for reasonable fees and expenses (including amounts payable in connection with the preparation of tax forms on behalf of the Co-Issuers), (iii) the Collateral Manager in respect of fees and expenses pursuant to the Collateral Management Agreement, (iv) any other Person in respect of any governmental fee, registered office fee, charge or tax in relation to the Issuer or the Co-Issuer (in each case as certified by an Authorized Officer of the Issuer or the Co-Issuer to the Trustee), (v) the Initial Purchaser in respect of amounts payable to it under the Purchase Agreement, (vi) the Rating Agencies in respect of Rating Agency Expenses, (vii) any other Person in respect of any other fees or expenses permitted under the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the documents delivered pursuant to or in connection with the Indenture or the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes and (viii) any exchange or any listing agent or paying agent appointed in connection with the listing of the Notes or the Preference Shares on any exchange; provided that Administrative Expenses shall not include (A) any amounts due or accrued with respect to the actions taken on or in connection with the Closing Date, (B) amounts payable in respect of the Notes, (C) any Management Fee payable to the Collateral Manager, (D) amounts payable under any Hedge Agreement and (E) the Trustee Fee.

"Aerospace and Defense Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from leases and subleases of aircraft, vessels and telecommunications equipment to businesses for use in the provision of goods or services to consumers, the military or the government, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the leases or subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess usage or wear and tear; and (5) the obligations of the lessors or sublessors may be secured not only by the leased equipment but also by other assets of the lessee, sublessee or guarantors granted by third parties.

"Aggregate Outstanding Amount" means, when used with respect to any of the Notes at any time, the aggregate principal amount of such Notes outstanding at such time. Except as otherwise expressly
provided herein, (a) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of Class A-1 Notes at any time shall not include the Aggregate Undrawn Amount, (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class C Notes at any time shall include the Class C Deferred Interest Amount with respect to such Notes at such time, (c) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class D Notes at any time shall include the Class D Deferred Interest Amount with respect to such Notes at such time and (d) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class E Notes at any time shall include the Class E Deferred Interest Amount with respect to such Notes at such time. Any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class C Notes will be applied first to pay any Class C Deferred Interest Amount, any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class D Notes will be applied first to pay any Class D Deferred Interest Amount and any Interest Proceeds or Principal Proceeds applied to pay principal of the Class E Notes will be applied first to pay any Class E Deferred Interest Amount.

"Aggregate Principal Balance" means, when used with respect to any Pledged Securities or Collateral Debt Securities as of any date of determination, the sum of the Principal Balances on such date of determination of all such Pledged Securities or Collateral Debt Securities.

"Aggregate Undrawn Amount" means at any time, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the aggregate amount of the unutilized Commitments in respect of all Class A-1 Notes.

"Aircraft Lease Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a portfolio consisting of aircraft leases and subleases generally having the following characteristics: (1) such leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) such leases and subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of the lease term for excess usage or wear and tear; and (5) the obligations of the lessors or sublessors may be secured not only by the leased equipment but also by other assets of the lessee or sublessee or guarantees granted by third parties.

"Annual Period" means January 1 to December 31 of any calendar year.

"Applicable Recovery Rate" means, with respect to any Collateral Debt Security on any Measurement Date, the lowest of (a) an amount equal to the percentage for such Collateral Debt Security set forth in the Moody's recovery rate matrix set forth in Part I of Schedule A hereto (or, in the case of a Single Obligation Synthetic Security that is a Form Approved Synthetic Security, 100% of such percentage for the related Reference Obligation or such other percentage, if any, assigned by Moody's upon request by the Issuer or the Collateral Manager on behalf of the Issuer) in (x) the table corresponding to the relevant Specified Type of CDO Obligation or Other ABS, (y) the column in such table setting forth the Moody's Rating of such Collateral Debt Security as of the date of issuance of such Collateral Debt Security and (z) the row in such table opposite the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of (i) the Issue of which such Collateral Debt Security is a part relative to (ii) the total capitalization of (including both debt and equity securities issued by) the relevant issuer of or obligor on such Collateral Debt Security, determined on the original issue date of such Collateral Debt Security; provided that (1) if the Collateral Debt Security is a Corporate Guaranteed Security, the recovery rate will be 30%, (2) if such Collateral Debt Security is an ABS REIT Debt Security, such amount shall be 40% (or 10% in the case of REIT Debt Securities—Health Care or REIT Debt Securities—Mortgage) and (3) if the Collateral Debt Security is a Synthetic Security (other than a Single Obligation Synthetic Security that is a Form
Approved Synthetic Security), the recovery rate will be that assigned by Moody's, (b) an amount equal to the percentage for such Collateral Debt Security set forth in the Standard & Poor's recovery rate matrix set forth in Part II of Schedule A hereto (or, in the case of a Single Obligation Synthetic Security that is a Form Approved Synthetic Security, 100% of such percentage for the related Reference Obligation) in (x) the applicable table, (y) the row in such table opposite the Standard & Poor's Rating of such Collateral Debt Security at the time of issuance and (z) for purposes of determining the "Calculation Amount" of a Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond, the column in such table below the then-current rating of the most senior Class of Notes outstanding and, for purposes of determining the "Standard & Poor's Recovery Rate" in connection with the Standard & Poor's Minimum Recovery Rate Test, the column in such table below the rating of the applicable Class of Notes; provided that if such Collateral Debt Security is a Synthetic Security (other than a Single Obligation Synthetic Security that is a Form Approved Synthetic Security), the recovery rate will be that assigned by Standard & Poor's and (c) an amount equal to the percentage set forth in (x) the row corresponding to the type of Collateral Debt Security, domicile, original rating, seniority and tranche thickness of such Collateral Debt Security, as currently set forth in Part III of Schedule A hereto and (y) the column corresponding to the most senior outstanding Class of Notes then rated by Fitch.

"Asset-Backed Securities" means obligations or securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from a specified pool of (a) financial assets, either static or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities or (b) real estate mortgages, either static or revolving, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities; provided that, in the case of clause (b), such Asset-Backed Securities do not entitle the holders to a right to share in the appreciation in value of or the profits generated by the related real estate assets. The Specified Types of Asset-Backed Securities in which the Issuer may invest, subject to compliance with the Eligibility Criteria and to certain other limitations and restrictions described herein, are described under "Security for the Notes—Asset-Backed Securities."

"Automobile Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from installment sale loans made to finance the acquisition of, or from leases of, automobiles, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans or leases may have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans or leases are obligations of numerous borrowers or lessees and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the borrowers or lessees under the loans or leases generally do not have a poor credit rating; (4) the repayment stream on such loans or leases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment on such loans or leases predominantly dependent upon the disposition of the underlying vehicle; and (5) such leases typically provide for the right of the lessee to purchase the vehicle for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess mileage or use.

"Bank Guaranteed Securities" means any Asset-Backed Security as to which, if interest thereon is not timely paid when due, or the principal thereof is not timely paid at stated legal maturity, a national banking association organized under United States law or banking corporation organized under the laws of a state of the United States has undertaken in an irrevocable letter of credit or other similar instrument to make such payment against the presentation of documents, but only if such letter of credit or similar instrument (1) expires no earlier than such stated maturity (or contains "evergreen" provisions entitling the beneficiary thereof to draw the entire undrawn amount thereof upon the failure of the expiration date of such letter of credit or other similar instrument to be extended beyond its then current expiry date), (2) provides that payment thereunder is independent of the performance by the obligor on the relevant Asset-Backed Security and (3) was issued by a bank having a credit rating assigned by each nationally
recognized statistical rating organization that currently rates such Asset-Backed Security higher than the credit rating assigned by such rating organization to such Asset-Backed Security, determined without giving effect to such letter of credit or similar instrument; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"Bank Trust Preferred CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the securities) on the cash flow from a pool of trust preferred securities issued by a wholly-owned trust subsidiary of a U.S. financial institution which uses the proceeds of such issuance to purchase a portfolio of debt securities issued by its parent.

"Base Rate" means a fluctuating rate of interest determined by the Calculation Agent as being the rate of interest most recently announced by the Base Rate Reference Bank at its primary office as its base rate, prime rate, reference rate or similar rate for Dollar loans. Changes in the Base Rate will take effect simultaneously with each change in the underlying rate.

"Base Rate Reference Bank" means JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, or if such bank ceases to exist or is not quoting a base rate, prime rate, reference rate or similar rate for Dollar loans, such other major money center commercial bank in New York City as is selected by the Calculation Agent.

"Benchmark Rate" means (a) with respect to Collateral Debt Securities that bear interest at a floating rate, the offered rate for Dollar deposits in Europe of one or three months, as applicable, that appears on Bloomberg (or such other page as may replace Bloomberg for the purpose of displaying comparable rates), as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the second London Banking Day preceding the date of acquisition of such Collateral Debt Securities and (b) with respect to Collateral Debt Securities that do not bear interest at a floating rate, the yield reported, as of 10:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second Business Day preceding the date of acquisition of such Collateral Debt Securities, on the display designated as "Page 678" on the Telerate Access Service (or such other display as may replace Page 678 on Telerate Access Service) for actively traded U.S. Treasury securities having a maturity equal to the Weighted Average Life of such Collateral Debt Securities on such date of acquisition.

"Benchmark Rate Change" means, as of any date of determination with respect to any Fixed Rate Security, an amount (expressed as a percentage, which may be positive or negative) equal to (a) the Benchmark Rate with respect to such Fixed Rate Security on such date of determination minus (b) the Benchmark Rate with respect to such Fixed Rate Security on its date of original issuance.

"Borrowing" means, following the initial amount borrowed on the Closing Date, additional amounts borrowed by the Co-Issuers under the Class A-1 Notes during the Commitment Period.

"Borrowing Date" means during the Commitment Period, the 25th day of each month (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next Business Day) on which a Borrowing is made and the Ramp-Up Completion Date.

"Business Day" means a day on which commercial banks are open for business in each of New York, New York, and the city in which the corporate trust office of the Trustee is located and, in the case of the final payment of principal of any Note, the place of presentation of such Note. To the extent action is required of the Paying Agent in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland will be considered in determining "Business Day" for purposes of determining when such Paying Agent action is required.
"Calculation Amount" means with respect to any Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond at any time, the lesser of (a) the fair market value of such Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond and (b) the amount obtained by multiplying the Applicable Recovery Rate by the Principal Balance of such Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond.

"Cap Corridor Security" means a floating rate security, backed by fixed rate collateral, which uses amortizing notional balance interest rate caps to increase the available funds cap applied to that security above the net weighted average coupon on the underlying collateral.

"Car Rental Receivable Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from leases and subleases of vehicles to car rental systems (such as Hertz, Avis, National, Dollar, Budget, etc.) and their franchisees, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the subleases are obligations of numerous franchisees and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee or third party of the underlying vehicle; and (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the vehicle for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess mileage or use.

"CDO Obligation" means any ABS CDO Security, CDO of CDO Security, CLO Security, Corporate CDO Security, High Yield CDO Security, Investment Grade CDO Security or Trust Preferred CDO Security. The Specified Types of Asset-Backed Securities that constitute CDO Obligations in which the Issuer may invest, subject to compliance with the Eligibility Criteria and certain other limitations and restrictions described herein, are described under "Securities for the Notes—Asset-Backed Securities."

"CDO of CDO Security" means a CDO Obligation that entitles the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the CDO Obligation) on the market value of, credit exposure to, or cash flow from, a portfolio of securities or other obligations with respect to which the aggregate principal balance of CDO Obligations permitted to be included therein under the terms thereof is greater than 35% of the aggregate principal balance of such portfolio.

"Chassis Leasing Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than Aircraft Lease Securities and Restaurant and Food Services Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from leases and subleases of chassis (other than automobiles) to commercial and industrial customers, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the leases or subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying chassis; and (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the chassis for their stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess usage.
"Class A Sequential Pay Ratio" means, as of any Measurement Date, the number (expressed as a percentage) calculated by dividing (a) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on such Measurement Date by (b) the sum of (i) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-1 Notes excluding for this purpose any Commitments plus (ii) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-2 Notes.

"Class A Sequential Pay Test" means, for so long as any Class A Notes remain outstanding, a test satisfied on any Determination Date occurring on or after the Ramp-Up Completion Date if the Class A Sequential Pay Ratio on such Measurement Date is equal to or greater than 104.42%.

"Class A-1 Commitment Fee" means, with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-1 Commitment Fee payable pursuant to the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement by the Issuer to the Compliant Class A-1 Noteholders on the daily average Aggregate Undrawn Amount of the Class A-1 Notes, for each day from and including the Closing Date to but excluding the Commitment Period Termination Date at a rate per annum equal to 0.05%.

"Class A-1 Commitment Fee Amount" means with respect to the Class A-1 Notes as of any Distribution Date, the sum of (a) the aggregate amount of Class A-1 Commitment Fee accrued during the Interest Period ending on such Distribution Date plus (b) any Class A-1 Commitment Fee Amount due but not paid in any previous Interest Period plus (c) any Defaulted Interest in respect of any Class A-1 Commitment Fee Amount due but not paid on any prior Distribution Date (which Defaulted Interest shall accrue at the Note Interest Rate applicable to the Class A-1 Notes). The Class A-1 Commitment Fee Amount for any Distribution Date will be calculated based on a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed in the related Interest Period.

"Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement" means the agreement dated as of the Closing Date among the Co-Issuers, the Committed Class A-1 Noteholders and the Trustee, as modified and supplemented and in effect from time to time.

"Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account Eligible Investments" means any investments referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (h) of the definition of "Eligible Investments" (and may include investments for which the Trustee and/or its affiliates or the Collateral Manager and/or its affiliates provides services or receives compensation), subject to the restriction on Eligible Investments set forth in the Indenture. See "— Eligibility Criteria—Certain Definitions" herein.

"Class A-1 Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap" means, on any Distribution Date, an amount equal to (a) the amount of Principal Proceeds available in accordance with the Priority of Payments to make payments under clause (6) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall multiplied by (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-1 Notes (after giving effect to any payments of principal thereof on such Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (6) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall) divided by (c) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount, including any Deferred Interest Amounts for purposes of this calculation, of the Notes (after giving effect to any payments of principal thereof on such Distribution Date from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (6) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall and, in the case of the Class A-1 Notes, including any Commitments).

"Class A-2/B Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap" means, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, an amount equal to (a) the amount of Principal Proceeds available in accordance with the Priority of Payments to make payments under clause (8) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall multiplied by (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class A-2 Notes and the Class B Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from
Principal Proceeds prior to clause (8) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall) divided by (c) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount, including any Deferred Interest Amounts for purposes of this calculation, of the Class A-2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (8) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall).

"Class C Deferred Interest Amount" means so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes or Class B Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class C Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date.

"Class C Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap" means, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, an amount equal to (a) the amount of Principal Proceeds available in accordance with the Priority of Payments to make payments under clause (12) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall multiplied by (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class C Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (12) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall, and including any Class C Deferred Interest Amount for purposes of this calculation) divided by (c) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount, including any Deferred Interest Amounts for purposes of this calculation, of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (12) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall).

"Class D Deferred Interest Amount" means so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class D Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date.

"Class D Pro Rata Principal Payment Cap" means, on any Quarterly Distribution Date, an amount equal to (a) the amount of Principal Proceeds available in accordance with the Priority of Payments to make payments under clause (16) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall multiplied by (b) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Class D Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (16) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall, and including any Class D Deferred Interest Amount for purposes of this calculation) divided by (c) the Aggregate Outstanding Amount, including any Deferred Interest Amounts for purposes of this calculation, of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes (after giving effect to all payments of principal thereof on such Quarterly Distribution Date, from Interest Proceeds and from Principal Proceeds prior to clause (16) of the Principal Proceeds Waterfall).

"Class E Deferred Interest Amount" means so long as any Class A-1 Notes, Class A-2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes are outstanding, any interest due on the Class E Notes which is not paid as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments on any Quarterly Distribution Date.

"CLO Securities" means a CDO Obligation the terms of which permit more than 50% of the underlying portfolio of assets to consist of investment in (or credit exposure to) commercial and industrial bank loans.

"CMBS Conduit Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (A) issued by a single-seller or multi-seller conduit under which the holders of such Asset-Backed Securities have recourse to a specified pool of assets (but not other assets held by the conduit that support payments on other series of securities) and (B) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a pool of commercial mortgage loans generally having the following
characteristics: (1) the commercial mortgage loans have varying contractual maturities; (2) the commercial mortgage loans are secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the commercial mortgage loans are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors (with the creditworthiness of individual obligors being less material than for CMBS Large Loan Securities and Credit Tenant Lease Securities) and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (4) upon original issuance of such Asset-Backed Securities no five commercial mortgage loans account for more than 20% of the aggregate principal balance of the entire pool of commercial mortgage loans supporting payments on such securities; and (5) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with early prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium.

"CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than CMBS Large Loan Securities and CMBS Conduit Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a pool of commercial mortgage loans made to finance the acquisition, construction and improvement of properties leased to corporate tenants (or on the cash flow from such leases). They generally have the following characteristics: (1) the commercial mortgage loans or leases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the commercial mortgage loans are secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the leases are secured by leasehold interests; (4) the commercial mortgage loans or leases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (5) payment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with prepayment of individual loans or termination of leases depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors or lessees and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans include an effective prepayment premium; and (6) the creditworthiness of such corporate tenants is the primary factor in any decision to invest in these securities.

"CMBS Large Loan Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than CMBS Conduit Securities and CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a pool of commercial mortgage loans made to finance the acquisition, construction and improvement of properties. They generally have the following characteristics: (1) the commercial mortgage loans have varying contractual maturities; (2) the commercial mortgage loans are secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the commercial mortgage loans are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (4) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with early prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium; and (5) the valuation of individual properties securing the commercial mortgage loans is the primary factor in any decision to invest in these securities.

"CMBS Securities" or "CMBS" means CMBS Conduit Securities, CMBS Credit Tenant Lease Securities and CMBS Large Loan Securities and CMBS Single Property Securities.

"CMBS Single Property Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing
or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from one or more commercial mortgage loans made to finance the acquisition, construction and improvement of a single property. They generally have the following characteristics: (1) the commercial mortgage loans have varying contractual maturities; (2) the commercial mortgage loans are secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the commercial mortgage loans or leases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (4) payment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with prepayment of individual loans or termination of leases depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors or leases and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans include an effective prepayment premium.

"Collateral Debt Security" means (i) any CDO Obligation, (ii) any Other ABS, (iii) any Synthetic Security each Reference Obligation of which, and each Deliverable Obligation under which, is a CDO Obligation or Other ABS or (iv) any Deliverable Obligation that is a CDO Obligation or Other ABS that would qualify to be included as a Collateral Debt Security hereunder if purchased directly by the Issuer.

"Collateralization Event" means, in respect of any Hedge Counterparty, the occurrence of any event defined in the applicable Hedge Agreement as a "Collateralization Event" thereunder, which generally means the failure by the Hedge Counterparty to satisfy the Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement.

"Commitment Period" means the commitment period commencing with and including the Closing Date and ending on but excluding the Commitment Period Termination Date.

"Commitment Period Termination Date" means the earliest to occur of (i) the first Business Day after the Ramp-Up Completion Date; (ii) the redemption of the Class A-1 Notes in full; (iii) the first date on which the Aggregate Undrawn Amount of the Class A-1 Notes has been reduced to zero; (iv) the date of the occurrence of certain Events of Default specified in the Indenture; (v) the sale, foreclosure or other disposition of the Collateral under the Indenture or (vi) satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as provided therein.

"Committed Class A-1 Noteholder" means each Class A-1 Noteholder which has entered into the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement and has a Commitment thereunder.

"Compliant Class A-1 Noteholder" means any Committed Class A-1 Noteholder that, as of any date of determination, (a) has not failed to satisfy any of its funding obligations under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement and (b) if such holder does not satisfy the Class A-1 Rating Criteria and such failure is continuing, has, by the date that is 30 days after the date such holder did not satisfy such Class A-1 Rating Criteria, either obtained a guarantor (pursuant to a guaranty in a form satisfactory to Standard & Poor's) if the Class A-1 Rating Criteria required by Standard & Poor's are not satisfied for its obligations under its Class A-1 Notes that satisfies the Class A-1 Rating Criteria or funded the remaining unfunded balance of its Commitment under the Class A-1 Note Funding Agreement as specified therein.

"Container Leasing Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than Aircraft Lease Securities and Restaurant and Food Services Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from leases and subleases of containers to commercial and industrial customers, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the leases or subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the leases or subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool
of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases or subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases or subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying containers; and (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the containers for their stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess usage.

"Controlling Class" means the Class A-1 Notes or, if there are no Class A-1 Notes outstanding (and the Commitment Period Termination Date has occurred), then the Class A-2 Notes or, if there are no Class A-2 Notes outstanding, then the Class B Notes or, if there are no Class B Notes outstanding, then the Class C Notes or, if there are no Class C Notes outstanding, then the Class D Notes, or, if there are no Class D Notes outstanding, then the Class E Notes.

"Corporate CDO Security" means any CDO Obligation that entitles the holder thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the CDO Obligations) on the market value of, credit exposure to, or cash flow from, a portfolio of securities or other obligations with respect to which the aggregate principal balance of corporate debt obligations, Investment Grade CDO Securities and High Yield CDO Securities, or any combination of the foregoing (achieved either via cash or synthetically), permitted to be included therein under the terms thereof is greater than 10% of the aggregate principal balance of such portfolio.

"Corporate Debt Security" means any outstanding debt security, whether secured or unsecured, that on the date of acquisition thereof by the Issuer, (i) if subordinated by its terms, is subordinated only to indebtedness for borrowed money, trade claims, capitalized leases or other similar obligations, (ii) is publicly issued or privately placed, (iii) is issued by an issuer incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or by a Qualifying Foreign Obligor and (iv) is not a CDO Obligation or Other ABS.

"Corporate Guaranteed Security" means any Asset-Backed Security as to which the timely payment of interest when due, and the payment of principal no later than stated legal maturity thereof, is unconditionally guaranteed by a corporation organized in a state of the United States pursuant to a corporate guarantee or other similar instrument, but only if such guarantee or instrument (a) expires no earlier than such stated or actual legal maturity, (b) provides that payment thereunder is independent of the performance by the obligor on such Asset-Backed Security and (c) is issued by an issuer having a credit rating assigned by each nationally recognized statistical rating organization that currently rates such Asset-Backed Security higher than the rating assigned to such Asset-Backed Security determined without giving effect to such corporate guarantee or similar instrument.

"Credit Card Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from balances outstanding under revolving consumer credit card accounts, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the accounts have standardized payment terms and require minimum monthly payments; (2) the balances are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (3) the repayment stream on such balances does not depend upon a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment depending primarily on interest rates, availability of credit against a maximum credit limit and general economic matters.

"Credit Event Notice" means an irrevocable written notice from the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer that describes a Credit Event that occurred during the Notice Delivery Period. A Credit Event Notice must contain a description in reasonable detail of the facts relevant to the
determination that a Credit Event has occurred. The Credit Event that is the subject of the Credit Event Notice need not be continuing on the date the Credit Event Notice is effective.

"Credit Improved Security" means any Collateral Debt Security that the Collateral Manager believes, in its reasonable business judgment exercised in good faith (as of the date of the Collateral Manager's determination based upon currently available information), has, since such Collateral Debt Security was purchased by the Issuer, improved in credit quality or value which improvement may (but need not) be evidenced by one of the following: (a) such Collateral Debt Security has been upgraded or put on a watch list for possible upgrade by any of the Rating Agencies, (b) the issuer of such Collateral Debt Security has shown improved financial results, (c) the obligor of or insurer of such Collateral Debt Security has raised significant equity capital or has raised other capital that in the Collateral Manager's judgment has improved the liquidity or credit standing of such obligor or insurer, (d) in the case of an Asset-Backed Security, an improvement in the performance of the underlying pool of assets or an increase in the level of subordination or (e) (1) in the case of a Collateral Debt Security that is rated "Aaa" by Moody's and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's, such Collateral Debt Security has decreased its spread over the applicable benchmark by an amount exceeding 0.10%, (2) in the case of a Collateral Debt Security that is rated "Aa1," "Aa2" or "Aa3" by Moody's and "AA+," "AA" or "AA-" by Standard & Poor's, such Collateral Debt Security has decreased its spread over the applicable benchmark by an amount exceeding 0.10%, (3) in the case of a Collateral Debt Security that is rated "A1," "A2" or "A3" by Moody's and "A+," "A" or "A-" by Standard & Poor's, such Collateral Debt Security has decreased its spread over the interest rate on the applicable benchmark by an amount exceeding 0.15% and (4) in the case of a Collateral Debt Security that is rated "Ba1," "Ba2" or "Ba3" by Moody's and "BBB+," "BBB" or "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's, such Collateral Debt Security has decreased its spread over the applicable benchmark by an amount exceeding 0.25%, and; provided that, during any Limited Discretion Period a Collateral Debt Security shall not be a Credit Improved Security unless either (a) such Collateral Debt Security has been upgraded by Moody's at least one rating subcategory since it was acquired by the Issuer or put on a watch list by Moody's for possible upgrade or (b) such Collateral Debt Security has experienced a decrease in credit spread of 10% or more of the credit spread at which such Collateral Debt Security was purchased by the Issuer, determined by reference to an applicable index selected by the Collateral Manager (subject to the Issuer's delivery of written notice to Moody's of such index and satisfaction of the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and such index).

"Credit Risk Security" means any Collateral Debt Security that the Collateral Manager believes, in its reasonable business judgment exercised in good faith (as of the date of the Collateral Manager's determination based upon currently available information), has, since such Collateral Debt Security was purchased by the Issuer, a significant risk of declining in credit quality or value (or, in the case of an Asset-Backed Security, there has occurred, or is expected to occur, a deterioration in the quality of the underlying pool of assets) or, with a lapse of time, a significant risk of becoming a Defaulted Security; provided that, during any Limited Discretion Period a Collateral Debt Security shall not be a Credit Risk Security unless either (a) such Collateral Debt Security has been downgraded by Moody's at least one or more rating subcategories since it was acquired by the Issuer or placed by Moody's on a watch list with negative implications since the date on which such Collateral Debt Security was purchased by the Issuer or (b) such Collateral Debt Security has experienced an increase in credit spread of 10% or more of the credit spread at which such Collateral Debt Security was purchased by the Issuer, determined by reference to an applicable index selected by the Collateral Manager (subject to the Issuer's delivery of written notice to Moody's of such index and satisfaction of the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and such index).

"Current Interest Rate" means, as of any date of determination, (i) with respect to any Fixed Rate Security, the stated rate at which interest accrues on such Fixed Rate Security and (ii) with respect to any
Deemed Fixed Rate Security, the Deemed Fixed Spread plus the Deemed Fixed Rate, each related to such Deemed Fixed Rate Security.

"Custodian" means the custodian under the Account Control Agreement.

"Deemed Fixed Rate" means, with respect to a Deemed Fixed Rate Security, a rate equal to the fixed rate that the relevant Hedge Counterparty agrees to pay to the Issuer under the related Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement" means, with respect to a Floating Rate Security, an agreement consisting of an ISDA Master Agreement and Schedule and an interest rate swap confirmation with a Hedge Counterparty having a notional amount (or scheduled notional amounts) equal to the principal amount (as it may be reduced by expected amortization) of such Floating Rate Security the interest rate of which is hedged into a Fixed Rate Security pursuant to the terms thereof.

"Deemed Fixed Rate Security" means a Floating Rate Security the interest rate of which is hedged into a Fixed Rate Security pursuant to the terms of a Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Deemed Fixed Spread" means, with respect to a Deemed Fixed Rate Security, the spread above or below LIBOR on the Floating Rate Security that comprises such Deemed Fixed Rate Security less the amount of such spread, if any, required to be paid to the relevant Hedge Counterparty under the applicable Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement. For the purpose of this definition, in the determination of LIBOR, the definition thereof shall be applied as if such Floating Rate Security were a Note and using an Interest Period based on the terms of such Floating Rate Security.

"Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement" means a Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement or a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Deemed Floating Rate" means, with respect to a Deemed Floating Rate Security, the floating rate in excess of or less than LIBOR that the relevant Hedge Counterparty agrees to pay to the Issuer under a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement" means, with respect to a Deemed Floating Rate Security, an agreement consisting of an ISDA Master Agreement and Schedule and an interest rate swap confirmation with a Hedge Counterparty having a notional amount (or scheduled notional amounts) equal to the principal amount (as it may be reduced by expected amortization) of the Fixed Rate Security the interest rate of which is hedged into a Floating Rate Security pursuant to the terms thereof.

"Deemed Floating Rate Security" means a Fixed Rate Security the interest rate of which is hedged into a Floating Rate Security pursuant to the terms of a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Deemed Floating Spread" means, with respect to a Deemed Floating Rate Security, the difference between the stated rate at which interest accrues on the Fixed Rate Security that comprises such Deemed Floating Rate Security and the Fixed Payment Rate.

"Default" means any Indenture Event of Default or Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default or any occurrence that, with notice or the lapse of time or both, would become an Indenture Event of Default or Fiscal Agency Agreement Event of Default.
"Defaulted Security" means any Collateral Debt Security:

(1) as to which the issuer has defaulted in the payment of principal or interest without regard to any applicable grace period or waiver; provided that a Collateral Debt Security will not be classified as a "Defaulted Security" under this paragraph if (i) the Collateral Manager certifies in writing to the Trustee, in its reasonable business judgment, that such payment default is due to non-credit and non-fraud related reasons and such default does not continue for more than five Business Days (or, if earlier, until the next succeeding Determination Date) or (ii) such payment default or failure to pay has been cured by the payment of all amounts that were originally scheduled to have been paid;

(2) as to which, as a result of the occurrence of an event of default in accordance with its Underlying Instruments, all amounts due under such Collateral Debt Security have been accelerated prior to its stated maturity or such Collateral Debt Security can be immediately so accelerated, unless such rights of acceleration have been waived or such default is cured;

(3) as to which the Collateral Manager knows the issuer thereof is in default (without giving effect to any applicable grace period or waiver) as to payment (if, in the Collateral Manager's reasonable business judgment, such default is due to non-credit related reasons, beyond the lesser of (x) the number of days until the next Determination Date and (y) five Business Days) of principal and/or interest on another obligation (and such payment default has not been cured through the payment in cash of principal and interest then due and payable or waived by all of the holders of such security) which is senior or pari passu in right of payment to such Collateral Debt Security and which obligation and such Collateral Debt Security are secured by common collateral; provided that a Collateral Debt Security shall not constitute a "Defaulted Security" under this clause (3) if (1) the Collateral Manager has notified the Trustee and the Rating Agencies in writing of its decision not to treat such Collateral Debt Security as a Defaulted Security and (2) such decision satisfies the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's;

(4) as to which any bankruptcy, insolvency or receivership proceeding has been initiated in connection with the issuer thereof, or there has been proposed or effected any distressed exchange or other debt restructuring pursuant to which the issuer thereof has offered the holders thereof a new security or package of securities that, in the reasonable business judgment of the Collateral Manager, amounts to a diminished financial obligation or is intended solely to enable the relevant obligor to avoid defaulting in the performance of its payment obligations under such Collateral Debt Security; provided that a Collateral Debt Security shall not constitute a "Defaulted Security" under this clause (4) if such Collateral Debt Security was acquired in a distressed exchange or other debt restructuring and complies with the requirements of the definition of "Collateral Debt Security" and satisfies paragraphs (1), (3), (4), (6) through (11) (except with respect to the prohibition on a Credit Risk Security), (13) through (18) and (21) of the Eligibility Criteria at the time of acquisition thereof;

(5) that is rated "Ca" or "C" by Moody's or is rated "Caa3" by Moody's and is placed by Moody's on a watchlist for possible downgrade by Moody's or has no rating from Moody's but the Issuer has obtained a credit estimate from Moody's that such Collateral Debt Security has a Moody's Rating Factor of 10,000;

(6) that is rated "CC," "D" or "SD" (or has had its rating withdrawn) by Standard & Poor's and the definition of Rating will not apply for purposes of this clause; provided that, if the Rating Condition is satisfied as to Standard & Poor's, this clause (6) may be changed by written notice from the Collateral Manager to the Issuer and to the Trustee;

(7) that is a Defaulted Synthetic Security;
that is a Synthetic Security Counterparty Defaulted Obligation;

that is a Deliverable Obligation that would not satisfy paragraphs (1), (3), (4), (6) through (11) (except with respect to the prohibition on a Credit Risk Security), (13) through (18) and (21) of the Eligibility Criteria at the time such Deliverable Obligation is delivered to the Issuer; or

that is rated "CC," or lower (or has had its rating withdrawn) by Fitch (with the definition of Rating not being applicable for purposes of this clause); provided that, if the Rating Condition is satisfied as to Fitch, this clause (10) may be changed by written notice from the Collateral Manager to the Issuer and to the Trustee.

The Collateral Manager shall be deemed to have knowledge only of information actually received by any portfolio manager employed by the Collateral Manager who performs portfolio management functions for the Issuer or by any credit analyst who performs credit analysis functions for such portfolio manager with respect to the Issuer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Collateral Manager may declare any Collateral Debt Security to be a Defaulted Security if, in the Collateral Manager's reasonable business judgment, the credit quality of the issuer of such Collateral Debt Security has significantly deteriorated such that there is a reasonable expectation of payment default. Nothing in this definition shall be deemed to require any employee (including any portfolio manager or credit analyst) of the Collateral Manager to obtain, use or share with or otherwise distribute to any other person or entity (a) any information that he or she would be prohibited from obtaining, using, sharing or otherwise distributing by virtue of the Collateral Manager's internal policies relating to confidential communications or (b) material non-public information.

"Defaulted Synthetic Security" means (a) if such Synthetic Security is a Single Obligation Synthetic Security, any Synthetic Security as to which, if the related Reference Obligation were a Collateral Debt Security, such Reference Obligation would constitute a "Defaulted Security" under the definition thereof (other than any of paragraphs (7), (8) or (9) of such definition), (b) if such Synthetic Security references more than one Reference Obligation, more than one Reference Obligor or an index of Reference Obligations or Reference Obligors, such Synthetic Security does not provide that the Issuer has any (contingent or otherwise) payment obligations to the Synthetic Security Counterparty after an initial payment thereunder, and the aggregate repayment obligation owing to the Issuer has been reduced by reason of the occurrence of one or more "credit events" or other similar circumstances, the aggregate amount of such reduction (to the extent that it is not already taken into account in the Principal Balance thereof) shall be a Defaulted Security and the remaining Principal Balance of such Synthetic Security shall not be a Defaulted Security, (c) if such Synthetic Security references more than one Reference Obligation, more than one Reference Obligor or an index of Reference Obligations or Reference Obligors and is a Defeased Synthetic Security, any Synthetic Security as to which the Issuer has become obligated to make one or more payments to the Synthetic Security Counterparty by reason of the occurrence of one or more "credit events" or other similar circumstances (in which event a portion of the Principal Balance equal to the maximum payment which the Issuer may be required to make by reason of such credit event shall be a Defaulted Security and the remaining Principal Balance thereof shall not be a Defaulted Security) and (d) any Single Obligation Synthetic Security as to which a Deliverable Obligation has become deliverable to the Issuer by reason of the occurrence of one or more "credit events" or other similar circumstances; provided that, at such time (if ever) as a Deliverable Obligation is delivered in respect of such Synthetic Security, clause (9) of the definition of "Defaulted Security" will determine whether it is a Defaulted Security.

"Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payment" means, with respect to any Synthetic Security, any termination payment (and any accrued interest thereon) payable by the Issuer pursuant to such Synthetic Security as a result of an "Event of Default" or "Termination Event" (other than an "Illegality" or "Tax
Event") as to which the relevant Synthetic Security Counterparty is the "Defaulting Party" or the sole "Affected Party" (each as defined in such Underlying Instruments). For the avoidance of doubt, any unpaid amounts owed to the Synthetic Security Counterparty independent of any such termination payment shall be deemed not to be part of the Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payment.

"Defeased Synthetic Security" means any Synthetic Security that requires payment by the Issuer after the date upon which it is pledged to the Trustee and that satisfies the following: (a) the Issuer has caused to be deposited in a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account an amount at least equal to the aggregate of (or the amount required under the terms of the Synthetic Security to provide for) all further payments (contingent or otherwise) that the Issuer is or may be required to make to the Synthetic Security Counterparty under the Synthetic Security; (b) the agreement relating to such Synthetic Security contains "non-petition" provisions with respect to the Issuer and "limited recourse" provisions limiting the Synthetic Security Counterparty's rights in respect of the Synthetic Security to the funds and other property credited to the Synthetic Security Counterparty Account related to such Synthetic Security; and (c) the agreement relating to such Synthetic Security contains provisions to the effect that upon the occurrence of an "Event of Default" or "Termination Event" (other than an "Illegality" or "Tax Event"), if any, where the Synthetic Security Counterparty is the sole "Defaulting Party" or the sole "Affected Party," "Event of Default," "Termination Event," "Illegality," "Tax Event," "Defaulting Party" or "Affected Party," as applicable, as such terms are defined in the ISDA Master Agreement relating to such Synthetic Security) (x) the Issuer may terminate its obligations under such Synthetic Security (other than with respect to any Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payments) and upon such termination and payment of any unpaid amounts payable under the Synthetic Security (other than any Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payment), any lien in favor of the Synthetic Security Counterparty over its related Synthetic Security Counterparty Account will be terminated and (y) upon payment of any Defaulted Synthetic Termination Payment payable under the Synthetic Security, the Issuer will no longer be obligated to make any payments to the Synthetic Security Counterparty with respect to such Synthetic Security.

"Deferred Interest PIK Bond" means a PIK Bond (or any Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is a PIK Bond) with respect to which payment of interest either in whole or in part has been deferred and/or capitalized in an amount equal to the amount of interest payable in respect of the lesser of (a) one payment period and (b) a period of six months, but only until such time as payment of interest on such PIK Bond (or any Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is a PIK Bond) has resumed and all capitalized and deferred interest has been paid in accordance with the terms of the Underlying Instruments. For purposes of the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test, the Class C Overcollateralization Test, the Class D Overcollateralization Test and the Class E Interest Diversion Test only, a PIK Bond (or any Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which is a PIK Bond) with a Moody's Rating of at least "Baa3" will not be a Deferred Interest PIK Bond unless the deferral of payment of interest thereon has occurred for the lesser of (x) two consecutive payment periods and (y) a period of one year.

"Deferred Termination Payment" means a termination payment due to an "event of default" as to which any Hedge Counterparty is the sole defaulting party or a "termination event" (other than "illegality," or "tax event" (as such terms are defined in the relevant Hedge Agreement)) as to which the Hedge Counterparty is the sole "affected party" (with all such terms to have the definitions set forth in the relevant Hedge Agreement) (each such event, a "Subordinated Termination Event").

"Deliverable Obligation" means a debt obligation that is delivered to the Issuer upon the occurrence of a "credit event" under a Synthetic Security.

"Designated Maturity" means (a) with respect to Class A-1 Notes (i) for the first Interest Period for a Borrowing made under the Class A-1 Notes, the number of calendar days from and including the
relevant Borrowing Date to, but excluding, the Distribution Date immediately following the Interest Period in which such Borrowing is made, (ii) for each Interest Period after the first Interest Period for a Borrowing made under the Class A-1 Notes (other than the Interest Period ending in August 2046), one month and (iii) for the Interest Period ending in August 2046, the number of calendar days from, and including, the first day of such Interest Period to, but excluding, the final Quarterly Distribution Date and (b) with respect to each other Class of Notes, (i) for the first Interest Period, the number of calendar days from and including the Closing Date to but excluding the first Quarterly Distribution Date, (ii) for each Interest Period after the first Interest Period (other than the Interest Period ending on the Distribution Date in August 2046), three months and (iii) for the Interest Period ending on the Distribution Date in August 2046, the number of calendar days from, and including, the first day of such Interest Period to but excluding the final Quarterly Distribution Date.

"Determination Date" means the last day of a Due Period.

"Discount Haircut Amount" means, with respect to any Discount Security, an amount equal to the greater of (a) zero and (b)(i) the principal amount or certificate balance of such Collateral Debt Security minus (ii) the cost to the Issuer (exclusive of accrued interest) of such Discount Security minus (iii) an amount equal to (A) all principal payments received by the Issuer with respect to such Discount Security multiplied by (B) a fraction the numerator of which is the cost to the Issuer (exclusive of accrued interest) and the denominator of which is the principal amount or certificate balance of such Discount Security at the time of the acquisition thereof by the Issuer.

"Discount Security" means a Collateral Debt Security purchased at a cost to the Issuer (exclusive of accrued interest) of: (x) if such Collateral Debt Security is a Floating Rate Security and is publicly rated "Aa3" or higher by Moody's at the time it is acquired by the Issuer, less than 92.0% of the principal amount thereof; provided that a Collateral Debt Security shall cease to constitute a "Discount Security" for purposes of this clause (x) if the fair market value thereof equals or exceeds 95.0% of its outstanding principal amount for four consecutive bi-weekly valuation dates following the initial valuation date on which such percentage was equaled or exceeded; (y) if such Collateral Debt Security is a Fixed Rate Security and is publicly rated "Aa3" or higher by Moody's at the time it is acquired by the Issuer, less than 85.0% of the principal amount thereof; provided that a Collateral Debt Security shall cease to constitute a "Discount Security" for purposes of this clause (y) if the fair market value thereof equals or exceeds 90.0% of its outstanding principal amount for four consecutive bi-weekly valuation dates following the initial valuation date on which such percentage was equaled or exceeded; and (z) for any Collateral Debt Security not described in clauses (x) and (y), less than 75.0% of the principal amount thereof; provided that a Collateral Debt Security shall cease to constitute a "Discount Security" for purposes of this clause (z) if the fair market value thereof equals or exceeds 85.0% of its outstanding principal amount for four consecutive bi-weekly valuation dates following the initial valuation date on which such percentage was equaled or exceeded.

"Due Period" means (1) with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date, each period from, but excluding, the fourth Business Day prior to the immediately preceding Quarterly Distribution Date to, and including, the fourth Business Day immediately prior to such Quarterly Distribution Date, except that (a) the initial Due Period will commence on, and include, the Closing Date, (b) the final Due Period will end on, and include, the day preceding the Stated Maturity of the Notes and (c) the last day of each Due Period may be no earlier than the 28th day of the calendar month preceding the applicable Quarterly Distribution Date or, if such date is not a Business Day, the immediately following Business Day (and if the last day of a Due Period is adjusted pursuant to this clause (c), the succeeding Due Period shall commence on the day immediately following the last day of such Due Period) and (2) with respect to any Distribution Date that is not a Quarterly Distribution Date, each period from, but excluding, the fourth Business Day prior to the immediately preceding Distribution Date to, and including, the fourth Business
Day immediately prior to such Distribution Date, except that (a) the initial Due Period will commence on, and include, the Closing Date, (b) the final Due Period will end on, and include, the day preceding the Stated Maturity of the Notes and (c) the last day of each Due Period may be no earlier than the 28th day of the calendar month preceding the applicable Distribution Date or, if such date is not a Business Day, the immediately following Business Day (and if the last day of a Due Period is adjusted pursuant to this clause (c), the succeeding Due Period shall commence on the day immediately following the last day of such Due Period). Amounts that would otherwise have been payable in respect of a Pledged Collateral Debt Security on the last day of a Due Period but for such day’s not being a designated business day in the Underlying Instruments or a Business Day under the Indenture shall be considered included in collections received during such Due Period. The "Quarterly Distribution Date" relating to any Due Period shall be the Quarterly Distribution Date that next succeeds the last day of such Due Period. The "Distribution Date" (other than a Quarterly Distribution Date) relating to any Due Period shall be the Distribution Date that next succeeds the last day of such Due Period.

"Eligible Investments" include any Dollar-denominated investment that is one or more of the following (and may include investments for which the Trustee and/or its affiliates or the Collateral Manager and/or its affiliates provides services or receives compensation):

(a) cash;

(b) direct Registered obligations of, and Registered obligations the timely payment of principal and interest on which is fully and expressly guaranteed by, the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States the obligations of which are expressly backed by the full faith and credit of the United States;

(c) demand and time deposits in, certificates of deposit of, bankers' acceptances payable within 183 days of issuance issued by, or Federal funds sold by any depository institution or trust company incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state thereof and subject to supervision and examination by Federal and/or state banking authorities so long as the commercial paper and/or the debt obligations of such depository institution or trust company (or, in the case of the principal depository institution in a holding company system, the commercial paper or debt obligations of such holding company) at the time of such investment or contractual commitment providing for such investment have a credit rating of not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch in the case of long-term debt obligations, or "P-1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's), "A-1+" by Standard & Poor's (or "A-1" by Standard & Poor's with respect to overnight investments offered by the Bank, so long as the Bank is the Trustee) and "F1+" by Fitch in the case of commercial paper and short term debt obligations including time deposits; provided that (i) in each case, the issuer thereof must have at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "A1" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "A1," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and (ii) in the case of commercial paper and short-term debt obligations with a maturity of longer than 91 days, the issuer thereof must also have at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch and not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's);

(d) unleveraged repurchase obligations with respect to (i) any security described in clause (b) above or (ii) any other Registered obligation issued or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States (in each case without regard to the stated maturity of such security), in either case entered into with a U.S. Federal or state depository institution or trust company (acting as
principal) described in clause (c) above or entered into with a corporation (acting as principal) whose long-term rating is not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch or whose short-term credit rating is "P-1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and "A-1+" by Standard & Poor's and "F1+" by Fitch at the time of such investment; provided that (i) in each case, the issuer thereof must have at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and (ii) if such security has a maturity of longer than 91 days, the issuer thereof must also have at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch;

(e) Registered debt securities bearing interest or sold at a discount issued by any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state thereof that have a credit rating of not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch;

(f) commercial paper or other short-term obligations with a maturity of not more than 183 days from the date of issuance and having at the time of such investment a credit rating of "P-1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's), "A-1+" by Standard & Poor's and "F1+" by Fitch; provided that if such security has a maturity of longer than 91 days, the issuer thereof must also have at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's, not less than "AA+" by Fitch and not less than "Aa2" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa2," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's);

(g) Reinvestment agreements in Registered form issued or unconditionally guaranteed by any bank, or a reinvestment agreement in Registered form issued or unconditionally guaranteed by any insurance company or by any other corporation or entity (if treated as debt by the issuer), in each case, that (i) has a credit rating of "P-1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and "A-1+" by Standard & Poor's and "F1+" by Fitch; or (ii) if such security has a maturity of longer than 91 days, the issuer or guarantor thereof has at the time of such investment a long-term credit rating of not less than "AA+" by Standard & Poor's and Fitch and not less than "Aa1" by Moody's (and, if such rating is "Aa1," such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's); and

(h) interests in any money market fund or similar investment vehicle having at the time of investment therein the highest credit rating assigned by Moody's and Fitch (if rated by Fitch) and a rating of "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's; provided that such fund or vehicle is formed and has its principal office outside the United States;

and, in each case (other than clause (a) or (h)), with a stated maturity or, in the case of clause (g), a withdrawal date (in each case giving effect to any applicable grace period) no later than the Business Day immediately preceding the Distribution Date next following the Due Period in which the date of investment occurs; provided that Eligible Investments may not include (a) any mortgaged-backed security, (b) any security that does not provide for payment or repayment of a stated principal amount in one or more installments, (c) any security purchased at a price in excess of 100% of the par value thereof, (d) any investment the income from or proceeds of disposition of which is or will be subject to reduction for or on account of any withholding or similar tax, (e) any security the acquisition (including the manner of acquisition), ownership, enforcement or disposition of which will subject the Issuer to net income tax in any jurisdiction, (f) any Floating Rate Security (other than the time deposits described in paragraph (c)}
above) whose interest rate is inversely or otherwise not proportionately related to an interest rate index or is calculated as other than the sum of an interest rate index plus or minus a spread, (g) any security whose rating by Standard & Poor's includes the subscript "r," "t," "p," "pi" or "q." (h) any security that is subject to an Offer; (i) any security that the Collateral Manager determines to be subject to substantial non-credit-related risk; or (j) any Interest Only Securities; provided that notwithstanding the foregoing, when used in relation to a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account, Eligible Investments shall include any investments approved in writing by the related Synthetic Security Counterparty. Eligible Investments may be obligations of, and may be purchased from, the Trustee and its affiliates, and may include obligations for which the Trustee or an affiliate thereof receives compensation for providing services. For purposes of determining whether a security is an Eligible Investment, any minimum Fitch rating requirement specified above shall apply only if Fitch has rated such security as of the applicable date of determination.

"Emerging Market Issuer" means a sovereign or non-sovereign issuer organized in a country that is in Latin America, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe or the Caribbean or in a country the Dollar-denominated obligations of which are rated lower than "Aa2" by Moody's (or are rated "Aa2" and are on watch for possible downgrade by Moody's) and which has a foreign currency rating lower than "AA" by Standard & Poor's; provided that an issuer of Asset-Backed Securities organized in a Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction shall not be an Emerging Market Issuer for purposes hereof if the underlying collateral of such Asset-Backed Securities consists solely of (x) obligations of obligors located in the United States and (y) obligations of Qualifying Foreign Obligors.

"Equipment Leasing Security" means any Asset-Backed Security (other than an Aerospace and Defense Security, Healthcare Security, Restaurant and Food Services Security, Small Business Loan Security and Oil and Gas Security) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from loans, leases and subleases of equipment (other than automobiles, trucks, buses and planes) to commercial and industrial customers, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans, leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans, leases or subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such loans, leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; and (4) in the case of leases or subleases, such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess usage.

"Equity Security" means (1) any security that does not entitle the holder thereof to receive periodic payments of interest and one or more installments of principal, unless it is an Asset-Backed Security that is an Interest Only Security or a Principal Only Security, or (2) any class of a REMIC that is not a regular interest as defined in Section 860G(a)(1) of the Code.

"Excepted Property" means (a) the U.S.$1,000 of capital contributed by the owners of the Issuer's ordinary shares in accordance with the Preference Share Documents and U.S.$1,000 representing a profit fee to the owners of the Issuer's ordinary shares, together with, in each case, any interest accruing thereon and the bank account in which such cash is held and (b) the membership interests of the Co-Issuer and any assets of the Co-Issuer.

"Excess Cash Event" means a determination by the Collateral Manager that the amount by which the Interest Proceeds for a Due Period exceeds the interest payable on the Notes on the related Distribution Date increased as a result of a disparity between the number of days of interest received on any Collateral Debt Security in the Due Period and the number of days of interest payable on the Notes on
the Distribution Date, a disparity between the dates on which the London interbank offered rates adjusted on Collateral Debt Securities and the date on which LIBOR adjusted on the Notes or a disparity between the London interbank offered rates applicable to the Collateral Debt Securities and the LIBOR applicable to the Notes.

"Fixed Payment Rate" means, with respect to a Deemed Floating Rate Security, a rate equal to the fixed rate that the Issuer agrees to pay to the relevant Hedge Counterparty under the related Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Fixed Rate Security" means any Collateral Debt Security other than (i) a Floating Rate Security and (ii) a Deemed Floating Rate Security.

"Floating Amount Event" means a Failure to Pay Principal, Writedown or Interest Shortfall.

"Floating Rate Security" means any Collateral Debt Security (other than a Deemed Fixed Rate Security) that is expressly stated to bear interest based on a floating rate index for Dollar denominated obligations commonly used as a reference rate in the United States or the United Kingdom. A Defeased Synthetic Security will be treated as a Floating Rate Security (which, with respect to a Defeased Synthetic Security that is a credit default swap shall, for purposes of the Weighted Average Spread Test, have a spread over the London Interbank Offered Rate calculated based on the "fixed rate" payable by the Synthetic Security Counterparty under such credit default swap and the payments to the Issuer in respect of the related Synthetic Security Collateral to the extent that they exceed the London Interbank Offered Rate, unless the Collateral Manager notifies the Trustee that it is a Fixed Rate Security by its terms.

"Floorplan Receivable Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) upon assets that will consist of a revolving pool of receivables arising from the purchase and financing by domestic retail motor vehicle dealers for their new and used automobile and light duty truck inventory. The receivables are comprised of principal receivables and interest receivables. In addition to receivables arising in connection with designated accounts, the trust assets may include interests in other floorplan assets, such as: (1) participation interests in pools of assets existing outside the trust and consisting primarily of receivables arising in connection with dealer floorplan financing arrangements originated by a manufacturer or one of its affiliates; (2) participation interests in receivables arising under dealer floorplan financing arrangements originated by a third party and participated to a manufacturer; (3) receivables originated by a manufacturer under syndicated floorplan financing arrangements between a motor vehicle dealer and a group of lenders; or (4) receivables representing dealer payment obligations arising from purchases of vehicles.

"Form-Approved Hedge Agreement" means a Deemed Fixed/Floating Rate Hedge Agreement with respect to which the related Fixed Rate Security or Floating Rate Security could be purchased by the Issuer without individually satisfying the Rating Condition and with respect to which the documentation conforms to a form which either (i) was delivered to each Rating Agency prior to the Closing Date in connection with this transaction and not disapproved by any of the Rating Agencies or (ii) has satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's and Moody's as a Form-Approved Hedge Agreement for specific use in this transaction (as certified to the Trustee by the Collateral Manager); provided that if Standard & Poor's or Moody's notifies the Trustee or the Collateral Manager that it has withdrawn form-approved status with respect to a particular Form-Approved Hedge Agreement, then the Issuer shall no longer use such form as a Form-Approved Hedge Agreement; and provided further, that such withdrawal of form-approved status shall not affect the status of any Hedge Agreement entered into by the Issuer using such form prior to the withdrawal of form-approved status.

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"Form Approved Synthetic Security" means one or more Synthetic Securities, the form of the documents in respect of which either (i) was delivered to the Rating Agencies prior to the Closing Date in connection with this transaction and not disapproved by any of the Rating Agencies or (ii) has satisfied the Rating Condition with respect to Moody's and Standard & Poor's for use in this transaction; provided that (i) if Standard & Poor's or Moody's notifies the Trustee or the Collateral Manager that it has withdrawn form-approved status with respect to a particular Form Approved Synthetic Security, then the Issuer shall no longer use such form as a Form Approved Synthetic Security; and provided further that such withdrawal of form-approved status shall not affect the status of any Synthetic Security entered into by the Issuer using such form prior to the withdrawal of form-approved status; and (ii) the Reference Obligation of each such Form Approved Synthetic Security shall be a CMBS, an ABS Type Residential Security or a CDO Obligation unless the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's has been satisfied with respect to such Reference Obligation.

"Franchise Securities" means (1) Oil and Gas Securities and (2) Restaurant and Food Services Securities, to the extent that such Oil and Gas Securities or Restaurant and Food Services Securities entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of such securities) on the cash flow from a pool of franchise loans made to operators of franchises.


"Healthcare Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than Small Business Loan Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from leases and subleases of equipment to hospitals, non-hospital medical facilities, physicians and physician groups for use in the provision of healthcare services, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the leases and subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the leases or subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; and (4) such leases or subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess usage or wear and tear.

"Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement" means, with respect to a Hedge Counterparty or any permitted transferee thereof, (a) either (i) the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported short-term debt obligations of the related Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's, or (ii) if no short-term debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated by Standard & Poor's, the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported long-term senior debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated at least "A+" by Standard & Poor's; (b) either (i) the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported short-term debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated at least "F1" by Fitch or (ii) if there is no short-term debt rating by Fitch, the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported long-term senior debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated at least "A" by Fitch; and (c) either (i) (x) the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported short-term debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated at least "P-1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade) and (y) the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported long-term senior debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated higher than "A1" by Moody's or are rated "A1" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade) or (ii) if there is no such short-term debt rating by
Moody's, the unsecured, unguaranteed and otherwise unsupported long-term senior debt obligations of such Hedge Rating Determining Party are rated higher than "Aa3" by Moody's or are rated at least "Aa3" by Moody's (and such rating is not on watch for possible downgrade). The "Hedge Counterparty Ratings Requirement" with respect to any Hedge Counterparty under any Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement or Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement shall be as set forth above, subject to any amendments to the relevant ratings set forth herein which the Rating Agencies may require, and the Issuer shall seek confirmation as to the level of such ratings from each of the Rating Agencies prior to entering into any Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement or Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement.

"Hedge Rating Determining Party" means, with respect to a Hedge Agreement, (a) unless clause (b) applies with respect to such Hedge Agreement, the related Hedge Counterparty or any transferee thereof or (b) any affiliate of the related Hedge Counterparty or any transferee thereof that guarantees (with such form of guarantee satisfying Standard & Poor's then-published criteria with respect to guarantees) the obligations of such Hedge Counterparty or such transferee, as the case may be, under such Hedge Agreement or such other party as specified in the relevant Hedge Agreement. For the purpose of this definition, no direct or indirect recourse against one or more shareholders of such Hedge Counterparty or any such transferee (or against any person in control of, or controlled by, or under common control with, any such shareholder) shall be deemed to constitute a guarantee, security or support of the obligations of the Hedge Counterparty or any such transferee.

"High-Diversity CDO Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a portfolio of commercial and industrial loans, asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations), trust preferred and similar securities or corporate debt securities (or any combination of the foregoing), or from one or more credit default swaps which reference such securities or loans and/or the obligors thereon, generally having the following characteristics: (1) such loans and securities have varying contractual maturities; (2) such loans and securities are obligations of issuers that represent a relatively diversified pool of credit risk having a Moody's diversity score higher than 20 or a Moody's Asset Correlation of less than 15%; (3) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with early prepayment of individual loans or securities depending on numerous factors specific to the particular issuers or obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans or securities bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium; and (4) in some cases, proceeds from such repayments can for a limited period and subject to compliance with certain eligibility criteria be reinvested in additional loans, asset-backed securities and/or corporate debt securities.

"High Yield CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations that are not CLO Securities and that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from a portfolio of corporate bond securities and/or leveraged loans that are obligations of issuers that have a Moody's Rating below "Baa3."

"Home Equity Loan Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from balances (including revolving balances) outstanding under loans or lines of credit secured by (but not, upon origination, by a first priority lien on) residential real estate (single or multi-family properties) the proceeds of which loans or lines of credit are not generally used to purchase such real estate or to purchase or construct dwellings thereon (or to refinance indebtedness previously so used), generally having the following characteristics: (1) the balances have standardized payment terms and require minimum monthly payments; (2) the balances are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly
represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such balances does not depend upon a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment depending primarily on interest rates, availability of credit against a maximum line of credit and general economic matters; and (4) the loan or line of credit may be secured by residential real estate with a market value (determined on the date of origination of such loan or line of credit) that is less than the original proceeds of such loan or line of credit.

"Hybrid Security" means any Asset-Backed Securities the payments on which depend on the cashflow from a pool of residential mortgage loans a portion of which bear interest at a fixed rate for a limited period of time after which they bear interest based upon a floating rate index.

"Hybrid Trust Preferred CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing and timely distribution of proceeds to the holders of the securities) on the cash flow from a pool of trust preferred securities issued by wholly-owned trust subsidiaries of insurance holding companies and U.S. financial institutions, which use the proceeds of such issuance to purchase portfolios of debt securities issued by their parent, and capital notes issued by an insurance company or insurance holding company.

"Incentive Management Fee" means the fee payable by the Issuer to the Collateral Manager (and/or an affiliate of the Collateral Manager as the Collateral Manager may designate from time to time) if on any Quarterly Distribution Date (including any date on which the Preference Shares are redeemed) the Preference Shareholders have received the Targeted Rate of Return, equal to 20% of the sum of (a) the Interest Proceeds (if any) remaining after the payment of all amounts payable pursuant to clauses (1) through (21) of "Priority of Payments—Interest Proceeds" on such Quarterly Distribution Date and (b) the Principal Proceeds (if any) remaining after the payment of all amounts payable pursuant to clauses (1) through (20) of "Priority of Payments—Principal Proceeds") on such Quarterly Distribution Date.

"Index Synthetic Security" means a Synthetic Security which references a recognized index of Reference Obligations or Reference Entities, on which transactions are made in the credit derivatives market.


"Insurance-Linked Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that generally entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend on the cash flow from qualified investments and a reinsurance agreement or risk swap agreement, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the payment of interest and the repayment of principal is linked to insurance related losses that result from natural events such as seismic events, wind storms or other weather-related events that occur in a specified location during a specified time; and (2) if a covered natural event causes insured losses in excess of a specified amount investors may lose all or a portion of the principal amount of their security.

"Insurance Trust Preferred CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the securities) on the cash flow from a pool of trust preferred securities issued by a wholly-owned trust subsidiary of an insurance holding company which uses the proceeds of such issuance to purchase a portfolio of debt securities issued by its parent, or capital notes issued by an insurance company or insurance holding company.
"Interest Distribution Amount" means, (1) with respect to any Class of Notes (other than Class A-1 Notes) and any Quarterly Distribution Date, the sum of (a) the aggregate amount of interest accrued at the annual rate at which interest accrues on the Notes of such Class applicable for the related Interest Period on the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of the Notes of such Class on the first day of such Interest Period (after giving effect to any redemption of the Notes of such Class or other payment of principal of the Notes of such Class on any preceding Quarterly Distribution Date) plus (b) any Defaulted Interest in respect of the Notes of such Class and accrued interest thereon and (2) with respect to Class A-1 Notes and any Distribution Date, the sum of (a) the aggregate amount of interest accrued at the annual rate at which interest accrues on such Class A-1 Notes applicable for the related Interest Period on the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of such Class A-1 Notes on the first day of the applicable Interest Period (after giving effect to any redemption of such Class A-1 Notes or other payment of principal of such Class A-1 Notes on any preceding Distribution Date) plus (b) any Defaulted Interest in respect of the Notes of such Class and accrued interest thereon.

"Interest Excess" means the lesser of (a) U.S.$1,000,000 and (b) the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Pledged Collateral Debt Securities plus all Uninvested Proceeds on deposit in the Uninvested Proceeds Account plus all Principal Proceeds in the Collection Accounts, in each case, on the Ramp-Up Completion Date over (ii) U.S.$1,700,000,000.

"Interest Only Security." means any Collateral Debt Security that does not provide for the repayment of a stated principal amount in one or more installments.

"Interest Period" means (a) in the case of the Class A-1 Notes in respect of any Borrowing, (i) the period from, and including, the applicable Borrowing Date to, but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date and (ii) thereafter, the period from, and including, the Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Distribution Date; and (b) in the case of any other Class of Notes, (i) the period from, and including, the Closing Date to, but excluding, the first Quarterly Distribution Date and (ii) thereafter, the period from, and including, the Quarterly Distribution Date immediately following the last day of the immediately preceding Interest Period to, but excluding, the next succeeding Quarterly Distribution Date.

"Interest Proceeds" means, with respect to any Due Period, the sum (without duplication) of: (1) all payments of interest on the Collateral Debt Securities (other than interest on Defaulted Securities and Deferred Interest PIK Bonds) received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period (excluding amounts required to be deposited into the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account or the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account); (2) all accrued interest received in Cash by the Issuer during such Due Period with respect to Collateral Debt Securities sold by the Issuer (including Sale Proceeds or other recoveries received in respect of Defaulted Securities and Deferred Interest PIK Bonds in excess of the greater of the applicable portion of the original purchase price paid by the Issuer or the applicable par or face amount thereof except as set forth in clause (2) of the definition of Principal Proceeds); (3) all payments of interest (including any amount representing the accreted portion of a discount from the face amount of an investment) received in cash by the Issuer prior to the Distribution Date next following such Due Period on investments in any Account (except (i) interest on investments in any Synthetic Security Issuer Account, (ii) interest on investments in any Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, (iii) interest on a security in a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account which is payable to the Synthetic Security Counterparty and (iv) interest on investments in any Class A-1 Noteholder Prefunding Account) and all payments of principal, including repayments, received in cash by the Issuer prior to the Distribution Date next following such Due Period on Eligible Investments purchased with amounts from the Interest Collection Account; (4) all amendment and waiver fees, all late payment fees, and all other fees and commissions received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period in connection with Collateral Debt Securities and Eligible Investments (other than fees and commissions received in respect of Defaulted
Securities and Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and yield maintenance payments, in each case, included in Principal Proceeds pursuant to clause (5) or (7) of the definition thereof; (5) interest on securities credited to any Synthetic Security Counterparty Account that are otherwise not payable to a Synthetic Security Counterparty and all payments by a Synthetic Security Counterparty (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any fixed amounts and any interest shortfall reimbursement payment amounts) under a Synthetic Security other than Principal Shortfall Reimbursement Payments; (6) all amounts on deposit in the Expense Account, the Semi-Annual Interest Reserve Account, the Quarterly Interest Reserve Account and the Reserve Account that are transferred to the Payment Account for application as Interest Proceeds as described below under "Security for the Notes—The Accounts"; (7) on the first Distribution Date, Uninvested Proceeds on deposit in the Uninvested Proceeds Account on the related Determination Date or the Ramp-Up Completion Date, as applicable, in an amount equal to the Interest Excess; (8) all scheduled payments received pursuant to any Hedge Agreements (excluding any payments received by the Issuer by reason of an event of default or termination event or that are received as a result of any partial termination of such Hedge Agreement other than the portion thereof consisting of accrued scheduled payments) less any scheduled payments payable by the Issuer under such Hedge Agreement during such Due Period and (9) any amounts received in respect of Negative Amortization Capitalization Amounts for such Due Period; provided that (A) Interest Proceeds shall in no event include (i) any payment or proceeds specifically defined as "Principal Proceeds" in the definition thereof, or (ii) any Excepted Property and (B) for purposes of clause (9) of this definition, at any time when any Negative Amortization Capitalization Amounts have accrued on a Negative Amortization Security, (x) first, unscheduled payments of principal in respect of such Negative Amortization Security, and (y) second (but only if the related payment report delivered to investors indicates that the aggregate Negative Amortization Capitalization Amount (if any) in respect thereof has remained the same or decreased in the related reporting period), scheduled payments of principal in respect of such Negative Amortization Security, shall be deemed to be applied to the reduction of such aggregate Negative Amortization Capitalization Amount and therefore constitute "Interest Proceeds" for purposes of this definition until such aggregate Negative Amortization Capitalization Amount has been reduced to zero. Payments received by or made by the Issuer under a Hedge Agreement or a Synthetic Security on or prior to a Distribution Date shall be deemed to have been received during the Due Period related to such Distribution Date.

"Interest Shortfall" means, with respect to any payment date under the Reference Obligation related to a Credit Default Swap, either (a) the non-payment of an expected interest amount or (b) the payment of an actual interest amount that is less than the expected interest amount.

"Inverse Floating Rate Security" means a floating rate security whose interest rate is inversely or otherwise not proportionately related to an interest rate index or is calculated as other than the sum of an interest rate index plus a spread.

"Investment Grade CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations with respect to which at least 80% of the assets in the underlying pool are corporate bonds and/or leveraged loans rated "Baa3" or higher by Moody's and "BBB-" or higher by both Standard & Poor's and Fitch (in each case, if rated by such rating agency).

"IRR" means, with respect to each Quarterly Distribution Date, the rate of return on the Preference Shares that would result in a net present value of zero, assuming (a) the original aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares is an initial negative cash flow on the Closing Date and all distributions, if any, to the Preference Share Paying Agent (for distribution to the Preference Shareholders) on such Quarterly Distribution Date and each preceding Quarterly Distribution Date are positive cash flows, (b) the initial date for the calculation is the Closing Date, (c) the number of days to
each subsequent Quarterly Distribution Date from the Closing Date is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and (d) the calculation is made on an annual compounding basis.

"Issue" of Collateral Debt Securities means Collateral Debt Securities issued by the same issuer, secured by the same collateral pool. For Single Obligation Synthetic Securities, the issuer shall be determined based on the Reference Obligation, rather than the Synthetic Security.

"Issue Price Adjustment" means, as of any date of determination, (a) with respect to any Floating Rate Security, 0%, (b) with respect to any Fixed Rate Security upon original issuance thereof, 0% and (c) with respect to any Fixed Rate Security on any date after the original issuance thereof, the product (calculated by the Collateral Manager) of (i) the current duration of such Fixed Rate Security (calculated by the Collateral Manager on a commercially reasonable basis in accordance with the standard of care set forth in the Collateral Management Agreement) multiplied by (ii) the Benchmark Rate Change on such date of determination multiplied by (iii) the price (expressed as a percentage of par) at which such security was issued upon original issuance.

"LIBOR" for purposes of calculating the interest rate for the Notes for each Interest Period will be determined by the Trustee, as calculation agent (the "Calculation Agent"), in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) On each LIBOR Determination Date, LIBOR for any Interest Period shall equal the offered rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent, for U.S. dollar deposits in Europe of the Designated Maturity that appears on Telerate Page 3750 (or such other page as may replace such Telerate Page 3750 for the purpose of displaying comparable rates), as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the applicable LIBOR Determination Date. "LIBOR Determination Date" means, with respect to any Interest Period, the second London Banking Day prior to the first day of such Interest Period.

(2) If, on any LIBOR Determination Date, such rate does not appear on Telerate Page 3750 (or such other page as may replace such Telerate Page 3750 for the purpose of displaying comparable rates), as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News, the Calculation Agent shall determine the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations of the Reference Banks to prime banks in the London interbank market for U.S. dollar deposits of one or three months, as applicable (or as set forth below in clause (3)) (except that in the case where such Interest Period shall commence on a day that is not a LIBOR Business Day, for the relevant term commencing on the next following LIBOR Business Day), by reference to requests for quotations as of approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such LIBOR Determination Date made by the Calculation Agent to the Reference Banks. If, on any LIBOR Determination Date, at least two of the Reference Banks provide such quotations, LIBOR shall equal the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If, on any LIBOR Determination Date, fewer than two Reference Banks provide such quotations, LIBOR shall be deemed to be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations that leading banks in New York City selected by the Calculation Agent are quoting on the relevant LIBOR Determination Date for U.S. dollar deposits for the term of such Interest Period (except that in the case where such Interest Period shall commence on a day that is not a LIBOR Business Day, for the relevant term commencing on the next following LIBOR Business Day), to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market.

(3) In respect of any Interest Period having a Designated Maturity other than one or three months, as applicable, LIBOR shall be determined through the use of straight-line interpolation by reference to two rates calculated in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) above, one of which shall be determined as if the maturity of the U.S. dollar deposits referred to therein were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the Interest Period and the other of which shall be determined
as if such maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the Interest Period, provided that, if an Interest Period is less than or equal to seven days, then LIBOR shall be determined by reference to a rate calculated in accordance with clauses (1) and (2) above as if the maturity of the U.S. dollar deposits referred to therein were a period of time equal to seven days.

(4) If the Calculation Agent is required but is unable to determine a rate in accordance with either procedure described in clauses (1) or (2) above, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations of the Reference Dealers as of 10:00 a.m. (New York time) on the first day of such Interest Period for negotiable U.S. Dollar certificates of deposit of major U.S. money market banks having a remaining maturity closest to the Designated Maturity.

(5) If the Calculation Agent is required but is unable to determine a rate in accordance with any of the procedures described in clauses (1), (2) or (4) above, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Period will be calculated on the last day of such Interest Period and shall be the arithmetic mean of the Base Rate for each day during such Interest Period.

For purposes of clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) above, all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point. For the purposes of clause (2) above, all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one thirty-second of a percentage point.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, "LIBOR," for purposes of calculating the Weighted Average Spread with respect to Pledged Collateral Debt Securities paying interest at a floating rate not expressed as a stated spread above LIBOR will be determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) LIBOR for any interest period of a Pledged Collateral Debt Security shall equal the offered rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent, for U.S. dollar deposits of a term of one month that appears on Telerate Page 3750 (or such other page as may replace such Telerate Page 3750 for the purpose of displaying comparable rates), as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News, as of 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the applicable date of determination.

(b) If, on any date of determination, such rate does not appear on Telerate Page 3750 (or such other page as may replace such Telerate Page 3750 for the purpose of displaying comparable rates), as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News, the Calculation Agent shall determine the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations of the Reference Banks to prime banks in the London interbank market for U.S. dollar deposits of one month, by reference to requests for quotations as of approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on such date of determination made by the Calculation Agent to the Reference Banks. If, on any date of determination, at least two of the Reference Banks provide such quotations, LIBOR shall equal such arithmetic mean. If, on any date of determination, fewer than two Reference Banks provide such quotations, LIBOR shall be deemed to be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations that leading banks in New York City selected by the Calculation Agent are quoting on the relevant date of determination for U.S. dollar deposits for the term of one month, to the principal London offices of leading banks in the London interbank market.

(c) If the Calculation Agent is required but is unable to determine a rate in accordance with either procedure described in clauses (a) or (b) above, LIBOR with respect to such interest period shall be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations of the Reference Dealers as of 10:00 a.m. (New York time) on the date of determination for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit of major U.S. money market banks having a remaining maturity closest to the Designated Maturity.
For purposes of clauses (a) and (c) above, all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one-hundred-thousandth of a percentage point. For the purposes of clause (b) above, all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one thirty-second of a percentage point.

"LIBOR Business Day" means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in Dollars in New York and London.

"Limited Discretion Period" means a period that (a) begins on the date that both of the following conditions are satisfied (i) Moody’s has withdrawn or reduced its ratings on any of the Class A Notes or Class B Notes by one or more subcategories or withdrawn or reduced its ratings on any of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes by two or more subcategories below the ratings in effect on the Closing Date (including any placement on "credit watch" with negative implications) and (ii) the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Trustee have received written notice from Holders of 50% or more of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of any Class of Notes (which Holders shall also forward a copy of such notice to Moody’s) directing the Trustee and the Collateral Manager that a Limited Discretion Period is in effect and (b) ends on the date that either (i) the Holders of Notes that delivered such notice to the Trustee, Collateral Manager and the Issuer revoke such notice in writing (with such Holders forwarding a copy of such revocation to Moody’s) or (ii) Moody’s has upgraded any such reduced rating or reinstated any such withdrawn rating of the Class A Notes or Class B Notes to at least their initial ratings or has upgraded any reduced rating or reinstated any such withdrawn rating of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes, to no more than one subcategory below their initial ratings.

"London Banking Day" means a day on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London.

"Lottery Receivable Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) upon an arrangement which compensates a winner of a state lottery with one lump sum payment in exchange for a pledge of the lottery payments that individual would have received over a future period of time. Therefore, Lottery Receivable Securities are backed by a diversified pool of payments received from various state lottery commissions in exchange for a lump sum payment to a bona fide winner of a given state lottery.

"Low-Diversity CDO Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a portfolio of asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations), commercial and industrial loans, trust preferred and similar securities or corporate debt securities (or any combination of the foregoing), or from one or more credit default swaps which reference such securities or loans and/or the obligors thereon, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans and securities have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans and securities are obligations of a pool of obligors or issuers that represent a relatively undiversified pool of credit risk having a Moody’s diversity score of 20 or lower or a Moody’s Asset Correlation of 15% or more; (3) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with early prepayment of individual securities and loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular issuers and upon whether, in the case of loans or debt securities bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium; and (4) in some cases, proceeds from such repayments can for a limited period and subject to compliance with certain eligibility criteria be reinvested in additional loans and/or debt securities.
"Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders" means at any time, Preference Shareholders whose aggregate Voting Percentages at such time exceed 50% of all Preference Shareholders’ Voting Percentages at such time.

"Management Fee" means the Senior Management Fee and the Incentive Management Fee.

"Manufactured Housing Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from manufactured housing (also known as mobile homes and prefabricated homes) installment sales contracts and installment loan agreements, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the contracts and loan agreements have varying, but typically lengthy contractual maturities; (2) the contracts and loan agreements are secured by the manufactured homes and, in certain cases, by mortgages and/or deeds of trust on the real estate to which the manufactured homes are deemed permanently affixed; (3) the contracts and/or loans are obligations of a large number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (4) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule, with early prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium; and (5) in some cases, obligations are fully or partially guaranteed by a governmental agency or instrumentality.

"Margin Stock" means "margin stock" as defined under Regulation U issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"Market Value CDO Security" means a CDO Obligation whose overcollateralization is measured by reference to the market value of the Underlying Portfolio securing such CDO Obligation.

"Measurement Date" means any of the following: (a) the Closing Date; (b) the Ramp-Up Completion Date; (c) any date after the Ramp-Up Completion Date on which the Issuer disposes of a Collateral Debt Security or on which a Collateral Debt Security becomes a Defaulted Security, a Deferred Interest PIK Bond or a Written Down Security; (d) each Determination Date; (e) any date during the Reinvestment Period on which the Issuer acquires a Collateral Debt Security; and (f) with reasonable prior notice to the Issuer, the Collateral Manager and the Trustee, any other Business Day that any Rating Agency or holders of more than 50% of the Aggregate Outstanding Amount of any Class of Notes requests to be a "Measurement Date", provided that if any such date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, the relevant Measurement Date will be the next succeeding day that is a Business Day.

"Monoline Guaranteed Security" means any Asset-Backed Security as to which the timely payment of interest when due, and the payment of principal no later than stated legal maturity, is unconditionally guaranteed pursuant to an insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument issued by a Monoline Insurer organized under the laws of a state of the United States, but only if such insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument (1) expires no earlier than such stated maturity, (2) provides that payment thereunder is independent of the performance by the obligor on the relevant Asset-Backed Security and (3) is issued by a Monoline Insurer having a credit rating assigned by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization that currently rates such Asset-Backed Security which is higher than the credit rating assigned by such rating organization to such Asset-Backed Security determined without giving effect to such insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument.

"Monoline Insurer" means a financial guaranty insurance company that guarantees scheduled interest and principal payments on bonds and writes no other line or type of insurance.
"Monthly Asset Amount" means, with respect to (i) the first Distribution Date, the average of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance as of the Closing Date and the last day of the related Due Period, and (ii) any other Distribution Date, the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance as of the first day of the related Due Period.

"Moody’s Rating Trigger" means that the rating assigned by Moody’s to any Class of Notes on the Closing Date has been (i) withdrawn, (ii) reduced by at least one subcategory in the case of the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes or the Class B Notes, or (iii) reduced by two or more subcategories in the case of the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes, in each case from the rating assigned by Moody’s on the Closing Date (and such rating has not been (1) with respect to the Class A-1 Notes, the Class A-2 Notes or the Class B Notes, restored to the rating assigned by Moody’s on the Closing Date, or (2) with respect to the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes, restored within one subcategory of the rating assigned by Moody’s on the Closing Date).

"Multiline Guaranteed Security" means any Asset-Backed Security as to which the timely payment of interest when due and the payment of principal no later than stated legal maturity is unconditionally guaranteed pursuant to an insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument issued by a Multiline Insurer organized under the laws of a state of the United States, but only if such insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument (1) expires no earlier than such stated maturity, (2) provides that payment thereunder is independent of the performance by the obligor on the relevant Asset-Backed Security and (3) is issued by a Multiline Insurer having a credit rating assigned to it by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization that currently rates such Asset-Backed Security which is higher than the credit rating assigned by such rating organization that currently rates such Asset-Backed Security which is higher than the credit rating assigned by such rating organization to such Asset-Backed Security determined without giving effect to such insurance policy, guarantee or other similar instrument.

"Multiline Insurer" means an insurance company that writes more than one line or type of insurance.

"Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security" means a Synthetic Security which references more than one Reference Obligation.

"Mutual Fund Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a pool of brokerage fees and costs relating to various mutual funds, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the brokerage arrangements have standardized payment terms and require minimum payments; (2) the brokerage fees and costs arise out of numerous mutual funds and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of credit risk; and (3) the collection of brokerage fees and costs can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with collection depending on numerous factors specific to the particular mutual funds, interest rates and general economic matters.

"Negative Amortization Capitalization Amount" means, with respect to any Negative Amortization Security and any specified period of time, the aggregate amount of accrued interest thereon that has been capitalized as principal pursuant to the related Underlying Instruments during such period, as the same may be reduced from time to time pursuant to and in accordance with the related Underlying Instruments.

"Negative Amortization Haircut Amount" means, with respect to any Negative Amortization Security on any date, the excess (if any) of (a) the Negative Amortization Capitalization Amount therefor (if any) over (b) the sum of (i) 5% of the original principal amount of such Negative Amortization
Security upon issuance and (ii) the amount by which such Negative Amortization Security has already been haircut pursuant to the operation of sub-clause (g) or sub-clause (h), as applicable, of the defined term "Principal Balance" (taking into account the proviso to the definition of Negative Amortization Security in the case of such sub-clause).

"Negative Amortization Security" means an ABS Type Residential Security which (a) permits the related mortgage loan or mortgage loan obligor for a specified period of time to make no repayments of principal and payments of interest in amounts that are less than the interest payments that would otherwise be payable thereon based upon the stated rate of interest thereon, (b) to the extent that interest proceeds received in respect of the related underlying collateral are insufficient to pay interest that is due and payable thereon, permits principal proceeds received in respect of the related underlying collateral to be applied to pay such interest shortfall and (c) to the extent that the aggregate amount of interest proceeds and principal proceeds received in respect of the related underlying collateral are insufficient to pay interest that is due and payable thereon, permits such unpaid interest to be capitalized as principal and itself commence accruing interest at the applicable interest rate, in each case pursuant to the related Underlying Instruments; provided that, for purposes of determining which Collateral Debt Securities comprise the Aggregate Principal Balance in excess of the Floor Percentage, if any, for purposes of clauses (g) or (h) of the defined term "Principal Balance," the identity of the Collateral Debt Securities comprising any such excess over the Floor Percentage shall be determined by assuming that any Negative Amortization Securities that could form part of such excess will be the last Collateral Debt Securities that are added to such excess.

"Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance" means as of any Measurement Date, an amount equal to (a) the Aggregate Principal Balance as of such Measurement Date of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities (other than Defaulted Securities and Deferred Interest PIK Bonds) plus (b) the aggregate amount of all Principal Proceeds and Uninvested Proceeds held as cash and the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Eligible Investments purchased with Principal Proceeds or Uninvested Proceeds and any amount on deposit at such time in the Principal Collection Account or the Uninvested Proceeds Account (without duplication) plus (c) for each Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond, the Calculation Amount with respect to such Defaulted Security or Deferred Interest PIK Bond, as applicable minus (d) the Negative Amortization Haircut Amount. For purposes of the "Eligibility Criteria" prior to the Ramp-Up Completion Date and thereafter for purposes of showing compliance with Eligibility Criteria in the monthly reports and note valuation reports, the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance shall be deemed to equal U.S.$1,700,000,000. For purposes of paragraphs (2), (5), (19) through (20), (22) through (26) and (28) through (34) of the "Eligibility Criteria" the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance shall be deemed to equal the greater of (i) the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance at such time and (ii) U.S.$1,700,000,000.

"NIM Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that are rated by Moody's (as to principal balance and a stated coupon) and have a Standard & Poor's Rating and that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for the rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from interest spreads from mortgage securitizations.

"Non-LIBOR Floating Rate Collateral Debt Security" means a Floating Rate Security that bears interest based upon a floating rate index for Dollar-denominated obligations other than the London interbank offered rate.

"Notice of Publicly Available Information" means an irrevocable written notice from the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer that cites information reasonably confirming the facts relevant to the determination that the Credit Event described in a Credit Event Notice has occurred.
"Notional Amount" means, with respect to each Preference Share, U.S.$1,000.

"Offer" means with respect to any security, (i) any offer by the issuer of such security or by any other person made to all of the holders of such security to purchase or otherwise acquire such security (other than pursuant to any redemption in accordance with the terms of the related Underlying Instruments) or to convert or exchange such security into or for cash, securities or any other type of consideration or (ii) any solicitation by the issuer of such security or any other person to amend, modify or waive any provision of such security or any related Underlying Instrument.

"Oil and Gas Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from (a) a pool of franchise loans made to operators of franchises that provide oil and gasoline and provide other services related thereto and (b) leases or subleases of equipment to such operators for use in the provision of such goods and services. They generally have the following characteristics: (1) the loans, leases or subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans are secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the obligations of the lessors or sublessors of the equipment may be secured not only by the leased equipment but also the related real estate; (4) the loans, leases and subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (5) payment of the loans can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans include an effective prepayment premium; (6) the repayment stream on the leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, a sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; (7) such leases and subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of a lease term for excess usage or wear and tear; and (8) the ownership of a franchise right or other similar license and the creditworthiness of such franchise operators is the primary factor in any decision to invest in these securities.

"Other ABS" means (i) a Dollar denominated Asset-Backed Security (other than a CDO Obligation or Guaranteed Asset-Backed Security) or (ii) a beneficial interest in a trust all of the assets of which would satisfy the Eligibility Criteria, in any case, which is of a Specified Type. Other ABS includes ABS REIT Debt Securities.

"Other Administrative Expenses" means all Administrative Expenses but excluding Trustee Expenses (other than amounts payable pursuant to any indemnity).

"PIK Bond" means (i) any security that (or any Synthetic Security the Reference Obligation of which), pursuant to the terms of the related Underlying Instruments, permits the payment of interest thereon to be deferred and capitalized as additional principal thereof or that issues identical securities in place of payments of interest in cash and (ii) expressly provides that such deferral and capitalization does not constitute an event of default (however denominated) under such security or the related Underlying Instruments; provided that in no event will a Negative Amortization Security constitute a PIK Bond for purposes of this definition.

"Pledged Collateral Debt Security" means, as of any date of determination, any Collateral Debt Security that has been pledged to the Trustee and has not been released from the lien of the Indenture.
"Pledged Securities" means on any date of determination, (a) the Collateral Debt Securities, Equity Securities and Eligible Investments that have been granted to the Trustee and (b) all non-cash proceeds thereof, in each case, to the extent not released from the lien of the Indenture pursuant thereto.

"Preference Share Redemption Date Amount" means the amount required (after taking into account any dividends or other distributions made or to be made to the holders of the Preference Shares on the applicable Quarterly Distribution Date and all prior Quarterly Distribution Dates in accordance with the Priority of Payments) to ensure that, after distribution of such amount to the Preference Share Paying Agent for distribution to the Preference Shareholders, the IRR on the Preference Shares is not less than 6% on the initial Aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares for the period from the Closing Date to such Quarterly Distribution Date, with respect to a Quarterly Distribution Date, from and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in August 2014 to and including the Quarterly Distribution Date in May 2016. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the IRR will take into account all of the distributions made on the Preference Shares from the Closing Date to (and including) the Redemption Date, regardless of when a Preference Shareholder first purchased its Preference Shares. For the avoidance of doubt, the Preference Share Redemption Date Amount shall be zero after the Quarterly Distribution Date in May 2016.

"Principal Balance" or "par" means with respect to any pledged security or Collateral Debt Security, as of any date of determination, the outstanding principal amount or certificate balance of such pledged security or Collateral Debt Security; provided that:

(a) the Principal Balance of a Collateral Debt Security received upon acceptance of an Offer for another Collateral Debt Security, which Offer expressly states that failure to accept such Offer may result in a default under the Underlying Instruments, shall be deemed to be the Calculation Amount of such other Collateral Debt Security until such time as Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds, as applicable, are received when due with respect to such other Collateral Debt Security;

(b) the Principal Balance of any Synthetic Security shall be equal to (i) in the case of any Synthetic Security that does not provide that the Issuer has any (contingent or otherwise) payment obligations to the Synthetic Security Counterparty after an initial payment thereunder, the aggregate principal amount of the Synthetic Security and (ii) in the case of any Defeased Synthetic Security, the notional amount thereof reduced by the amount of any payments due and payable to the Synthetic Security Counterparty by reason of the occurrence of one or more "credit events" or other similar circumstances to the extent such payments have not yet been made;

(c) the Principal Balance of any Equity Security, unless otherwise expressly stated herein, shall be deemed to be zero;

(d) the Principal Balance of any Eligible Investment that does not pay cash interest on a current basis will be the lesser of par and the original issue price thereof;

(e) solely for the purpose of calculating the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance in connection with an Overcollateralization Test, the Class E Interest Diversion Test or the Class A Sequential Pay Test, (i) the Principal Balance of any Written Down Security shall be its outstanding principal amount or certificate balance reduced by the Written Down Amount thereof (to the extent it has not already been taken into account in the calculation of its outstanding principal amount or certificate balance) and (ii) the Principal Balance of any Discount Security shall be its principal amount or certificate balance minus the Discount Haircut Amount; provided that if (in the case of either clause (i) or clause (ii)) the principal amount or certificate balance of the applicable Collateral Debt Security is also subject to adjustment pursuant to clause (g) below, in the case of the Overcollateralization Tests and the Class E
Interest Diversion Test or clause (h) below, in the case of the Class A Sequential Pay Test, such Collateral Debt Security shall be reduced only pursuant to the clause of this definition of "Principal Balance" that, as of the applicable Determination Date, results in the lowest Principal Balance for that Collateral Debt Security for purposes of the Overcollateralization Tests, the Class A Sequential Pay Test and the Class E Interest Diversion Test;

(f) the Principal Balance of any Step-Up Bond shall not include accreted interest thereon;

(g) solely for purposes of calculating the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance in connection with the Overcollateralization Tests, if a Moody's Rating or Standard & Poor's Rating set forth in the table below is applicable to a Collateral Debt Security (other than a Deferred Interest PIK Bond, a Defaulted Security or a Written Down Security), then the Principal Balance of such Collateral Debt Security shall equal to its outstanding principal amount or certificate balance multiplied by the lower "Discount Percentage" opposite the Moody's Rating or Standard & Poor's Rating applicable to such Collateral Debt Security in the following tables:

For purposes of the Class A/B Overcollateralization Test, Class C Overcollateralization Test, Class D Overcollateralization Test and Class E Interest Diversion Test:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moody's Rating</th>
<th>Discount Percentage</th>
<th>Floor Percentage</th>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor's Rating</th>
<th>Discount Percentage</th>
<th>Floor Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ba1, Ba2 or Ba3</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>BB+, BB or BB-</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1, B2 or B3</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>B+, B or B-</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below B3</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Below B-</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

provided that:

(A) applicable Collateral Debt Securities having a Standard & Poor's Rating of below "BBB-" shall be excluded from the operation of the foregoing provision so long as the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities (determined without regard to the foregoing provision) does not exceed the floor percentage (the "Floor Percentage") of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance (this Floor Percentage being satisfied first by the highest-rated Collateral Debt Securities having a Standard & Poor's Rating below "BBB"), and thereafter the Discount Percentage shall only be applied to the outstanding principal amount or certificate balance of such Collateral Debt Securities in excess of such Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(B) applicable Collateral Debt Securities having a Moody's Rating in any of the three rating categories shown in the table above shall be excluded from the operation of the foregoing provision so long as the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities (determined without regard to the foregoing provision) does not exceed the Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance for such rating category, and thereafter the Discount Percentage shall only be applied to the outstanding principal amount or certificate balance of the applicable Collateral Debt Securities in such rating category in excess of such Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance; and

(C) the ratings and the amounts of the Discount Percentages and the Floor Percentage with respect to Moody's or Standard & Poor's in the table above may be modified if the Rating Condition with respect to Moody's or Standard & Poor's, as applicable, has been satisfied;
(h) solely for purposes of calculating the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance in connection with the Class A Sequential Pay Test, if a Standard & Poor's Rating set forth in the table below is applicable to a Collateral Debt Security (other than a Deferred Interest PIK Bond, a Defaulted Security or a Written Down Security), then the Principal Balance of such Collateral Debt Security shall be its outstanding principal amount or certificate balance multiplied by the "Discount Percentage" opposite the Standard & Poor's Rating applicable to such Collateral Debt Security in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moody's Rating</th>
<th>Discount Percentage</th>
<th>Floor Percentage</th>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor's Rating</th>
<th>Discount Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Below B-</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

provided that:

(A) applicable Collateral Debt Securities having a Standard & Poor's Rating of below BBB- shall be excluded from the operation of the foregoing provision so long as the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities (determined without regard to the foregoing provision) does not exceed the Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance (this Floor Percentage being satisfied first by the highest-rated Collateral Debt Securities having a Standard & Poor's Rating below "BBB-"), and thereafter the Discount Percentage shall only be applied to the outstanding principal amount or certificate balance of the applicable Collateral Debt Securities in excess of such Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(B) applicable Collateral Debt Securities having a Moody's Rating in any of the three rating categories shown in the table above shall be excluded from the operation of the foregoing provision so long as the Aggregate Principal Balance of all such Collateral Debt Securities (determined without regard to the foregoing provision) does not exceed the Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance for such rating category and thereafter the Discount Percentage shall only be applied to the outstanding principal amount or certificate balance of the applicable Collateral Debt Securities in such rating category in excess of such Floor Percentage of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance;

(C) the ratings and the amounts of the Discount Percentages and the Floor Percentage with respect to Moody's or Standard & Poor's in the table above may be modified if the Rating Condition with respect to Moody's or Standard & Poor's, as applicable, has been satisfied;

(i) the Principal Balance of a Negative Amortization Security shall be (i) the original principal amount of such Negative Amortization Security on the date of issuance thereof (which amount shall in no event be adjusted to reflect any Negative Amortization Capitalization Amounts thereon) minus (ii) the aggregate amount of all payments made in respect of principal thereof (excluding any payments made in respect of Negative Amortization Capitalization Amounts for any period) from and including the date of issuance thereof to but excluding such date of determination; and

(j) the Principal Balance of an Interest Only Security shall be zero.

"Principal Only Security" means any debt security that does not provide for the periodic payment of interest.

"Principal Proceeds" means with respect to any Due Period, the sum (without duplication) of: (1) any Uninvested Proceeds on deposit in the Uninvested Proceeds Account on the Ramp-Up
Completion Date (other than any such Uninvested Proceeds to be used to complete the purchase of Collateral Debt Securities or any Interest Excess to be applied as Interest Proceeds); (2) all payments of principal of the Collateral Debt Securities received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period (excluding any amounts received in respect of Negative Amortization Capitalization Amounts) including prepayments or mandatory sinking fund payments, or payments in respect of optional redemptions, exchange offers, tender offers, recoveries on Defaulted Securities and Deferred Interest PIK Bonds (but only to the extent of the greater of (x) par or face amount of such securities and (y) the original purchase price paid by the Issuer for such Securities), the proceeds of a sale of any Equity Security and any amounts received as a result of optional redemptions, exchange offers, tender offers for any Equity Security received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period; (3) Sale Proceeds received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period (including those received as a result of the sale of any Deferred Interest PIK Bond or Defaulted Security, but excluding those included in Interest Proceeds as defined above) and any amounts (other than investment income) released from a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account (including termination payments made by the Synthetic Security Counterparty other than "Unpaid Amounts" as defined in the applicable Synthetic Security); (4) all payments of principal received in cash by the Issuer prior to the Distribution Date next following such Due Date on Eligible Investments purchased with amounts from the Principal Collection Account or Uninvested Proceeds Account (excluding any amount representing the accreted portion of a discount from the face amount of an Eligible Investment); (5) all amendment, waiver, late payment fees and other fees and commissions, received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period in respect of Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Defaulted Securities (but only to the extent of par or face amount of such securities); (6) all payments received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period that represent call, prepayment or redemption premiums; (7) yield maintenance payments received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period; (8) all scheduled payments of interest on Deferred Interest PIK Bonds and Defaulted Securities received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period and any other payments in respect thereof not addressed in clauses (1) through (7) above received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period (but only to the extent of par or face amount of such securities); (9) all other payments received by the Issuer in such Due Period in connection with the Collateral Debt Securities and Eligible Investments (other than those standing to the credit of any Hedge Counterparty Collateral Account, Synthetic Security Issuer Account or Synthetic Security Counterparty Account) that are not included in Interest Proceeds (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any Principal Shortfall Reimbursement Payments under a Synthetic Security); (10) any proceeds resulting from the termination and liquidation of any Hedge Agreement (other than the portion thereof constituting accrued scheduled payments), to the extent such proceeds exceed the cost of entering into a replacement Hedge Agreement in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture; and (11) all payments of interest received in cash by the Issuer during such Due Period to the extent that they represent accrued interest purchased during the Reinvestment Period with Principal Proceeds and (12) amounts transferred from the Expense Account which are designated by the Collateral Manager as Principal Proceeds; provided that in no event will Principal Proceeds include any Excepted Property.

"Project Finance Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from (1) the sale of products, such as electricity, nuclear energy, steam or water, in the utility industry by a special-purpose entity formed to own the assets generating or otherwise producing such products and such assets were or are being constructed or otherwise acquired primarily with the proceeds of debt financing made available to such entity on a limited-recourse basis (including recourse to such assets and the land on which they are located) or (2) fees or other usage charges, such as tolls collected on a highway, bridge, tunnel or other infrastructure project, collected by a special-purpose entity formed to own one or more such projects that were constructed or otherwise acquired primarily with the proceeds of debt financing made available to such entity on a limited-recourse basis (including recourse to the project and the land on which it is located).
"Purchase Agreement" means the agreement dated as of the Closing Date among the Initial Purchaser and the Co-Issuers relating to the placement of the Notes and Preference Shares.

"Pure Private Collateral Debt Security" means any Collateral Debt Security other than (a) a Collateral Debt Security that was issued pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or (b) a privately placed Collateral Debt Security that is eligible for resale under Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act.

"Qualified Purchaser" means (i) a "qualified purchaser" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), (ii) a "knowledgeable employee" with respect to the Issuer within the meaning of Rule 3c-5 of the Investment Company Act or (iii) a company beneficially owned exclusively by one or more such "qualified purchasers" and/or "knowledgeable employees." MLPFS is acting as sole book runner with respect to the placement of the Offered Securities. See "Plan of Distribution" and "Transfer Restrictions."

"Qualifying Foreign Obligor" means a corporation, partnership or other entity located in any of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland or the United Kingdom, so long as the unguaranteed, unsecured and otherwise unsupported long-term U.S. dollar sovereign debt obligations of such country are rated "Aa2" (and if rated "Aa2" is not on watch for downgrade) or better by Moody's and "AA" or better by Standard & Poor's and Fitch.

"Quarterly Asset Amount" means with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date, the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on the first day of the related Due Period.

"Quarterly Deferral Fraction" means (i) 66^{2}/3% in the case of any Quarterly Interest Distribution received during the period following the Determination Date for the Distribution Date immediately preceding a Quarterly Distribution Date and on or prior to the Determination Date for such Quarterly Distribution Date, (ii) 33-1/3% in the case of any Quarterly Interest Distribution received during the period following the Determination Date for the second Distribution Date preceding a Quarterly Distribution Date and on or prior to the Determination Date for the next Distribution Date, and (iii) otherwise, zero.

"Quarterly Interest Distribution" means Distributions of interest on any Collateral Debt Security in respect of which payments of interest are scheduled to be made on a quarterly basis.

"Ramp-Up Completion Date" means the date that is the earlier of (a) October 25, 2006 and (b) the first date on which the sum of the Aggregate Principal Balance of the Collateral Debt Securities which the Issuer has purchased or committed (including under the Master Forward Sale Agreement) to purchase plus the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Eligible Investments purchased with Principal Proceeds plus the Principal Proceeds distributed on any prior Distribution Date is at least equal to U.S.$1,700,000,000 (in each case, assuming for these purposes that (i) settlement occurs in accordance with customary settlement procedures in the relevant markets on the Ramp-Up Completion Date of all agreements entered into by the Issuer to acquire Collateral Debt Securities scheduled to settle on or following the Ramp-Up Completion Date, (ii) each such Collateral Debt Security is a Pledged Collateral Debt Security and (iii) funds are available from Borrowings under the Class A-1 Notes).

"Rating Agency Expenses" means, with respect to any Distribution Date, all amounts due or accrued with respect to such Distribution Date and payable by the Issuer or the Co-Issuer to the Rating Agencies for fees and expenses in connection with any rating (including the annual fee and any surveillance fees payable with respect to the monitoring of any rating and any credit estimate fees and
amendment fees) of the Notes, including fees and expenses due or accrued in connection with any rating of the Collateral Debt Securities not payable by the issuer thereof.

"Rating Condition" means with respect to any action taken or to be taken under the Indenture, a condition that is satisfied when (i) each of Standard & Poor's and Moody's (or if the Indenture expressly so specifies in respect of such action, the specified Rating Agency) has confirmed in writing to the Trustee and the Collateral Manager that such action will not result in the withdrawal, reduction or other adverse action with respect to any then-current rating by such Rating Agency of any Class of Notes and (ii) the Issuer has given written notice of such action to Fitch within 30 days of the action taken or to be taken hereunder.

"Ratings Event" means, with respect to any Hedge Agreement, the occurrence of any event specified in the applicable Hedge Agreement as a "Ratings Event." With respect to the Initial Hedge Agreement, a "Ratings Event" means any of the following events: (i) the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Moody's is withdrawn, suspended or falls below "A2," if the Hedge Rating Determining Party has a long-term Moody's rating only; (ii) the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Moody's is withdrawn, suspended or falls to or below "A3" or the short-term senior unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party falls to or below "P-2"; (iii) the short-term unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Standard & Poor's falls to or below "A-3," or the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Standard & Poor's is withdrawn, suspended or falls below "BBB-"; or (iv) the short-term issuer credit rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Fitch is withdrawn, suspended or falls below "F2" or the long-term senior unsecured debt rating of the Hedge Rating Determining Party from Fitch is withdrawn, suspended or falls below "BBB+".

"Recreational Vehicle Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from installment sale lease made to finance the acquisition of, or from leases of, recreational vehicles, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans or leases may have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans or leases are obligations of numerous borrowers or lessees and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the borrowers or lessees under the loans or leases generally do not have a poor credit rating; (4) the repayment stream on such loans or leases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment on such loans or leases predominantly dependent upon the disposition of the underlying vehicle; and (5) such leases typically provide for the right of the lessee to purchase the recreational vehicle for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess mileage or use.

"Reference Banks" mean four major banks in the London interbank market, selected by the Calculation Agent.

"Reference Dealers" mean three major dealers in the secondary market for Dollar certificates of deposit, selected by the Calculation Agent.

"Reference Obligation" means (i) any CDO Obligation, (ii) Other ABS, (iii) Corporate Debt Security (or Reference Obligor thereon) or (iv) a specified pool of financial assets (including credit default swaps) or Reference Obligors, either static or revolving. "Reference Obligor" means, with respect to a Reference Obligation, the obligor on such Reference Obligation.

"Reference Security Interest Distribution" means (i) any interest payable to a holder of the Reference Security in respect of and pursuant to the terms of such Reference Security (including regularly
scheduled interest and any interest payable on such amount pursuant to the terms of the Reference Security because such interest was not timely paid), (ii) any amounts payable to a holder of the Reference Security that have accrued in accordance with the terms of such Reference Security since the determination of the initial principal amount of such Reference Security and (iii) any Class A-1 Commitment Fees, make-whole amounts, redemption premium, amendment fees, collateral realization amounts, insurance payouts and other fees and amounts received by a holder of the Reference Security (whether paid by the obligor, a trustee or paying agent in respect of the Reference Security or any other similar entity or obligor in respect of such Reference Security to a holder of such Reference Security) that do not constitute a payment of principal of such Reference Security.

"Registered" means such security is in registered form for U.S. Federal tax purposes and was issued after July 18, 1984; provided that a certificate of interest in a trust treated as a grantor trust for U.S. Federal tax purposes will not be treated as Registered unless each of the obligations or securities held by such trust was issued after July 18, 1984.

"Reg Y Institution" means any Preference Shareholder that is, or is controlled by a person that is, subject to the provisions of Regulation Y of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the United States (12 C.F.R. Part 225) or any successor to such regulation, but excludes, in any event, (a) any "qualifying foreign banking organization" within the meaning of Regulation K of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (12 C.F.R. Section 211.23) that has booked its investment in the Preference Shares outside the United States and (b) any financial holding company or subsidiary of a financial holding company authorized to engage in merchant banking activities pursuant to Section 4(k)(4)(H) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

"REIT Debt Securities—Diversified" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on a portfolio of diverse real property interests; provided that (a) any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security and (b) any Asset-Backed Security falling within any other ABS REIT Debt Security description set forth herein shall be excluded from this definition.

"REIT Debt Securities—Health Care" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on hospitals, clinics, sport clubs, spas and other health care facilities and other similar real property interests used in one or more similar businesses; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Hotel" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on hotels, motels, youth hostels, bed and breakfasts and other similar real property interests used in one or more similar businesses; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Industrial" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist
(except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on factories, refinery plants, breweries and other similar real property interests used in one or more similar businesses; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Mortgage" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages, commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other similar mortgage-related securities (including Asset-Backed Securities issued by a hybrid form of such trust that invests in both commercial real estate and commercial mortgages); provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Multi-Family" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of residential mortgages on multi-family dwellings such as apartment blocks, condominiums and co-operative owned buildings; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Office" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on office buildings, conference facilities and other similar real property interests used in the commercial real estate business; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Residential" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of residential mortgages (other than multi-family dwellings) and other similar real property interests; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Retail" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on retail stores, restaurants, bookstores, clothing stores and other similar real property interests used in one or more similar businesses; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Debt Securities—Storage" means Asset-Backed Securities issued by a real estate investment trust (as defined in Section 856 of the Code or any successor provision) whose assets consist (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) of mortgages on storage facilities and other similar real property interests used in one or more similar businesses; provided that any Asset-Backed Security falling within
this definition shall be excluded from the definition of each other Specified Type of Asset-Backed Security.

"REIT Trust Preferred CDO Securities" means CDO Obligations that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the securities) on the cash flow from a pool of trust preferred securities issued by a REIT or a wholly-owned trust subsidiary of a REIT.

"Related Security" means, with respect to a Deemed Fixed Rate Hedge Agreement, the related Deemed Fixed Rate Security, and, with respect to a Deemed Floating Rate Hedge Agreement, the related Deemed Floating Rate Security.

"Residential A Mortgage Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than Residential B/C Mortgage Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from residential mortgage loans secured (on a first priority basis, subject to permitted liens, easements and other encumbrances) by residential real estate (single or multi-family properties) the proceeds of which are used to purchase real estate and purchase or construct dwellings thereon (or to refinance indebtedness previously so used), generally having the following characteristics: (1) the mortgage loans have generally been underwritten to the standards of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (without regard to the size of the loan); (2) the mortgage loans have standardized payment terms and require minimum monthly payments; (3) the mortgage loans are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (4) the repayment of such mortgage loans is subject to a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment depending primarily on interest rates and the sale of the mortgaged real estate and related dwelling.

"Residential B/C Mortgage Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from residential mortgage loans secured (on a first priority basis, subject to permitted liens, easements and other encumbrances) by subprime residential real estate (single or multi-family properties) the proceeds of which are used to purchase real estate and purchase or construct dwellings thereon (or to refinance indebtedness previously so used), generally having the following characteristics: (1) the mortgage loans have generally not been underwritten to the standards of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (without regard to the size of the loan); (2) the mortgage loans have standardized payment terms and require minimum monthly payments; (3) the mortgage loans are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (4) the repayment of such mortgage loans is subject to a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment depending primarily on interest rates and the sale of the mortgaged real estate and related dwelling.

"Restaurant and Food Services Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from (a) a pool of franchise loans made to operators of franchises that provide goods and services relating to the restaurant and food services industries and (b) leases or subleases of equipment to such operators for use in the provision of such goods and services. They generally have the following characteristics: (1) the loans, leases or subleases have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans may be secured by real property purchased or improved with the proceeds thereof (or to refinance an outstanding loan the proceeds of which were so used); (3) the obligations of the lessors or sublessors of the equipment may be
secured not only by the leased equipment but also the related real estate; (4) the loans, leases and subleases are obligations of a relatively limited number of obligors and accordingly represent a relatively undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; (5) payment of the loans can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans include an effective prepayment premium; (6) the repayment stream on the leases and subleases is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early termination of such leases and subleases predominantly dependent upon the disposition to a lessee, a sublessee or third party of the underlying equipment; (7) such leases and subleases typically provide for the right of the lessee or sublessee to purchase the equipment for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of a lease term for excess usage or wear and tear; and (8) the ownership of a franchise right or other similar license and the creditworthiness of such franchise operators is the primary factor in any decision to invest in these securities.


"Sale Proceeds" means (i) all proceeds received as a result of the sale, assignment or termination of Collateral Debt Securities, Equity Securities and Eligible Investments pursuant to the Indenture, or an Auction, or otherwise, which shall (a) include, in the case of any Synthetic Security, the proceeds of sale of any Deliverable Obligations delivered in respect thereof and any distribution received with respect of property credited to a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account if the Synthetic Security or the Synthetic Security Counterparty's security interest therein is terminated or the Synthetic Security is sold, assigned or terminated prior to its scheduled maturity, and (b) be calculated net of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Issuer, the Collateral Manager or the Trustee in connection with any such sale; and (ii) all amounts released from a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account (other than any investment income thereon) after payment of all amounts owing by the Issuer to a Synthetic Security Counterparty in accordance with the Indenture.

"Senior Management Fee" means the fee payable to the Collateral Manager in arrears on each Distribution Date pursuant to the Collateral Management Agreement, in an amount equal to 0.10% per annum of the Monthly Asset Amount for such Distribution Date; provided that the Senior Management Fee will be payable on each Distribution Date only to the extent of funds available for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments. Any accrued but unpaid Senior Management Fee will be deferred. Any unpaid Senior Management Fee that is deferred (whether as a result of the operation of the Priority of Payments as described herein or at the option of the Collateral Manager) shall be paid on the next succeeding Distribution Date(s) to the extent funds are available for such purpose in accordance with the Priority of Payments, subject to the Deferred Fee Reimbursement Cap, until such unpaid fee is paid in full and shall accrue interest at LIBOR. Any Senior Management Fee accrued but not paid prior to the resignation or removal of a Collateral Manager shall continue to be payable to such Collateral Manager on the Distribution Date immediately following the effectiveness of such resignation or removal.

"Sequential Pay Period" means, after the Ramp-Up Period, the period commencing on the earliest to occur of (a) any Determination Date on which the Issuer does not satisfy any applicable Overcollateralization Test, (b) the first date on which the Aggregate Principal Balance of all Pledged Collateral Debt Securities held by the Issuer is less than 50% of the Net Outstanding Portfolio Collateral Balance on the Ramp-Up Completion Date (for the avoidance of doubt, the Sequential Pay Period may commence on the Distribution Date on which such balance falls to less than 50%), (c) the first Determination Date on which the Class A Sequential Pay Test is not satisfied, (d) the first Determination Date on which an Event of Default which has occurred and is continuing and (e) the first date on which
the rating of any outstanding Class of Notes by Standard & Poor's or Moody's has been reduced or withdrawn, provided, however, that if a Sequential Pay Period has commenced as a result of a breach of an Overcollateralization Test pursuant to clause (i) hereof, such Sequential Pay Period shall cease on the first Measurement Date that such Overcollateralization Test has been cured, and a Pro Rata Pay Period shall commence on the immediately preceding Distribution Date (or, if the breach is cured on a Distribution Date, a Pro Rata Pay Period will commence on the same Distribution Date), but if such Sequential Pay Period has commenced pursuant to clause (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) hereof, a Pro Rata Pay Period may not commence on any future Distribution Date.

"Servicer" means with respect to any Collateral Debt Security, the entity that, absent any default, event of default or similar condition (however described), is primarily responsible for managing, servicing, monitoring and otherwise administering the cash flows from which payments to investors in such Collateral Debt Securities are made.

"Shipping Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flows from ship financing and shipping industry related loans.

"Single Obligation Synthetic Security" means a Synthetic Security that references only one Reference Obligation.

"Small Business Loan Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from general purpose corporate loans made to "small business concerns" (generally within the meaning given to such term by regulations of the United States Small Business Administration), including those (a) made pursuant to Section 7(a) of the United States Small Business Act, as amended, and (b) partially guaranteed by the United States Small Business Administration. Small Business Loan Securities generally have the following characteristics: (1) the loans have payment terms that comply with any applicable requirements of the Small Business Act, as amended; (2) the loans are obligations of a relatively limited number of borrowers and accordingly represent an undiversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (3) repayment thereof can vary substantially from the contractual payment schedule (if any), with early prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium.

"Special Majority-in-Interest of Preference Shareholders" means at any time, Preference Shareholders whose aggregate Voting Percentages at such time exceed 66\(\frac{2}{3}\)% of all Preference Shareholders' Voting Percentages at such time.

"Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction" means (a) the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Guernsey, Jersey, Luxembourg, the Netherlands Antilles or the Channel Islands and (b) any other jurisdiction (x) that is commonly used as the place of organization of special or limited purpose vehicles that issue Asset-Backed Securities, (y) that generally imposes no or nominal tax on the income of special-purpose vehicles and (z) the designation of which as a Special Purpose Vehicle Jurisdiction satisfies the Rating Condition.

"Specified Principal Proceeds" means (A) any Principal Proceeds that the Collateral Manager elects, by written notice to the Trustee given prior to the relevant Determination Date, to treat as Specified Principal Proceeds and (B) any Principal Proceeds not reinvested by the Determination Date
for the second Quarterly Distribution Date following the Due Period in which the Issuer received such Principal Proceeds.

"Step-Down Bond" means a security which by the terms of the related Underlying Instrument provides for a decrease, in the case of a Fixed Rate Security, in the per annum interest rate on such security or, in the case of a Floating Rate Security, in the spread over the applicable index or benchmark rate, solely as a function of the passage of time; provided that a Step-Down Bond shall not include any such security providing for payment of a constant rate of interest, or constant spread over the applicable index or benchmark rate, at all times after the date of acquisition by the Issuer. In calculating any Collateral Quality Test by reference to the spread (in the case of a floating rate Step-Down Bond) or coupon (in the case of a fixed rate Step-Down Bond) of a Step-Down Bond, the spread or coupon on any date shall be deemed to be the lowest spread or coupon, respectively, scheduled to apply to such Step-Down Bond on or after such date.

"Step-Up Bond" means a security which by the terms of the related Underlying Instrument provides for an increase, in the case of a Fixed Rate Security, in the per annum interest rate on such security or, in the case of a Floating Rate Security, in the spread over the applicable index or benchmark rate, solely as a function of the passage of time; provided that a Step-Up Bond shall not include any such security providing for payment of a constant rate of interest, or constant spread over the applicable index or benchmark rate, at all times after the date of acquisition by the Issuer. In calculating any Overcollateralization Test, the Class E Interest Diversion Test or Collateral Quality Test by reference to the spread (in the case of a floating rate Step-Up Bond) or coupon (in the case of a fixed rate Step-Up Bond) of a Step-Up Bond, the spread or coupon on any date shall be deemed to be the spread or coupon stated to be payable in cash and in effect on such date.

"Structured Settlement Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from receivables representing the right of litigation claimants to receive future scheduled payments under settlement agreements that are funded by annuity contracts, which receivables may have varying maturities.

"Student Loan Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from loans made to students (or their parents) to finance educational needs, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans have standardized terms; (2) the loans are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the repayment stream on such loans is primarily determined by a contractual payment schedule, with early repayment on such loans predominantly dependent upon interest rates and the income of borrowers following the commencement of amortization; and (4) such loans may be fully or partially insured or reinsured by the United States Department of Education.

"Subprime Automobile Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from subprime installment sale loans made to finance the acquisition of, or from leases of, automobiles, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the loans or leases may have varying contractual maturities; (2) the loans or leases are obligations of numerous borrowers or lessors and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) the borrowers or lessors under the loans or leases have a poor credit rating; (4) the repayment stream on such loans or leases is primarily determined by a contractual
payment schedule, with early repayment on such loans or leases predominately dependent upon the disposition of the underlying vehicle; and (5) such leases typically provide for the right of the lessee to purchase the vehicle for its stated residual value, subject to payments at the end of lease term for excess mileage or use.

"Synthetic Security" means any swap transaction (which may be a credit default swap, a total return swap or a combination of both), credit derivative, structured bond investment, credit linked note or other investment (or any combination of the foregoing) purchased from, or entered into by the Issuer with, a Synthetic Security Counterparty which investment contains a probability of default, recovery upon default and expected loss characteristics closely correlated to one or more Reference Obligations or Reference Obligors (or expected loss characteristics corresponding to losses incurred above and/or below specified thresholds with respect to an entire pool of Reference Obligations) or an index of Reference Obligations or Reference Entities, but which may provide for a different maturity, interest rate or other non-credit characteristics than such Reference Obligation(s) (if any); provided that (a) such Synthetic Security shall not provide for any payment by the Issuer after the date on which it is pledged to the Trustee unless such security is a Deceased Synthetic Security; (b) such Synthetic Security has a Moody's Rating and a Standard & Poor's Rating or the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's has been satisfied or such Synthetic Security is a Form Approved Synthetic Security; (c) if such Synthetic Security is not a Single Obligation Synthetic Security that is a Form Approved Synthetic Security, the Trustee has been notified in writing of the Applicable Recovery Rate and Moody's Rating Factor assigned by Moody's and the Applicable Recovery Rate assigned by Standard & Poor's; (d) as of the date of the Issuer's acquisition of or entry into the Synthetic Security, no amount receivable by the Issuer from the Synthetic Security Counterparty will be subject to withholding tax, unless the Synthetic Security Counterparty is required to make additional payments sufficient to cover (on an after-tax basis) any withholding tax imposed at any time; (e) the acquisition (including the manner of acquisition), ownership, entry into, holding, disposition and enforcement of such Synthetic Security will not subject the Issuer to taxation on a net income tax basis in any jurisdiction outside of its jurisdiction of incorporation or cause the Issuer to be treated as engaged in a trade or business within the United States for U.S. Federal income tax purposes; (f) the agreements relating to such Synthetic Security contain "non-petition" and "limited recourse" provisions with respect to the Issuer; and (g) in the case of a Deceased Synthetic Security, the agreements relating to such Synthetic Security provide for, on the first day of each payment period under such Synthetic Security, the full payment of all amounts owing for such period by the Synthetic Security Counterparty to the Issuer into the Synthetic Security Issuer Account. For the avoidance of doubt, any Single Obligation Synthetic Security, Index Synthetic Security or Multiple Obligation Synthetic Security shall be included in the definition of Synthetic Security.

"Synthetic Security Collateral" means investments made pursuant to the Indenture in a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account or Synthetic Security Issuer Account in (1) Eligible Investments, (2) Asset-Backed Securities with a Standard & Poor's Rating of at least "AA-" or "A-1+" and a Moody's Rating of at least "Aa3" or "P-1," or (3) any other security that satisfies the Rating Condition.

"Synthetic Security Counterparty" means any entity that (i) is required to make one or more payments on a Synthetic Security and (ii) on the date such Synthetic Security is acquired (or entered into) by the Issuer, such entity (or the guarantor of such entity's obligations under such Synthetic Security) (A) is rated at least "A" by Standard & Poor's or has a short-term issuer credit rating from Standard & Poor's of at least "A-1" (provided, that such Synthetic Security Counterparty satisfies the other requirements of a Form-Approved Synthetic Security with respect to Standard & Poor's; and if such requirements are not satisfied, such entity or its guarantor must have ratings which satisfy the Rating Condition with respect to Standard & Poor's), (B) has a short-term credit rating of at least "F1" from Fitch or, if there is no short-term credit rating from Fitch, a senior unsecured debt rating of at least "A" by Fitch, and (C) has a long-term unsecured debt rating from Moody's of at least "A3" (and not on credit watch for downgrade), or has
a short-term unsecured debt rating from Moody's, if rated by Moody's, of "P-1" (and not on credit watch for downgrade), or the selection of such entity satisfies the Rating Condition with respect to any Rating Agency for which the foregoing requirement is not satisfied.

"Synthetic Security Counterparty Defaulted Obligation" means with respect to any Synthetic Security (a) (i) the long-term debt obligations of the relevant Synthetic Security Counterparty are rated "D" or "SD" by Standard & Poor's, or (ii) the rating of the relevant Synthetic Security Counterparty by Standard & Poor's is withdrawn for reasons relating to the credit quality of such Synthetic Security Counterparty; provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, if at any time after such withdrawal or reduction such Synthetic Security is a Defeased Synthetic Security under which the Synthetic Security Counterparty shall provide periodically (and in no event less frequently than monthly) collateral to or for the benefit of the Issuer with a value (together with all other collateral previously transferred) equal to or greater than any termination payment that would then be due to the Issuer upon the termination of such credit default swap, such Synthetic Security shall be deemed not to be a Synthetic Security Counterparty Defaulted Obligation; or (b) the Synthetic Security Counterparty has defaulted in the performance of any of its payment or delivery obligations under the Synthetic Security.

"Targeted Rate of Return" means, with respect to any Distribution Date, an annualized IRR of at least 15% per annum on the initial aggregate Notional Amount of the Preference Shares for the period from the Closing Date to such Distribution Date (after taking into account any distributions made or to be made in respect of the Preference Shares on such Distribution Date and all prior Distribution Dates in accordance with the Priority of Payments).

"Tax Lien Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from a pool of tax obligations owed by businesses and individuals to state and municipal governmental taxing authorities, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the obligations have standardized payment terms and require minimum payments; (2) the tax obligations are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a very diversified pool of obligor credit risk; and (3) the repayment stream on the obligation is primarily determined by a payment schedule entered into between the relevant tax authority and obligor, with early repayment on such obligation predominately dependent upon interest rates and the income of the obligor following the commencement of amortization.

"Time Share Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities (other than Residential A Mortgage Securities, Residential B/C Mortgage Securities and Home Equity Loan Securities) that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from residential mortgage loans (secured on a first priority basis, subject to permitted liens, easements and other encumbrances) by residential real estate the proceeds of which were used to purchase fee simple interests in timeshare estates in units in a condominium, generally having the following characteristics: (1) the mortgage loans have standardized payment terms and require minimum monthly payments; (2) the mortgage loans are obligations of numerous borrowers and accordingly represent a diversified pool of obligor credit risk; (3) repayment of such securities can vary substantially from their contractual payment schedules and depends entirely upon the rate at which the mortgage loans are repaid; and (4) the repayment of such mortgage loans is subject to a contractual payment schedule, with early prepayment of individual loans depending on numerous factors specific to the particular obligors and upon whether, in the case of loans bearing interest at a fixed rate, such loans or securities include an effective prepayment premium and with early repayment depending primarily on interest rates and the sale of the mortgaged real estate and related dwelling and generally no penalties for early repayment.
"Tobacco Litigation Securities" means Asset-Backed Securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that depend (except for rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to holders of the Asset-Backed Securities) on the cash flow from lawyer fee awards and state awards as a result of the settlement of litigation between the states and certain tobacco companies.

"Total Return Swap LIBOR Payment" means, for any Quarterly Distribution Date, LIBOR calculated on the aggregate notional amount of the Credit Default Swaps on the first day of the related Interest Period multiplied by the actual number of days elapsed in the related Interest Period divided by 360; provided that the notional amount of the Total Return Swap will be adjusted by any terminations and increases in the notional amount in accordance with the terms of the Total Return Swap.

"Trustee Expenses" means with respect to any Quarterly Distribution Date, all expenses and indemnified amounts (other than fees) due or accrued with respect to such Distribution Date and payable by the Issuer or the Co-Issuer to (i) the Note Registrar, the Paying Agents and the Trustee or any co-trustee appointed pursuant to the Indenture, (ii) the Collateral Administrator pursuant to the Collateral Administration Agreement, (iii) Class E Note Registrar and Fiscal Agent pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement (iv) the Preference Share Paying Agent pursuant to the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement and (v) the Custodian pursuant to the Account Control Agreement.

"Trustee Fee" means the fee payable, in accordance with the Priority of Payments, to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, in its capacities (or any successor to it in such capacities) as (i) Note Registrar, Paying Agents and Trustee under the Indenture, (ii) Collateral Administrator under the Collateral Administration Agreement, (iii) Class E Note Registrar and Fiscal Agent under the Fiscal Agency Agreement and (iv) Preference Share Paying Agent under the Preference Share Paying Agency Agreement in an amount, for (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) combined, equal to, for each Distribution Date, 0.005% per annum of the Monthly Asset Amount for the related Due Period.

"Trust Preferred CDO Securities" means Bank Trust Preferred CDO Securities, Hybrid Trust Preferred CDO Securities, Insurance Trust Preferred CDO Securities or REIT Trust Preferred CDO Securities.

"Trust Preferred Securities" means certain trust preferred securities issued by trust subsidiaries of bank holding companies, thrift holding companies and insurance holding companies.

"Underlying Instruments" means the indenture or other agreement pursuant to which a Collateral Debt Security, Eligible Investment or Equity Security has been issued or created and each other agreement that governs the terms of or secures the obligations represented by such Collateral Debt Security, Eligible Investment or Equity Security or of which holders of such Collateral Debt Security, Eligible Investment or Equity Security are the beneficiaries. The ISDA Master Agreement, confirmation and other documents for a Defeased Synthetic Security shall constitute Underlying Instruments.

"Uninvested Proceeds" means at any time, (a) the net proceeds received by the Issuer on the Closing Date from the initial issuance of the Notes and the Preference Shares and any Up Front Payment, to the extent such proceeds (i) have not been deposited in the Expense Account or the Reserve Account, (ii) are not subject to a commitment to invest, or have not been invested in, Collateral Debt Securities, in each case in accordance with the Indenture or (iii) have not been deposited in a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account and (b) the net proceeds received by the Issuer after the Closing Date, from any Borrowing under the Class A-1 Notes to the extent such proceeds are not subject to a commitment to invest, or have not been invested, in Collateral Debt Securities pursuant to the Master Forward Sale Agreement or deposited into a Synthetic Security Counterparty Account.
"Unpaid Amounts" means, (i) with respect to each of the Issuer and (a) Synthetic Security Counterparty, scheduled amounts accrued but not yet paid under the Credit Default Swaps, and (ii) with respect to the Issuer and a Hedge Counterparty, scheduled amounts accrued but not paid under the applicable Hedge Agreement.

"U.S. Non-ERISA Benefit Plan Investor" means a U.S. Person that is (i) a Benefit Plan Investor and (ii) not subject to the provisions of Title I of ERISA and/or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code.

"U.S. Treasury Benchmark" means for any Collateral Debt Security, the interest rate on U.S. Treasury securities used as a benchmark for that Collateral Debt Security by two market makers, selected by the Collateral Manager, in that Collateral Debt Security.

"Voting Factor" means at any time, a number obtained by (a) calculating the percentage obtained by multiplying 4.99% by the number of Reg Y Institutions (provided that such Reg Y Institution has identified itself as such in writing to the Trustee) (each, a "Voting Constrained Shareholder") as to which the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the number of Preference Shares held by such Reg Y Institution at such time divided by the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders at such time exceeds 4.99% (or would, after giving effect to the calculation of the "Voting Factor" for each Preference Shareholder, exceed 4.99% in the absence of (x) this parenthetical and (y) the provision in the definition of "Voting Percentage" limiting the Voting Percentage of a Reg Y Institution to 4.99%), (b) subtracting the percentage obtained in clause (a) above from 100% and (c) dividing the percentage obtained in clause (b) above by the percentage obtained by dividing (i) the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders other than Voting Constrained Shareholders by (ii) the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders; provided that, for the purposes of this definition and the definitions of "Voting Percentage" and "Voting Preference Shares," any Preference Shares owned by the Issuer, the Co-Issuer or any other obligor upon the Notes or any affiliate thereof will be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding.

"Voting Percentage" means in respect of a Preference Shareholder at any time, (a) for any Preference Shareholder which is a Reg Y Institution, the lesser of (i) 4.99% and (ii) a percentage equal to the number of Preference Shares held by such Reg Y Institution at such time multiplied by the Voting Factor at such time divided by the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders at such time and (b) for any Preference Shareholder other than a Reg Y Institution, a percentage equal to the number of Preference Shares held by such Preference Shareholder at such time multiplied by the Voting Factor at such time divided by the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders at such time.

"Voting Preference Shares" means at any time, the number of Preference Shares equal to the Voting Percentage of such Preference Shareholder at such time multiplied by the aggregate number of Preference Shares held by all Preference Shareholders at such time.

"Warehouse Agreement" means the Warehouse Agreement dated as of December 2, 2005, between Merrill Lynch International and the Collateral Manager, as amended.

"Written Down Amount" means, as of any date of determination with respect to any Written Down Security, the pro rata share for such Written Down Security (based on its principal amount relative to the aggregate principal amount of all other securities secured by the same pool of collateral that rank pari passu with such Collateral Debt Security) of the excess of the aggregate par amount of such Collateral Debt Security and all other securities secured by the same pool of collateral that rank pari passu with or senior in priority of payment to such Collateral Debt Security over the aggregate par
amount (including reserved interest or other amounts available for overcollateralization) of all collateral securing such securities (excluding defaulted collateral that has been charged off), as determined by the Collateral Manager using customary procedures and information available in the servicer reports received by the Trustee relating to such Written Down Security. Interest and other distributions on a Written Down Security shall be allocated between the Written Down Amount and the remaining Principal Balance in the manner provided in the Underlying Instruments and the servicer reports received by the Trustee relating to such Written Down Security or, if no such allocation is provided therein, shall be allocated pro rata between such Written Down Amount and such Principal Balance, and in each case the Trustee may request (and rely on) information regarding such allocation provided by the Collateral Manager.

"Written Down Security" means, as of any date of determination, any Collateral Debt Security as to which the aggregate par amount of such Collateral Debt Security and all other securities secured by the same pool of collateral that rank pari passu with or senior in priority of payment to such Collateral Debt Security exceeds the aggregate par amount (including reserved interest or other amounts available for overcollateralization) of all collateral securing such securities (excluding defaulted collateral that has been charged off), as determined by the Collateral Manager using customary procedures and information available in the servicer reports received by the Trustee relating to such Written Down Security.
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Ipswich Street CDO, LLC

U.S.$1,530,000,000 Class A-1 First Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Delayed Draw Notes Due 2046
U.S.$60,000,000 Class A-2 Second Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$62,000,000 Class B Third Priority Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$25,000,000 Class C Fourth Priority Senior Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$10,000,000 Class D Fifth Priority Mezzanine Secured Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
U.S.$7,900,000 Class E Sixth Priority Mezzanine Deferrable Floating Rate Notes Due 2046
10,000 Preference Shares Par Value U.S.$0.01 Per Share

Backed by a Portfolio of Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities, Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities, Asset-Backed Securities, Collateralized Debt Obligations and Related Synthetic Securities

OFFERING CIRCULAR

Dated June 23, 2006

Merrill Lynch & Co.