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OFFERING CIRCULAR, dated 16 February 2004

ARENA 2004-I B.V.

(incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

euro 699,000,000 floating rate Senior Class A1 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037, issue price 100 per cent.
euro 250,000,000 4.30 per cent. Senior Class A2 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037, issue price 99.984 per cent.
euro 37,000,000 floating rate Mezzanine Class B Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037, issue price 100 per cent.
euro 14,000,000 floating rate Junior Class C Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037, issue price 100 per cent.
euro 5,000,000 floating rate Subordinated Class D Notes 2004 due 2037, issue price 100 per cent.

Application has been made to list the euro 699,000,000 floating rate Senior Class A1 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the "**Senior Class A1 Notes**"), the euro 250,000,000 4.30 per cent. Senior Class A2 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the "**Senior Class A2 Notes**") and together with the Senior Class A1 Notes, the "**Senior Class A Notes**"), the euro 37,000,000 floating rate Mezzanine Class B Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the "**Mezzanine Class B Notes**"), the euro 14,000,000 floating rate Junior Class C Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the "**Junior Class C Notes**") and the euro 5,000,000 floating rate Subordinated Class D Notes 2004 due 2037, (the "**Subordinated Class D Notes**") and together with the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes, the "**Notes**"), to be issued by Arena 2004-I B.V. (the "**Issuer**"), on the Official Segment of the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. ("**Euronext Amsterdam**"). This offering circular (the "**Offering Circular**") constitutes a prospectus for the purpose of the listing and issuing rules of Euronext Amsterdam. The effective yield to the first Optional Redemption Date (as defined below) of the Senior Class A2 Notes at their issue price shall be 99.984 per cent.. The Notes are expected to be issued on 18 February 2004 (the "**Closing Date**").

The Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will carry a floating rate of interest, payable quarterly in arrear, which will be three months Euribor (as defined herein) plus, up to but excluding the first Optional Redemption Date (as defined below), a margin per annum, which will be for the Senior Class A1 Notes 0.19 per cent., for the Mezzanine Class B Notes 0.49 per cent., for the Junior Class C Notes 0.99 per cent. and for the Subordinated Class D Notes 0.95 per cent.. The Senior Class A2 Notes will, up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date, carry a fixed rate of interest, payable annually in arrear, which will be 4.30 per cent.. If on the first Optional Redemption Date the Notes of the relevant Class (as defined herein) will not be redeemed in full, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes (the "**Conditions**"), (i) the interest on the Senior Class A2 Notes will switch to a floating rate of interest and (ii) the margin applicable to the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will be reset. The interest on the relevant Class of Notes from the first Optional Redemption Date will be equal to three months Euribor, plus a margin per annum which will be for the Senior Class A1 Notes 1.00 per cent., for the Senior Class A2 Notes 1.00 per cent., for the Mezzanine Class B Notes 1.50 per cent., for the Junior Class C Notes 3.00 per cent. and for the Subordinated Class D Notes 5.00 per cent., payable quarterly in arrear.

The Notes are scheduled to mature on the Quarterly Payment Date (as defined herein) falling in February 2037 (the "**Final Maturity Date**"). On the Quarterly Payment Date falling in May 2004 and on each Quarterly Payment Date thereafter, the Senior Class A1 Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will be subject to mandatory partial redemption in the circumstances set out in, and subject to and in accordance with the Conditions. On the Quarterly Payment Date falling in February 2012 and on each Quarterly Payment Date thereafter (each an "**Optional Redemption Date**") the Issuer will have the option to redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes then outstanding at their Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined herein), subject to and in accordance with the Conditions. Unless previously redeemed in full, the Notes of the relevant Class will be subject to mandatory partial redemption in the circumstances set out in, and subject to and in accordance with the conditions on the first Optional Redemption Date and each Optional Redemption Date thereafter.

It is a condition precedent to issuance that the Senior Class A Notes, on issue, be assigned an "Aaa" rating by Moody's Investors Service Limited ("Moody's") and an "AAA" rating by Fitch Ratings Ltd ("Fitch"), the Mezzanine Class B Notes, on issue, be assigned at least an "A1" rating by Moody's and an "A" rating by Fitch, the Junior Class C Notes, on issue, be assigned at least a "Baa2" rating by Moody's and a "BBB+" rating by Fitch and the Subordinated Class D Notes, on issue, be assigned at least a "Baa1" rating by Moody's and a "BBB" rating by Fitch. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time.

For a discussion of some of the risks associated with an investment in the Notes, see *Special Considerations* herein.

The Notes will be secured by a right of pledge over the Mortgage Receivables and the Beneficiary Rights (each as defined herein) in favour of Stichting Security Trustee Arena 2004-I (the "**Security Trustee**") and a right of pledge over certain of the assets of the Issuer. The right to payment of interest and principal on the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will be subordinated and may be limited as more fully described herein.

The Notes of each Class will be initially represented by a temporary global note in bearer form (each a "**Temporary Global Note**"), without coupons, which is expected to be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**") on or about the Closing Date. Interests in each Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for interests in a permanent global note of the relevant Class (each a "**Permanent Global Note**"), without coupons not earlier than 40 days after the Closing Date upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in each Permanent Global Note will, in certain limited circumstances, be exchangeable for notes in definitive form in bearer form ("**Definitive Notes**") as described in the Conditions. The expression "**Global Notes**" means the Temporary Global Note of each Class and the Permanent Global Note of each Class and the expression "**Global Note**" means each Temporary Global Note or each Permanent Global Note, as the context may require.

The Notes will be solely the obligations of the Issuer. The Notes will not be obligations or responsibilities of, or guaranteed by, any other entity or person, in whatever capacity acting, including, without limitation, the Managers, the Floating Rate GIC Provider and the Secured Parties (each as defined herein) or any other person, in whatever capacity acting. No liability whatsoever in respect of any failure by the Issuer to pay any amount due under the Notes will be accepted by the Managers, the Floating Rate GIC Provider and the Secured Parties, in whatever capacity acting. None of the Managers, the Floating Rate GIC Provider and the Secured Parties will be under any obligation whatsoever to provide additional funds to the Issuer (save in the limited circumstances as described herein).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Only the Issuer is responsible for the information contained in this Offering Circular, other than the information for which the Sellers and STATER Nederland B.V. are responsible, as referred to in the following two paragraphs. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information, except for the information for which the Sellers and STATER Nederland B.V. are responsible, as referred to in the following two paragraphs, contained in this Offering Circular is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the impact of such information. The Issuer accepts responsibility accordingly.

The Sellers are responsible solely for the information contained in the following sections of this Offering Circular: *the Dutch Residential Mortgage Market, Delta Lloyd, Description of the Mortgage Loans, Municipality/NHG Guarantee Programme and Mortgage Loan Underwriting and Mortgage Services*. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in these paragraphs is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the impact of such information. The Sellers accept responsibility accordingly.

STATER Nederland B.V. is responsible solely for the information contained in the section *STATER Nederland B.V.*. STATER Nederland B.V. accepts responsibility accordingly.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with the articles of association of the Issuer which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see *General Information* below). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such document is incorporated in and forms part of this Offering Circular.

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer or an invitation to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this document and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law.

A fuller description of the restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of the Notes and on the distribution of this Offering Circular is set out in the section entitled *Purchase and Sale* below. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular (or any part thereof) comes are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions.

No one is authorised by the Sellers or the Issuer to give any information or to make any representation concerning the issue of the Notes other than those contained in this Offering Circular in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the offering of the Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of the Managers to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes. Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular at any time nor any sale made in connection with the offering of the Notes shall imply that the information contained herein is correct at any time subsequent to the date of this Offering Circular.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the offering of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any of the Managers.

The Managers and the Sellers expressly do not undertake to review the financial conditions or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the Notes. Investors should review, inter alia, the most recent financial statements of the Issuer when deciding whether or not to purchase, hold or sell any Notes during the life of the Notes.

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or any other regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) and may not be offered, sold or delivered in or into the United States or to or for the account or benefit of US persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. The Notes are subject to US tax law requirements.

Capitalised terms used in this Offering Circular, unless otherwise indicated, have the meanings as set out in this Offering Circular.

In connection with the issue of the Notes, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (the “Stabilising Manager”, or any duly appointed person acting for the Stabilising Manager) may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilise or maintain the market price of the relevant Notes at a level higher than the market price which might otherwise prevail for a limited period. However, there may be no obligation on the Stabilising Manager (or any agent of the Stabilising Manager) to do this. Such stabilising, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time and shall be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. In accordance with the rules of Euronext Amsterdam, such stabilising will in any event be discontinued within 30 days after the issue date of the Notes. Stabilisation transactions conducted on the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam must be conducted on behalf of the Stabilising Manager, by a Member of Euronext Amsterdam and must be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations of Euronext Amsterdam and Article 32 (and Annex 6) of the Further Regulation on Market Conduct Supervision of the Securities Trade 2002 (“*Nadere Regeling Gedragstoezicht Effectenverkeer 2002*”), as amended.

All references in this Offering Circular to “EUR” and “euro” refer to the single currency which was introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community (as amended by the Treaty on European Union and as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam).

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SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the principal features of the issue of the Notes. This summary should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the detailed information presented elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

THE PARTIES:

Issuer:	Arena 2004-I B.V. incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability (“ <i>besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid</i> ”) under number B.V. 1267631 and registered with the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam. The entire issued share capital of the Issuer is owned by the Shareholder.
Sellers:	Amstelhuys N.V. (“ Amstelhuys ”) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a public company (“ <i>naamloze vennootschap</i> ”); Delta Lloyd Levensverzekering N.V. (“ Delta Lloyd Life ”) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a public company; Delta Lloyd Bank N.V. (“ Delta Lloyd Bank ”) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a public company and Triahome Hypotheken B.V. (“ Triahome ”) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability.
Insurance Company:	Delta Lloyd Life.
Defaulted Loan Servicer:	Delta Lloyd Bank.
MPT Provider:	Delta Lloyd Life. The MPT Provider will appoint STATER Nederland B.V., incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability as its sub-agent.
Issuer Administrator:	ATC Financial Services B.V., incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability.
Subordinated Loan Provider:	Amstelhuys.
Security Trustee:	Stichting Security Trustee Arena 2004-I, established under the laws of the Netherlands as a foundation (“ <i>stichting</i> ”).
Shareholder:	Stichting Arena Holding 2004-I, established under the laws of the Netherlands as a foundation.
Directors:	ATC Management B.V., the sole director of the Issuer, Amsterdamsch Trustee’s Kantoor B.V., the sole director of the Security Trustee and ATC Management B.V., the sole director of the Shareholder. Each of the Directors belongs to the same group of companies.
Swap Counterparty:	ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (“ ABN AMRO ”), incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands as a public company.
Liquidity Facility Provider:	ABN AMRO.
Floating Rate GIC Provider:	ABN AMRO.
Paying Agent:	ABN AMRO.
Reference Agent:	ABN AMRO.

THE NOTES:

Notes:

The euro 699,000,000 floating rate Senior Class A1 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Senior Class A1 Notes**”), the euro 250,000,000 4.30 per cent. Senior Class A2 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Senior Class A2 Notes**”, and together with the Senior Class A1 Notes, the “**Senior Class A Notes**”), the euro 37,000,000 floating rate Mezzanine Class B Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Mezzanine Class B Notes**”), the euro 14,000,000 floating rate Junior Class C Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Junior Class C Notes**”) and the euro 5,000,000 floating rate Subordinated Class D Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Subordinated Class D Notes**” and together with the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes, the “**Notes**”) will be issued by the Issuer on 18 February 2004 (or such later date as may be agreed between the Issuer and the Managers) (the “**Closing Date**”).

Issue Price:

The issue prices of the Notes will be as follows:

- (i) the Senior Class A1 Notes 100 per cent.;
- (ii) the Senior Class A2 Notes 99.984 per cent.;
- (iii) the Mezzanine Class B Notes 100 per cent.;
- (iv) the Junior Class C Notes 100 per cent.; and
- (v) the Subordinated Class D Notes 100 per cent.

Form:

The Notes are in bearer form and in the case of Definitive Notes, serially numbered with coupons attached.

Denomination:

The Notes will be issued in denominations of euro 500,000 each.

Status and Ranking:

The Notes of each Class (as defined in the Conditions) rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among Notes of the same Class. In accordance with the Conditions and the Trust Deed (i) payments of principal and interest on the Mezzanine Class B Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes, (ii) payments of principal and interest on the Junior Class C Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes and the Mezzanine Class B Notes and (iii) payments of principal and interest on the Subordinated Class D Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes. See further *Terms and Conditions* of the Notes below.

Interest:

Interest on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes is payable by reference to successive quarterly interest periods (each a “**Floating Rate Interest Period**”) and will be payable quarterly in arrear in euro in respect of the Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in the Conditions) on the 17th day of February, May, August and November (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day) in each year (each such day being a “**Quarterly Payment Date**”). Each successive Floating Rate Interest Period will commence on (and include) a

Quarterly Payment Date and end on (but exclude) the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date, except for the first Floating Rate Interest Period which will commence on (and include) the Closing Date and end on (but exclude) the Quarterly Payment Date falling in May 2004. The interest will be calculated on the basis of the actual days elapsed in a Floating Rate Interest Period divided by a year of 360 days.

A “**Business Day**” means a day on which banks are open for business in Amsterdam, provided that such day is also a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System (“**TARGET System**”) or any successor thereto is operating credit or transfer instructions in respect of payments in euro.

Interest on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes for each Floating Rate Interest Period from the Closing Date will accrue at a rate equal to the sum of the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“**Euribor**”) for three months deposits in euro (determined in accordance with condition 4(f)) (or, in respect of the first Floating Rate Interest Period, the rate which represents the linear interpolation of Euribor for two and three months deposits in euro, rounded, if necessary, to the 5th decimal place with 0,00005 being rounded upwards) plus a margin which up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date, will for the Senior Class A1 Notes be equal to 0.19 per cent. per annum, for the Mezzanine Class B Notes be equal to 0.49 per cent. per annum, for the Junior Class C Notes be equal to 0.99 per cent. per annum and for the Subordinated Class D Notes be equal to 0.95 per cent. per annum.

Up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date, interest on the Senior Class A2 Notes is payable by reference to successive yearly interest periods (each a “**Fixed Rate Interest Period**”) and will be payable per annum in euro in respect of the Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in the Conditions) on the 17th day of February (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day) in each year (each such day being an “**Annual Payment Date**”). Each successive Fixed Rate Interest Period will commence on (and include) an Annual Payment Date and end on (but exclude) the next succeeding Annual Payment Date, except for the first Fixed Rate Interest Period, which will commence on (and include) the Closing Date and end on (but exclude) the Annual Payment Date falling in February 2005. The interest will be calculated on the basis of the actual number of days in the Fixed Rate Interest Period concerned divided by a year of 365 days or, in the case of a Fixed Rate Interest Period falling in a leap year, 366 days.

Up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date, the Senior Class A2 Notes will carry a fixed rate of interest of 4.30 per cent. per annum:

Interest Switch/step up:

If on the first Optional Redemption Date the Notes of any Class have not been redeemed in full, the interest on the Senior Class A2 Notes will switch to a floating rate of interest and the interest

applicable to the relevant Class of Notes will be equal to Euribor for three month deposits in euro, payable by reference to Floating Rate Interest Periods (as defined above) on each Quarterly Payment Date (as defined above) plus:

- (i) for the Senior Class A1 Notes, a margin of 1.00 per cent. per annum;
- (ii) for the Senior Class A2 Notes, a margin of 1.00 per cent. per annum;
- (iii) for the Mezzanine Class B Notes, a margin of 1.50 per cent. per annum;
- (iv) for the Junior Class C Notes, a margin of 3.00 per cent. per annum; and
- (v) for the Subordinated Class D Notes, a margin of 5.00 per cent. per annum.

Average Life:

The estimated average life of the Notes from the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date based on a conditional prepayment rate of 8 per cent. will be as follows:

- (i) the Senior Class A1 Notes 4.9 years;
- (ii) the Senior Class A2 Notes 8 years;
- (iii) the Mezzanine Class B Notes 8 years;
- (iv) the Junior Class C Notes 8 years; and
- (v) the Subordinated Class D Notes 7.7 months.

The expected amortisation profile of the Senior Class A1 Notes and the Subordinated D Notes is set out in Annex I hereto.

The average life of the Notes given above should be viewed with caution; reference is made to the section *Special Considerations* below.

Final Maturity Date:

Unless previously redeemed as provided below, the Issuer will redeem the Notes at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding on the Quarterly Payment Date falling in February 2037 (the “**Final Maturity Date**”).

Mandatory Redemption of the Notes:

The Issuer will be obliged to apply the Notes Redemption Available Amount (as defined in Condition 6 (c)) to (partially) redeem the Senior Class A1 Notes on each Quarterly Payment Date. From the later of (i) the first Optional Redemption Date or (ii) the Quarterly Payment Date on which the Senior Class A1 Notes have been redeemed in full, the Issuer will be obliged to apply the Notes Redemption Available Amount to redeem (or partially redeem) on each Quarterly Payment Date the then outstanding Notes (other than the Subordinated Class D Notes) at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding on a pro rata basis in the following order, (a) firstly, the Senior Class A2 Notes until fully redeemed, (b) secondly, the Mezzanine Class B Notes until fully redeemed and (c) finally, the Junior Class C Notes until fully redeemed.

If the Senior Class A1 Notes are redeemed in full prior to the first Optional Redemption Date, the Notes Redemption Available Amount will not be used for redemption of the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes until the first Optional Redemption Date. Instead, the Notes Redemption Available Amount will be deposited in the Issuer Collection Account or, at the option of the Issuer, be invested in either (a) Euro nominated securities with a maturity not beyond the first Optional Redemption Date provided that such securities have been assigned either (i) a rating of Aaa by Moody's in case of a remaining tenor longer than 6 months or (ii) a rating of Prime-1 by Moody's in case of a remaining tenor of less than 90 days or (b) other securities provided that Moody's has given prior confirmation that such investment will not adversely affect the then current ratings assigned to the Notes.

The Subordinated Class D Notes will be (partially) redeemed on each Quarterly Payment Date (the first of which will fall in May 2004. The amount available for redemption will be the remaining amount, if any, of the Notes Interest Available Amount after payment of item (a) up to and including (l) of the Interest Priority of Payments. In addition thereto, on the earlier of (i) the Optional Redemption Date on which the Notes (other than Subordinated Class D Notes) will be redeemed in full or (ii) the Final Maturity Date, the balances standing to the credit of the Reserve Account and the Issuer Collection Account (if any) after all amounts of interest and principal due in respect of the Notes, (other than principal on the Subordinated Class D Notes), have been paid will be available for redemption of the Subordinated Class D Notes.

Optional Redemption of the Notes: On the Quarterly Payment Date falling in February 2012 and on each Quarterly Payment Date thereafter (each an “**Optional Redemption Date**”), the Issuer will have the option to redeem all of the Notes, but not some only, at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in the Conditions) or, in case of a Junior Class C Principal Shortfall (as defined in Condition 6(e)) or a Mezzanine Class B Principal Shortfall (as defined in Condition 6(e)), the Issuer will have the option to partially redeem all (but not some only) the Junior Class C Notes or, as the case may be, the Mezzanine Class B Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding less the Junior Class C Principal Shortfall or, as the case may be, the Mezzanine Class B Principal Shortfall as provided in Condition 6(e), on such date, subject to and in accordance with the Conditions.

Redemption for tax reasons: In the event of certain tax changes affecting any Class of Notes, including in the event that the Issuer is or will be obliged to make any withholding or deduction from payments in respect of the Notes (although the Issuer will not have any obligation to pay additional amounts in respect of any such withholding or deduction), the Issuer may (but is not obliged to) redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes at their respective Principal Amount Outstanding together with accrued interest thereon up to and including the date of redemption, subject to and in accordance with the Conditions. No Class of Notes may be redeemed under such circumstances unless the other Classes of Notes (or such of them as are then outstanding) are also redeemed in full at the same time.

Withholding Tax:

All payments by the Issuer in respect of the Notes or Coupons can be made without withholdings or deductions for or because of any taxes, duties or charges of any nature whatsoever that are or may be withheld or assessed by the Netherlands tax authorities or any political subdivision thereof or therein. If, in the future, the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties or charges should be required by law, the Issuer will withhold or deduct such taxes, duties or charges for the account of the Noteholders or Couponholders and shall not pay any additional amounts to the Noteholders or Couponholders in respect of the aforementioned withholdings or deductions. In particular, but without limitation, no additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note or Coupon presented for payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to any European Union Directive on the taxation of savings that was adopted on 3 June 2003 or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive. See further paragraph *European Union Directive on the taxation of savings and Taxation in the Netherlands* below.

Method of Payment:

For so long as the Notes are represented by a Global Note, payments of principal and interest will be made in euro to a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for the credit of the respective accounts of the Noteholders (see *The Global Notes* below).

Use of proceeds:

The Issuer will use the net proceeds from the issue of the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes to pay to the Sellers (part of) the Initial Purchase Price for the Mortgage Receivables (as described below), pursuant to the provisions of an agreement dated 16 February 2004 (the “**Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement**”) and made between the Sellers, the Issuer and the Security Trustee. See further *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below. The Issuer will credit the net proceeds from the issue of the Subordinated Class D Notes to the Reserve Account. See further *Credit Structure* below.

THE MORTGAGE RECEIVABLES:**Mortgage Receivables:**

Under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer will purchase and on the Closing Date accept the assignment of any and all rights (the “**Mortgage Receivables**” which will include any Substitute Mortgage Receivables, as defined below) of (a) Delta Lloyd Life or (b) Triahome or (c) Amstelhuys severally or (d) Delta Lloyd Bank and Delta Lloyd Life jointly, against certain borrowers (the “**Borrowers**”) under or in connection with certain selected Mortgage Loans (as defined below). The Issuer will be entitled to the proceeds of the Mortgage Receivables as of the first day of February 2004. The Mortgage Receivables relating to Savings Mortgage Loans, Life Mortgage Loans and Investment Mortgage Loans (each as defined below), will hereinafter be referred to as the “**Savings Mortgage Receivables**”, the “**Life Mortgage Receivables**” and the “**Investment Mortgage Receivables**”, respectively.

Substitution:

The Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement will provide that the Issuer shall, up to and including the Quarterly Payment Date immediately preceding the first Optional Redemption Date, on a quarterly basis apply any proceeds of the repurchase of Mortgage Receivables in connection with the granting of a Further Advance or a Further Construction Loan, both as defined below, by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers to purchase from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers mortgage receivables (the “**Substitute Mortgage Receivables**”), subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. In case the proceeds of any such repurchase of Mortgage Receivables are not applied towards the purchase of Substitute Mortgage Receivables, such proceeds will be available for redemption of the Notes. See *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below.

Repurchase of Mortgage Receivables:

Under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers have undertaken to repurchase and accept re-assignment of a Mortgage Receivable:

- (i) in case any of the representations and warranties given by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers in respect of such Mortgage Receivable or its related Mortgage Loan, including the representation and warranty that such Mortgage Receivable or its related Mortgage Loan meets certain mortgage loan criteria, are untrue or incorrect; or
- (ii) if the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers agree with a Borrower to grant a further advance under the Mortgage Loan to which such Mortgage Receivables relate, which is only to be secured by the mortgage right which also secures the Mortgage Receivable (the “**Further Advance**”); or
- (iii) if the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers agree with a Borrower to either (a) amend the terms of the Mortgage Loan to which such Mortgage Receivable relates and as a result thereof such Mortgage Loan no longer meets certain criteria set forth in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement or (b) grant a further loan with a construction amount, whether or not only to be secured by the same Mortgage as the Mortgage Receivable of such Borrower (the “**Further Construction Loan**”); or
- (iv) if a Borrower under an Investment Mortgage Loan objects to the proposed amendment of the terms and conditions of the Investment Mortgage Loan, as further described in *Special Considerations* below.

Mortgage Loans:

The Mortgage Receivables to be sold by the Sellers pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement will result from loans secured by a first-ranking mortgage right or first and sequentially lower ranking mortgage rights, over, (i) a real property (“*onroerende zaak*”), (ii) an apartment right (“*appartementsrecht*”) or (iii) a long lease (“*erfpacht*”), together with real property and apartment rights (the “**Mortgaged Assets**”) situated in the Netherlands and entered into by Delta Lloyd Life or Triahome or Amstelhuys severally or, in case of a portion of the Savings

Mortgage Loans, by Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Bank jointly, with the relevant Borrowers which meet the criteria set forth in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and which will be selected prior to or on the Closing Date (the “**Mortgage Loans**”). The Mortgage Loans will consist of savings mortgage loans (“*spaarhypotheken*”), linear mortgage loans (“*lineaire hypotheken*”), annuity mortgage loans (“*annuïteiten hypotheken*”), interest-only mortgage loans (“*aflossingsvrije hypotheken*”), universal life mortgage loans (“*Delta Life hypotheken*” and “*Financieel Vrijheidsplan*”), unit-linked mortgage loans (“*Meerkeuzeplan*”), traditional life insurance mortgage loans (“*traditionele levenhypotheken*”) and investment mortgage loans (“*EffectPlusHypotheek*”). If a Mortgage Loan consists of one or more loan parts, the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers shall sell and assign and the Issuer shall purchase and accept the assignment of all rights associated with all, but not some, loan parts of such Mortgage Loan at the Closing Date. See further *Description of the Mortgage Loans* below.

Municipality Guarantees/NHG Guarantees:

Part of the Mortgage Loans will have the benefit of guarantees from municipalities (“**Municipality Guarantees**”) or under the “*Nationale Hypotheek Garantie*” (“**NHG Guarantees**”). See further *Municipality/NHG Guarantee Programme* below.

Savings Mortgage Loans:

A portion of the Mortgage Loans will be in the form of savings mortgage loans, which consist of savings mortgage loans (“*spaarhypotheken*”, hereinafter “**Savings Mortgage Loans**”) entered into by Delta Lloyd Life or Amstelhuys, or, in case of a portion of the Savings Mortgage Loans, by Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Bank together, with the relevant Borrowers combined with an insurance policy (a “**Savings Insurance Policy**”) with the Insurance Company, being Delta Lloyd Life. A Savings Insurance Policy is a combined risk and capital insurance policy taken out by the relevant Borrower with the Insurance Company in connection with the relevant Savings Mortgage Loan. In relation to the Savings Insurance Policies the savings part of the premium (the “**Savings Premium**”) is calculated in such a manner that, on an annuity basis, the proceeds of the Savings Insurance Policy due by the Insurance Company to the relevant Borrower is equal to the amount due by the Borrower to Delta Lloyd Life or Amstelhuys or, as the case may be, Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Bank together, at maturity of the Savings Mortgage Loan. See further *Special Considerations* below.

Sub-Participation Agreement:

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into a sub-participation agreement (the “**Sub-Participation Agreement**”) with the Insurance Company under which the Insurance Company will acquire participations in the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables. Under the Sub-Participation Agreement the Insurance Company will undertake to pay to the Issuer all amounts received as Savings Premia on the Savings Insurance Policies. In return, the Insurance Company is entitled to receive the Participation Redemption Available Amount (as defined in *Sub-Participation Agreement* below) from the Issuer. The amount of the participation (the “**Participation**”) with respect to a Savings Mortgage Receivable consists of the initial participation at the Closing Date or, in case of substitution, the relevant Quarterly Payment Date

(which is equal to the sum of all amounts received (a) up to but excluding 18 February 2004 in the case of the Closing Date, being the amount of euro 2,849,418.89, or (b) up to the first day of the month in which the relevant Quarterly Payment Date falls in case of substitution, by the Insurance Company as Savings Premia and accrued interest) increased on a monthly basis with the sum of (i) the Savings Premia received by the Insurance Company and paid to the Issuer and (ii) a pro rata part, corresponding to the Participation in the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivable, of the interest paid by the Borrower in respect of such Savings Mortgage Receivable. See further *Sub-Participation Agreement* below.

Investment Mortgage Loans:

A portion of the Mortgage Loans will be in the form of investment mortgage loans (“*EffectPlusHypotheek*”) hereinafter the “**Investment Mortgage Loans**”). Under the Investment Mortgage Loans the Borrower undertakes to invest, whether on a lump sum basis or on an instalment basis, by applying his own funds or (part of) the proceeds of the Investment Mortgage Loans, (i) in certain investment funds or (ii) by depositing such amount in a savings account with Delta Lloyd Bank or (iii) at the option of the Borrower, a combination of option (i) and (ii). Borrowers may switch their investments among the investment funds and to and from the savings account with Delta Lloyd Bank. The rights under these investments are intended to be pledged to the relevant Seller or the relevant Sellers, as the case may be, as security for repayment of the Investment Mortgage Loan. See for more details *Special Considerations and Description of Mortgage Loans*.

Life Mortgage Loans:

A portion of the Mortgage Loans will be in the form of life mortgage loans (“**Life Mortgage Loans**”), i.e. Mortgage Loans which have the benefit of combined risk and capital insurance policies (“**Life Insurance Policies**”) taken out by Borrowers with the Insurance Company or any other life insurance company (“**Life Insurance Company**”). The Life Mortgage Loans are in the form of universal life mortgage loans (“*Delta Life hypotheek*” and “*Financieel Vrijheidsplan*”), unit linked mortgage loans (“*Meerkeuzeplan*”) or traditional life insurance mortgage (“*traditionele levenhypotheek*”). See further *Special Considerations and Description of the Mortgage Loans* below.

Construction Amounts:

Pursuant to the Mortgage Conditions, the Borrowers have the right to request that a part of the Mortgage Loan will be withheld and will be applied towards construction of or improvements to the mortgaged property. Such amounts including any interest accrued thereon (“**Construction Amount**”) will only be paid to the Borrower in case certain conditions are met. The aggregate amount of the Construction Amounts as of 1 February 2004 is euro 9,362,280.44. The Issuer and the Sellers will agree in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement that the Issuer will be entitled to withhold from the Initial Purchase Price an amount equal to the aggregate Construction Amounts as of 1 February 2004. Such amount will be deposited in the Construction Account. On each Quarterly Payment Date the Issuer will release from the Construction Account such part of the Initial Purchase Price which equals the amount by which the Construction Amounts have been

reduced during the preceding Quarterly Calculation Period and pay such amount to the relevant Seller.

Pursuant to the Mortgage Conditions, Construction Amounts have to be paid out within 12 months. After such period, any remaining Construction Amounts will be set-off against the relevant Mortgage Loan up to the amount of the Construction Amount. The Issuer shall have no further obligation towards the relevant Seller to pay the remaining part of the Initial Purchase Price in such case and any balance standing to the credit of the Construction Account will be used for redemption of the Notes in accordance with the Conditions.

Security for the Notes:

The Notes will be secured (a) by a first ranking right of pledge by the relevant Sellers to the Security Trustee over the Mortgage Receivables and the Beneficiary Rights (as defined below); and (b) by a first ranking right of pledge by the Issuer to the Security Trustee over the Issuer's rights under or in connection with the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Swap Agreement, the Sub-Participation Agreement, the Issuer Services Agreement, the Liquidity Facility Agreement and the Floating Rate GIC and in respect of the Transaction Accounts (each as referred to below). The amount payable to the Noteholders and the other Secured Parties will be limited to the amounts available for such purpose to the Security Trustee which, *inter alia*, will consist of amounts recovered by the Security Trustee on the Mortgage Receivables and the Beneficiary Rights and amounts received by the Security Trustee as creditor under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and the Trust Deed. Payments to the Secured Parties will be made in accordance with the Priority of Payments upon Enforcement (as defined in *Credit Structure* below). In addition, a second-ranking right of pledge will be created by the relevant Sellers to the Issuer over the Mortgage Receivables and the Beneficiary Rights. See further *Special Considerations* and for a more detailed description see *Description of Security* below.

Sale of Mortgage Receivables:

The Issuer will on any Optional Redemption Date have the right to sell and assign the Mortgage Receivables to a third party, which may also be any of the Sellers, provided that the Issuer shall apply the proceeds of such sale, to the extent relating to principal, to redeem the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes. The purchase price of the Mortgage Receivables shall be equal to the outstanding principal amount, together with accrued interest due but unpaid, if any, of each related Mortgage Loan, except that with respect to Mortgage Loans which are in arrears for a period exceeding 90 days or in respect of which an instruction has been given to the civil-law notary to start foreclosure proceedings, the purchase price shall be at least the lesser of (i) an amount equal to the foreclosure value of the Mortgaged Assets or, if no valuation report of less than 12 months old is available, the indexed foreclosure value, or (ii) the sum of the outstanding principal amount together with accrued interest due but not paid, if any, and any other amount due under the Mortgage Loan.

CASH-FLOW STRUCTURE:

- Liquidity Facility:** On the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into a 364 term liquidity facility agreement with the Liquidity Facility Provider (the “**Liquidity Facility Agreement**”) whereunder the Issuer will be entitled to make drawings in order to meet certain shortfalls in its available revenue receipts. See further *Credit Structure* below.
- Sellers Collection Account:** The Sellers maintain an account (the “**Sellers Collection Account**”) to which collections of all amounts of interest, prepayment penalties and principal received under the Mortgage Loans will be paid. The Sellers Collection Account is administered by STATER Nederland B.V.
- Issuer Collection Account:** The Issuer shall maintain with the Floating Rate GIC Provider an account (the “**Issuer Collection Account**”) to which on a monthly basis all amounts from the Sellers Collection Account will be transferred by the Sellers or by STATER Nederland B.V. on their behalf.
- Construction Account:** The Issuer will maintain with the Floating Rate GIC Provider an account (the “**Construction Account**”) to which on the Closing Date an amount corresponding to the aggregate Construction Amounts will be credited. The Construction Account will be debited for (i) payments to Amstelhuys for the benefit of the relevant Seller(s) upon Construction Amounts being paid out by Delta Lloyd Life for the benefit of the relevant Seller(s) to or on behalf of the Borrowers; and (ii) for transfer to the Issuer Collection Account in case the Issuer has no obligation to pay any further part of the Initial Purchase Price (as described in *Construction Amounts* above).
- Reserve Account:** The Issuer will pay the proceeds of the Subordinated Class D Notes into an account (the “**Reserve Account**”, together with the Issuer Collection Account and the Construction Account, the “**Transaction Accounts**”) held with the Floating Rate GIC Provider. The purpose of the Reserve Account will be to enable the Issuer to meet the Issuer’s payment obligations under items (a) up to and including (n) in the Interest Priority of Payments (as defined in *Credit Structure* below) in the event that the Notes Interest Available Amount (as defined in *Credit Structure* below) is not sufficient to meet such payment obligations on a Quarterly Payment Date. If and to the extent that the Notes Interest Available Amount on any Quarterly Calculation Date exceeds the aggregate amounts payable under items (a) to (i) (inclusive) in the Interest Priority of Payments, such excess amount will be used to deposit on or, as the case may be, to replenish the Reserve Account by crediting such amount to the Reserve Account up to the Reserve Account Required Amount. The “**Reserve Account Required Amount**” shall on any Quarterly Calculation Date be equal to (i) 0.5 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, on the Closing Date or (ii) 1.35 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, on the Closing Date in case (a) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans in arrears for more than 60 days exceeds 1.0 per cent. of the

aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans; or (b) if on the first Optional Redemption Date the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes have not been redeemed in full or (iii) zero on the Optional Redemption Date whereon the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, have been or are to be redeemed in full, subject to the Conditions.

Floating Rate GIC:

The Issuer and the Floating Rate GIC Provider will enter into a guaranteed investment contract (the “**Floating Rate GIC**”) on the Closing Date, whereunder the Floating Rate GIC Provider will agree to pay a guaranteed rate of interest determined by reference to one month Euribor minus a margin on the balance standing from time to time to the credit of the Transaction Accounts.

Subordinated Loan:

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into a subordinated loan agreement (the “**Subordinated Loan**”) with the Subordinated Loan Provider for an amount of euro 1,350,000. The proceeds of the Subordinated Loan will be used to pay certain start-up costs and expenses incurred by the Issuer in connection with the issue of the Notes.

Swap Agreement:

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into a swap agreement with the Swap Counterparty to hedge the risk between the rates of interest to be received by the Issuer on the Mortgage Receivables and the floating rates of interest or, as the case may be, the fixed rates of interest payable by the Issuer on the relevant Class of Notes (as defined in *Credit Structure* under *Interest Rate Hedging* below).

OTHER:

Listing:

Application has been made for the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes to be listed on Euronext Amsterdam.

Issuer Services Agreement:

Under a mortgage payment transactions and issuer services agreement to be entered into on the Closing Date (the “**Issuer Services Agreement**”) between the Issuer, the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer, the Issuer Administrator and the Security Trustee, (i) the MPT Provider will agree to provide mortgage payment transactions and the other services as agreed in the Issuer Services Agreement in relation to the Mortgage Loans on a day-to-day basis, including, without limitation, the collection of payments of principal, interest and all other amounts in respect of the Mortgage Loans and (ii) the Defaulted Loan Servicer will agree to provide the implementation of arrears procedures including, if applicable, the enforcement of mortgages (see further the section *Mortgage Loan Underwriting and Mortgage Services* below) and (iii) the Issuer Administrator will agree to provide certain administration, calculation and cash management services for the Issuer on a day-to-day basis, including without limitation, all calculations to be made in respect of the Notes pursuant to the Conditions.

Management Agreements:

Each of the Issuer, the Shareholder and the Security Trustee have entered into a management agreement (together, the “**Management Agreements**”) with the relevant Director, whereunder the relevant

Director will undertake to act as director of the Issuer, the Shareholder or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee and to perform certain services in connection therewith.

Rating:

It is a condition precedent to issuance that (i) the Senior Class A Notes, on issue, be assigned a rating of “Aaa” by Moody’s and “AAA” by Fitch, (ii) the Mezzanine Class B Notes, on issue, be assigned a rating of at least “A1” by Moody’s and “A” by Fitch, (iii) the Junior Class C Notes, on issue, be assigned a rating of at least “Baa2” by Moody’s and “BBB+” by Fitch and (iv) the Subordinated Class D Notes, on issue, be assigned a rating of at least “Baa1” by Moody’s and “BBB” by Fitch.

Governing Law:

The Notes will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Netherlands.

Risk Weighting:

The Dutch Central Bank (“*De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.*”) has stated that, for credit institutions regulated by it, the risk weighting applicable to the Senior Class A Notes will be 50 per cent..

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain aspects of the issue of the Notes of which prospective Noteholders should be aware. It is not intended to be exhaustive, and prospective Noteholders should read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

Liabilities under the Notes

The Notes will be solely the obligations of the Issuer. The Notes will not be obligations or responsibilities of, or guaranteed by, any other entity or person, in whatever capacity acting, including, without limitation, the Sellers, the Insurance Company, the Managers, the Liquidity Facility Provider, the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer, the Subordinated Loan Provider, the Issuer Administrator, the Floating Rate GIC Provider, the Swap Counterparty, the Directors, the Paying Agent, the Reference Agent or the Security Trustee. Furthermore, none of the Sellers, the Insurance Company, the Managers, the Liquidity Facility Provider, the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer, the Subordinated Loan Provider, the Issuer Administrator, the Floating Rate GIC Provider, the Swap Counterparty, the Directors, the Paying Agent, the Reference Agent or the Security Trustee or any other person in whatever capacity acting, will accept any liability whatsoever to Noteholders in respect of any failure by the Issuer to pay any amounts due under the Notes.

The ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations in full to pay principal of and interest on the Notes will be dependent on the receipt by it of funds under the Mortgage Receivables, the proceeds of the sale of any Mortgage Receivables, the receipt by it of payments under the Swap Agreement and the Sub-Participation Agreement and the receipt by it of interest in respect of the balances standing to the credit of the Issuer Collection Account. See further *Credit Structure*. In addition, the Issuer will have available to it the balances standing to the credit of the Reserve Account and the amounts available to be drawn under the Liquidity Facility for certain of its payment obligations.

By acquiring the Notes, the Noteholders shall be deemed to have knowledge of accept, and be bound by the Conditions. The Issuer and the Paying Agent will not have any responsibility for the proper performance by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or its participants of their obligations under their respective rules, operating procedures and calculation methods.

Parallel Debt

Under Netherlands law it is uncertain whether a security right can be validly created in favour of a party which is not the creditor of the claim which the security right purports to secure. Consequently, in order to secure the valid creation of the pledges in favour of the Security Trustee, the Issuer has in the Parallel Debt Agreement, as a separate and independent obligation, by way of parallel debt, undertaken to pay to the Security Trustee amounts equal to the amounts due by it to the Secured Parties. The Issuer has been advised that such a parallel debt creates a claim of the Security Trustee thereunder which can be validly secured by a right of pledge such as the rights of pledge created by the Trustee Pledge Agreement I and Trustee Pledge Agreement II.

Transfer of Legal Title to Mortgage Receivables

The Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement will provide that the assignment of the Mortgage Receivables by the Sellers to the Issuer will not be notified by the Sellers to the Borrowers except if certain events occur. For a description of these notification events reference is made to the section *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below. Under Netherlands law the assignment of a receivable is only perfected if the assignment has been notified to the borrower. Consequently, prior to such notification, legal title to the Mortgage Receivables will remain with the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers. Notification of the assignment to a Borrower after any of the Sellers has been declared bankrupt or after having become subject to a suspension of payments, in respect of Triahome and Amstelhuys, or has become subject to emergency regulations, in respect of Delta Lloyd Life or Delta Lloyd Bank, will not be effective

and, consequently, in such event the legal ownership to the Mortgage Receivables will not pass to the Issuer (see also the paragraph *Proposed Legislation on Requirements for Assignment* below).

In order to protect the Issuer in the situation that notification of the assignment of the Mortgage Receivables can no longer be effectively made due to bankruptcy or suspension of payments or, as the case may be, emergency regulations involving any of the Sellers, each of the Sellers will grant a first-ranking “silent” right of pledge (i.e. without notification being required) under Netherlands law to the Security Trustee and a second-ranking “silent” right of pledge to the Issuer over the Mortgage Receivables and the rights of any of the Sellers as beneficiary under any Life Insurance Policy with a Life Insurance Company (the “**Life Beneficiary Rights**”) and a disclosed right of pledge over the rights of Triahome as beneficiary under any Insurance Policy with Delta Lloyd Life (the “**Triahome Beneficiary Rights**”) and a disclosed right of pledge over the rights of Amstelhuys as beneficiary under any Insurance Policy with Delta Lloyd Life (the “**Amstelhuys Beneficiary Rights**”, and together with the Life Beneficiary Rights and the Triahome Beneficiary Rights, the “**Beneficiary Rights**”) and the Issuer will grant a first-ranking “disclosed” right of pledge to the Security Trustee on the rights deriving from, *inter alia*, the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, as more fully described in *Description of Security* below. Notification of the “silent” rights of pledge in favour of the Security Trustee and the Issuer can be validly made after bankruptcy or suspension of payments or, as the case may be, emergency regulations have been declared in respect of the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers. Under Netherlands law the Issuer and the Security Trustee can, in the event of bankruptcy or suspension of payments or, as the case may be, emergency regulations in respect of any of the Sellers, exercise the rights afforded by law to pledgees as if there were no bankruptcy or suspension of payments, or, as the case may be, emergency regulations. However, bankruptcy or suspension of payments or, as the case may be, emergency regulations involving any of the Sellers would affect the position of the Security Trustee and the Issuer as pledgees in some respects, the most important of which are: (i) payments made by Borrowers prior to notification but after bankruptcy or suspension of payments, or, as the case may be, emergency regulations in respect of any of the Sellers having been declared will be part of the bankrupt estate, although the relevant pledgee has the right to receive such amounts by preference after deduction of certain costs, (ii) a mandatory “cool-off” period of up to two months may apply in case of bankruptcy or suspension of payments or, as the case may be, emergency regulations involving any of the Sellers, which, if applicable, would delay the exercise of the right of pledge on the Mortgage Receivables and (iii) the relevant pledgee may be obliged to enforce its right of pledge within a reasonable period as determined by the judge-commissioner (“*rechter-commissaris*”) appointed by the court in case of bankruptcy of such Seller.

Set-off

Under Netherlands law each Borrower will, subject to the legal requirements for set-off being met, be entitled to set off amounts due by any of the Sellers to it (if any) with amounts it owes in respect of the Mortgage Loans. After assignment and/or pledge of the Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate to the Issuer and notification thereof to a Borrower, the Borrower will also have set-off rights vis-à-vis the Issuer, provided that the legal requirements for set-off are met, and further provided that (i) the counterclaim of the Borrower results from the same legal relationship as the relevant Mortgage Receivable, or (ii) the counterclaim of the Borrower has been originated and become due prior to the assignment and/or pledge of the Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate and notification thereof to the relevant Borrower.

The conditions applicable to the Mortgage Loans provide that payments by the Borrowers should be made without set-off. Although this clause is intended as a waiver by the Borrowers of their set-off rights vis-à-vis the Sellers, under Netherlands law it is uncertain whether such waiver will be valid.

Should such waiver be invalid, the foregoing applies *mutatis mutandis*.

The Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement provides that if a Borrower sets off amounts due to it by any of the Sellers against the relevant Mortgage Loan and, as a consequence thereof, the Issuer does not receive the amount which it is entitled to receive in respect of the Mortgage Loan, associated with such Mortgage Receivable, the relevant Seller will pay to the Issuer an amount equal to the difference between the amount

which the Issuer would have received in respect of the relevant Mortgage Receivable if no set-off had taken place and the amount actually received by the Issuer in respect of such Mortgage Receivable. Receipt of such amount by the Issuer is subject to the ability of the relevant Seller to actually make such payments.

For specific set-off issues relating to Savings Mortgage Loans and Life Mortgage Loans reference is made to the paragraph *Insurance Policies* below.

The Sellers will also have the right to set-off any amounts owing to a Borrower against a Mortgage Loan in respect of such Borrower. The Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement will provide that, prior to notification of the assignment and/or pledges, the relevant Seller will pay to the Issuer any amounts not received by the Issuer as a result of such right of set-off being invoked by any Seller. After notification of the assignment and/or pledges to the Borrowers, the Sellers will no longer have any set-off rights against the relevant Borrowers.

Mortgage Rights

All Mortgage Receivables sold to the Issuer resulting from Mortgage Loans which were originated by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers prior to 1 March 1999 will be secured by mortgage rights which secure the initial Mortgage Loan and all other amounts which the Borrower may be or become due to the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers up to the amount of his repayments or prepayments on the initial Mortgage Loan. All Mortgage Receivables sold to the Issuer resulting from Mortgage Loans which were originated following 1 March 1999 will be secured by mortgage rights which secure not only the initial Mortgage Loan but also any amounts which the Borrower may be or become due to the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers under further loans and/or credits up to a maximum level. It is likely that both types of Mortgage Loans relate should be regarded as “*krediethypotheken*” (“**Credit Mortgages**”).

Under Netherlands law it is uncertain whether, in the event of assignment or pledge of a receivable secured by a Credit Mortgage, the Credit Mortgage will follow such receivable. Based upon case law, it is assumed by certain Netherlands legal commentators that a Credit Mortgage will only follow the receivable which it secures, if the relationship between the bank and the Borrower has been terminated in such a manner that following the transfer, the bank cannot create or obtain new receivables against the Borrower. However, in recent legal literature the view has been defended that the Credit Mortgage will partially follow the receivable to the extent that it has been assigned.

Each of the Sellers will undertake in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement to partially terminate the relevant mortgage rights securing the relevant Mortgage Receivables to the extent that the mortgage right secures other debts than the relevant Mortgage Receivables by giving notice of such partial termination to the relevant Borrowers immediately before the moment that the Borrowers will be notified of the assignment (see the paragraph *Transfer of Legal Title to Mortgage Receivables* above). As a consequence of such partial termination the mortgage right would only secure the Mortgage Receivable assigned to the Issuer and would, in effect, cease to be a Credit Mortgage. Although there is no case law directly to support this view, the Issuer has been advised that there are no reasons why the mortgage right will not follow the Mortgage Receivable upon its assignment if the credit mortgage character is removed through partial termination prior to transfer of legal title to the Mortgage Receivables to the Issuer by way of notification of the assignment to the Borrowers.

The relevant statutory provisions only address termination in general, and legal commentators, although accepting the right of partial termination, do not specifically discuss partial termination of mortgage rights in the manner described above. It is therefore unclear whether such a partial termination complies with the relevant statutory requirements. Based upon a reasonable interpretation of the statutory provisions and the views expressed by legal commentators, there are strong reasons for arguing that the Sellers can effectively terminate the mortgage rights as described above.

Under Netherlands law a mortgage right can be terminated by the mortgage holder provided that upon creation of the mortgage right the mortgage holder was granted such right by the mortgage deed. The general

conditions applicable to the mortgage deeds relating to the Mortgage Loans specifically provide for a partial termination right.

Should any of the Sellers be declared bankrupt or, as the case may be, become subject to suspension of payments or, as the case may be, become subject to emergency regulations, its undertaking to give a notice of partial termination is no longer enforceable and a notice of partial termination received after such date by a Borrower will not be effective. In such a situation the legal transfer of the relevant Mortgage Receivables can no longer be effected, although the Issuer and the Security Trustee will remain pledgees of such Mortgage Receivables (see paragraph *Transfer of Legal Title to Mortgage Receivables* above). However, the fact that notice of partial termination can no longer be given means that it is uncertain, also depending on the specific facts and circumstances involved, whether the Issuer and the Security Trustee will have the benefit of a mortgage right securing such Mortgage Receivables and, consequently, if a Borrower fails to comply with its obligations under the Mortgage Loan, whether the Issuer or the Security Trustee (as the case may be) would be in a position to foreclose the mortgage right as pledgee of the Mortgage Receivables. If not, the assistance of the relevant Sellers' administrator (in case of emergency regulations or, as the case may be, in case of suspension of payments) or bankruptcy trustee (in case of bankruptcy) would be required to effect a foreclosure which would, in whole or in part, be for the benefit of the pledgees. It is uncertain whether such assistance will be forthcoming. A similar situation could arise if any of the Sellers becomes subject to emergency regulations or, as the case may be, a suspension of payments or is declared bankrupt after notice of partial termination is given and the courts would come to the conclusion, notwithstanding the arguments against such an interpretation, that a Credit Mortgage cannot be converted by way of partial termination into a mortgage right which only secures the Mortgage Receivables or, following such conversion, does not follow the Mortgage Receivables upon their pledge or assignment. Consequently, the Issuer or the Security Trustee would not have the benefit of the mortgage right securing such Mortgage Receivables and would have to rely on the assistance of the relevant Seller's administrator or bankruptcy trustee to foreclose the mortgage right.

Furthermore, it is noted that if the Issuer does not have the benefit of the mortgage right, it also will not be entitled to claim under any Municipality Guarantee or NHG Guarantee, if applicable.

Proposed legislation on Requirements for Assignment

Currently a bill is pending before the Netherlands Parliament, in which it is proposed to amend the legal requirements for the assignment of receivables in such a manner that it can also be effectuated by means of a notarial or registered deed of assignment, without notification of the assignment to the debtors being required. If and when this amendment would become effective, the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers could assign the Mortgage Receivables, and transfer legal ownership, to the Issuer by the mere registration of the deed of assignment and would not be restricted to completing the assignment by notification in case of the occurrence of Notification Events. The partial termination structure as described in the paragraph *Mortgage Rights* above is, however, only effective if the partial termination is effectuated prior to the assignment being completed, whether by means of notification or after the proposed amendment becoming effective, by means of registration or notification. Consequently, due to the partial termination structure in case of Credit Mortgages securing the Mortgage Receivables, registration of the deed of assignment prior to the occurrence of the Notification Events and the consequent partial termination of the Credit Mortgages may not be in the best interest of the Issuer. However, pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement the Issuer will have the right to register the deed of assignment at any time upon the proposed amendment becoming effective. The Issuer will undertake in the Trust Deed not to exercise such right except with the prior written approval of the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld, and the Security Trustee and subject to the confirmation of Moody's and Fitch that it will not adversely affect the then current ratings assigned to the Notes.

Insurance Policies

The Life Mortgage Loans and the Savings Mortgage Loans have the benefit of Life Insurance Policies and Saving Insurance Policies respectively (together the "**Insurance Policies**"). The Savings Insurance Policies

and a part of the Life Insurance Policies are entered into by the relevant Borrowers and the Insurance Company, being Delta Lloyd Life. The other part of the Life Insurance Policies are entered into by the relevant Borrowers and any of the Life Insurance Companies. In this paragraph, certain legal issues relating to the effects of the assignment of the Life Mortgage Receivables and Savings Mortgage Receivables on the Insurance Policies are set out. Investors should be aware that (i) the Issuer may not benefit from the Insurance Policies and/or (ii) the Issuer may not be able to recover any amounts from the Borrower in case Delta Lloyd Life or the relevant Life Insurance Company defaults in its obligations as further described in this paragraph. As a consequence thereof the Issuer may not have a claim on the Borrower and may, therefore, not have the benefit of the mortgage right. In such case the rights of the Security Trustee will be similarly affected. Due to the dependency on the performance by in particular Delta Lloyd Life of its obligations under the Insurance Policies, a deterioration of the credit quality of Delta Lloyd Life might have an adverse effect on the rating of one or more Classes of the Notes.

Borrower Insurance Pledge

All rights of a Borrower under the Insurance Policies have been pledged to the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers (“**Borrower Insurance Pledge**”). However, the Issuer has been advised that it is probable that the right to receive payment, including the commutation payment (“*afkoopsom*”) under the Insurance Policies will be regarded by a Netherlands court as a future right. The pledge of a future right is under Netherlands law not effective if the pledgor is declared bankrupt or is granted a suspension of payments, prior to the moment such right comes into existence. This means that it is uncertain whether such pledge will be effective. Even if the pledge on the rights on the Insurance Policies would be effective, it is uncertain whether such right of pledge will pass to the Issuer or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee upon the assignment or pledge of the Mortgage Receivables, since the pledge secures the same liabilities as the Credit Mortgages. The observations on partial termination made in paragraph *Mortgage Rights* above apply equally to such right of pledge.

Appointment of Beneficiary

Furthermore, the relevant Seller has or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers have been appointed or, as the case may be, have appointed themselves (if necessary, irrevocably authorised by the relevant Borrower) as beneficiary under the Insurance Policies up to the full amount owed by the Borrower. Contrary to the above mentioned appointment of the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers, any other appointment of a beneficiary by the Borrower will remain in force to the extent it relates to insurance proceeds which will become payable after the death of the insured but before the final date determined in the policy, provided that the Insurance Company or the relevant Life Insurance Company is authorised by such beneficiary to apply towards the relevant Seller the insurance proceeds in satisfaction of the Mortgage Receivable (the “**Borrower Insurance Proceeds Instruction**”). It is unlikely that the Beneficiary Rights will follow the Mortgage Receivables upon assignment or pledge thereof to the Issuer or the Security Trustee. The Issuer has been advised that it is unclear how the appointment of Delta Lloyd Life as beneficiary should be interpreted in view of the fact that the Seller is the same legal entity as the Insurance Company. Therefore, only the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights will be pledged to the Security Trustee and the Issuer (see *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below), but it is uncertain whether this pledge will be effective.

For the situation that no such authorisation exists and the pledge of the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights is not effective, the Issuer and the Security Trustee will enter into a beneficiary waiver agreement (the “**Beneficiary Waiver Agreement**”) with the Sellers (Delta Lloyd Life also acting in its capacity as Insurance Company), under which each of the Sellers, subject to the condition precedent of the occurrence of a Notification Event (see Description of Security below) waives its rights as beneficiary under the Insurance Policies, except for Insurance Policies with any of the Life Insurance Companies and appoint as first beneficiary (i) the Issuer subject to the dissolving condition (“*ontbindende voorwaarde*”) of a Trustee I Notification Event relating to the Issuer and (ii) the Security Trustee under the condition precedent (“*opschortende voorwaarde*”) of the occurrence of a Trustee I Notification Event (see Description of Security below) relating to the Issuer in respect of such Insurance Policies. It is, however, uncertain whether such waiver and appointment will be effective.

In view hereof and secondly in respect of the Insurance Policies with any of the Life Insurance Companies and finally for the event an authorisation as described above exists, the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers and the Insurance Company (other than in respect of Life Insurance Policies with any of the Life Insurance Companies) will in the Beneficiary Waiver Agreement undertake, following a Notification Event, to use their best efforts to withdraw the Borrower Insurance Proceeds Instruction in favour of the relevant Seller and to issue such instruction in favour of (i) the Issuer subject to the dissolving condition of a Trustee I Notification Event relating to the Issuer and (ii) the Security Trustee under the condition precedent of the occurrence of a Trustee I Notification Event relating to the Issuer. The termination and appointment of a beneficiary under the Insurance Policies and the withdrawal and the issue of the Borrower Insurance Proceeds Instruction will require the co-operation of all relevant parties involved. It is uncertain whether such co-operation will be forthcoming.

If the Issuer or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, will not have been validly appointed as beneficiary under the Insurance Policies and the pledge of the Triahome Beneficiary Rights, the Amstelhuys Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights is not effective, any proceeds under the Insurance Policies will be payable to the relevant Seller or to another beneficiary instead of to the Issuer, or the Security Trustee, as the case may be. If the proceeds are paid to any of the Sellers, the relevant Seller will be under the obligation to pay such amount to the Issuer or the Security Trustee, as the case may be. If the proceeds are paid to any of the Sellers and the relevant Seller does not pay the amount involved to the Issuer or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, e.g. in case of bankruptcy of the relevant Seller (see paragraph *Insolvency of Delta Lloyd Life* below), or if the proceeds are paid to a beneficiary instead of to the Issuer or the Security Trustee, as the case may be, this may result in the amount paid under the Insurance Policies not being applied in reduction of the relevant Mortgage Loan. This may lead to the Borrower trying to invoke set-off rights and defences as further discussed under sub-paragraph *Set-off or defences* below.

Insolvency of Delta Lloyd Life and Life Insurance Companies

If any of Delta Lloyd Life, in its capacity of Insurance Company, and the Life Insurance Companies would no longer be able to meet its obligations under the Insurance Policies, e.g. in case it is declared bankrupt or subject to emergency regulations, this could result in amounts payable under the Insurance Policies not or only partly being available for application in reduction of the Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate. This may again lead to the Borrower trying to invoke set-off rights and defences as further discussed under paragraph *Set-off or defences*.

Set-off or defences

If the amounts payable under the Insurance Policy are not applied towards redemption of the Mortgage Receivable (see paragraphs *Appointment of Beneficiary* and *Insolvency of Delta Lloyd Life and Life Insurance Companies*), the Borrower may try to invoke a right of set-off of the amount due under the Mortgage Receivable with amounts payable under or in connection with the Insurance Policy. As set out (in paragraph *Set-off* above) the Borrowers have waived their set-off rights, but it is uncertain whether such waiver is effective. If the waiver is not effective the Borrowers will, in order to invoke a right of set-off, need to comply with the applicable legal requirements for set-off. One of these requirements is that the Borrower should have a claim which corresponds to his debt to the same counterparty. In case of Savings Mortgage Receivables of which Delta Lloyd Life is (one of) the Seller(s), this requirement will be met. In case of Mortgage Receivables of which Triahome or Amstelhuys, as the case may be, is the Seller or to which a Life Insurance Policy is connected with any of the Life Insurance Companies, the following is relevant. The Insurance Policies are contracts between the Insurance Company or, as the case may be, the relevant Life Insurance Company and the Borrowers on the one hand and the Mortgage Loans are contracts between Triahome or Amstelhuys or the relevant Seller(s) respectively and the Borrowers on the other hand. Therefore, in order to invoke a right of set-off, the Borrowers would have to establish that Triahome or Amstelhuys, as the case may be, and the Insurance Company or the relevant Seller(s) and the relevant Life Insurance Company should be regarded as one legal entity, which is unlikely, or possibly that set-off is allowed, even in the absence of a single legal entity, since, based upon interpretation of case law, the Insurance Policies and Mortgage Loans are to be regarded as one inter-related relationship.

Another requirement is that the Borrowers should have a counterclaim. If the Insurance Company or the relevant Life Insurance Company is declared bankrupt or subject to emergency regulations, the Borrower will have the right to unilaterally terminate the Insurance Policy and to receive a commutation payment (“*afkoopsom*”). These rights are subject to the Borrower Insurance Pledge (see above). However, despite this pledge it may be argued that the Borrower will be entitled to invoke a right of set-off for the commutation payment. Apart from the right to terminate the Insurance Policies, the Borrowers are also likely to have the right to rescind the Insurance Policies and to claim restitution of premiums paid and/or supplementary damages. It is uncertain whether such claim is subject to the Borrower Insurance Pledge. If not, the Borrower Insurance Pledge would not obstruct a right of set-off with such claim by Borrowers.

Finally, set-off vis-à-vis the Issuer and/or the Security Trustee would be subject to the additional requirements for set-off after assignment and/or pledge being met (see paragraph *Set-off* above). In the case of Savings Mortgage Loans such requirement is likely to be met, since the Savings Mortgage Loans and the Savings Mortgage Policies are likely to be regarded as one and the same relationship, but in the case of Life Mortgage Loans with any of the Life Insurance Companies this is unlikely. In the case of Mortgage Loans in respect of which Delta Lloyd Life is the Seller or one of the Sellers, as the case may be, this requirement is also likely to be met. If the Mortgage Loan and the Insurance Policy will be regarded as one and the same relationship, the fact that the Mortgage Receivable is assigned or pledged to the Issuer or the Security Trustee is not likely to interfere with such a set-off (see paragraph *Set-off* above).

Even if the Borrowers cannot invoke a right of set-off, they may invoke defences vis-à-vis the Sellers, the Issuer and/or the Security Trustee, as the case may be. The Borrowers could, *inter alia*, argue that it was the intention of the parties involved, at least that the Borrowers could rightfully interpret the mortgage documentation and the promotional materials in such manner, that the Mortgage Loan and the relevant Insurance Policy are to be regarded as one inter-related legal relationship and could on this basis claim a right of annulment or dissolution of the Mortgage Loans or that the Mortgage Receivable would be (fully or partially) repaid by means of the proceeds of the Insurance Policy and that, failing such proceeds, the Borrower is not obliged to repay the (corresponding) part of the Mortgage Receivable. On the basis of similar reasoning Borrowers could also argue that the Mortgage Loan and the Insurance Policy were entered into as a result of “error” (“*dwalig*”) or that it would be contrary to principles of reasonableness and fairness (“*redelijkheid en billijkheid*”) for the Borrower to be obliged to repay the Mortgage Loan to the extent that he has failed to receive the proceeds of the Insurance Policy.

Under the conditions of the Mortgage Loans, the Borrower has a right to hold with Delta Lloyd Life or Delta Lloyd Bank, as the case may be, a deposit from which premia under Life Mortgage Loans and Savings Mortgage Loans, as the case may be, are paid. The risk arising out of this arrangement is analogous to the risk described in this paragraph in relation to *Insurance Policies*.

Life Mortgage Loans

In respect of Life Mortgage Loans between Delta Lloyd Life or, as the case may be, Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Bank and a Borrower with a Life Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower, the Issuer has been advised that there is a considerable risk (“*een aanmerkelijk risico*”) that such set-off or defences would be successful, as described above, in view of the factual circumstance involved, *inter alia*, that the Mortgage Loan and such Life Insurance Policy are sold to the Borrower by one legal entity (i.e. Delta Lloyd Life being both the Seller and the Insurance Company) as one single package. In respect of Life Mortgage Loans between Triahome or Amstelhuys, as the case may be, and a Borrower with a Life Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower, the Issuer has been advised that the possibility cannot be disregarded that the courts will honour set-off or defences of Borrowers. In respect of the (remaining) Life Mortgage Loans with Life Insurance Policies taken out with any of the Life Insurance Companies, the Issuer has been advised that, taking into account that the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers have represented that with respect to such Mortgage Loans (i) there is no connection, whether from a legal or a commercial point of view, between the Mortgage Loan and the relevant Life Insurance Policy other than the relevant Borrower Insurance Pledge, the rights as beneficiary, (ii) the Mortgage Loans and the Life Insurance Policies are not marketed as one product and (iii) the Borrowers are

free to choose the relevant Life Insurance Company, it is unlikely that a court would honour set-off or defences of the Borrowers.

Savings Mortgage Loans

In respect of Savings Mortgage Loans between Delta Lloyd Life together with, as the case may be, Delta Lloyd Bank and a Borrower with a Savings Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower, the Issuer has been advised that the risk that such a set-off or defence would be successful is greater than in the case of Life Mortgage Loans between Delta Lloyd Life or, as the case may be, Delta Lloyd Bank and a Borrower with a Life Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower in view of, *inter alia*, of the close connection between the Savings Mortgage Loan and the Savings Insurance Policy. In respect of Savings Mortgage Loans between Amstelhuys and a Borrower with a Savings Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower, the Issuer has been advised that such a set-off or defence would be successful if greater than in the case of Life Mortgage Loans between Amstelhuys and a Borrower with a Life Insurance Policy between the Insurance Company and such Borrower, also in view, *inter alia*, of the close connection between the Savings Mortgage Loan and the Savings Insurance Policy and, therefore, constitutes a considerable risk (“*een aannemelijk risico*”). In respect of Savings Mortgage Loans the Sub-Participation Agreement will provide that in case a Borrower invokes a defence, including but not limited to a right of set-off or counterclaim in respect of such Savings Mortgage Loan if, for whatever reason, the Insurance Company does not pay the insurance proceeds when due and payable, whether in full or in part, under the relevant Savings Insurance Policy and, as a consequence thereof, the Issuer will not have received any amount outstanding prior to such event, the relevant Participation of the Insurance Company will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount which the Issuer has failed to receive. The amount of the Participation is equal to the amount of Savings Premium received by the Issuer plus the accrued yield on such amount (see *Sub-Participation Agreement* below), provided that the Insurance Company will have paid all Savings Premia received from the relevant Borrowers to the Issuer. Therefore, normally the Issuer would not suffer any damages if the Borrower would invoke any such right of set-off or defences, if and to the extent that the amount for which the Borrower would invoke set-off or defence does not exceed the amount of the Participation. The amount for which the Borrower can invoke set-off or defences may, depending on the circumstances, exceed the amount of the Participation.

Construction Amounts

Pursuant to the Mortgage Conditions, the Borrowers have the right to request to withhold the Construction Amount to be paid out in case certain conditions are met. The aggregate amount of the Construction Amounts as per 1 February 2004 is euro 9,362,280.44. The Issuer and the Seller will agree in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement that the Issuer will be entitled to withhold from the Initial Purchase Price an amount equal to such aggregate Construction Amounts. Such amount will be deposited on the Construction Account. On each Quarterly Payment Date the Issuer will release from the Construction Account such part of the Initial Purchase Price which equals the difference between the aggregate Construction Amounts and the balance standing to the credit of the Construction Account and pay such amount to Delta Lloyd Life for the benefit of the relevant Seller(s).

Pursuant to the Mortgage Conditions, Construction Amounts have to be paid out within 12 months. Upon the expiry of such period the remaining Construction Amount will be set-off against the relevant Mortgage Receivable up to the amount of the Construction Amount, in which case the Issuer shall have no further obligation towards the Seller to pay the remaining part of the Initial Purchase Price, and consequently any remaining part of the Construction Account will be used for redemption of the Notes in accordance with the Conditions of the Notes. If a Notification Event has occurred, the Issuer will no longer be under the obligation to pay such remaining part of the Initial Purchase Price. The amount for which the Borrower can invoke set-off or defences may, depending on the circumstances, exceed the amount of the Construction Amount.

Under Netherlands law the distinction between “existing” (“*bestaande*”) receivables and “future” (“*toekomstige*”) receivables is relevant. If receivables are to be regarded as future receivables, an assignment and/or pledge thereof will not be effective to the extent the receivable comes into existence after or on the

date on which the assignor or, as the case may be, the pledgor has been declared bankrupt or granted a suspension of payments (emergency regulations). If, however, receivables are to be considered as existing receivables, the assignment and pledge thereof are not affected by the bankruptcy or suspension of payments (emergency regulations) of the assignor/pledgor. The Issuer has been advised that based on case law and legal literature uncertainty remains whether on the basis of the applicable terms and conditions the part of the Mortgage Receivables relating to the Construction Amounts are considered to be existing receivables. It could be argued that such part of the Mortgage Loan concerned comes into existence only when and to the extent the Construction Amount is paid out. If the part of the Mortgage Receivable relating to the Construction Amount is to be regarded as a future receivable, the assignment and/or pledge of such part will not be effective if the Construction Amount is paid out on or after the date on which the relevant Seller is declared bankrupt or become subject to emergency regulations or, as the case may be, granted suspension of payments.

Investment Mortgage Loans

Under the Investment Mortgage Loans the Borrower undertakes to invest, whether on a lump sum basis or on an instalment basis, by applying his own funds or (part of) the proceeds of the Investment Mortgage Loan, by means of an “*Effecten Hypotheek Rekening*”, (i) in certain investment funds or (ii) by depositing such amount in a savings account with Delta Lloyd Bank (a “**Savings Account**”) or (iii) at the option of the Borrower in a combination of items (i) and (ii) above. The investments in investment funds are effectuated by the Borrowers paying the relevant amount to an investment account (an “**Investment Account**”), held with Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening and administered by Delta Lloyd Bank.

Pledge

In the mortgage deeds relating to Investment Mortgage Loans the rights in respect of the “*Effecten Hypotheek Rekening*” vis-à-vis Delta Lloyd Bank have been pledged to the relevant Seller or the relevant Sellers, as the case may be, in order to secure the same liabilities as the relevant mortgage right. Furthermore, in the regulations (“*Reglement Effecten Hypotheek Rekening*”, hereinafter the “**Regulations**”) relating to Investment Mortgage Loans a first-ranking right of pledge is also purported to be created on all rights of the Borrower vis-à-vis Delta Lloyd Bank in favour of the relevant Seller or the relevant Sellers, as the case may be, and a second-ranking right of pledge on such rights is purported to be created in favour of Delta Lloyd Bank. Since the rights of the Borrower under the Investment Account are, or are intended to be rights vis-à-vis Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening and not vis-à-vis Delta Lloyd Bank (see *Investment Accounts* below), these rights are not covered by the relevant pledge clauses in the mortgage deeds and the Regulations and, therefore, no valid right of pledge thereon has been obtained by the Seller, or the Sellers, as the case may be. Furthermore, the pledge of the rights under the Investment Account and the Savings Account should, in the case of the pledge in the mortgage deeds, be considered as credit pledges or, in the case of the pledge in the Regulations, as bank pledges, (i.e. a right of pledge which secures all claims on the relevant Borrower of whatever nature arising now or in the future) as the case may be. The observations made above in the paragraph *Mortgage Rights* above in respect of Credit Mortgages apply equally to these rights of pledge.

Investment Accounts

Although the Regulations are not entirely clear in this respect, it is the intention that the Borrowers will have a claim against Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening with respect to their investments held in the Investment Account. The Issuer has been informed by Delta Lloyd Bank that Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is a bankruptcy-remote entity. The object (“*doel*”) of Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is, broadly, limited to the acquisition, by way of custody and administration, of shares, participations and negotiable instruments for the benefit of the joint holders of Delta Lloyd investment accounts and furthermore, that it will not undertake other activities, in particular activities which can lead to any commercial risk other than in connection with the above object and, assuming that Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening acts in accordance with its object, its obligations vis-à-vis the holders of Investment Accounts should be corresponding with the value of the participations of Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening in the investment funds. Should Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening not be able

to meet its obligations towards the Borrowers, this could lead to set-off or defences by Borrowers similar to those described under *Insurance Policies* above. If, contrary to the intention referred to above, the Borrowers would be considered to have a claim on Delta Lloyd Bank in respect of the Investment Account and not on Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening, this could lead to set-off or defences similar to those described under *Insurance Policies* above, if Delta Lloyd Bank would not be able to meet its obligations under the Investment Accounts, e.g. in case it was declared bankrupt or subject to emergency regulations.

Savings Account

If Delta Lloyd Bank was no longer able to repay (part of) any funds deposited by a Borrower on a Savings Account in connection with an Investment Mortgage Loan, e.g. in case it was declared bankrupt or subject to emergency regulations, this would have the result that such funds would not be available for application in reduction of the relevant Mortgage Loan. This may lead to the Borrowers trying to invoke set-off rights or defences against the Issuer or the Security Trustee on similar grounds as discussed in the paragraph *Insurance Policies* above.

Amendment of Investment Mortgage Loans

The Sellers are in the process of amending the terms and conditions of the Investment Mortgage Loans, including the terms and conditions of Investment Mortgage Loans which are presently outstanding. The Issuer has been informed that these amendments will probably include (i) the legal merger of Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening into Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggersgiro and (ii) amendment of the Regulations. Also steps will be taken to effectuate a first ranking of a right of pledge by the Borrowers in favour of the relevant Seller or Sellers, as the case may be, on the rights of the Borrowers vis-à-vis Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggersgiro and a second ranking right of pledge in favour of Delta Lloyd Bank on such rights. The Issuer has been informed that the Borrowers will not be asked to explicitly approve of these amendments, but it will be assumed that they agree to the amendments and grant the Seller or the Sellers, as the case may be, a power of attorney to perform the necessary legal acts on behalf of the Borrowers unless they object thereto within a limited period. The relevant Seller or the relevant Sellers, as the case may be, undertake in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement to repurchase a Mortgage Receivable relating to an Investment Mortgage Loan in respect of which a Borrower has objected to these amendments. It should be noted that even if a Borrower has not objected to the amendments as described above within the stipulated period, he may object to the amendments at another occasion. Given the way this consent was obtained, it cannot be excluded that such objection will be honoured in court. This will, however, very much depend on the circumstances.

Supervision on Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening

Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is not licensed and, as set out below, not required to be licensed as a securities broker under the Securities Trade Supervision Act 1995 (“*Wet toezicht effectenverkeer 1995*”). Theoretically it could be argued that by maintaining in a professional or commercial capacity an account through which the Borrowers may obtain rights with respect to securities to be booked in the account, Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is acting as a securities broker within the meaning of Section 7 of the Act and, consequently, is acting in violation of the prohibition contained in such Section 7, pursuant to which it is prohibited to act as a securities broker without a licence. Please note however, that this Section 7 is unlikely to be applicable. The reason for this is that Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is not actively involved in offering the opportunity of obtaining rights with respect to securities through the opening of an account and is merely acting as a custodian. It is in fact Delta Lloyd Bank that is offering the opportunity and that acts as a broker. However, in the unlikely event that Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening would be regarded as a securities broker within the meaning of said Act, the following is relevant. There is uncertainty in legal literature as to whether or not the entering into an agreement with an intermediary acting in violation of the statutory provisions of the Act is voidable or even null and void, although in most case law the agreements are held null and void. If this would be the case, and the agreements would be null and void, or voidable and annulled, the consequence thereof would be that all

payments and deliveries effected thereunder must be restituted to the party which originated the payment or, as the case may be, delivery by the receiving party.

The Issuer has been informed that, contrary to what is required pursuant to Section 15 of the Further Regulation on Market Conduct Supervision of the Securities Trade 2002 (“*Nadere Regeling Gedragstoezicht Effectenverkeer 2002*”), the securities held by the Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening are not booked in a securities account in the name of the Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening with a licensed credit institution, but in an account with Delta Lloyd Securities, Antwerpen – a Belgian broker -, which, in its turn, maintains a nominee account (“*kwaliteitsrekening*”) in its own name but for the benefit of the Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening at the Amsterdam office of Dexia Securities Services N.V., which is licensed as a credit institution in the Netherlands. Strictly speaking, Stichting Delta Lloyd Beleggingsrekening is thus running a bankruptcy risk on Delta Lloyd Securities, especially since on 13 June 2003, the Netherlands Supreme Court has rendered a decision – published in RvdW 2003 nr. 8 -, which limits the possibility to achieve an *in rem* segregation by opening a nominee account to a very large extent. However, the Issuer has been informed by the Seller, or the Sellers as the case may be, that this risk must be considered as extremely remote due to protective mechanisms provided for by Belgian law. Nevertheless, the Seller or, as the case may be, the Sellers are in the process of reviewing the custody structure currently in place, so as to make sure that it will be compliant with the regulatory requirements on segregation in the near future.

Reduced value of investments

If the value of the investments under the Investment Mortgage Loans has reduced considerably, a Borrower may, or may try to, invoke set-off or defences against the Issuer arguing that he has not been properly informed of the risks involved in the investments, *inter alia*, on the grounds that the investments were to a certain extent made with borrowed monies. The merits of any such claim will, to a large extent, depend on the manner in which the Investment Mortgage Loans have been marketed and the promotional material provided to the Borrower. The above may also apply in case of a reduction in value of investments made by any of the Insurance Companies in connection with the Life Insurance Policies.

Long lease

The mortgage rights securing the Mortgage Loans may be vested on a long lease (“*erfpacht*”), as further described in the section *Description of Mortgage Loans* below.

A long lease will, *inter alia*, end as a result of expiration of the long lease term (in case of lease for a fixed period), or termination of the long lease by the leaseholder or the landowner. The landowner can terminate the long lease in the event the leaseholder has not paid the remuneration due for a period exceeding two consecutive years or seriously breaches other obligations under the long lease. In case the long lease ends, the landowner will have the obligation to compensate the leaseholder. In such event the mortgage right will, by operation of law, be replaced by a right of pledge on the claim of the (former) leaseholder on the landowner for such compensation. The amount of the compensation will, *inter alia*, be determined by the conditions of the long lease and may be less than the market value of the long lease.

When underwriting a Mortgage Loan to be secured by a mortgage right on a long lease, the Seller will take into consideration the conditions, including the term, of the long lease. The acceptance conditions used by the Seller provide that in such event the Mortgage Loan shall have a maturity that is shorter than the term of the long lease. The general terms and conditions of the Mortgage Loans provide that the Mortgage Loan becomes immediately due and payable in the event that, *inter alia*, (i) the leaseholder has not paid the remuneration, (ii) the conditions of the long lease are changed, (iii) the lease holder breaches any obligation under the long lease, or (iv) the long lease is dissolved or terminated.

European Union Directive on the taxation of savings

The EU has adopted a Directive regarding the taxation of savings. Subject to a number of important conditions being met, it is proposed that Member States will be required from a date not earlier than 1 January 2005 to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of payment of interest and other similar income paid by a person to an individual in another Member State, except that Austria, Belgium, and

Luxembourg will instead impose a withholding system for a transitional period unless during such period they elect otherwise.

Under the information reporting system, a Member State will automatically communicate to the beneficial owner's Member State of residence information regarding interest payments (including the identity and residence of the beneficial owner) made by paying agents (as defined in the Directive) established within the former Member State, without requiring reciprocity. Under the withholding tax system (for Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg), a Member State will levy a withholding tax in respect of interest payments made by paying agents established within their respective territories at a rate of fifteen (15) per cent. during the first three years of the transitional period, twenty (20) per cent. for the subsequent three years and thirty five (35) per cent. thereafter. The transitional period will end, and those Member States permitted to levy a withholding tax will, instead, be required to implement an information reporting system if and when the European Community enters into certain agreements with certain third countries regarding information exchange with respect to interest payments.

Under the Directive, the term "paying agent" means, generally, the last intermediary in any given chain of intermediaries that pays interest directly to, or secures the payment of interest for the immediate benefit of, the beneficial owner; the term "interest" is defined broadly and would include interest relating to debt-claims of every kind, including income from bonds; and the term "beneficial owner" means any individual who receives an interest payment or any individual for whom an interest payment is secured, unless he provides evidence that it was not received or secured for his own benefit.

Under the Directive, if and when implemented following a decision by the Council that the above-mentioned condition will be met, an individual Noteholder who is resident in an EU Member State other than the Netherlands may become subject to the automatic supply of information to the Member State in which the individual is resident with regard to interest payments made by (or in certain cases, to) paying agents established in the Netherlands.

Reliance on Third Parties

Counterparties to the Issuer may not perform their obligations under the Relevant Documents (as defined in the Conditions), which may result in the Issuer not being able to meet its obligations. It should be noted that there is a risk that (a) Delta Lloyd Life in its capacity as Insurance Company and MPT Provider will not meet its obligations vis-à-vis the Issuer, (b) ABN AMRO in its capacity as Floating Rate GIC Provider, Paying Agent, Reference Agent, Swap Counterparty and Liquidity Facility Provider will not perform its obligations vis-à-vis the Issuer, (c) Amstelhuys in its capacity as Subordinated Loan Provider will not meet its obligations vis-à-vis the Issuer, (d) Delta Lloyd Bank in its capacity as Defaulted Loan Servicer will not meet its obligations vis-à-vis the Issuer, (e) ATC Financial Services B.V. as Issuer Administrator will not perform its obligations under the Issuer Services Agreement and (e) Amsterdamsch Trustee's Kantoor B.V. and ATC Management B.V. will not perform their obligations under the relevant Management Agreement.

Optional Redemption

Although as a result of the increase in the margin, with respect to the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes, payable in respect of the floating rate of interest on the Notes, the Issuer will have an incentive to exercise its right to redeem the Notes, on the first Optional Redemption Date or on any later Optional Redemption Date, no guarantee can be given that the Issuer will actually exercise such right. The exercise of such right will, *inter alia*, depend on the ability of the Issuer to have sufficient funds available to redeem the Notes, for example through a sale of Mortgage Receivables still outstanding at that time.

Prepayment Considerations

The maturity of the Notes of each Class will depend on, *inter alia*, the amount and timing of payment of principal (including full and partial prepayments, sale of the Mortgage Receivables by the Issuer, Net Proceeds (as defined in the Conditions) upon enforcement of a Mortgage Loan and repurchase by the relevant Seller of Mortgage Receivables) on the Mortgage Loans. The average maturity of the Notes may be

adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments on the Mortgage Loans. The rate of prepayment of Mortgage Loans is influenced by a wide variety of economic, social and other factors, including prevailing market interest rates, changes in tax law (including, but not limited to, amendments to mortgage interest tax deductibility), local and regional economic conditions and changes in Borrower's behaviour (including, but not limited to, home-owner mobility). No guarantee can be given as to the level of prepayment that the Mortgage Loans may experience, and variation in the rate of prepayments of principal on the Mortgage Loans may affect each Class of Notes differently. The estimated average lives must therefore be viewed with considerable caution and Noteholders should make their own assessment thereof.

Subordination of the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes

To the extent set forth in Condition 9, (a) the Mezzanine Class B Notes are subordinated in right of payment to the Senior Class A Notes, (b) the Junior Class C Notes are subordinated in right of payment to the Senior Class A Notes and the Mezzanine Class B Notes and (c) the Subordinated Class D Notes are subordinated in right of payment to the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes. With respect to any Class of Notes, such subordination is designed to provide credit enhancement to any Class of Notes with a higher payment priority than such Class of Notes.

If, upon default by the Borrowers, the Issuer does not receive the full amount due from such Borrowers, Noteholders may receive by way of principal repayment on the Notes an amount less than the Principal Amount Outstanding of their Notes and the Issuer may be unable to pay in full interest due on the Notes, to the extent set forth in Condition 9. On any Quarterly Payment Date, any such losses on the Mortgage Loans will be allocated as described in *Credit Structure* below.

Limited Liquidity of the Notes

There is not at present, any active and liquid secondary market for the Notes. There can be no assurance that a secondary market for the Notes will develop or, if a secondary market does develop, that such a secondary market will provide Noteholders with liquidity of investment or that it will continue for the life of the Notes. To date, no underwriter has indicated that they intend to establish a secondary market in the Notes.

Payments on the Mortgage Loans

Payments on the Mortgage Loans are subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks and will generally vary in response to, among other things, market interest rates, general economic conditions, the financial standing of Borrowers and other similar factors. Other factors such as loss of earnings, illness, divorce and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies and bankruptcy filings by Borrowers and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of Borrowers to repay their Mortgage Loans.

Risks of Losses Associated with Declining Values of Mortgaged Assets

The security for the Notes created under the Trustee Pledge Agreement I may be affected by, among other things, a decline in the value of the Mortgaged Assets. No assurance can be given that values of the Mortgaged Assets have remained or will remain at the level at which they were on the date of origination of the related Mortgage Loans. A decline in value may result in losses to the Noteholders if such security is required to be enforced.

Maturity Risk

The ability of the Issuer to redeem all the Notes on each Optional Redemption Date or, as the case may be, on the Final Maturity Date in full and to pay all amounts due to the Noteholders, including after the occurrence of an Event of Default, may depend upon whether the value of the Mortgage Receivables is sufficient to redeem the Notes.

No Gross-up for Taxes

As provided in Condition 7, if withholding of, or deduction for, or an account of any present or future taxes, duties or charges of whatsoever nature are imposed by or on behalf of the Netherlands or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer or the Paying Agent (as applicable) will make the required withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties or charges for the account of the Noteholders, as the case may be, and shall not be obliged to pay any additional amounts to the Noteholders.

Interest Rate Risk

The risk that the interest received on the Mortgage Receivables is not sufficient for the Issuer to pay the interest on the Notes is addressed by the Swap Agreement. The Swap Counterparty will be obliged to make payments under the Swap Agreement without any withholding or deduction of taxes unless required by law. If any such withholding or deduction is required by law, the Swap Counterparty will be required to pay such additional amount as is necessary to ensure that the net amount actually received by the Issuer will equal the full amount that the Issuer would have received had no such withholding or deduction been required. The Swap Agreement will provide, however, that if due to (i) action taken by a relevant taxing authority or brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, or (ii) any change in tax law, in both cases after the date of the Swap Agreement, the Swap Counterparty will, or there is a substantial likelihood that it will, be required to pay to the Issuer additional amounts for or on account of tax (a “**Tax Event**”), the Swap Counterparty may (with the consent of the Issuer and the Rating Agencies) transfer its rights and obligations to another of its offices, branches or affiliates to avoid the relevant Tax Event.

The Swap Agreement will be terminable by one party if (i) an event of default occurs in relation to the other party, (ii) it becomes unlawful for either party to perform its obligations under the Swap Agreement or (iii) an Enforcement Notice is served. Events of default in relation to the Issuer in the Swap Agreement will be limited to (i) non-payment under the Swap Agreement, (ii) a merger or similar transaction with another entity or person without assumption of the Issuer’s obligations under the Swap Agreement and (iii) insolvency events. The Swap Agreement will terminate on the earlier of the Final Maturity Date and the date on which the relevant Class of Notes has been redeemed or written-off in full in accordance with the Conditions.

CREDIT STRUCTURE

The structure of the credit arrangements for the proposed issue of the Notes may be summarised as follows:

Mortgage Loan Interest Rates

The interest rate of each Mortgage Loan is fixed, subject to a reset from time to time. On the Closing Date the weighted average interest rate of the Mortgage Loans is expected to be 4.74 per cent. Interest rates vary between individual Mortgage Loans. The range of interest rates is described further in *Description of the Mortgage Loans* below.

Cash Collection Arrangement

Payments by the Borrowers of interest and scheduled principal under the Mortgage Loans are due on the 1st day of each month, interest being payable in arrear. All payments made by Borrowers will be paid into the Sellers Collection Accounts. These accounts are not pledged to any party other than to the bank at which they are maintained pursuant to the applicable terms and conditions. These accounts will also be used for the collection of moneys paid in respect of mortgage loans other than Mortgage Loans and in respect of other moneys belonging to the relevant Seller.

On each Mortgage Payment Date (being the 1st day of each calendar month or if this is not a business day the next succeeding business day) the MPT Provider shall transfer all amounts of principal, interest, prepayment penalties and interest penalties received by relevant Seller or, as the case may be, relevant Sellers in respect of the Mortgage Loans during the immediately preceding Mortgage Calculation Period (defined below) to the Issuer Collection Account.

For these purposes a “**Mortgage Calculation Period**” is the period commencing on (and including) the first day of a calendar month and ending on (and including) the last day of such calendar month.

Transaction Accounts

Issuer Collection Account

The Issuer will maintain with the Floating Rate GIC Provider the Issuer Collection Account to which all amounts received (i) in respect of the Mortgage Loans, (ii) from the Insurance Company pursuant to the Sub-Participation Agreement and (iii) from the other parties to the Relevant Documents will be paid.

The Issuer Administrator will identify all amounts paid into the Issuer Collection Account by crediting such amounts to ledgers established for such purpose. Payments received on each Mortgage Payment Date in respect of the Mortgage Loans will be identified as principal or revenue receipts and credited to a principal ledger (the “**Principal Ledger**”) or a revenue ledger (the “**Revenue Ledger**”), as the case may be.

If the Senior Class A1 Notes are redeemed in full prior to the first Optional Redemption Date, the Notes Redemption Available Amount will not be used for redemption of the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes until the first Optional Redemption Date. Instead, the Notes Redemption Available Amount will be deposited on the Issuer Collection Account or, at the option of the Issuer, be invested in (a) Euro nominated securities with a maturity not beyond the first Optional Redemption Date provided that such securities have been assigned either (i) a rating of Aaa by Moody’s in case of a remaining tenor longer than 6 months or (ii) a rating of Prime-1 by Moody’s in case of a remaining tenor of less than 90 days or (b) other securities provided that Moody’s has given prior confirmation that such investment will not adversely affect the then current ratings assigned to the Notes.

If at any time (i) the short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the Floating Rate GIC Provider are assigned a rating of less than Prime-1 by Moody’s and/or F1+ by Fitch or (ii) if the amount standing to the credit of the Issuer Collection Account exceeds euro 50,000,000 the long-term unsecured unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the Floating Rate GIC Provider are assigned a rating of less than Aa3 by Moody’s, the Issuer will be required within 30 days to transfer the balance of

the Issuer Collection Account to an alternative bank with the required minimum rating or to obtain a third party, acceptable to Moody's and Fitch, to guarantee the obligations of the Floating Rate GIC Provider.

Construction Account

The Issuer will also maintain with the Floating Rate GIC Provider the Construction Account to which on the Closing Date an amount corresponding to the aggregate Construction Amount will be credited. Payments may be made from the Construction Account on a Quarterly Payment Date only to satisfy payment by the Issuer to Amstelhuys of (part of) the Initial Purchase Price as a result of the distribution of (part of) the Construction Amount by the relevant Seller(s) to the relevant Borrowers. Besides this, the Construction Account will be debited with the amount Borrowers have set off against the relevant Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate in connection with the Construction Amounts and as a result in respect of which the Issuer has no further obligation to pay (such part of) the Initial Purchase Price. Such amount will be transferred to the Issuer Collection Account.

Reserve Account

The net proceeds of the Subordinated Class D Notes will be credited to the Reserve Account.

Amounts credited to the Reserve Account will be available on any Quarterly Payment Date to meet items (a) to (i) (inclusive) of the Interest Priority of Payments, after application of any funds drawn under the Liquidity Facility.

If and to the extent that the Notes Interest Available Amount on any Quarterly Calculation Date exceeds the amounts required to meet items ranking higher in the Interest Priority of Payments, the excess amount will be applied to replenish and/or build up of the Reserve Account as the case may be, until the balance standing to the credit of the Reserve Account equals the Reserve Account Required Amount. The Reserve Account Required Amount shall on any Quarterly Calculation Date be equal to (i) 0.5 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, on the Closing Date or (ii) 1.35 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, on the Closing Date in case (a) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans in arrears for more than 60 days exceeds 1.0 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans; or (b) if on the first Optional Redemption Date the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes have not been redeemed in full or (iii) zero on the Optional Redemption Date whereon the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, have been or are to be redeemed in full, subject to the Conditions.

To the extent that the balance standing to the credit of the Reserve Account on any Quarterly Calculation Date exceeds the Reserve Account Required Amount, such excess shall be drawn from the Reserve Account on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date and shall form part of the Notes Interest Available Amount on that Quarterly Payment Date.

After all amounts of interest and principal due in respect of the Notes, except for principal in respect of the Subordinated Class D Notes, have been paid, any amount standing to the credit of the Reserve Account will be applied to redeem or partially redeem, as the case may be, the Subordinated Class D Notes.

Priority of Payments in Respect of Interest

Prior to the delivery of an Enforcement Notice by the Security Trustee, the sum of the following amounts, calculated as at each Quarterly Calculation Date (being the fourth business day prior to each Quarterly Payment Date as have been received during the Quarterly Calculation Period (as defined in Condition 6(c)(v)) immediately preceding such Quarterly Calculation Date (items (i) up to and including (xi) being hereafter referred to as the "**Notes Interest Available Amount**"):

- (i) as interest, including penalty interest, on the Mortgage Receivables, less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, an amount equal to the amount received, multiplied by the relevant Participation divided by the outstanding principal amount of such Savings Mortgage Receivable (the

“**Participation Fraction**”) and less any amounts paid to the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement at the two immediately preceding Swap Payment Dates in the relevant Calculation Period;

- (ii) as interest accrued on the Issuer Collection Account and the Reserve Account;
- (iii) as prepayment penalties under the Mortgage Loans;
- (iv) as Net Proceeds (as defined in the Conditions) on any Mortgage Receivables to the extent such proceeds do not relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, an amount equal to the amount received multiplied by the Participation Fraction;
- (v) as amounts to be drawn under the Liquidity Facility (other than Liquidity Facility Stand-by Drawings) (defined below) on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date;
- (vi) as amounts to be drawn from the Reserve Account on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date;
- (vii) as amounts to be received from the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date if any;
- (viii) as amounts received in connection with a repurchase of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, or any other amounts received pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, to the extent such amounts do not relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, an amount equal to the amount received multiplied by the Participation Fraction;
- (ix) as amounts received in connection with a sale of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Trust Deed to the extent such amounts do not relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, an amount equal to the amount received multiplied by the Participation Fraction;
- (x) as amounts received as post-foreclosure proceeds on the Mortgage Receivables;
- (xi) any (remaining) amounts standing to the credit of the Issuer Collection Account to the extent they do not relate to principal.

will pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed be applied by the Issuer on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date as follows (in each case only if and to the extent that payments of a higher order of priority have been made in full) (the “**Interest Priority of Payments**”):

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction, *pro rata*, according to the respective amounts thereof, of the fees or other remuneration due and payable to the Directors in connection with the Management Agreements and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses incurred by the Security Trustee under or in connection with any of the Relevant Documents;
- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction, *pro rata*, according to the respective amounts thereof of fees and expenses due and payable to the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer and the Issuer Administrator under the Issuer Services Agreement;
- (c) *third*, in or towards satisfaction, *pro rata*, according to the respective amounts thereof, (i) of any amounts due and payable to third parties under obligations incurred in the Issuer’s business (other than under the Relevant Documents (as defined in Condition 3)), including, without limitation, in or towards satisfaction of sums due or provisions for any payment of the Issuer’s liability, if any, to tax and sums due to Moody’s and Fitch and fees and expenses of any legal advisor, auditors and/or accountants appointed by the Issuer and/or the Security Trustee and (ii) fees and expenses due to the Paying Agent and the Reference Agent under the Paying Agency Agreement;
- (d) *fourth*, (i) in or towards satisfaction of any amounts due and payable to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility, but excluding any gross-up amounts due under the Liquidity Facility and payable under (l) below, or (ii) following a Liquidity Facility Stand-by Drawing in or towards satisfaction of sums to be credited to the Liquidity Facility Stand-by Ledger;

- (e) *fifth*, in or towards satisfaction, pro rata, according to the respective amounts thereof, of (i) all amounts of interest due or accrued due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Senior Class A Notes and (ii) amounts, if any, due but unpaid under the Swap Agreement, (except for any termination payment due or payable as a result of the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined therein) where the Swap Counterparty is the Defaulting Party or an Additional Termination Event (as defined therein) relating to the credit rating of the Swap Counterparty (as such terms are defined in the Swap Agreement), including a Settlement Amount (as defined therein) (an “**Swap Counterparty Default Payment**”) payable under (k) below);
- (f) *sixth*, in or towards satisfaction of interest due and payable but unpaid on the Mezzanine Class B Notes;
- (g) *seventh*, in or towards satisfaction of interest due and payable but unpaid on the Junior Class C Notes;
- (h) *eighth*, in or towards satisfaction of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Class D Notes;
- (i) *ninth*, in or towards making good any shortfall reflected in the Principal Deficiency Ledger (defined below) until the debit balance, if any, on the Principal Deficiency Ledger is reduced to zero;
- (j) *tenth*, in or towards satisfaction of any sums required to replenish the Reserve Account up to the amount of the Reserve Account Required Amount (defined below);
- (k) *eleventh*, in or towards satisfaction of the Swap Counterparty Default Payment payable to the Swap Counterparty under the terms of the Swap Agreement;
- (l) *twelfth*, in or towards satisfaction of gross up amounts due, if any, to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement;
- (m) *thirteenth*, in or towards satisfaction of principal amounts due under the Subordinated Class D Notes on the relevant Quarterly Payment Date, including the Final Maturity Date;
- (n) *fourteenth*, in or towards satisfaction of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Loan;
- (o) *fifteenth*, in or towards satisfaction of principal due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Loan; and
- (p) *sixteenth*, in or towards satisfaction of a Deferred Purchase Price Instalment (as defined in *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below) to Amstelhuys on behalf of the Sellers.

Priority of Payments in Respect of Principal

Prior to the delivery of an Enforcement Notice by the Security Trustee, the sum of the following amounts, as defined in Condition 6(c), calculated as at any Quarterly Calculation Date, as being received during the immediately preceding Quarterly Calculation Period (items (i) up to and including (x) hereinafter referred to as the “**Notes Redemption Available Amount**”):

- (i) by means of repayment and prepayment in full of principal under the Mortgage Loans from any person, whether by set-off or otherwise, but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding prepayment penalties, if any, less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
- (ii) as Net Proceeds (as defined in Condition 6(c)(iii)) on any Mortgage Receivable to the extent such proceeds relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
- (iii) in connection with a repurchase of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and any other amounts received pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase

Agreement to the extent such amounts relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Mortgage Receivable;

- (iv) in connection with a sale of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Trust Deed to the extent such amounts relate to principal, less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
- (v) as amount to be credited to the Principal Deficiency Ledger on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date in accordance with the Issuer Services Agreement;
- (vi) as Monthly Participation Increase pursuant to the Sub-Participation Agreement;
- (vii) as partial prepayment in respect of Mortgage Loans;
- (viii) any part of the Notes Redemption Available Amount calculated on the immediately preceding Quarterly Calculation Date which has not been applied towards redemption of the Notes on the preceding Quarterly Payment Date; and
- (ix) as amounts received on the Issuer Collection Account from the credit balance of the Construction Account in accordance with the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement;

less:

- (x) the Substitution Available Amount, if and to the extent such amount will be actually applied to the purchase of Substitute Mortgage Receivables on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date;

will be applied by the Issuer on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date (and in each case only if and to the extent that payments or provisions of a higher priority have been made in full) (the “**Principal Priority of Payments**”):

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction of principal amounts due under the Senior Class A1 Notes on each Quarterly Payment Date including, as the case may be, the Final Maturity Date;
- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction of principal amounts due under the Senior Class A2 Notes on the relevant Optional Redemption Date, including the Final Maturity Date;
- (c) *third*, in or towards satisfaction of principal amounts due under the Mezzanine Class B Notes on the relevant Optional Redemption Date, including the Final Maturity Date; and
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards satisfaction of principal amounts due under the Junior Class C Notes on the relevant Optional Redemption Date, including the Final Maturity Date.

Priority of Payments upon Enforcement

Following delivery of an Enforcement Notice any amounts payable by the Security Trustee under the Trust Deed, other than in respect of the Participations, will be paid to the Secured Parties (including the Noteholders, but excluding the Insurance Company) in the following order of priority (and in each case only if and to the extent payments of a higher priority have been made in full) (the “**Priority of Payments upon Enforcement**”):

- (a) *first*, in or towards satisfaction, *pro rata* according to the respective amounts thereof, of (i) the fees or other remuneration due to the Directors, (ii) any cost, charge, liability and expenses incurred by the Security Trustee under or in connection with any of the Relevant Documents, which will include, *inter alia*, the fees and expenses of Moody’s and Fitch, any legal advisor, auditor, accountants appointed by the Security Trustee, (iii) the fees and expenses of the Paying Agent and the Reference Agent incurred under the provisions of the Paying Agency Agreement and (iv) the fees and expenses of the MPT Provider, the Issuer Administrator and the Defaulted Loan Servicer under the Issuer Services Agreement;

- (b) *second*, in or towards satisfaction of any sums due and payable but unpaid under the Liquidity Facility Agreement but excluding any gross-up amounts due under the liquidity facility payable under (l) below;
- (c) *third*, in or towards satisfaction, pro rata, according to the respective amounts thereof, of (i) all amounts of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Senior Class A Notes and (ii) amounts, if any, due but unpaid to the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement including any Settlement Amounts (as defined therein) to be paid by the Issuer upon early termination of the Swap Agreement as determined in accordance with its terms but excluding any Swap Counterparty Default Payment payable under subparagraph (k) below;
- (d) *fourth*, in or towards satisfaction, pro rata, of all amounts of principal and any other amount due but unpaid in respect of the Senior Class A Notes;
- (e) *fifth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes;
- (f) *sixth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of principal and any other amount due but unpaid in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes;
- (g) *seventh*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Junior Class C Notes;
- (h) *eighth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of principal and any other amount due but unpaid in respect of the Junior Class C Notes;
- (i) *ninth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of interest due and payable but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Class D Notes;
- (j) *tenth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of principal and any other amount due but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Class D Notes;
- (k) *eleventh*, in or towards satisfaction of amounts due and payable under the Swap Agreement in connection with the Swap Counterparty Default Payment payable to the Swap Counterparty under the terms of the Swap Agreement;
- (l) *twelfth*, in or towards satisfaction of gross up amounts due, if any, to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement,
- (m) *thirteenth*, in or towards satisfaction of all amounts of interest and principal due but unpaid in respect of the Subordinated Loan; and
- (n) *fourteenth*, in and towards satisfaction of any Deferred Purchase Price Instalment to Amstelhuys on behalf of the Sellers.

Subordinated Loan

On the Closing Date Amstelhuys will make available to the Issuer the Subordinated Loan. The Subordinated Loan will be in an amount of euro 1,350,000 and will be used by the Issuer to pay certain initial costs and expenses in connection with the issue of the Notes.

Liquidity Facility

On the Closing Date, the Issuer will enter into the Liquidity Facility Agreement with the Liquidity Facility Provider. The Issuer will be entitled on any Quarterly Payment Date (other than on (i) an Optional Redemption Date if and to the extent the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, are redeemed in full or (ii) the Final Maturity Date) to make drawings under the Liquidity Facility up to the Liquidity Facility Maximum Amount (as defined below). The Liquidity Facility Agreement is for a term of 364 days. The commitment of the Liquidity Facility Provider is extendable at its option. Any drawing under the Liquidity

Facility by the Issuer shall only be made on a Quarterly Payment Date if and to the extent that, before the application of amounts available on the Reserve Account and before any drawing under the Liquidity Facility, there is a shortfall in the Notes Interest Available Amount to meet items (a) to (h) (inclusive) in the Interest Priority of Payments in full on that Quarterly Payment Date. The Liquidity Facility Provider will rank in priority in point of payments and security to the Notes.

If, at any time, (i) the short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the Liquidity Facility Provider are assigned a rating of less than Prime-1 by Moody's and/or F1+ by Fitch or any such rating is withdrawn by Moody's or Fitch and (ii) within 30 days of such downgrading the Liquidity Facility is not renewed or replaced by the Issuer with an alternative Liquidity Facility Provider whose short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are assigned at least a rating of Prime-1 by Moody's and/or F1+ by Fitch or alternatively the Liquidity Facility Provider has procured that a guarantee for its obligations in favour of the Issuer has been issued, the Issuer will be required forthwith to draw down the entirety of the undrawn portion of the Liquidity Facility (a "**Liquidity Facility Stand-by Drawing**") and credit such amount to the Issuer Collection Account with a corresponding credit to a ledger to be known as the "**Liquidity Facility Stand-by Ledger**". Amounts so credited to the Issuer Collection Account may be utilised by the Issuer in the same manner as a drawing under the Liquidity Facility. A Liquidity Facility Stand-by Drawing shall also be made if the Liquidity Facility is not renewed following its commitment termination date.

For these purposes, "**Liquidity Facility Maximum Amount**" means, on each Quarterly Calculation Date, 3.0 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes, on such date.

Principal Deficiency Ledger

The Principal Deficiency Ledger will be established by or on behalf of the Issuer in order to record any Realised Losses on the Mortgage Loans (a "**Principal Deficiency**"). Any Principal Deficiency shall be debited to the Principal Deficiency Ledger (such debit items being reccredited at item (n) of the Interest Priority of Payments) so long as the debit balance on such ledger is less than the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes.

"**Realised Losses**" means, on any Quarterly Calculation Date, the sum of (a) the amount of the difference between the aggregate outstanding principal amount on all Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate, less with respect to the Savings Mortgage Receivables, the Participations, on which the Seller or the Defaulted Loan Servicer or the Issuer has foreclosed from the Closing Date up to and including such Quarterly Calculation Date and the Amount of the Net Proceeds (as defined in the Conditions) applied to reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Mortgage Loans and (b) with respect to Mortgage Receivables sold by the Issuer, the amount of the difference, if any, between (x) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loan to which such Mortgage Receivables relate, less with respect to the Savings Mortgage Receivables, the relevant Participations, and (y) the purchase price received in respect of such Mortgage Receivables to the extent relating to the principal less, with respect to the Savings Mortgage Receivables, the relevant Participations.

Interest Rate Hedging

The Mortgage Loan Criteria (as defined under *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below) require that all Mortgage Loans bear a fixed rate of interest, a rate which is subject to a reset from time to time. Up to the first Optional Redemption Date, the interest rate payable by the Issuer with respect to (i) the Senior Class A1 Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes is calculated as a margin over Euribor and (ii) the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes is a fixed rate of interest. After such date the interest rate payable by the Issuer on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will be calculated as a margin over Euribor. The Issuer will hedge its interest rate exposure by entering into the Swap Agreement with the Swap Counterparty.

Under the Swap Agreement, the Issuer will agree to pay on each Swap Payment Date (being the 15th day of each month or in case of a month in which a Quarterly Payment Date falls, such Quarterly Payment Date) the sum of:

- (a) the scheduled interest on the Mortgage Receivables less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, an amount equal to the scheduled interest multiplied by the Participation Fraction; and
- (b) the interest accrued on the Issuer Collection Account and the Reserve Account; less
- (y) an excess margin of 0.50 per cent. per annum applied to the relevant Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes on the first day of the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period divided by three (the “**Excess Margin**”); and
- (z) the operating expenses set out in items (a) up to and including (c) of the Interest Priority of Payments payable during each calendar year divided by twelve.

The Swap Counterparty will agree to pay amounts equal to the scheduled interest due under the Notes, and calculated by reference to the floating rate of interest or, as the case may be, to the fixed rate of interest applied to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Class of Notes on the first day of the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period or Fixed Rate Interest Period, as the case may be.

Adjustment of Swap Amounts

If the sum of scheduled interest actually received and interest (including penalties) recovered on the Mortgage Receivables, less in case of a Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation, falls short of scheduled interest receivable on the Mortgage Receivables, less in case of a Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation, the payment obligation of the Issuer will be reduced with an amount equal to such shortfall. In such event the payment of the Swap Counterparty will be adjusted accordingly on a Euro for Euro basis. Such reduction could result in the Issuer not having sufficient funds available to meet its payment obligations in accordance with the priorities described above. In case there is a swap adjustment made during an Annual Calculation Period, the Deferred Purchase Price will be decreased with the amount of such swap adjustment.

Downgrade of Swap Counterparty

- (i) Pursuant to the Swap Agreement, if, at any time, (i) the long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Swap Counterparty (or its successor) cease to be rated at least as high as A1 by Moody’s or (ii) the short-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Swap Counterparty (or its successor) cease to be rated at least as high as Prime-1 (or its equivalent) by Moody’s (and, at such time, the long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of any co-obligor to the Swap Counterparty are not rated as high as A1 (or its equivalent) by Moody’s or the short-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of such co-obligor are not rated as high as Prime-1 (or its equivalent) by Moody’s (such ratings together the “**Moody’s Required Ratings I**”)), then the Swap Counterparty will, on a reasonable efforts basis and at its own cost, attempt to:
 - (a) transfer all of its rights and obligations with respect to the Swap Agreement to either (x) a replacement third party with the Moody’s Required Ratings I domiciled in the same legal jurisdiction as the Swap Counterparty or the Issuer or (y) a replacement third party agreed by Moody’s; or
 - (b) procure another person to become co-obligor in respect of the obligations of the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement. Such co-obligor may be either (x) a person with the Moody’s Required Ratings I domiciled in the same legal jurisdiction as the Swap Counterparty or the Issuer, or (y) a person agreed by Moody’s; or
 - (c) take such other action as the Swap Counterparty may agree with Moody’s; or
 - (d) within thirty (30) days of the occurrence of such downgrade, put in place a mark-to-market collateral agreement in a form and substance acceptable to Moody’s (which may be based on

the credit support documentation published by ISDA, or otherwise, and relates to collateral in the form of cash or securities or both (the “**Collateral Amount**”) in support of its obligations under the Swap Agreement which complies with, and complying with, in relation to the Collateral Amount, certain criteria set by Moody’s or any other lesser amount which might be agreed with Moody’s.

If any of (a), (b) or (c) are satisfied at any time, all collateral (or the equivalent thereof, as appropriate) transferred by the Swap Counterparty pursuant to (d) above will be retransferred to the Swap Counterparty and the Swap Counterparty will not be required to transfer any additional collateral.

Pursuant to the Swap Agreement, if, at any time, (i) the long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Swap Counterparty (or its successor) cease to be rated at least as high as A3 (or its equivalent) by Moody’s or (ii) the short-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Swap Counterparty (or its successor) cease to be rated at least as high as Prime-2 (or its equivalent) by Moody’s (such ratings together the “**Moody’s Required Ratings II**”) (and, at such time, the long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations or the short-term, unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of any co-obligor to the Swap Counterparty are not rated as high as the Moody’s Required Ratings I, then the Swap Counterparty will, on a best efforts basis and at its own cost attempt to take the action described under (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, save that:

- (i) in the event that the Swap Counterparty is unable to comply with (a), (b) or (c) above within such thirty (30) day period it will continue, on a best efforts basis, to attempt to comply with the same; and
- (ii) the action described under (d) above will apply immediately after the Swap Counterparty ceases to be rated at least as high as the Moody’s Required Ratings II.

In case of the Swap Counterparty ceases to be rated at least as high as the Moody’s Required Ratings II the criteria for the Collateral Amount will be stricter than if the Swap Counterparty ceases to be rated at least as high as the Moody’s Required Ratings I.

- (ii) Pursuant to the Swap Agreement, if, at any time, (i) the short-term unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the Swap Counterparty are assigned a rating of less than F1+ by Fitch (the “**Fitch Required Rating**”), or (ii) any such rating is withdrawn by Fitch, then the Swap Counterparty will, on a reasonable efforts basis and at its own cost, within thirty (30) days of such reduction or withdrawal of any such rating, (i) obtain a third party, having the Fitch Required Rating, to guarantee the obligations of the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement, or (ii) provide credit support sufficient to maintain the then current rating of the Notes which would have subsisted but for the then current rating of the Swap Counterparty, or (iii) transfer and assign its rights and obligations under the Swap Agreement to a third party having the Fitch Required Rating, or (iv) find any other solution necessary to assist the Issuer in maintaining the then current rating of the Notes, in each case in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Swap Agreement and the Trust Deed.

Any capitalised term used above but not defined herein shall have the meaning given to it in the Swap Agreement.

Sale of Mortgage Receivables

Under the terms of the Trust Deed, the Issuer will have the right to sell and assign all but not some of the Mortgage Receivables on each Optional Redemption Date to a third party, which may also be one of the Sellers, provided that the Issuer shall apply the proceeds of such sale to redeem the Notes, other than the Subordinated Class D Notes (see Condition 6(e)). The purchase price of each Mortgage Receivable in the event of such sale shall be equal to the outstanding principal amount of, together with accrued interest due but unpaid on, if any, the relevant Mortgage Loan, except that with respect to Mortgage Receivables which relate to Mortgage Loans that are in arrears for a period exceeding 90 days or in respect of which an instruction has been given to the civil-law notary to start foreclosure proceedings, the purchase price shall be at least the lesser of (a) an amount equal to the indexed foreclosure value of the Mortgaged Assets and

(b) the sum of the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate, together with accrued interest due but unpaid, if any, and any other amounts due under the Mortgage Loan up to the relevant Optional Redemption Date, except that with respect to Mortgage Loans having the benefit of a NHG Guarantee or a Municipality Guarantee, the purchase price of such Mortgage Receivable will be at least the lesser of (a) the sum of the outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loan to which such Mortgage Receivable relates, together with accrued interest due but unpaid, if any, and any other amount due under the Mortgage Conditions up to the relevant Optional Redemption Date; and (b) the sum of (i) an amount equal to the indexed foreclosure value of the Mortgaged Assets and (ii) the amount claimable under the NHG Guarantee or Municipality Guarantee.

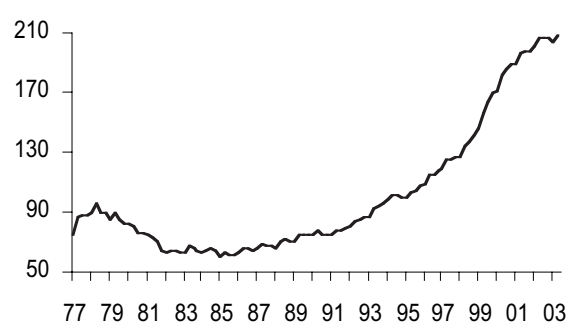
THE DUTCH RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE MARKET

General

The Dutch residential property market saw strong price increases in the later part of the nineties and the beginning of this decade. Recent developments in the economic environment have resulted in lower levels of consumer confidence and house price increases have slowed. In some price classes and locations minor price decreases have even been registered. However, the underlying factors of the Dutch housing market remain strong and a collapse of house prices in the Netherlands is therefore very unlikely.

Graph 1 shows the yearly house price developments for the last 27 years. These percentages are derived from the Dutch Association of Real Estate Agencies ('Nederlandse Vereniging van Makelaars' – NVM), which covers approximately 65 per cent of property sales in the Netherlands.

**Graph 1. Average house price
(EUR 1,000)**



Factors contributing to the strength of the Dutch housing market

Low Owner Occupancy Rate

One of the key factors to consider when looking at the Dutch housing market is the low level of owner occupancy. Some 53 per cent of all houses are occupied by their owners, compared to 42 per cent in 1982. The average level of house ownership for all EU countries is 64 per cent and the target level of the Dutch government for 2010 is 65 per cent. Table 1 below shows the development of the owner occupancy rate in the Netherlands over time.

Table 1. Total dwelling stock and percentage owner occupied

Year	Total dwelling stock (*1,000,000 per Jan. 1)	Owner occupied (in %)
1948	2.1	28.0
1957	2.6	29.0
1964	3.1	34.0
1971	3.9	35.0
1976	4.5	41.0
1982	5.0	42.0
1985	5.3	42.7
1990	5.8	45.2
1995	6.2	48.8
2000	6.6	52.2
2001	6.6	52.6
2002	6.7	53.0
2003	6.8	

Source: CBS (Statistics Netherlands) / VROM (Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment)

Relatively high over-collateralisation

In the Netherlands, the total residential property value exceeds the total outstanding mortgage debt of EUR 363 billion by approximately EUR 400 billion. This overvalue has been calculated on the basis of an assumed total property value of more than EUR 760 billion (average property price of EUR 210,000 times total property stock of 6.8 million times owner occupancy rate of 53 per cent.; calculation based on figures from the CBS and the NVM).

Imbalance of demand for and supply of residential properties

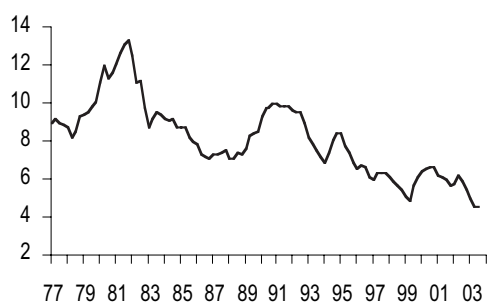
According to the regular “Need for Housing” research (“*Woningbehoefte Onderzoek*”), the housing shortage in the Netherlands had fallen to 85,000 in 1998. Since then it rose noticeably to 166,000 in 2002 and it is expected to increase further. A shortage in the housing stock is assumed to be a robust contributor to a steady property price development. Table 2 below provides an overview of the number of dwellings available for a number of European countries and shows that the Netherlands has a relatively low number of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants.

Table 2. Dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants

Country	1990	1995	2001
Denmark	462	465	469
Germany	421	430	445 ('98)
Greece	454 ('91)	na	505
Spain	440	454	462
France	465	479	490 ('99)
Ireland	290	303	337
Italy	404 ('89)	441	471
Luxembourg	na	365	391
Netherlands	390	402	416
Austria	380	386	399 ('00)
Portugal	424 ('91)	na	482 ('99)
Finland	450	472	494 ('00)
Sweden	474	479	484
UK	408	417	417 ('98)

Source: Housing Statistics in the European Union

Graph 2. Mortgage interest rates



Source: Dutch Central Bank

Demand

Several factors contribute to housing demand:

1. The (expected) level of borrowing costs and the (changes in) tightness of mortgage lending standards have been very decisive factors for housing demand. In the second half of the nineties Dutch mortgage

rates decreased. After an increase in the second half of 1999 and in 2000, mortgage interest rates have shown a downward movement again and are at their lowest levels ever (See graph 2 above).

2. The trend in housing rents as compared to mortgage debt servicing costs is relevant. In the Netherlands, the rise in rents accelerated in the early nineties as a result of government policy directed at making the subsidised rental sector cost-effective. This has increased the attractiveness of owner-occupied properties.
3. Demographic trends, such as the composition of households and population growth, have influenced the demand for housing. In the Netherlands, the number of single-person households has doubled in the past 25 years. Expectations are that the total number of households will increase by another 25 per cent by 2030.
4. Finally, the economic climate can be a factor of influence in housing demand. Economic growth was low during the last two years and even a decline in GDP is expected for 2003. Low interest rates are expected to (partly) outweigh the negative influence from the currently unfavourable economic climate.

Supply

On the supply side, the following factors are of influence in the Netherlands:

1. The availability of land for housing development is highly important. In the Netherlands, the VINEX-memorandum and Vinac (the actualisation of Vinex for the period 2006 till 2010) – published by the Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment – reflects still the basis of the government policy in respect of housing construction in the Netherlands. In Vinex (and in similar policy papers for other locations) the number of houses to be built and their location is determined. According to ‘Nota Wonen’ of the Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (in line with Vinex) the net expansion of housing is to be 65,000 per annum until 2010. This objective has proven to be too ambitious in recent years.
2. Building costs – including labour and materials – and house and land prices are main determinants. The fiercer the rise in house prices relative to the increase in building costs and land prices, the more profitable the construction of new housing units will be for contracting firms.
3. The Dutch government supports the sale of rental houses to occupants. According to government plans, ownership of over 25,000 houses a year should be transferred to the public. The government even strives for a sale of 700,000 properties before 2010 in order to achieve an owner occupancy level of 65 per cent. Currently 15,000 to 20,000 rental houses a year are sold and the government targets are not met.
4. The last determining factor of housing supply in the Netherlands is demolition. The number of demolished properties is fairly constant in time.

Overall, demand is expected to outstrip supply in the Netherlands for the foreseeable future. As a result, the Dutch housing market is expected to remain robust.

Characteristics of Dutch mortgages

The most common mortgage types in the Netherlands are annuity, linear, savings, life and investment mortgages. For Life and Investment mortgages no principal is repaid during the term of the contract. Instead, the borrower makes payments in a saving account, endowment insurance or investment fund. Upon maturity the loan is repaid with the money in the savings account, the insurance contract or the investment fund respectively.

In the Netherlands, subject to a number of conditions, mortgage interest payments are deductible from the income of the borrower for income tax purposes. Denmark and Greece are the only other European countries that have a similar fiscal regime. The period for allowed deductibility is restricted to a term of 30 years and

it only applies to mortgages on owner occupied properties. Over the next few years, the tax deductibility scheme is expected to be aligned with other countries in the EU.

A proportion of the residential mortgage loans has the benefit of a life insurance policy or a savings policy. The government encourages this method of redemption by exempting from tax the capital sum received under the policy, up to a certain amount (plus annual indexation), provided the term of insurance is at least 20 years. In addition, the insurance policies are exempted from wealth tax.

In the Netherlands, advances of up to 125 per cent. of foreclosure value have become standard practice as a result of the attractive fiscal regime, generally long periods of fixed interest rates and attractive repayment arrangements. The foreclosure value amounts to approximately 85 per cent of the market value of properties in the Netherlands.

Prepayment rates in the Netherlands are relatively low, mainly due to prepayment penalties that are incorporated in the mortgage contracts. Penalties are generally calculated as the net present value of the interest loss to the lender upon prepayment. As other reason for low prepayment rates can be mentioned the relative small number of relocations in the Netherlands for work-related reasons due to the small size of the country.

Mortgage loan market

In the period 2000-2002, the number of new mortgages decreased slightly compared to earlier years. However, due to higher average house prices, the total amount of new mortgages continued to rise strongly.

Table 3. Newly issued mortgages

Year	Newly issued mortgages	Newly issued mortgages	Change over year
	x1000	EUR billion	
1995	350	25.9	- 5.0%
1996	470	37.6	45.3%
1997	537	48.3	28.5%
1998	577	60.0	24.2%
1999	665	78.0	30.0%
2000	510	69.6	-10.8%
2001	481	72.6	4.3%
2002	500	81.4	12.1%
2003- H1	240	41.0	8.3%

Source: CBS

Table 4 below describes the total outstanding residential mortgage loans for the major European countries.

Table 4. Outstanding residential mortgage loans by country

index 1990=100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average annual % growth since 1990
Belgium	107	114	123	134	141	146	159	178	202	209	221	7.5
Denmark		100	100	108	112	118	138	151	161	169	183	5.6
Germany	112	124	139	155	169	178	188	202	223	217	223	7.6
Greece	101	101	102	106	119	154	188	216	271	344	477	15.3
Spain	115	120	102	122	137	154	183	227	273	332	463	15.0
France	104	105	103	105	109	110	112	116	127	137	150	3.8
Ireland	110	130	139	160	178	228	259	308	386	481	580	17.3
Italy	117	116	120	122	148	167	175	198	236	265	-	10.3
Netherlands	107	120	136	152	170	188	214	247	281	312	319	11.1
Portugal	118	146	158	198	248	315	386	527	695	834	946	22.6
Finland	93	83	81	91	93	91	93	100	na	na	na	0
Sweden	121	114	113	115	125	128	126	116	133	132	136	2.8
UK	108	103	114	115	111	133	156	156	191	204	228	7.8

Source: Housing Statistics in the European Union

Given the moderate position with respect to the total mortgage debt and the average housing expenditures, Dutch mortgages have performed strongly over a very long period of time. Even in the 1979-1982 recession losses stayed below 0.25 per cent.. As a proxy for losses in the entire Dutch mortgage market, table 5 below presents the claims reported at WEW (this is the Dutch governmental entity that guarantees mortgages).

Table 5. NHG claims

Year	Mortgage loans guaranteed in EUR mln	Claims in EUR	Claims on NHG in %
1995	37,286	736,304	0.0020
1996	36,577	688,884	0.0019
1997	35,507	478,920	0.0013
1998	34,652	928,752	0.0027
1999	33,757	502,108	0.0015
2000	40,639	589,415	0.0015
2001	36,856	504,195	0.0014

Source: NHG

A number of factors can be mentioned that contribute to the strong performance of Dutch mortgages:

1. Very low defaults due to relatively low unemployment rates, a strong cultural aversion to default and a supportive social security regime
2. Legal ability of lenders in foreclosure to access borrowers' wages or seize their other assets.
3. Quality of mortgage servicing
4. Relatively conservative underwriting criteria including checking comprehensive credit bureau data (BKR)

Market players

In the Dutch mortgage market several parties provide residential mortgage loans: commercial banks, insurance companies, building societies, pension funds, mortgage banks and other institutions. The market shares of the different mortgage providers are described below:

Table 6. Mortgage providers in the Dutch market

numbers x1000 (% market shares)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003-H1
Mortgage banks and Building Societies	165 (31%)	182 (31%)	216 (32%)	154 (30%)	156 (32%)	160 (32%)	73 (30%)
Insurance companies and pension funds	92 (17%)	91 (16%)	110 (16%)	80 (16%)	68 (14%)	61 (12%)	23 (9%)
Banks	258 (48%)	282 (49%)	305 (46%)	246 (48%)	223 (46%)	223 (44%)	108 (44%)
Other legal entities	18 (3%)	21 (4%)	31 (5%)	22 (4%)	20 (4%)	40 (8%)	28 (11%)
Private	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	4 (1%)	5 (1%)	6 (1%)	7 (1%)	3 (1%)
Foreign	1 (0%)	2 (0%)	4 (1%)	8 (2%)	13 (3%)	16 (3%)	10 (4%)

Source: CBS

DELTA LLOYD

Introduction

As a customer oriented financial services provider, Delta Lloyd N.V. (“**Delta Lloyd**”) offers a wide range of financial products under three well-known brands in the Netherlands: Delta Lloyd, OHRA and ABN AMRO Verzekeringen. In addition to its prominent Dutch insurance operations, Delta Lloyd operates divisions for Asset Management and banking, together with divisions in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands Antilles. Delta Lloyd aims to be one of the leading financial service providers in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

Sellers

Amstelhuys (Seller) is a 100 per cent. subsidiary of Delta Lloyd and has registered itself with the Dutch Central Bank as a finance company within the meaning of Section 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated 26 June 2002, as amended, issued pursuant to, *inter alia*, Section 6 paragraph 3 of the Act on the Supervision of the Credit System (“*Wet Toezicht Kredietwezen*”, “*Wtk*”) and is as such exempted from the license requirement under this Act. Amstelhuys is fully consolidated in Delta Lloyd’s annual account and on 7 July 1999 Delta Lloyd. issued a statement pursuant to Section 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code that it assumes joint and several liability for any liabilities arising from legal acts of Amstelhuys The Articles of Association of Amstelhuys have last been amended by a notarial deed on 22 February 2002. Amstelhuys has its registered office in Amsterdam.

Delta Lloyd Life (Seller and Insurance Company) is a 100 per cent. subsidiary of Delta Lloyd Verzekeringen N.V. and is duly licensed to operate as an insurance company under the Act on the Supervision of the Insurance Business (“*Wet Toezicht Verzekeringsbedrijf*”, “*Wtv*”). Its actual solvency ratio as calculated in accordance with the guidelines of and as currently reported to the Pension and Insurance Chamber is 177 per cent.. The Articles of Association of Delta Lloyd Life have last been amended by notarial deed on 23 December 1987. Delta Lloyd Life has its registered office in Amsterdam.

Delta Lloyd Bank (Seller) is a 100 per cent. subsidiary of Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V. and is duly licensed to operate as a credit institution under the Act on the Supervision of the Credit System. Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V. has a solvency ratio of 13.66 per cent. as per November 2003, 5.66 per cent. above the 8 per cent. required by guideline 4001 issued pursuant to the Act on the Supervision of the Credit System as set out in the Dutch Central Bank’s Credit System Supervision Manual. The Articles of Association of Delta Lloyd Bank have last been amended by notarial deed on 13 November 1998. Delta Lloyd Bank has its registered office in Amsterdam.

Triahome (Seller) is a 100 per cent. subsidiary of Delta Lloyd Life, established on 22 July 1980, and has registered itself with the Dutch Central Bank as a finance company within the meaning of Section 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated 26 June 2002, as amended, issued pursuant to, *inter alia*, Section 6 paragraph 3 of the Act on the Supervision of the Credit System and is as such exempted from the license requirement under this Act. Triahome is fully consolidated in Delta Lloyd Life’s annual account and on 22 August 2000 Delta Lloyd Life has issued a statement pursuant to Section 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code that it assumes joint and several liability for any liabilities arising from legal acts of Triahome. The Articles of Association of Triahome have last been amended on 24 June 1999. Triahome has its registered office in Amsterdam.

History

With its predecessors dating back to the year 1807, Delta Lloyd has a long history of providing financial services in the Benelux. In 1969, Delta Verzekeringsgroep N.V. and De Nederlandse Lloyd N.V. merged into Delta Lloyd. In 1973, Commercial Union plc became the sole shareholder of Delta Lloyd providing the company with an international gateway and a strong financial base. In 1999, Nuts/OHRA Beheer B.V. merged with Delta Lloyd, providing the company with access to a direct channel and a strong presence in Health through the OHRA label. In May 2003, Delta Lloyd formed a joint venture with ABN AMRO Bank

N.V., establishing Delta Lloyd ABN AMRO Verzekeringen Holding B.V. (“**ABN AMRO Verzekeringen**”). Via this joint venture, Delta Lloyd offers insurance products on an exclusive basis to clients of ABN AMRO.

Shareholder relationship

In 1973, Delta Lloyd became part of Commercial Union plc. This company merged with General Accident plc in 1998, forming CGU plc. In May 2000, CGU plc and Norwich Union plc merged and became CGNU plc. The name CGNU has been used until July 1st 2003, after which CGNU plc continued as Aviva plc (“Aviva”). Delta Lloyd Group is an important part of the international insurance group Aviva. Aviva holds 92 per cent. of Delta Lloyd by holding all ordinary shares and all preference shares B through its subsidiary CGU International Holdings B.V. The remaining 8 per cent. is held by the foundation Nuts OHRA through its ownership of all preference shares A. Delta Lloyd acts as a “*structuurvennootschap*” under Title 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands civil code.

Delta Lloyd is controlled by its own Executive Board, which is responsible for managing the group of Delta Lloyd companies. The members of the Executive Board are appointed by and supervised by the Supervisory Board, consisting of nine members. Aviva plc nominates two persons in the Supervisory Board, providing Aviva plc with means of control over long term strategic objectives.

Aviva plc

Aviva plc is the holding company of the Aviva group of companies, which carries out life assurance and long-term savings business, fund management and all classes of general insurance. It also invests in securities, properties, mortgages and loans, and trades in property. In terms of premium income, Aviva is the world’s seventh-largest insurance group and the largest in the United Kingdom.

The Aviva group has subsidiaries, associates and branches in the United Kingdom, continental Europe, North America, Asia, Australia and other countries around the world, employing a total of 59,000 staff. In 2002, Aviva generated premium income and investment sales from continuing operations of £28 billion (approximately euro 40.5 billion) and holds more than £200 (approximately euro 289) billion of assets under management.

Delta Lloyd group structure

Delta Lloyd has opted for a distinctive divisional structure. The executive board is to concentrate on i) the overall strategy of the group, ii) monitoring of performance of the divisions and iii) maintaining strong relations with internal and external stakeholders. An overview of the divisions is presented in the following organisation chart.

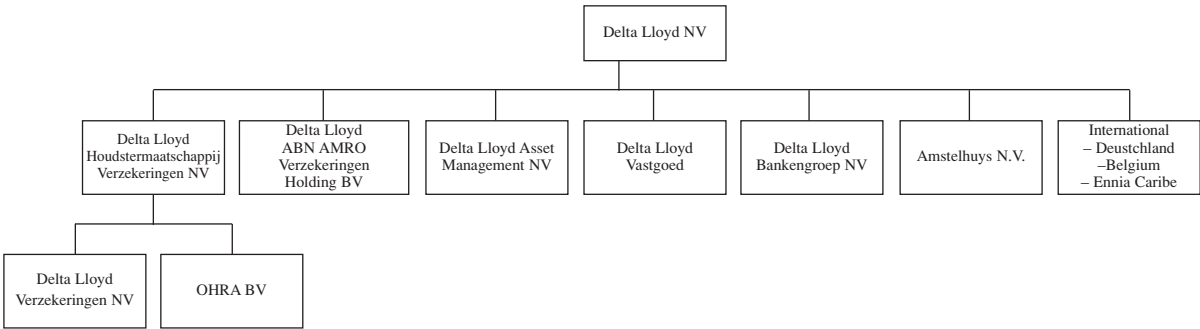


Figure 1. Organisational structure Delta Lloyd N.V.

Delta Lloyd Verzekeningen

All insurance products under the brand name Delta Lloyd are offered in the Netherlands through independent intermediaries. The three main insurance subsidiaries Delta Lloyd, Delta Lloyd Zorgverzekering N.V. (“**Delta Lloyd Health Care**”) and Delta Lloyd Schadeverzekering N.V. (“**Delta Lloyd General**”).

Insurance”) are all 100 per cent. subsidiaries of Delta Lloyd Verzekeringen N.V. (“Delta Lloyd Insurance”) which in its turn is 100 per cent. owned by Delta Lloyd Houdstermaatschappij Verzekeringen N.V. (the “Holding Company”).

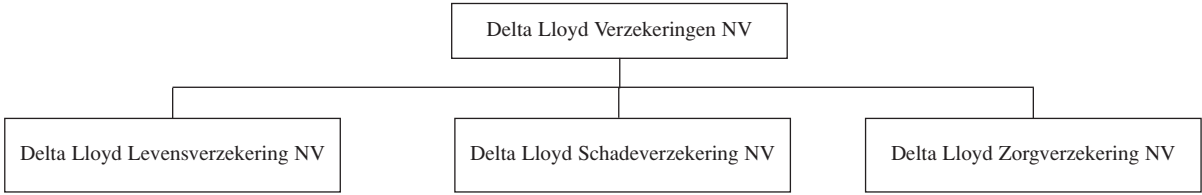


Figure 2. Organisational structure Delta Lloyd Life

Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd General Insurance had their respective counterparty credit and insurer financial strength interactive ratings of AA- confirmed by Standard&Poor’s as per 8 April 2003.

OHRA B.V.

A further 100 per cent. subsidiary of the Holding Company, is OHRA B.V. (OHRA Insurance). OHRA Insurance is the channel through which the Delta Lloyd group directly offers insurance products to clients in the Netherlands. The division consists of OHRA Levensverzekeringen N.V. (OHRA Life), OHRA Schadeverzekeringen N.V. (OHRA General Insurance), OHRA Ziektekostenverzekeringen N.V. (OHRA Care), and Nationaal Spaarfonds Holding B.V. (Nationaal Spaarfonds). OHRA’s strength lies in meeting consumers’ needs with respect to rapid service, both in terms of underwriting and use of the internet.

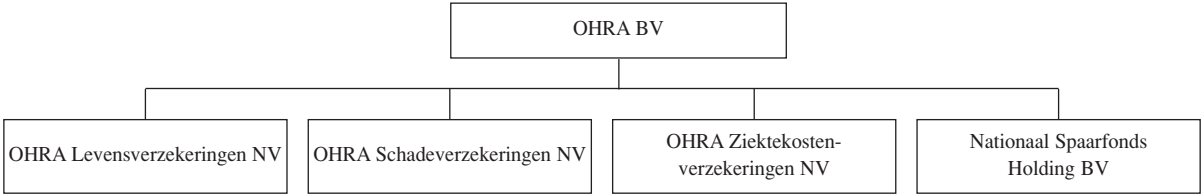


Figure 3. Organisational structure OHRA B.V.

Delta Lloyd ABN AMRO Verzekeringen Holding B.V.

Delta Lloyd ABN AMRO Verzekeringen Holding B.V. is the Dutch bancassurance division of Delta Lloyd. This joint venture combines the insurance expertise of Delta Lloyd with the distribution power of ABN AMRO. The division sells insurance products of ABN AMRO Verzekeringen and/or Delta Lloyd, both under the label of ABN AMRO Verzekeringen. Through the joint venture, Delta Lloyd has obtained the exclusive right to sell its insurance products to ABN AMRO clients in the Netherlands through the network of ABN AMRO bankshops.

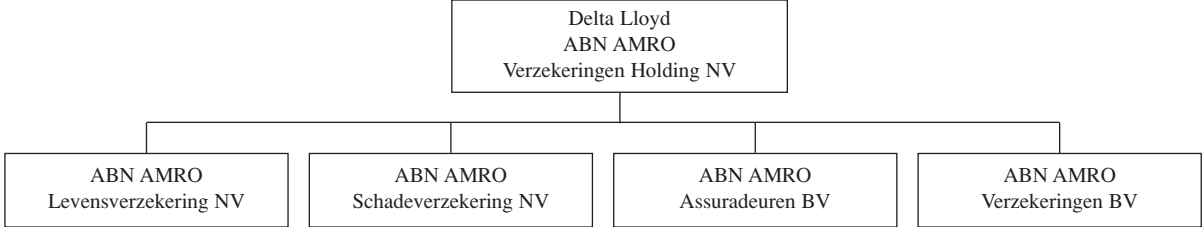


Figure 4. Organisational structure joint venture Delta Lloyd and ABN AMRO

Delta Lloyd Asset Management N.V.

Delta Lloyd Asset Management N.V. (Delta Lloyd Asset Management), is active in all major investment categories, except property. Delta Lloyd Asset Management is responsible for the investments of all Delta

Lloyd insurance entities, the asset management for the benefit of institutional (pension) relations and the management of all Delta Lloyd and OHRA investment funds.

Delta Lloyd Vastgoed

Delta Lloyd Vastgoed (Delta Lloyd Property) invests in real estate as security for long-term insurance liabilities. Mid 2003, the property portfolio had a market value of EUR 1.36 billion with a mix of approximately 53 per cent. residential properties, 32 per cent. offices and 15 per cent. shops. Delta Lloyd Property takes care of the asset management of the portfolio. The residential properties are concentrated in the western and southern parts of the Netherlands. The portfolio of offices consists of 63 objects across the Netherlands. Approximately 85 per cent. of the shops are in shopping malls. The vacancy rate of property is on target at 2 per cent.. The management of property is out-sourced to several property management companies.

Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V.

Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V. (Delta Lloyd Banking Division) includes all banking and mortgage activities of Delta Lloyd Group in the Benelux. The division operates through a number of Belgian entities and one Netherlands entity. The Belgian entities are: Delta Lloyd Bank N.V. (retail bank for individual customers, self-employed and director/shareholders), Banque Nagelmackers 1747 N.V. (wealth management), Delta Lloyd Securities N.V. (stock brokerage). The Netherlands entity is Delta Lloyd Bank. (savings, credit and investment products for individual clients, via independent intermediaries). Individual asset management is offered to wealthy individuals under the label Private Banking. OHRA Bank is a marketing label of Delta Lloyd Bank and renders direct services with flexible banking products.

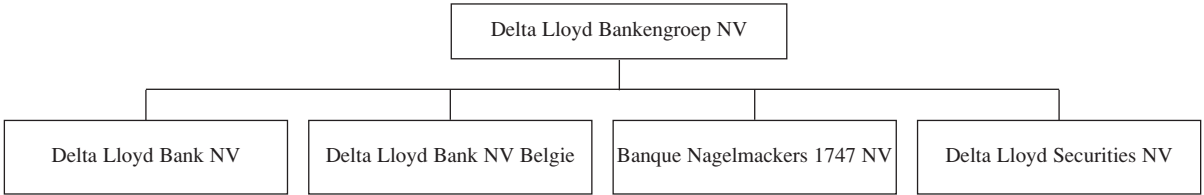


Figure 5. Organisational structure Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V.

Amstelhuys

Aims and Strategy of Amstelhuys

Within the strategy to optimise its mortgage activities, Delta Lloyd decided in 2001 to establish a new funding and originating entity that would incorporate almost all of its residential mortgage business in one single entity: Amstelhuys. Starting in October 2002, all residential mortgages originated by Delta Lloyd in the Netherlands (except employee mortgages and some small labels) are now funded through Amstelhuys. All existing commercial labels remained the same and financing of the total Delta Lloyd mortgage portfolio now takes place through Amstelhuys’ balance sheet. Previously, mortgages were funded and originated by several Delta Lloyd Group companies. Under the new strategy, Amstelhuys is funded by Delta Lloyd Group companies and replaces almost all the different entities that previously originated the mortgage portfolio.

With the establishment of Amstelhuys the following objectives will be met:

- Optimum usage of funding within the Delta Lloyd Group;
- Further improvement of Risk Management and Asset Liability Management;
- A higher transparency of the profitability of the mortgage business;
- Streamlining of the administrative activities.

Amstelhuys was established in 2002 as a 100 per cent. subsidiary of Delta Lloyd N.V. and is incorporated under Dutch law. Delta Lloyd has issued a statement according to article 403, section 1, paragraph f of Title 9 of Book 2, of the Netherlands Civil Code declaring that it assumes joint and several liability for claims against Amstelhuys, arising from the legal acts of this company.

The statutory objectives of Amstelhuys are:

- “Obtaining funds, with a term of two years or longer of non public companies or institutions”.
- “For own account, granting mortgage loans to private persons and companies against a, for the company, acceptable interest rate for mortgage financing”.

Amstelhuys has no staff and its activities are outsourced by means of Service Level Agreements.

The strategy of Amstelhuys is based on growth and funding.

Growth

- Economies of scale
- Originating residential mortgages

Funding

- Optimum usage of funding capacity within Delta Lloyd Group entities
- Access to alternative funding
- Frequent use of Mortgages Backed Securities
- Investor Relations
- Optimum Product Mix.

Business of Amstelhuys

Amstelhuys mainly invests in residential mortgage loans in the Netherlands and has a credit concentration risk in the Dutch housing market. However due to strict risk management and underwriting criteria these risks are well spread over a large number of individual loans and variety of mortgage types.

Capital base

As of December 31, 2002 the capital base of Amstelhuys exists of €10,000,000.00 shareholders equity and two subordinated loans of €5,000,000.00 each. Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Bank provided the subordinated loans.

In addition to the payment of a fixed coupon of 5.375 per cent., the subordinated loans also have a performance based floating coupon. The floating coupon will only be paid when the shareholder receives dividend and is based on the participation in the capital of Amstelhuys.

Future

The Amstelhuys portfolio has grown significantly in 2003. Mortgage production is still strong despite general economic conditions. Due to the start-up costs and the provision structure used in the Netherlands we expect that 2003 and 2004 will show a loss. In 2005 we expect a turnaround into profitability of Amstelhuys. All the objectives that are set out for 2002 and 2003 are met. At December 31, 2003 the mortgage portfolio exceeded €1,400,000,000.

Delta Lloyd Deutschland AG

Delta Lloyd Deutschland, with its head office in Wiesbaden, focuses on asset accumulation and management and financing for individual and commercial customers. The division consists of the insurance companies Berlinische Lebensversicherung AG and Hamburger Lebensversicherung AG, Gries & Heissel Bankiers AG, Delta Lloyd Immobilien GmbH, Delta Lloyd Investment Managers GmbH, BVE Beratungsgesellschaft für Versorgungseinrichtungen GmbH and Delta Lloyd Finanzpartner GmbH.

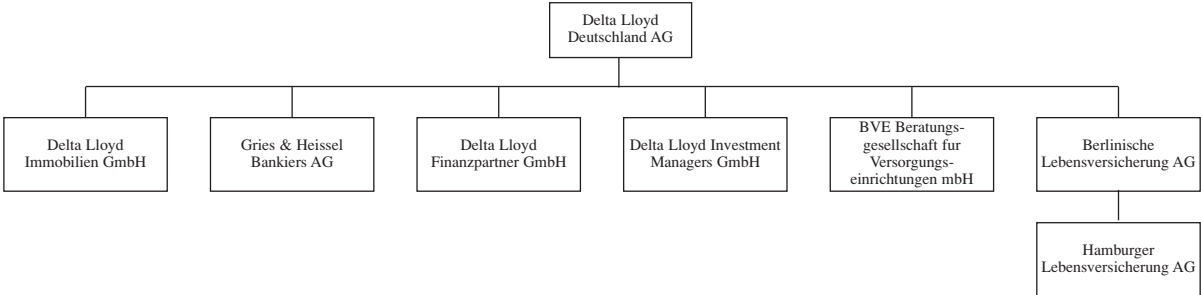


Figure 6. Organisational structure Delta Lloyd Deutschland AG

Delta Lloyd Belgium N.V.

The Belgian entity Delta Lloyd Life N.V. operates in the life insurance market in Belgium. Delta Lloyd owns 59.1 per cent. of the shares in Delta Lloyd Life N.V. Delta Lloyd Belgium N.V. owns the remaining 40.9 per cent. of the shares. Going forward, Delta Lloyd Belgium N.V. will focus on growth in the market of long-term savings and life insurance.

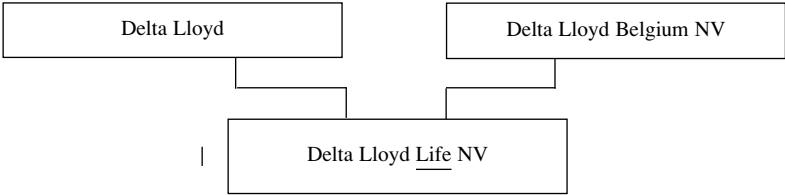


Figure 7. Organisational structure Delta Lloyd Belgium N.V.

Ennia Caribe Holding N.V.

Ennia Caribe Holding N.V. (“**Ennia Caribe**”) is the most prominent full service insurer in the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The responsibilities of Ennia Caribe include: Ennia Caribe Life, Ennia Caribe General Insurance, Amersfoortse Antillen (Medical Expenses) and OHRA Mortgages Bank (Aruba). Ennia Caribe is an intermediary company focusing primarily on life, pensions and financial services, together with general insurance. Ennia Caribe is the largest insurance company on the Dutch Antilles with offices on Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire and St Maarten.

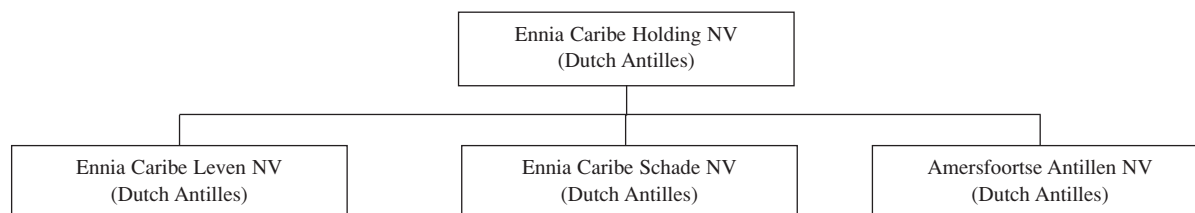


Figure 8. Organisational structure Ennia Caribe N.V.

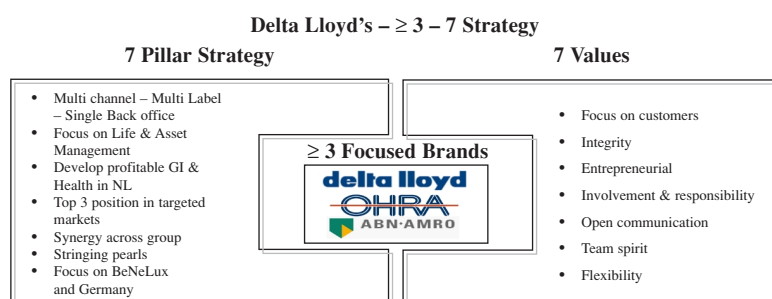
Lines of business

Delta Lloyd offers its insurance products through three different labels in three different channels. All three labels consist of insurance products for the Life and General Insurance sector. Both Delta Lloyd Insurance and OHRA sell products for Health. In addition, both Delta Lloyd Insurance and OHRA also sell private health products. Premium income for Life, specialising in different kinds of life insurance and pensions, amounted to EUR 1,688,000,000 for the first half year 2003. General Insurance, which sells products ranging from fire- and liability-insurance to more specialised construction-insurance, realised a premium income of EUR 581,000,000 for 2002. Premium income for Health in 2002 amounted to EUR 535,000,000.

Delta Lloyd Bank is the sole distributor of mortgages for Delta Lloyd in the Netherlands. Over the past few years, Delta Lloyd's mortgage business experienced strong growth in a highly competitive market. In 2003, the total mortgage loan portfolio increased by 21 per cent. amounting to a total of EUR 6,923,000,000. The growth in the mortgages loans segment can be attributed to the close collaboration with a number of mortgage shops-chains combined with high level service to all participating intermediaries. With the objective of streamlining its mortgage business, Delta Lloyd set up Amstelhuys in 2002.

Strategic framework:

Delta Lloyd has developed a straightforward model for its conduct of business. The framework includes Strategic Pillars, Labels and Core Values and can be presented as follows:



The 7-3-7 model

Together with the seven corporate values and the three strong brands (Delta Lloyd, OHRA and ABN AMRO Verzekeringen), seven strategic pillars define the group's long-term strategy.

1. *Multi-channel, multi-label and single back offices*

Delta Lloyd offers its insurance products through several distribution channels (multi-channel), using strong brands (multi-label) and the administration performed by joint facilities wherever possible (single back offices).

2. *Life and asset management as a core activity*

Delta Lloyd is currently the fourth largest asset managers in the Netherlands. The life insurance and pension activities have traditionally been Delta Lloyd's most important business.

3. *Development and retention of profitable activities in the area of general insurance and health insurance*

General Insurance and Health activities provide an extensive customer base that creates opportunities to sell additional products in the field of asset management and life insurance. Delta Lloyd concentrates on the Dutch market for these activities.

4. *Achieving top-three positions in defined markets*

Delta Lloyd only competes in markets in which it is a winner, or can become one.

5. *Maximum synergy*

Achieving maximum synergies throughout Delta Lloyd is essential for achieving cost savings and increasing profitability. Expertise and knowledge must be shared as much as possible among and across all divisions in Delta Lloyd.

6. *Stringing pearls*

Apart from organic growth, revenue is to improve through mergers, joint ventures and acquisitions. The strategy for take-overs is that of 'stringing pearls'.

7. *Focus on the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany*

The guiding principles behind all Delta Lloyd's activities are the company's seven core values. To underline the importance of these core values and to ensure they are widespread and lived by, employees are evaluated on them annually.

Delta Lloyd's core values are:

1. *Central focus on the customer*

The customer's interests are the first priority in the conduct of business. Knowledge of the customer's needs, offering a high level of service, keeping agreements and offering an adequate complaints procedure are vital in meeting customers demands.

2. *Integrity*

This covers all the norms, values and guidelines that ensure that the organisation maintains its integrity. Customers and business partners are also expected to operate with the same integrity that Delta Lloyd aims for.

3. *Enterprise*

An active and entrepreneurial company needs entrepreneurial employees who show initiative and are committed to achieving results.

4. *Responsibility and involvement*

The starting point for all activities is a strong sense of responsibility for and involvement with customers, stakeholders and society in general. Employees at all levels are therefore encouraged to build knowledge and expertise in their field, to take responsibility for their work and to develop a problem-solving mentality.

5. *Team spirit*

The financial business is a people's business. Co-operation is a prerequisite. Critical success factors in building team spirit are involvement, personal contacts and placing a value on results.

6. *Open communication*

Trust, honesty and transparency are essential for good co-operation.

7. *Flexibility*

The continuity of the operations is subject to our ability to foresee social changes. Readiness to change is a prerequisite in this respect.

In addition to the general strategic framework, the following objectives have been defined by Delta Lloyd N.V.:

1. Central focus on customers. This is the guiding principle for all activities in Delta Lloyd, together with the other six corporate values. Targets are harmonised on this.
2. Maximise value chain by the Multi-channel / Multi-label / Single back office approach. Specific attention for banking distribution, Shared Service Centres and outsourcing.
3. Growth Gross Written Premium at least 15 per cent. p.a. (10 per cent. autonomous and 5 per cent. organic through take-overs and co-operation)
4. Return On Equity at least 13 per cent. p.a. after tax
5. Profitable new business: autonomous growth NAPI at least 10 per cent.
6. Combined Operating Ratio General Insurance: ≤ 102 per cent..
7. Expenses for the period 2004-2006 below target cost level 2003
8. Aim at continuous synergy all through Delta Lloyd
9. Delta Lloyd as an employer: best place to work.

Financial results

Set out below is a summary of the financial results for the past five fiscal years ending 31 December and the results for the first half year of 2003, together with other financial information for Delta Lloyd N.V., Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd Banking Division.

The strong increase in premium income is largely attributable to the Joint Venture with ABN AMRO, which performed very well in its first year of operations. Additionally, despite the difficult economic environment, Delta Lloyd Life and Delta Lloyd General Insurance demonstrated strong performances, resulting in a healthy increase in profitability. The focus within Delta Lloyd on its core activities (insurance) combined with a successful cost cutting program will further improve profit-margins across the group. Delta Lloyd is well positioned compared to its peers in its chosen markets to benefit from any future developments.

<i>Delta Lloyd N.V. (EUR mln)</i>	<i>H 2003¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Gross premium income Life	1,727	2,744	2,686	2,283	1,941	1,705	1,067
Gross premium income General	565	810	752	774	579	529	490
Gross premium income Health	539	787	708	685	139		
Total premium income	2,831	4,341	4,146	3,742	2,659	2,234	1,557
Other income	67	124	76	130	39	28	13
Investment Income	953	1,021	1,400	1,796	1,842	1,425	1,067
Total revenues	3,851	5,486	5,622	5,668	4,540	3,687	2,637
Total result before taxation	51	158	367	350	292	281	283
Result after taxation	18	138	299	285	240	220	209
Group capital	1,731	1,713	2,354	2,878	2,360	1,779	1,994
Balance sheet total	40,817	32,781	34,239	30,992	28,753	21,261	15,752
Number of FTEs	6,660	6,464	6,604	5,639	5,636	3,452	2,319

<i>Delta Lloyd Life N.V. (EUR mln)</i>	<i>H 2003¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Revenues	1,220	2,397	2,652	2,419	2,302	2,000	1,802
– Gross premium income	700	1,539	1,650	1,325	1,165	1,074	954
– Investment income	561	858	1,002	1,094	1,123	926	848
Result after taxation	28	(252) ²	242	265	233	213	164
Shareholders' funds	1,093	1,100	1,444	1,857	1,602	1,286	1,221

*1 These half-yearly figures have not been audited by the accountant of Delta Lloyd.

*2 This loss includes the effect of the negative revaluation reserve of EUR 400,000,000. In the consolidated group results of Delta Lloyd this negative revaluation reserve is offset by a positive revaluation reserve within the group.

The results of Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V. have demonstrated a steadily increasing trend over the last few years which is expected to continue over 2003.

<i>Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V.</i>	<i>H 2003^{2,3}</i>	<i>2002²</i>	<i>2001¹</i>	<i>2000¹</i>	<i>1999¹</i>	<i>1998¹</i>	<i>1997¹</i>
Net profit	4.3	5.3	3.9	17.1	7.0	6.5	8.0
Balance sheet total	4,749	4,708	4,577	4,479	1,053	730	600
BIS ratio	13.3	13.9	14.2	17.2	19.6	14.0	17.7

*1 Result Delta Lloyd Bank on a consolidated basis

*2 Result Delta Lloyd Bankengroep on a consolidated basis

*3 These half-yearly figures have not been audited by the accountant of Delta Lloyd Bankengroep

Value in Force Delta Lloyd

Since 2003, Delta Lloyd's regulatory reporting to the DNB / PVK has been aligned with international standards and is now based on the concept of embedded value. The embedded value for Delta Lloyd consists of the sum of the shareholder funds and the value in force and in below table is shown for the last six years. The value in force represents the present value of the expected future profits coming from the life insurance business in force as of the valuation date, minus the cost of capital. Previously, only shareholders funds were reported to the DNB / PVK.

<i>Embedded value (EUR mln)</i>	<i>H 2003¹</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Shareholders funds	1,541	1,713	2,354	2,112	1,737	1,308	1,265
Value in force	1,483	1,229	1,395	1,230	1,221	855	847
Embedded Value	3,024	2,942	3,749	3,342	2,958	2,163	2,112

*1 Including ABN AMRO Verzekeringen

As shown in the above table, the value in force shows a strong and stable increase over time. Compared to shareholders' funds, the value in force is less influenced by stock-market movements. The value in force projects future profits based on several assumptions with respect to, among others, discount rates, equity returns, mortality figures and lapses.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MORTGAGE LOANS

The Mortgage Receivables to be sold and assigned to the Issuer on the Closing Date are any and all rights (whether actual or contingent) of the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers against any Borrower under or in connection with any Mortgage Loans selected by agreement between the Sellers and the Issuer. Up to the Quarterly Payment Date immediately preceding the first Optional Redemption Date, on a quarterly basis the Issuer shall apply any proceeds received from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers in connection with a repurchase of any Mortgage Receivables relating to a Mortgage Loan under which the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers desires to grant a Further Advance or a Further Construction Loan, to purchase and accept the assignment of Substitute Mortgage Receivables from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers provided that certain conditions are met (see further *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below).

The Mortgage Loans are loans secured by a mortgage right, evidenced by notarial mortgage deeds (“*notariële akten van hypotheekstelling*”) entered into by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers and the relevant Borrowers. The Mortgage Receivables sold to the Issuer which were originated by the Sellers prior to 1 March 1999 will be secured by mortgage rights which secure the initial Mortgage Loan and all other amounts which the Borrower may be or become due to the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers up to the amount of his repayments or prepayments on the initial Mortgage Loan. The Mortgage Receivables sold to the Issuer which were originated following 1 March 1999 will be secured by mortgage rights which secure not only the initial Mortgage Loan but also any amounts which the Borrower may be or become due to the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers under further loans and/or credits up to a maximum level. See paragraph *Mortgage Rights* in the section *Special Considerations* above.

The Mortgage Loans have been selected according to the criteria list set forth in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and are selected in accordance with such agreement, on or before the Closing Date (see the section *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below). All of the Mortgage Loans were originated by the Sellers between 1 January 1992 and 31 December 2003. The interest rate on each Mortgage Loan has been fixed for an initial time period as of the date of the origination of the relevant Mortgage Loan. After this initial period, the interest for the next interest period will be determined by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers in accordance with the then current market rates of interest or, if the Borrower so desires, in accordance with alternatives made available to the Borrower by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers.

For a description of the representations and warranties given by the Sellers reference is made to *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* below.

Mortgaged Assets

The mortgage rights securing the Mortgage Loans are vested on (i) a real property (“*onroerende zaak*”), (ii) an apartment right (“*appartementsrecht*”) or (iii) a long lease (“*erfpacht*”).

For over a century different municipalities and other public bodies in the Netherlands have used long lease (“*erfpacht*”) as a system to issue land without giving away the ownership to it. There are three types of long lease: temporary (“*tijdelijk*”), ongoing (“*voortdurend*”) and perpetual (“*eeuwigdurend*”). A long lease is a right in rem (“*zakelijk recht*”) which entitles the leaseholder (“*erfpachter*”) to hold and use a real property (“*onroerende zaak*”) owned by another party, usually a municipality. The long lease can be transferred by the leaseholder without permission from the landowner being required, unless the lease conditions provide otherwise and it passes to the heirs of the leaseholder in case of his death. Usually a remuneration (“*canon*”) will be due for the long lease.

Mortgage Types

Annuity Mortgage (“*Annuitaire lening*”)

These mortgages offer a constant total monthly payment, made up of an initially high and decreasing interest portion and an initially low and increasing principal portion. Only the proportions of interest and principal vary every month. The advantage is that the monthly payments are relatively low and constant from the very beginning. Annuity mortgages are offered with interest rates established by reference to the standard Delta Lloyd interest-rate. The loans can have a maximum maturity of 30 years.

Linear Mortgage (“*Lineaire hypotheek*”)

This is the oldest form of a mortgage. They offer a constant monthly payment in principal, which makes the overall amount decrease over time. The interest payment is recalculated every time on the declining outstanding balance. The total monthly payments, partly interest and partly principal, will therefore decrease over time but the initial monthly payments are relatively high. Linear mortgages are offered with interest rates established by reference to the standard Delta Lloyd interest-rate. The interest rate can be fixed either for an initial period, after which a new rate and period are selected, or also can be fixed for the entire length of the loan. The loans can have a maximum maturity of 30 years.

Interest Only Mortgages (“*Aflossingsvrije Hypotheek*”)

These mortgages do not amortise principal and provide for a bullet payment at the end, mostly when the house is eventually sold. The borrowers pay only interest. Due to the higher risk of bullet principal repayment, these mortgages have a maximum loan-to-foreclosure value of 75 per cent.

Borrowers often take one mortgage deed for a loan consisting of a combination of product types. A common combination is for instance an interest-only mortgage for the first 75 per cent. LTV with a savings mortgage for the remainder.

Savings Mortgages (“*Spaarhypotheeken*”)

This type of mortgage combines a loan with a capital/life insurance. The payout at the end of the contract (or earlier at the death of the borrower) always corresponds exactly to the amount of the mortgage loan. The constant monthly payments consist of interest on the principal and a savings/risk premium for the capital/life insurance (“*spaar/risico-premie*”). If the rates have gone up at the end of the chosen fixed-rate period, the interest charge on the loan will increase but the savings premium on the life insurance will decrease and vice versa. The reinvestment rate on accumulated mortgage principal is guaranteed at the mortgage rate.

Investment Mortgages (“*Effectplushypotheek*”)

A portion of the Mortgage Loans will be in the form of Investment Mortgage Loans (“*EffectPlusHypotheek*”). Under the Investment Mortgage Loans the Borrower undertakes to invest (part of) the proceeds of the Investment Mortgage Loans (i) in certain investment funds or (ii) by depositing such amount in a savings account with Delta Lloyd Bank or (iii) at the option of the Borrower, a combination of option (i) and (ii). Borrowers may switch their investments among the investment fund and to and from the savings account with Delta Lloyd Bank. The rights under these investments have been pledged to the relevant Seller or the relevant Sellers, as the case may be, as security for repayment of the Investment Mortgage Loan.

Unit Linked Mortgage (“*Meerkeuzeplan*”)

This is a loan on which no principal repayment is made during the life of the contract. Next to this loan, the borrower signs a life insurance policy providing for an amount if the beneficiary is still alive at the end of the policy or if the beneficiary dies before the end of the policy. The final payout will be determined by the return obtained on the funds chosen by the borrower and the return obtained on the amounts invested in Delta

Lloyd investment funds. The final payout will therefore not necessarily be equal to the outstanding balance on the loan.

Universal Life Mortgage (“Delta Life Hypotheek” / “Financieel Vrijheidsplan”)

This is a loan on which no principal repayment is made, together with a very flexible life insurance policy, effectively an improvement of the Unit Linked policy. The monthly premiums on the insurance policy are being invested in Delta Lloyd investment funds. The final payout will be determined by the return obtained on the funds chosen by the borrower and the return obtained on the amounts invested in Delta Lloyd investment funds. The final payout will therefore not necessarily be equal to the outstanding balance on the loan.

Traditional life insurance mortgages and Life/external insurance mortgage (“Hypotheek o.b.v. traditioneel gemengde verzekering”)

These mortgages provide for a loan with a payment of a mortgage interest, as well as for a separate insurance product. The reinvestment rate on the accumulated premium is not guaranteed, although insurance companies are required to guarantee a minimum 3 per cent. rate. The maximum loan-to-foreclosure-value is set at 125 per cent.. The loans can have a maximum maturity of 30 years.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONAL POOL

Key characteristics of the pool of mortgage loans as of 31 December 2003 (the 'Provisional Pool'). The final portfolio will be selected from the Provisional Pool. The amounts are specified in euro.

Summary of the Provisional Pool

amounts in euro

TABLE A

Key Characteristics of the Provisional Pool as of 31 December 2003

	all loans	non - guaranteed	guaranteed
Outstanding Principal Balance (EUR)	1,050,631,881	748,397,468	302,234,413
Average balance by borrower (EUR)	196,380	217,811	157,907
Maximum loan value (EUR)	792,805	792,805	290,000
Number of loanparts	10,444	6,816	3,628
Number of borrowers	5,350	3,436	1,914
Weighted average seasoning (months)	10.71	12.19	7.06
Weighted average maturity (months)	339.05	325.60	376.19
Weighted average coupon (%)	4.77	4.76	4.80
Cumulative building deposit	11,840,367	3,374,854	8,465,513

TABLE B

Origination date of the mortgage loanparts in the Provisional Pool

Year of origination	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) <i>NHG separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	number of loanparts <i>NHG separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount <i>NHG distributed</i>	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	3,628	34.7%	-	-
1992 <= Origination Date < 1995	610,118	0.1%	9	0.1%	677,323	0.1%
1995 <= Origination Date < 2000	3,633,138	0.3%	56	0.5%	4,129,731	0.4%
2000 Q1	772,566	0.1%	10	0.1%	890,549	0.1%
2000 Q2	1,189,851	0.1%	15	0.1%	1,645,270	0.2%
2000 Q3	5,300,539	0.5%	43	0.4%	6,325,855	0.6%
2000 Q4	12,435,754	1.2%	94	0.9%	13,794,405	1.3%
2001 Q1	12,397,372	1.2%	104	1.0%	13,538,901	1.3%
2001 Q2	14,320,136	1.4%	115	1.1%	15,742,815	1.5%
2001 Q3	23,954,661	2.3%	176	1.7%	25,665,390	2.4%
2001 Q4	16,702,853	1.6%	142	1.4%	17,396,598	1.7%
2002 Q1	20,883,919	2.0%	178	1.7%	22,222,611	2.1%
2002 Q2	43,052,361	4.1%	352	3.4%	46,683,542	4.4%
2002 Q3	34,547,931	3.3%	289	2.8%	36,514,345	3.5%
2002 Q4	48,298,931	4.6%	400	3.8%	50,849,076	4.8%
2003 Q1	72,663,117	6.9%	646	6.2%	95,939,119	9.1
2003 Q2	167,299,374	15.9%	1,589	15.2%	260,166,101	24.8%
2003 Q3	155,083,908	14.8%	1,474	14.1%	253,506,399	24.1%
2003 Q4	115,250,940	11.0%	1,124	10.8%	184,943,855	17.6%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	10,444	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE C

Maturity of the mortgage loans in the Provisional Pool

Range of years	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (EUR)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	3,628	34.7%		
2005 <= Maturity < 2010	561,628	0.1%	11	0.1%	576,419	0.1%
2010 <= Maturity < 2015	1,858,845	0.2%	29	0.3%	1,989,058	0.2%
2015 <= Maturity < 2020	7,035,454	0.7%	109	1.0%	8,064,945	0.8%
2020 <= Maturity < 2025	26,609,190	2.5%	310	3.0%	30,071,054	2.9%
2025 <= Maturity < 2030	53,460,209	5.1%	551	5.3%	64,670,737	6.2%
2030 <= Maturity < 2035	658,872,143	62.7%	5,806	55.6%	945,259,668	90.0%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	10,444	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE D

Type of mortgage loanparts in the Provisional Pool

Type of mortgage	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (EUR)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	3,628	34.7%	–	–
Annuity	1,171,133	0.1%	20	0.2%	1,926,478	0.2%
Interest Only	370,256,238	35.2%	3,655	35.0%	455,477,882	43.4%
Savings/Life	44,583,574	4.2%	438	4.2%	71,808,131	6.8%
Linear	550,289	0.1%	10	0.1%	614,206	0.1%
Traditional Life	1,526,387	0.1%	20	0.2%	2,010,924	0.2%
Unit Linked	9,094,121	0.9%	102	1.0%	11,431,387	1.1%
Universal Life	234,780,832	22.3%	1,938	18.6%	405,364,845	38.6%
Life	19,534,626	1.9%	143	1.4%	28,426,258	2.7%
Life (external policy)	439,673	0.0%	5	0.0%	665,673	0.1%
Investment	66,460,594	6.3%	485	4.6%	72,906,097	6.9%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	10,444	100%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE E

Interest rates applicable to the mortgage loanparts in the Provisional Pool

Range of interest rates	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loanparts NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG distributed	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	3,628	34.7%		
2.0% <= r < 3.5%	25,115,150	2.4%	279	2.7%	33,183,603	3.2%
3.5% <= r < 4.5%	185,232,129	17.6%	1,759	16.8%	352,104,598	33.5%
4.5% <= r < 5.5%	370,923,771	35.3%	3,390	32.5%	486,108,813	46.3%
5.5% <= r < 6.5%	149,106,425	14.2%	1,234	11.8%	160,847,041	15.3%
6.5% <= r < 7.5%	17,413,887	1.7%	145	1.4%	17,714,516	1.7%
7.5% <= r < 9.0%	606,105	0.1%	9	0.1%	673,311	0.1%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	10,444	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE F***Interest rate reset dates applicable to the mortgage Loanparts in the Provisional Pool***

Range of years	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) <i>NHG separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loanparts <i>NHG separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) <i>NHG distributed</i>	proportion of pool (%)
	Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	3,628	34.7%	
2004	47,067,019	4.5%	472	4.5%	54,453,845	5.2%
2005	18,017,466	1.7%	185	1.8%	20,358,571	1.9%
2006	6,006,810	0.6%	40	0.4%	6,304,871	0.6%
2007	36,670,471	3.5%	319	3.1%	39,284,472	3.7%
2008	103,302,605	9.8%	1,007	9.6%	127,451,005	12.1%
2009	7,455,434	0.7%	71	0.7%	9,295,857	0.9%
2010	110,296,164	10.5%	1,060	10.1%	223,681,868	21.3%
2011	40,778,965	3.9%	317	3.0%	43,716,339	4.2%
2012	87,671,225	8.3%	716	6.9%	93,373,650	8.9%
2013	151,857,291	14.5%	1,407	13.5%	245,980,667	23.4%
2014	1,343,073	0.1%	21	0.2%	1,496,813	0.1%
2015	7,764,674	0.7%	65	0.6%	8,545,993	0.8%
2015 < Interest Reset Date <= 2020	74,759,826	7.1%	670	6.4%	97,064,565	9.2%
2020 < Interest Reset Date <= 2025	55,406,445	5.3%	466	4.5%	79,623,365	7.6%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	10,444	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE G***Size of outstanding mortgage loans in the Provisional Pool (on a borrower basis)***

Range of loans sizes (in EUR 1,000)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans <i>NHG separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (EUR)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%	–	–
Loan Size < 50	1,446,620	0.1%	45	0.8%	1,605,288	0.2%
50 <= loan size < 100	19,144,693	1.8%	244	4.6%	30,735,074	2.9%
100 <= loan size < 150	76,327,829	7.3%	609	11.4%	161,390,295	15.4%
150 <= loan size < 200	127,286,799	12.1%	734	13.7%	270,283,239	25.7%
200 <= loan size < 250	165,190,142	15.7%	737	13.8%	226,021,963	21.5%
250 <= loan size < 300	129,006,830	12.3%	475	8.9%	130,601,465	12.4%
300 <= loan size < 350	85,841,092	8.2%	267	5.0%	85,841,092	8.2%
350 <= loan size < 400	49,597,257	4.7%	134	2.5%	49,597,257	4.7%
400 <= loan size < 450	31,869,012	3.0%	76	1.4%	31,869,012	3.0%
450 <= loan size < 500	19,339,401	1.8%	41	0.8%	19,339,401	1.8%
500 <= loan size < 550	16,650,993	1.6%	32	0.6%	16,650,993	1.6%
550 <= loan size <= 600	8,533,335	0.8%	15	0.3%	8,533,335	0.8%
600 <= loan size <= 650	6,783,254	0.6%	11	0.2%	6,783,254	0.6%
650 <= loan size <= 700	4,027,264	0.4%	6	0.1%	4,027,264	0.4%
700 <= loan size <= 750	5,038,394	0.5%	7	0.1%	5,038,394	0.5%
750 <= loan size <= 800	2,314,553	0.2%	3	0.1%	2,314,553	0.2%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE H***Geographical distribution of the mortgage loans in the Provisional Pool***

Region	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG distributed	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%		
Drenthe	29,436,458	2.8%	147	2.7%	41,171,499	3.9%
Flevoland	27,970,518	2.7%	130	2.4%	36,276,524	3.5%
Friesland	24,370,765	2.3%	123	2.3%	47,207,709	4.5%
Gelderland	68,213,633	6.5%	314	5.9%	97,119,438	9.2%
Groningen	31,259,655	3.0%	169	3.2%	48,510,859	4.6%
Limburg	21,519,440	2.0%	104	1.9%	29,180,355	2.8%
Noord-Brabant	99,865,817	9.5%	488	9.1%	127,594,752	12.1%
Noord-Holland	155,919,818	14.8%	658	12.3%	202,125,186	19.2%
Overijssel	35,960,128	3.4%	172	3.2%	64,830,396	6.2%
Utrecht	47,928,531	4.6%	213	4.0%	61,656,591	5.9%
Zuid-Holland	152,659,668	14.5%	681	12.7%	227,555,090	21.7%
Zeeland	13,151,895	1.3%	74	1.4%	24,571,983	2.3%
Postcode to be allocated	40,141,142	3.8%	163	3.0%	42,831,498	4.1%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE I.1***Outstanding renovation deposits (loan size and deposit) in the Provisional Pool (on a borrower basis)***

Range of renovation Construction Deposit amounts	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of deposit (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Construction Deposit Amount (EUR) NHG	proportion of deposit (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG distributed	proportion of deposit (%)
Guaranteed	46,374,233	74.3%	2,690,983	70.8%	–	–
2,500 <= Deposit < 5,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	365,285	9.6%
5,000 <= Deposit < 7,500	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	387,173	10.2%
7500 <= Deposit < 10,000	2,189,091	3.5%	96,798	2.5%	328,830	8.7%
1,0000 <= Deposit < 15,000	4,9%	212,886	5.6%	792,701	20.9%	
1,5000 <= Deposit < 20,000	4,274,399	6.9%	240,612	6.3%	527,297	13.9%
20,000 <= Deposit < 25,000	1,801,730	2.9%	156,770	4.1%	387,820	10.2%
25,000 <= Deposit < 30,000	1,955,987	3.1%	209,768	5.5%	343,112	9.0%
30,000 <= Deposit < 35,000	1,253,049	2.0%	156,679	4.1%	349,932	9.2%
35,000 <= Deposit < 40,000	212,442	0.3%	36,386	1.0%	36,386	1.0%
40,000 <= Deposit < 50,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	40,258	1.1%
50,000 <= Deposit <= 75,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	242,087	6.4%
Total	62,390,166	100.0%	3,800,882	100.0%	3,800,882	100.0%

TABLE I.2

Outstanding new-build construction deposits (loan size and deposit) in the Provisional Pool (on a borrower basis)

Range of new-build Construction Deposit amounts	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) <i>NHG</i> <i>separately</i>	proportion of deposit (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Construction Deposit Amount (EUR) <i>NHG</i>	proportion of deposit (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Construction Deposit Amount (EUR) <i>NHG</i> distributed	proportion of deposit (%)
	Guaranteed	15,752,586	32.5%	5,774,530	71.8%	–
2,500 <= Deposit < 5,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	16,557	0.2%
5,000 <= Deposit < 7,500	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	18,487	0.2%
7,500 <= Deposit < 10,000	6,565,986	13.5%	211,067	2.6%	211,067	2.6%
10,000 <= Deposit < 15,000	8,863,253	18.3%	433,126	5.4%	468,054	5.8%
15,000 <= Deposit < 20,000	6,129,006	12.6%	404,356	5.0%	460,442	5.7%
20,000 <= Deposit < 25,000	2,822,361	5.8%	248,896	3.1%	271,352	3.4%
25,000 <= Deposit < 30,000	4,363,533	9.0%	383,940	4.8%	441,874	5.5%
30,000 <= Deposit < 35,000	2,665,690	5.5%	360,473	4.5%	395,424	4.9%
35,000 <= Deposit < 40,000	1,379,143	2.8%	223,099	2.8%	297,145	3.7%
40,000 <= Deposit < 50,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	453,472	5.6%
50,000 <= Deposit <= 75,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	1,177,097	14.6%
75,000 <= Deposit <= 100,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	1,777,043	22.1%
100,000 <= Deposit <= 150,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	1,872,256	23.3%
150,000 <= Deposit <= 200,000	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	179,217	2.2%
Total	48,541,558	100.0%	8,039,486	100.0%	8,039,486	100.0%

TABLE J

Income data of borrowers in the Provisional Pool

Range of Income (in EUR 1,000)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans <i>NHG</i> <i>separately</i>	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
	Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	–	0.0%	–
income <= 10,000	140,625	0.0%	2	0.0%	140,625	0.0%
10,000 <= income <= 20,000	3,396,943	0.3%	100	1.9%	7,351,476	0.7%
20,000 <= income <= 30,000	29,557,062	2.8%	664	12.4%	75,686,916	7.2%
30,000 <= income <= 40,000	90,702,609	8.6%	1,229	23.0%	183,503,011	17.5%
40,000 <= income <= 50,000	139,411,330	13.3%	1,312	24.5%	241,041,881	22.9%
50,000 <= income <= 60,000	145,409,885	13.8%	883	16.5%	188,411,356	17.9%
60,000 <= income <= 70,000	124,264,986	11.8%	522	9.8%	133,924,248	12.7%
70,000 <= income <= 80,000	80,406,960	7.7%	284	5.3%	83,556,416	8.0%
80,000 <= income <= 100,000	75,695,512	7.2%	226	4.2%	77,315,676	7.4%
100,000 <= income <= 150,000	47,677,249	4.5%	107	2.0%	47,795,969	4.5%
150,000 <= income <= 200,000	10,420,310	1.0%	19	0.4%	10,590,310	1.0%
200,000 <= income <= 350,000	1,313,998	0.1%	2	0.0%	1,313,998	0.1%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE K***Employment of borrowers of the mortgage loans in the Provisional Pool***

Employment Type	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%	–	–
Flexworker	5,342,531	0.5%	29	0.5%	8,899,333	0.8%
Full-time, temporary employment	34,969,997	3.3%	166	3.1%	66,719,161	6.4%
Full-time, permanent employment	616,432,119	58.7%	2,817	52.7%	868,657,696	82.7%
Part-time, temporary employment	1,271,326	0.1%	7	0.1%	3,238,572	0.3%
Part-time, permanent employment	9,691,472	0.9%	51	1.0%	18,920,429	1.8%
Pension	10,259,074	1.0%	101	1.9%	10,726,551	1.0%
Government Work Incapacity Scheme	857,927	0.1%	8	0.1%	956,172	0.1%
Government Unemployment Scheme	804,100	0.1%	7	0.1%	887,181	0.1%
Self employed	68,768,923	6.5%	250	4.7%	71,626,786	6.8%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE L***Income data of borrowers in the Provisional Pool***

Range of Debt service to Income (in EUR)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	–	0.0%	–	–
DTI <= 10%	5,545,008	0.5%	92	1.7%	6,371,925	0.6%
10% <= DTI <= 20%	83,138,077	7.9%	811	15.2%	117,381,676	11.2%
20% <= DTI <= 30%	409,888,729	39.0%	3,453	64.5%	657,946,113	62.6%
30% <= DTI <= 40%	219,805,171	20.9%	904	16.9%	238,911,685	22.7%
40% <= DTI <= 50%	19,581,283	1.9%	62	1.2%	19,581,283	1.9%
50% <= DTI <= 75%	7,123,417	0.7%	19	0.4%	7,123,417	0.7%
75% <= DTI <= 100%	2,995,157	0.3%	7	0.1%	2,995,157	0.3%
100% <= DTI <= 120%	320,625	0.0%	2	0.0%	320,625	0.0%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

LTV distribution tables

amounts in euro

LTV distribution tables Arena 2004-I

Weighted Average LTV ratio	All loans; Guaranteed Loans have LTV of 0	All Non- Guaranteed	All Guaranteed Loans ³	All Renovation Deposit Loans ⁴	All All New Build Deposit
Current Loan-to-Value (Recorded Foreclosure Value)	73.24%	102.82%	118.44%	73.96%	91.67%
Current Loan-to-Value (Indexed ¹ Recorded Foreclosure Value)	70.85%	99.47%	115.64%	71.65%	88.96%
Current Loan-to-Value (Estimated Fair Market ² Value)	62.26%	87.40%	100.67%	62.87%	77.92%
Current Loan-to-Value (Indexed ¹ Estimated Fair Market ² Value)	60.22%	84.55%	98.29%	60.91%	75.62%

1: NVM index, 1/1/1985 to Q3/2003 on a province basis

2: Foreclosure value is 85.0% of market value

3: Mortgages with unknown Foreclosure Value omitted

4: Guaranteed Construction Deposits omitted

TABLE M.1

Current LtFV Ratio distribution (Original Recorded Foreclosure Value)

Range of Loan-to-Value	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1914	35.8%	–	–
0.0% <= LTV < 25.0%	1,245,440	0.1%	34	0.6%	1,290,440	0.1%
25.0% <= LTV < 50.0%	16,340,849	1.6%	174	3.3%	17,436,747	1.7%
50.0% <= LTV < 60.0%	23,274,050	2.2%	165	3.1%	23,677,933	2.3%
60.0% <= LTV < 70.0%	34,609,607	3.3%	228	4.3%	37,178,014	3.5%
70.0% <= LTV < 80.0%	60,690,431	5.8%	347	6.5%	64,972,313	6.2%
80.0% <= LTV < 90.0%	73,082,269	7.0%	365	6.8%	80,967,906	7.7%
90.0% <= LTV < 100.0%	44,323,465	4.2%	204	3.8%	56,768,257	5.4%
100.0% <= LTV < 105.0%	38,120,893	3.6%	158	3.0%	44,941,644	4.3%
105.0% <= LTV < 110.0%	61,637,968	5.9%	241	4.5%	71,024,661	6.8%
110.0% <= LTV < 115.0%	94,085,295	9.0%	368	6.9%	114,954,698	10.9%
115.0% <= LTV < 120.0%	105,012,639	10.0%	391	7.3%	136,319,812	13.0%
120.0% <= LTV < 125.0%	161,738,962	15.4%	620	11.6%	280,517,182	26.7%
125.0% <= LTV <= 126.0% / > = 125% (NHG only)	34,235,602	3.3%	141	2.6%	120,582,275	11.5%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE M.2

Current Loan-to-Value (Indexed Recorded Foreclosure Value)

Range of Loan-to-Value	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%		
0.0% <= LTV < 25.0%	1,860,988	0.2%	45	0.8%	1,905,988	0.2%
25.0% <= LTV < 50.0%	25,100,609	2.4%	231	4.3%	26,196,507	2.5%
50.0% <= LTV < 60.0%	23,727,013	2.3%	171	3.2%	24,130,896	2.3%
60.0% <= LTV < 70.0%	41,341,525	3.9%	253	4.7%	44,312,134	4.2%
70.0% <= LTV < 80.0%	57,119,103	5.4%	316	5.9%	62,473,858	5.9%
80.0% <= LTV < 90.0%	72,851,898	6.9%	362	6.8%	82,410,943	7.8%
90.0% <= LTV < 100.0%	64,748,444	6.2%	267	5.0%	78,765,863	7.5%
100.0% <= LTV < 105.0%	51,407,518	4.9%	210	3.9%	60,051,271	5.7%
105.0% <= LTV < 110.0%	82,567,466	7.9%	317	5.9%	97,996,715	9.3%
110.0% <= LTV < 115.0%	107,098,094	10.2%	404	7.6%	139,777,411	13.3%
115.0% <= LTV < 120.0%	113,491,342	10.8%	437	8.2%	178,930,426	17.0%
120.0% <= LTV < 125.0%	95,168,884	9.1%	375	7.0%	194,848,905	18.5%
125.0% <= LTV <= 126.0% / >= 125% (NHG only)	11,914,585	1.1%	48	0.9%	58,830,966	5.6%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE M.3

Current Loan-to-Value (Estimated Fair Market Value)

Range of Loan-to-Value	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Amount (EUR)	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%		
0.0% <= LTV < 25.0%	2,542,312	0.2%	55	1.0%	2,587,312	0.2%
25.0% <= LTV < 50.0%	34,906,214	3.3%	295	5.5%	36,405,996	3.5%
50.0% <= LTV < 60.0%	40,237,414	3.8%	265	5.0%	42,896,577	4.1%
60.0% <= LTV < 70.0%	68,135,412	6.5%	384	7.2%	73,744,468	7.0%
70.0% <= LTV < 80.0%	80,719,893	7.7%	396	7.4%	90,958,575	8.7%
80.0% <= LTV < 90.0%	74,742,058	7.1%	320	6.0%	91,399,655	8.7%
90.0% <= LTV < 100.0%	196,235,208	18.7%	756	14.1%	241,634,825	23.0%
100.0% <= LTV < 105.0%	152,209,802	14.5%	581	10.9%	241,117,493	22.9%
105.0% <= LTV < 110.0%	98,669,154	9.4%	384	7.2%	212,905,528	20.3%
110.0% <= LTV <= 115.0% / >= 110.0% (NHG only)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16,981,452	1.6%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE M.4

Current Loan-to-Value (Indexed Estimated Fair Market Value)

Range of Loan-to-Value	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG distributed	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914	35.8%	–	–
0.0% <= LTV < 25.0%	3,991,928	0.4%	74	1.4%	4,036,928	0.4%
25.0% <= LTV < 50.0%	41,689,426	4.0%	343	6.4%	43,189,208	4.1%
50.0% <= LTV < 60.0%	49,627,877	4.7%	303	5.7%	52,721,232	5.0%
60.0% <= LTV < 70.0%	66,865,632	6.4%	366	6.8%	73,770,321	7.0%
70.0% <= LTV < 80.0%	84,936,303	8.1%	394	7.4%	96,480,942	9.2%
80.0% <= LTV < 90.0%	102,363,780	9.7%	422	7.9%	123,512,189	11.8%
90.0% <= LTV < 100.0%	238,809,562	22.7%	905	16.9%	317,788,391	30.2%
100.0% <= LTV < 105.0%	126,397,189	12.0%	493	9.2%	228,797,909	21.8%
105.0% <= LTV < 110.0%	33,715,771	3.2%	136	2.5%	103,312,331	9.8%
110.0% <= LTV <= 115.0% / >= 110.0% (NHG only)	–	0.0%	–	0.0%	7,022,432	0.7%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

TABLE M.5

Original LTV Ratio distribution (Original Recorded Foreclosure Value)

Range of Loan-to-Value	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Number of loans NHG separately	proportion of pool (%)	Aggregate Outstanding Principal Amount (EUR) NHG distributed	proportion of pool (%)
Guaranteed	302,234,413	28.8%	1,914.00	35.8%	–	–
0.0% <= 25.0%	1,215,275	0.1%	32.00	0.6%	1,260,275	0.1%
25.0% <= LTV < 50.0%	15,078,223	1.4%	165.00	3.1%	16,174,122	1.5%
50.0% <= LTV < 60.0%	22,357,242	2.1%	164.00	3.1%	22,761,125	2.2%
60.0% <= LTV < 70.0%	34,447,760	3.3%	224.00	4.2%	37,016,167	3.5%
70.0% <= LTV < 80.0%	59,747,174	5.7%	346.00	6.5%	63,812,138	6.1%
80.0% <= LTV < 90.0%	73,031,927	7.0%	369.00	6.9%	81,015,545	7.7%
90.0% <= LTV < 100.0%	44,527,685	4.2%	219.00	4.1%	56,830,048	5.4%
100.0% <= LTV < 105.0%	35,646,196	3.4%	134.00	2.5%	42,454,629	4.0%
105.0% <= LTV < 110.0%	58,241,656	5.5%	228.00	4.3%	67,281,477	6.4%
110.0% <= LTV < 115.0%	95,862,544	9.1%	378.00	7.1%	116,880,910	11.1%
115.0% <= LTV < 120.0%	106,193,996	10.1%	396.00	7.4%	136,394,539	13.0%
120.0% <= LTV < 125.0%	166,119,614	15.8%	635.00	11.9%	285,707,080	27.2%
125.0% <= LTV <= 126.0% / > = 125% (NHG only)	35,928,176	3.4%	146.00	2.7%	123,043,827	11.7%
Total	1,050,631,881	100.0%	5,350	100.0%	1,050,631,881	100.0%

MUNICIPALITY / NHG GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

Municipality Guarantee

In 1960, the Netherlands government introduced the “municipal government participation”, an open ended scheme in which the municipalities guaranteed, according to a set of defined criteria, residential mortgage loans made by authorized lenders to eligible borrowers to purchase a primary family residence (each a “Municipality Guarantee”). The municipalities and the State shared the risk on a 50/50 basis. If a municipality was unable to meet its obligations under the Municipality Guarantee, the State would make an interest free loan to cover its obligations. The aim was to promote house ownership among the lower income groups. The Municipality Guarantee covers the outstanding principal, accrued unpaid interest and disposal cost. To the extent that the mortgage loan is partially redeemed either through scheduled payments or prepayments, the Guarantee is reduced accordingly. Further advances made under the mortgage loan are not covered by the Municipality Guarantee to the extent that the outstanding amount of the mortgage loan is greater than the original amount less scheduled repayments.

NHG Guarantee

Since 1 January 1995 a central, privatised entity “*Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen*” (“**WEW**”) is responsible for the administration and granting of the “*Nationale Hypotheek Garantie*” (“**NHG Guarantee**”), under a set of uniform rules. The NHG Guarantee covers the outstanding principal, accrued unpaid interest and disposal costs. To the extent that the mortgage loan is partially redeemed either through scheduled repayments or prepayments, the NHG Guarantee is reduced accordingly. In addition, irrespective of scheduled repayments or prepayments made on the mortgage loans, the NHG Guarantee is reduced on a monthly basis with an amount which equals the amount of monthly repayments plus interest as if the mortgage loan were to be repaid on a thirty year annuity basis. Further Advances or re-drawings of prepaid amounts made under the mortgage loan are not covered by the NHG Guarantee to the extent that the outstanding amount of the mortgage loan is greater than the original amount less scheduled principal payments. Also, amounts paid as savings or investment premium under savings insurance policies or life insurance policies, respectively, are deducted from the amount outstanding on such loans for purposes of the calculation of the amount guaranteed under the NHG.

Transition from Municipality to NHG Guarantee

The Dutch State has effectively transferred its reimbursement obligations with respect to Municipality Guarantees to the WEW. All municipalities have transferred their obligations under guarantees issued pursuant to the previous State terms and conditions to the WEW.

The transfer of obligations by the State and the municipalities to the WEW is set forth, respectively, in a “buy-off” agreement (“*afkoopovereenkomst*”) dated 8 December 1994 between the State and the WEW and in standard buy-off agreements entered into between each participating municipality and the WEW. The buy-off agreements basically provide for the WEW to assume all payment obligations of the State and the municipalities under guarantees issued (but not enforced) prior to 1 January 1995 against payment by the State and the participating municipalities of an up-front lump sum (and, if necessary, additional payments) to the WEW.

Financing of the WEW

The WEW finances itself – *inter alia* – by a one-off charge to the borrower of 0.30 per cent. of the mortgage loan. Besides this, the NHG scheme provides for liquidity support to the WEW from the State of the Netherlands and the participating municipalities. Should the WEW not be able to meet its obligations under guarantees issued, the State will provide subordinated interest free loans to the WEW of up to 50 per cent. of the difference between the WEW’s own funds and a pre-determined average loss level. Municipalities participating in the NHG Scheme will fund to the WEW, by means of subordinated interest free loans, the other 50 per cent. of the difference. Both the keep well agreement between the State and the WEW and the keep well agreements between the municipalities and the WEW contain general “keep well” undertakings of

the State and the municipalities to enable the WEW at all times (including in the event of bankruptcy, suspension of payments or liquidation of the WEW) to meet its obligations under guarantees issued.

Terms and Conditions

Municipality Guarantees

The State established the terms and conditions for the Municipality Guarantees. These terms and conditions have been amended from time to time over the years. As of October 1992, to qualify for a Municipality Guarantee under the relevant State terms and conditions – *inter alia* – the following conditions had to be met: (1) a municipality guarantee must be applied for the purchase of a property; (2) the applicant for whose benefit the guarantee is given must be the owner-occupier; (3) the purchase price (as defined in the relevant terms and conditions) must not exceed NLG 250,000 (approximately euro 113,445); (4) the relevant loan granted for the purchase of the property must have a minimum maturity of five years and a maximum maturity of 30 years; (5) repayments have to be on a monthly basis and can be “annuity” or “linear”; (6) the relevant mortgage loan must be secured by a first priority mortgage right securing only the mortgage loan on the mortgaged property, in favour of the lender; (7) the guarantee covers the lender’s claims under the mortgage loan as of the date of sale of the Mortgaged Property by the lender enforcing the mortgage; (8) if the mortgage right is combined with a life insurance policy, the rights under the policy must be pledged to the lender; (9) the lender must ensure that the property is adequately insured (by the borrower) against fire damage during the term of the loan. In addition, once the guarantee has been issued, the lender has certain ongoing obligations under the Municipality Guarantee vis-à-vis the municipality; (1) without the consent of the municipality the lender shall not agree to a suspension of payment under the loan; (2) the lender must inform the municipality on a yearly basis as to the amount outstanding under the loan; (3) if and when the borrower is in default of the borrower under the loan, the lender must inform the municipality accordingly; (4) if the default of the borrower under the loan is continuing, the lender may not sell the mortgaged property, except with the consent of the municipality; (5) the lender may not claim under the guarantee, unless the mortgage has been enforced and the property has been sold.

NHG Guarantees

Under the NHG scheme, the lender is responsible for ensuring that the guarantee application meets the NHG terms and conditions. If the application qualifies, various reports are produced that are used in the processing of the application, including the form that will eventually be signed by the Seller and forwarded to the NHG to register the mortgage and establish the guarantee.

The specific terms and conditions for the granting of NHG Guarantees, such as eligible income, purchasing or building costs etc, are set forth in published documents.

The NHG has specific rules for the level of credit risk that will be accepted. The credit worthiness of the applicant must be verified with the “Bureau Krediet Registratie” (“**BKR**”), a central credit agency used by all financial institutions in the Netherlands, which registers the current and recent (for the previous five years) credit record (if any) of borrowers in the Netherlands.

To qualify for a NHG Guarantee various conditions relating to valuation of the property must be met. In addition, the mortgage loan must be secured by a first priority mortgage right and the borrower is required to take out insurance in respect of the mortgaged property against risk of fire, flood and other accidental damage for the full restitution value thereof. The borrower is also required to take out life insurance, the rights under the policy being pledged to the lender, for the term of the loan if the loan is more than 80 per cent. of the free market value of the property. The mortgage conditions should include certain provisions, among which the provision that any proceeds of foreclosure on the mortgage right and the right of pledge shall be applied firstly towards repayment of the loan guaranteed under the NHG.

The NHG Guarantee can be issued up to a maximum of euro 230,000 (as of 1 January 2004).

Claiming under the Municipality Guarantee

The claim must be made under the same conditions as for the NHG claim (see below). There are three possibilities for claiming payment for a defaulted mortgage loan covered by a Municipality Guarantee: (1) the municipality has joined the NHG arrangement and has transferred its obligations to the NHG, (2) as for (1) but the municipality has retained its old obligations, or (3) the municipality has not joined the NHG arrangement:

- (1) The claim is made to the municipality that issued the guarantee, which checks the validity of the claim and forwards it to the WEW which makes the payment to the lender;
- (2) the claim is made to the issuing municipality which checks the claim and makes the payment to the lender (NHG will reimburse the municipality for 50 per cent. of the claim);
- (3) the claim is made to the issuing municipality which checks the claim and makes the payments to the lender.

In all cases the full file of relevant information must be submitted with the claim within the required time. Payment should be made within two months. If not, interest is payable for the delayed payment period.

In its letter dated 26 October 2000, the WEW has confirmed that the starting point for its policies is that each Financial Institution with which it has a guarantee arrangement acts in good faith (“*te goeder trouw*”) and that breaches of the terms and conditions (the “*Voorwaarden en Normen*”), which do not have a material influence on the occurrence and the size of the loss, lead to payment under the claims. The WEW also confirmed that if a Financial Institution should transfer to a third party its rights under mortgage loans which have the benefit of a Guarantee and which are registered with the WEW in accordance with the provisions of the *Voorwaarden en Normen*, pursuant to a sale by that Financial Institution of a mortgage loan portfolio to which the mortgage loans in question belong or in connection with a financial transaction, such third party transferee will become the beneficiary of the Guarantee as provided for in Article 6:142 sub-section 1 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Claiming under the NHG Guarantees

When the borrower is in arrears with payments under the mortgage loan for a period of 7 monthly instalments, the WEW may approach the lender and/or the borrower to attempt to solve the problem and make the borrower aware of the consequences. If an agreement cannot be reached, the WEW reviews the situation with the lender to endeavor to generate the highest possible proceeds from the property. The situation is reviewed to see whether a private sale of the property, rather than a public auction, would generate proceeds sufficient to cover the outstanding loan. Permission of the WEW is required in case of a private sale.

Within two months of the private or forced sale of the property, the lender must make a formal request to the WEW for payment, using standard forms, which request must include all of the necessary documents relating to the original loan and the NHG Guarantee. After receipt of the claim and all the supporting details, NHG must make payment within two months. If the payment is late, provided the request is valid, NHG must pay interest for the late payment period.

In the event that a borrower fails to meet its obligation to repay the mortgage loan and no or no full payment is made to the lender under the NHG Guarantee by the WEW because of the lender’s culpable negligence, the lender must act vis-à-vis the borrower as if the WEW were still guaranteeing the repayment of the Mortgage Loan during the remainder of the term of the Mortgage Loan. In addition, the lender is not entitled to recover any amounts due under the mortgage loan from the borrower in such case. This is only different if the borrower did not act in good faith with respect to his inability to repay the mortgage loan and has failed to render his full cooperation in trying to have the mortgage loan repaid to the lender to the extent possible.

MORTGAGE LOAN UNDERWRITING AND MORTGAGE SERVICES

Introduction

The Mortgage Loans are originated by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers and are distributed through the channel of intermediaries including insurance brokers, banks, real estate agents and specialized mortgage brokers.

Delta Lloyd has entered into an agreement with a leading provider of activities consisting of mortgage payment transactions and ancillary activities, STATER Nederland B.V. (“STATER”), established on 1 January 1997 and devoted to providing origination, mortgage payment transactions and ancillary activities and foreclosure systems and capabilities for owners of residential mortgage loan portfolios. STATER provides the origination systems and it provides activities consisting of mortgage payment transactions and ancillary activities with regard to Delta Lloyd’s residential mortgage loan portfolio.

Delta Lloyd’s mortgage activities comprise all commercial activities leading to the granting of mortgage loans and the technical administrative control of the portfolio. Payment transactions between the lender and the borrower relating to mortgages, are undertaken by STATER.

Origination

STATER provides an origination system, including automated underwriting, incorporating the specific Delta Lloyd rules for the underwriting process. STATER handles therefore contact with the borrower and provides high-quality financial and portfolio performance reports and information. The process is paperless and is conducted on a computer system developed by STATER specifically to allow underwriting rules and controls to be encoded in an automated underwriting system and provide high-quality performance information.

Direct contact with clients, however, is exclusively maintained by Delta Lloyd.

New mortgage loans are accepted on the basis of a fixed underwriting protocol. The application is sent to Delta Lloyd by mail, fax or HDN (the Mortgage Data Network: the “*Hypotheken Data Netwerk*”). The Delta Lloyd underwriter then enters the application data in the SHS (“*STATER Hypotheek Systeem*”) system, which inputs the conditions and assesses the application automatically, including a credit check with BKR (“*Bureau Krediet Registratie*”). If the system approves, then a conditional offer is sent out, subject to verification of the application input such as salary, employment and property details.

Description of the Origination department

The principal items in the underwriting protocol are:

(a) Maximum amounts

If the loan is guaranteed by the NHG, the maximum amount of the mortgage loan which will be granted is euro 230,000 for the year 2004. Higher amounts are only possible without NHG and to be approved by the relevant credit approving authorities within Delta Lloyd. The minimum amount at Delta Lloyd is euro 10,000.

(b) Creditworthiness and Debt-to-income ratio (“*Woonquote*”)

The process of verifying the creditworthiness is set up to determine whether the prospective borrower has sufficient monthly income available to meet his payments on the requested mortgage loan as well as to support other financial obligations and monthly living expenses. A check on the income is conducted by requesting a recent employer’s declaration. In general, the gross debt service-to-gross income ratio increases with the borrower’s income with the percentage ranging between 31 per cent. for a salary just above euro 27,001 and 39 per cent. with a salary above euro 65,001. For salaries up to euro 27,000 NHG rules are followed.

(c) Collateral

With each application, the potential borrower has to send an original appraisal called valuation report (“*taxatie rapport*”), which is drawn up by a sworn-in appraiser called “*taxateur*” or an assessment by the Netherlands tax authorities on the basis of the Act on Valuation of Real Property (“*Wet Waardering Onroerende Zaken*”). The latter is only allowed if the LTV is below 60 per cent. on the basis of such assessment. For new builds no valuation is required if the property is built by professional builders, unless the Relevant Mortgage Loan to be granted exceeds 107 per cent. of the purchase and construction costs of the property involved.

(d) Foreclosure Value

The appraised Foreclosure Value (“*Executiewaarde*”) is approximately 85 per cent. of the market value (“*vrije verkoopwaarde*”) at the time of loan origination. Mortgage loans that do not have the benefit of a Municipality Guarantee or an NHG Guarantee are granted up to a maximum of 125 per cent. of the foreclosure value [(only mortgages up to 126 per cent. of the foreclosure value are included in the portfolio)].

(e) Other underwriting conditions

Apart from the principal underwriting factors already mentioned, the following rules apply: (i) mortgage loans are granted only to individuals, (ii) joint and several liability for the mortgage receivable (all owners are joint and several debtors) and (iii) mortgage loans are only granted on the basis of owner occupancy (no investment mortgages).

Mortgage Processing Procedures

Payment collections (“inningen”) Procedures

At origination, the borrower always agrees with Delta Lloyd that monthly payments will be automatically withdrawn from his bank account by direct debit. Some 96 per cent. of all Delta Lloyd Life’s borrowers pay this way. Some pay by money transfer or checks. Direct debit will not be successful if the balance of the borrowers’ account is not sufficient to cover the full amount of the scheduled monthly payment. If the balance is insufficient for the full drawing on the payment date, then, depending on the borrower’s bank, there will be more than one attempts to withdraw the full amount of the scheduled payment.

Payments are due on the first day of each month (“*vervaldag*”). The direct debit has to take place at the latest one day before the last business day of the previous month but, because the borrower has the contractual obligation to make sure that the lender is receiving his payment on time, STATER will in the name of the lender usually withdraw the due amount a few days before that in order to make sure that the funds are in the lenders possession on the 1st.

STATER, on behalf of Delta Lloyd, draws the monthly payments from the borrower’s bank account and is obliged to transfer these payments directly onto Delta Lloyd’s accounts. The STATER computer system automatically collects the payments, and the related information is monitored daily by personnel in the arrears department of STATER.

Arrears Procedures

As of 14 December 2003, all arrears are detected and signalled on a daily basis. For each loan in arrears, an Automatic Arrears Processing process (“*Automatische Afhandeling Achterstanden*”) is initiated. If the total amount in arrears is more than euro 5, a first reminder letter is automatically generated by the system and sent out to the borrower within fourteen days after the arrears has been signalled. This letter includes a specification of the arrears. Penalty interest is due as of the missing payment date, but the penalties for payments that are late are not incorporated in the letters until the monthly closing has passed.

In case no payment is received within fourteen days after the first reminder letter has been sent, a second, more firm letter is sent. If the borrower does not respond within two weeks after this second letter the loan of such a borrower is given an active treatment status. A distinction is made between the borrowers, based upon the previous payment-behaviour: (i) normal, (ii) “sleeper” (technical arrear meaning that due to a misunderstanding the borrower always pay too late) or (iii) “recidivist” (a borrower who or has been more than three months in arrears in the last twelve months period or who has previously been in a recovery phase).

Defaults Procedures

The loans in arrears are treated by a special servicing team (“*Team Bijzonder Beheer*”) at Delta Lloyd. The members of this team have an average of 10 years’ experience in the mortgage business and it currently employs 8 people. In other words, Delta Lloyd performs the servicing with respect to defaulted loans that require direct contact with the relevant Borrowers. Delta Lloyd will assess whether a solution to the payment problem can be reached. This can range from rescheduling the arrears to a voluntary sale of the property by the borrower.

If no solution can be found, the foreclosure process will start.

From decision to foreclose to actually foreclosure and receive the foreclosure proceeds has generally not taken more than 3 to 4 months. In total the process from first arrears to receiving foreclosure proceeds may take up to 10 months. For loans with a high LTV Delta Lloyd uses a shorter time frame. Delta Lloyd continues to exert pressure on the Borrower for any losses that remain after foreclosure, ensuring that all obligations are met to the fullest possible extent.

Foreclosure

When applying for a foreclosure, Delta Lloyd sends the public notary a copy of the letter in which the loan is being called (including amount of the claim, general terms and conditions of Delta Lloyd and the letter sent to the client). An average foreclosure, i.e. from the moment of calling the foreclosure until the transfer of the residence takes 3 to 4 months. A foreclosure requires consent of the President of the court, which sometimes may delay the whole process.

STATER NEDERLAND B.V.

STATER Nederland B.V. is the leading independent, third party provider of mortgage payment transactions with regard to residential mortgages in the Netherlands. The activities are provided in a completely automated and paperless electronic format. STATER has pioneered the use of technology through its E-transactions concept for owners of residential mortgage loan portfolios and features capabilities to enhance, accelerate and facilitate securitisation transactions.

STATER started its activities on 1 January 1997. The combination of technology and experience in originating and providing activities consisting of mortgage payment transactions and ancillary activities with regard to residential mortgage loans in the Netherlands has led to a market share of more than 30 per cent. in 2003. STATER provides mortgage payment transactions with regard to a total of EUR 51,7 billion and approximately 400,000 mortgage loans. STATER is a 100 per cent subsidiary of STATER N.V., of which the shares are held for 60 per cent. by ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and for the remainder by (a subsidiary of) ABN AMRO Bouwfonds Nederlandse Gemeenten N.V.

STATER provides an origination system that includes automated underwriting, allowing loan funders to specify underwriting criteria for each loan pool. A credit-scoring model and a fraud detection system form part of automated underwriting.

In the securitisation process, STATER is able to identify specific loan pools based on underwriting criteria as instructed by its clients and provides the Issuer Administrator access to pool performance and information. Finally, STATER provides detailed investor reports regarding pool status on a consistent basis.

The STATER computer system, for which STATER also provides back-up facilities, is regularly updated and modified.

MORTGAGE RECEIVABLES PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement the Issuer will purchase and, on the Closing Date, accept from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers the assignment of the Mortgage Receivables. The assignment of the Mortgage Receivables from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers to the Issuer will not be notified to the Borrowers, except in special events as further described hereunder (“**Notification Events**”). The Issuer will be entitled to all proceeds in respect of the Mortgage Receivables as of 1 February 2004 (the “**Cut-off Date**”).

Purchase Price

The purchase price for the Mortgage Receivables shall consist of an initial purchase price (the “**Initial Purchase Price**”), being the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loans to which the Mortgage Receivables relate at the Cut-off Date of euro 1,002,849,418.89 which shall be payable on the Closing Date, and a deferred purchase price (the “**Deferred Purchase Price**”). Part of the Initial Purchase Price will be withheld by the Issuer and will be deposited in the Construction Account. The Deferred Purchase Price shall be equal to the sum of all Deferred Purchase Price Instalments and each Deferred Purchase Price Instalment on any Quarterly Payment Date will be equal to (A) prior to delivery of an Enforcement Notice the positive difference, if any, between the Notes Interest Available Amount as calculated on each Quarterly Calculation Date and the sum of all amounts payable by the Issuer as set forth in the Interest Priority of Payments under (a) up to and including (o) or, as the case may be, (B) following delivery of an Enforcement Notice, the amount remaining after all the payments as set forth in the Priority of Payments upon Enforcement under (a) up to and including (m) (see *Credit Structure* above) on such date have been made.

Representations and warranties

Each of the Sellers will represent and warrant on the Closing Date with respect to the Mortgage Receivables that it will sell (the “**Relevant Mortgage Receivables**”) and the Mortgage Loans to which such Mortgage Receivables relate (the “**Relevant Mortgage Loans**”), that, *inter alia*,:

- (a) each of the Relevant Mortgage Receivables is duly and validly existing;
- (b) it has full right and title to the Relevant Mortgage Receivables and power (“*is beschikkingsbevoegd*”) to assign (“*titel*”) the Relevant Mortgage Receivables and no restrictions on the sale and assignment of the Relevant Mortgage Receivables are in effect and the Relevant Mortgage Receivables are capable of being assigned;
- (c) the Relevant Mortgage Receivables are free and clear of any encumbrances and attachments (“*beslagen*”) and no option rights to acquire the Relevant Mortgage Receivables have been granted in favour of any third party with regard to the Relevant Mortgage Receivables;
- (d) each Relevant Mortgage Receivable is secured by a first ranking or first and sequentially lower mortgage right (“*hypotheekrecht*”) on a Mortgaged Asset used for a residential purpose in the Netherlands and is governed by Netherlands law;
- (e) in respect of Mortgage Loans originated after 1 January 1992 upon creation of each mortgage right and right of pledge securing the Relevant Mortgage Loan, the relevant Seller, or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers, was granted power by the mortgage deed, in conjunction with the general conditions applicable thereto, to unilaterally terminate such mortgage right or right of pledge, in whole or in part, and such power to terminate has not been revoked, terminated or amended;
- (f) each existing residential property concerned was valued when application for a Relevant Mortgage Loan was made (i) by an independent qualified valuer, or (ii) in the case of Relevant Mortgage Loans of which the outstanding principal amount did not at the time of application by the Borrower exceed 60 per cent. of the Foreclosure Value of the residential property on the basis of an assessment by the Netherlands tax authorities on the basis of the Act on Valuation of Real Property (“*Wet Waardering*”).

Onroerende Zaken"); for property to be constructed or in construction at the time of application for a Relevant Mortgage Loan no valuation is required, unless the Relevant Mortgage Loan to be granted exceeded 107 per cent. of the purchase and construction costs of the property involved; no valuation is required if the Relevant Mortgage Loan has the benefit of a Municipality Guarantee or NHG Guarantee;

- (g) each Relevant Mortgage Receivable, the mortgage right and the rights of pledge, if any, securing such receivable constitute legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations of the relevant Borrower vis-à-vis the relevant Seller;
- (h) all mortgage rights and all rights of pledge securing the Relevant Mortgage Loans (i) constitute valid mortgage rights ("*hypothekrechten*") and rights of pledge ("*pandrechten*") respectively on the assets which are the subject of the mortgage rights and rights of pledge and, to the extent relating to the mortgage rights to secure the Relevant Mortgage Receivables, have been entered into the appropriate public register ("*Dienst van het Kadaster en de Openbare Registers*"), (ii) have first priority ("*eerste in rang*") or first and sequentially lower ranking priority, and (iii) were vested for a principal sum which is at least equal to the outstanding principal amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan when originated, increased with interest, penalties, costs and insurance premium, together up to an amount equal to 50 per cent. in respect of Mortgage Loans originated after 1 January 1992 but prior to 1 March 1999 or, in respect of Mortgage Loans originated after 1 March 1999 40 per cent., of such outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loan, therefore in total up to an amount of not less than 150 per cent. in respect of Mortgage Loans originated after 1 January 1992 but prior to 1 March 1999 or, in respect of Relevant Mortgage Loans originated after 1 March 1999 140 per cent. of the outstanding principal amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan;
- (i) each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans has been granted, and each of the mortgage rights and rights of pledge has been vested, subject to the general terms and conditions and in the forms of mortgage deeds attached to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement;
- (j) each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans has been granted in accordance with all applicable legal requirements prevailing at the time of origination in all material respects, and the Code of Conduct on Mortgage Loans ("*Gedragscode Hypothecaire Financieringen*") and met in all material respects the relevant Seller's or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers' standard underwriting criteria and procedures prevailing at that time, which do not materially differ from the criteria and procedures set forth in the Handbook Delta Lloyd Hypotheken ("*Handboek Delta Lloyd Hypotheken*") as attached to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement as Schedule 8;
- (k) each receivable under a mortgage loan ("*hypothecaire lening*") which is secured by the same mortgage right is sold and assigned to the Issuer pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement;
- (l) each Relevant Mortgage Loan constitutes the entire mortgage loan granted to the relevant Borrower and not merely one or more loan parts ("*leningdelen*");
- (m) the Borrowers are not in any material breach of any provision of their Relevant Mortgage Loans, except for any arrears referred to under (o) above;
- (n) each Relevant Mortgage Loan was granted by the relevant Seller to a private individual only;
- (o) as of the Closing Date or in case of substitution, the relevant Quarterly Payment Date, no amounts due and payable under any of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, were in arrears for more than one payment;
- (p) each NHG Guarantee connected to the Relevant Mortgage Loans which have the benefit of a NHG Guarantee, (i) is granted for the full amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, (ii) constitutes legal, valid and binding obligations of *Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen*, enforceable in accordance with their terms, (iii) all terms and conditions ("*voorwaarden en normen*") applicable to the "*Nationale Hypotheek Garantie*" at the time of origination of the Relevant Mortgage Loans were

complied with and (iv) the Sellers are not aware of any reason why any claim under any NHG Guarantee in respect of any Relevant Mortgage Loan should not be met in full and in a timely manner;

- (q) each Municipality Guarantee connected to the Relevant Mortgage Loans which have the benefit of a Municipality Guarantee (i) is granted for the full amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, (ii) constitutes legal, valid and binding obligations of the relevant municipality, enforceable in accordance with their terms, (iii) all conditions set forth in any laws, rules or regulations applicable to the Municipality Guarantee have been fulfilled and (iv) the Sellers are not aware of any reason why any claim under any Municipality Guarantee in respect of any Relevant Mortgage Loan should not be met in full and in a timely manner;
- (r) each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans meets the Mortgage Loans Criteria as set forth below;
- (s) the loan files relating to Relevant Mortgage Loans which are in electronic format, contain the same information and details with regard to the Mortgage Loans as the loan files relating to such Relevant Mortgage Loans which are kept in paper format;
- (t) with respect to each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans secured by a Mortgage on a long lease (“*erfpacht*”) granted after 1 January 1992 which has the benefit of a NHG Guarantee, the Relevant Mortgage Loan has a maturity that is shorter than the term of the long lease or, in case of a long lease granted prior to 1 January 1992, the long lease has a maturity that is not shorter than half the term of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, unless it is agreed that the long lease will be irrevocably extended;
- (u) with respect to each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans secured by a Mortgage on a long lease (“*erfpacht*”) which has not the benefit of a NHG Guarantee, the Relevant Mortgage Loan has a maturity that is shorter than the term of the long lease, unless in the mortgage deed it is agreed that the outstanding principal amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, including interest, will become immediately due and payable if the long lease is not extended and the leaseholder does not create a new mortgage right;
- (v) with respect to each of the Relevant Mortgage Loans secured by a Mortgage on a long lease (“*erfpacht*”) provide that the outstanding principal amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan, including interest, will become immediately due and payable if the long lease terminates as a result of a breach by the leaseholder, the leaseholder materially breaches or ceases to perform his payment obligation under the long lease (“*canon*”) or if the leaseholder in any other manner breaches the conditions of the long lease;
- (w) the aggregate Construction Amounts did not exceed the amount of euro 9,362,280.44 on 1 February 2004;
- (x) other than the aggregate Construction Amounts under construction mortgage loans (“*bouwhypotheken*”), all Relevant Mortgage Loans have been fully disbursed and no amounts are held in deposit with respect to premia and interest payments (“*Rent-en premiedepot*”); and
- (y) the maximum Construction Amount in respect of each Relevant Mortgage Loan does not exceed euro 178,855.

Repurchase

If at any time after the Closing Date any of the representations and warranties relating to a Relevant Mortgage Loan or a Relevant Mortgage Receivable proves to have been untrue or incorrect, the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers shall within 30 days of receipt of written notice thereof from the Issuer remedy the matter giving rise thereto and if such matter is not capable of being remedied or is not remedied within the said period of 30 days, the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers shall on the next succeeding Mortgage Payment Date repurchase and accept re-assignment of such Relevant Mortgage Receivable for a price equal to the then outstanding principal amount of the Relevant Mortgage Loan to which such Relevant Mortgage Receivable relates together with interest and reasonable

costs relating thereto (including any costs incurred by the Issuer in effecting and completing such repurchase and re-assignment) accrued up to but excluding such Mortgage Payment Date.

If a Seller agrees with a Borrower to make a Further Advance prior to the occurrence of a Notification Event and partial termination of the relevant mortgage right (see paragraph *Notification Events* below), it shall repurchase and accept re-assignment of the Relevant Mortgage Receivable on the terms and conditions set forth above on the immediately succeeding Mortgage Payment Date (see also paragraph *Substitution* below).

The Sellers shall also undertake to repurchase and accept re-assignment of a Relevant Mortgage Receivable if it agrees with a Borrower to either (a) amend the terms of the Relevant Mortgage Loan and such amendment is not in accordance with the conditions set out in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, which include the condition that after such amendment the Relevant Mortgage Loan continues to meet each of the Mortgage Loans Criteria (as set out below) and the representations and warranties of the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement (as set out above) or (b) grant a Further Construction Loan, on the immediately succeeding Mortgage Payment Date.

The relevant Sellers shall also undertake to repurchase and accept re-assignment of a Relevant Mortgage Receivable in case a Borrower of an Investment Mortgage Loan does not approve of the proposed amendment of the terms and conditions of the Investment Mortgage Loan, as further described in the section *Special Considerations* above, on the immediately succeeding Mortgage Payment Date.

Mortgage Loan Criteria

Each of the Mortgage Loans will meet the following criteria (the “**Mortgage Loan Criteria**”):

- (i) the Mortgage Loans are in the form of
 - (a) interest only mortgage loans (“*aflossingsvrije hypotheken*”);
 - (b) savings mortgage loans (“*sparhypotheken*”);
 - (c) investment mortgage loans (“*effectenplushypotheken*”);
 - (d) annuity mortgages loans (“*annuïteiten hypotheken*”);
 - (e) linear mortgages (“*lineaire hypotheken*”);
 - (f) life mortgage loans (“*levenhypotheken*”) which can be in the form of universal life mortgage loans (“*Delta Life Hypotheken*” and “*Financieel Vrijheidsplan*”), unit linked mortgages (“*Meerkeuzeplan*”) or traditional life insurance mortgage loans (“*traditionele levenshypotheken*”); and
 - (g) mortgage loans which combine any of the above mentioned forms of mortgage loans;
- (ii) the Borrower is not an employee of any of the Sellers and is a resident of the Netherlands;
- (iii) the interest rate of each Mortgage Loan is fixed, subject to a reset from time to time;
- (iv) the Mortgaged Assets are not the subject of residential letting and are occupied by the relevant Borrower;
- (v) interest payments and, to the extent applicable, principal payments with respect to each Mortgage Loan are scheduled to be made monthly;
- (vi) the outstanding principal amount of each Mortgage Loan, or of all Mortgage Loans secured on the same Mortgaged Asset together does not exceed euro 800,000 and in case of substitution the outstanding principal amount of each Mortgage Loan, or of all Mortgage Loans secured on the same Mortgaged Asset together, is not higher than the amount of Euro 800,000 as such amount is increased on a yearly basis beginning in 2004 by the annual inflation percentage as published by “*Centraal Bureau voor Statistiek*” in the first month of each calendar year;

- (vii) the legal final maturity of each Mortgage Loan does not extend beyond 31 years from the Closing Date;
- (viii) the outstanding principal amount of each Mortgage Loan that does not have the benefit of an NHG Guarantee or a Municipality Guarantee does not, upon origination equal to or exceed 126 per cent. of the Foreclosure Value of the Mortgaged Asset upon origination [or as per a later valuation report of the Mortgaged Asset (if any)];
- (ix) each Mortgage Loan is secured by a first ranking mortgage right or, in case of Mortgage Loans secured on the same Mortgaged Asset, as the case may be first and sequentially lower ranking mortgage rights;
- (x) the Mortgaged Asset encumbered with the mortgage right is located in the Netherlands;
- (xi) in respect of each Mortgage Loan at least one (interest) payment has been received prior to the Closing Date or, in case of substitution, the relevant Quarterly Payment Date;
- (xii) none of the Mortgage Loans is in arrears for more than one payment on the first day of February 2004 or, in case of substitution, the first day of the month in which the relevant Quarterly Payment Date falls;
- (xiii) the outstanding principal amount of each of Mortgage Loan with a Construction Amount for new builds, that does not have the benefit of an NHG Guarantee, does not, upon origination, equal to or exceed 85 per cent. of the Foreclosure Value; and
- (xiv) each mortgage right securing a Mortgage Loan has been created after 1 January 1992.

The same criteria apply to the selection of Substitute Mortgage Receivables.

Notification Events

If, *inter alia*:

- (a) a default is made by any of the Sellers in the payment on the due date of any amount due and payable by the relevant Seller under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement or under any Relevant Document to which it is a party and such failure is not remedied within 10 business days after notice thereof has been given by the Issuer or the Security Trustee to the relevant Seller; or
- (b) any of the Sellers fails duly to perform or comply with any of its obligations under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement or under any Relevant Document to which it is a party and, if such failure is capable of being remedied, such failure is not remedied within 10 business days after notice thereof has been given by the Issuer or the Security Trustee to the relevant Seller or such other party; or
- (c) any representation, warranty or statement made or deemed to be made by any of the Sellers in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, other than those relating to the Mortgage Loans and the Mortgage Receivables (which the relevant Seller consequently repurchases), or under any of the Relevant Documents to which the relevant Seller is a party or in any notice or other document, certificate or statement delivered by it pursuant thereto proves to have been, and continues to be after the expiration of any applicable grace period, untrue or incorrect in any material respect; or
- (d) any of the Sellers takes any corporate action or other steps are taken or legal proceedings are started or threatened against it for its dissolution (“*ontbinding*”) and liquidation (“*vereffening*”) or legal demerger (“*juridische splitsing*”) involving a substantial part of its assets; or
- (e) any of the Sellers has taken any corporate action or any steps have been taken or legal proceedings have been instituted or threatened against it for its entering into emergency regulations (“*noodregeling*”) in respect of Delta Lloyd Life, as referred to in the Netherlands Act on the Supervision of the Insurance Business and in respect of Delta Lloyd Bank, as referred to in the

Netherlands Act on the Supervision of the Credit System (“*Wet toezicht kredietwezen 1992*”; hereinafter “**Wtk**”), or for the becoming subject to suspension of payments, in respect of Triahome or Amstelhuys, or for bankruptcy, as referred to in the Bankruptcy Act (“*Faillissementswet*”) or for any analogous insolvency proceedings under applicable law or for the appointment of a receiver or a similar officer of it or of any or all of its assets; or

- (f) Delta Lloyd Bankengroep N.V. (“**Delta Lloyd Bankengroep**”) on a consolidated basis, during a period of any two consecutive months fails to have, on a consolidated basis, a solvency ratio at least 0.25 per cent. point above the percentage required by Guideline 4001 issued pursuant to the Wtk as set out in the Dutch Central Bank’s Credit System Supervision Manual as amended from time to time (“*Handboek Wtk*”) for tier 1 capital and 0.50 per cent. point above the percentage required by Guideline 4001 of the Handboek Wtk for tier 1 capital and 0.50 per cent. point above the percentage required by Guideline 4101 of the Handboek Wtk for tier 1 capital, upper tier 2 capital and lower tier 2 capital together, or pursuant to Guideline 4101 of the Handboek Wtk the actual liquidity is not greater or equal to the required liquidity under the broad liquidity test, as defined in such Guideline 4101 of the Handboek Wtk during a period of any two consecutive months; or
- (g) Delta Lloyd at any time, (i) withdraws its statement pursuant to Section 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code, filed on 7 July 1999 with the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam in which it has declared that it is jointly and severally liable for any liabilities arising from legal acts (“*rechtshandelingen*”) of Amstelhuys (the “**403-Statement**”) or (ii) is requested by a creditor of Amstelhuys to make a payment pursuant to the 403-Statement as a result of non-payment by Amstelhuys; or
- (h) if (i) in the reasonable opinion of the Issuer and the Security Trustee, there is a major change in the activities of Delta Lloyd or any of its subsidiaries, or (ii) Delta Lloyd sells and transfer (or intends to sell and transfer) all or part of the shares in any of its major subsidiaries (which will include, for the avoidance of doubt, any of the Sellers) or any of such major subsidiaries sells and transfers (or intends to sell and transfer) all (or a major part) of its assets or ceases all (or a major part) of its activities; or
- (i) at any time it becomes unlawful for any of the Sellers to perform all or a material part of its obligations under any of the Relevant Documents; or
- (j) the Dutch Central Bank has restricted Delta Lloyd Bankengroep or Delta Lloyd Bank’s powers in accordance with Clause 28.3 (b) of the Wtk and within two weeks after any such events Delta Lloyd Bankengroep or Delta Lloyd Bank has not taken the necessary steps resulting in such measures being withdrawn; or
- (k) the credit rating, if any, of Delta Lloyd Life’s unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations falls below Prime-1 by Moody’s or F1 by Fitch or is withdrawn or, as long Delta Lloyd Life’s unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are not rated by Moody’s and Fitch, at any time (i) the actual solvency ratio of Delta Lloyd Life as calculated in accordance with the guidelines of and reported to the Pension and Insurance Chamber (“*Pensioen- en Verzekeringskamer*”) falls below 150 per cent. or (ii) upon the earlier of (a) 30 days and (b) the expiration of a grace period set by the Rating Agencies after the Stressed Solvency Ratio (being the actual solvency ratio taking into account certain stress factors agreed with Moody’s and Fitch and which may be amended by Moody’s or Fitch from time to time) of Delta Lloyd Life has fallen (y) below 125 per cent. on two consecutive Quarterly Solvency Reporting Dates (being the 16th day of the month following the end of a calendar quarter) or (z) 110 per cent. on a Quarterly Solvency Reporting Date.

then each of the Sellers shall unless the Security Trustee, after having received confirmation from Moody’s and Fitch that no downgrading of the Notes will occur as a result of not giving notice as described below, instructs it otherwise, shall forthwith notify the relevant Borrowers of the Relevant Mortgage Loans and any other relevant parties indicated by the Issuer and/or the Security Trustee of (A) the termination of the mortgage rights and rights of pledge securing the Relevant Mortgage Loans in as far as they secure other

debts than the Relevant Mortgage Loans and (B) the assignment of the Mortgage Receivables to the Issuer or, at its option, the Issuer shall be entitled to make such notifications itself.

Proposed Legislation

Currently a bill is pending before the Netherlands Parliament, in which it is proposed to amend the legal requirements for the assignment of mortgage receivables in such a manner that it can also be effectuated by means of a notarial or registered deed of assignment, without notification of the assignment to the debtors being required. If and when this amendment would become effective, the relevant Seller could assign the relevant Mortgage Receivables, and transfer legal ownership, to the Issuer by the mere registration of the deed of assignment and would not be restricted to completing the assignment by notification in case of the occurrence of any Notification Event.

Pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement the Issuer will have the right at all times to register the deed of assignment regarding the Mortgage Receivables and, if applicable, any Substitute Mortgage Receivables upon the proposed amendment becoming effective and, therefore, not only in the case of the occurrence of any Notification Event. The Issuer will undertake in the Trust Deed not to exercise such right except with the written prior approval of the relevant Seller, which will not be unreasonably withheld, and the Security Trustee and subject to the confirmation of Moody's and Fitch that it will not adversely effect the then current ratings assigned to the Notes.

Substitution

The Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement provides that up to the Quarterly Payment Date immediately preceding the first Optional Redemption Date, the Issuer shall apply any proceeds received as result of a repurchase by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers of Mortgage Receivables in connection with a Further Advance or a Further Construction Loan (the "**Substitution Available Amount**") to purchase any Substitute Mortgage Receivables from the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers if and to the extent offered by the relevant Seller or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers.

Substitution Conditions

The purchase by the Issuer of Substitute Mortgage Receivables will be subject to a number of conditions (the "**Substitution Conditions**"), which include, *inter alia*, the condition that on the relevant date of completion of the sale and purchase of the Substitute Mortgage Receivables:

- (a) the relevant Seller will represent and warrant to the Issuer and the Security Trustee the matters set out in the clauses providing for the representations and warranties relating to the Mortgage Loans, the Mortgage Receivables and the relevant Seller in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement with respect to the Substitute Mortgage Receivables sold at that completion and relating to the relevant Seller (with certain exceptions to reflect that the Substitute Mortgage Receivables are sold and may have been originated after the Closing Date);
- (b) no Notification Event has occurred and is continuing on the date of such completion;
- (c) any Realised Losses on the Mortgage Receivables do not exceed 2.5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loans at the Closing Date.
- (d) the weighted average of the aggregate proportions of the outstanding principal amount of each Mortgage Loan and Substitute Mortgage Loan (excluding Mortgage Loans having the benefit of a Municipality Guarantee or a NHG Guarantee) to the Foreclosure Value of the Mortgaged Asset (the "LTV ratio") does not exceed the weighted average of the aggregate LTV ratio at the Closing Date plus 1 per cent.. The Issuer and the Sellers may agree to a higher aggregate LTV ratio subject to the confirmation of Moody's and Fitch that no downgrading of the Notes will occur as a result thereof;
- (e) for the last six months prior to the relevant date of completion, not more than 2.5 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Mortgage Loans is in arrears for a period exceeding 60 days;

- (f) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Substitute Mortgage Loans does not, on an annual basis, exceed 20 percent. of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans at the first day of the relevant Quarterly Calculation Period;
- (g) a non-Life Mortgage Receivable will be purchased in case the relevant amount available for substitution result from the repurchase of a non-Life Mortgage Receivable as a result of the granting of a further advance in respect of such non-Life Mortgage Receivable;
- (h) a Mortgage Receivable relating to a Mortgage Loan having the benefit of a NHG Guarantee or a Municipality Guarantee will be purchased in the case the relevant amount available for substitution results from the repurchase of a Mortgage Receivable relating to a Mortgage Loan having the benefit of a NHG Guarantee or a Municipality Guarantee as a result of the granting of a Further Advance or a Further Construction Loan in respect of such Mortgage Loan having the benefit of a NHG Guarantee or a Municipality Guarantee; and
- (i) the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans with a Construction Amount does not exceed 15 per cent. of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all Mortgage Loans.

ISSUER SERVICES AGREEMENT

In the Issuer Services Agreement (i) the **MPT Provider** will agree to provide mortgage payment transactions and other services to the Issuer on a day-to-day basis in relation to the Mortgage Loans and the Mortgage Receivables, including, without limitation, the collection of payments of principal, interest and other amounts in respect of the Mortgage Loans and (ii) the **Defaulted Loan Servicer** will agree to provide the implementation of arrears procedures including the enforcement of mortgage rights (see further *Mortgage Loan Underwriting and Mortgage Services* above) and to provide information on the Participation in the Savings Mortgage Loans and (iii) the **Issuer Administrator** will agree to provide certain administration, calculation and cash management services to the Issuer, including (a) the direction of amounts received by the Sellers to the Issuer Collection Account and the production of monthly reports in relation thereto, (b) drawings (if any) to be made by the Issuer under the Liquidity Facility and from the Reserve Account, (c) all payments to be made by the Issuer under the Swap Agreement and under the other Relevant Documents, (d) all payments to be made by the Issuer under the Notes in accordance with the Paying Agency Agreement and the Conditions, (e) all payments to be made by the Issuer under the Sub-Participation Agreement, (f) the maintaining of all required ledgers in connection with the above and (g) all calculations to be made pursuant to the Conditions under the Notes.

The MPT Provider will, in accordance with the Issuer Services Agreement, appoint STATER as its sub-agent to carry out the activities described above upon the terms and provisions of and in accordance with the Issuer Services Agreement. STATER will accept this appointment and will commit itself, in favour of the Issuer, to carry out the activities subject to and on the terms provided in the Issuer Services Agreement. The Issuer has consented to the appointment of STATER as sub-agent.

SUB-PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

Under the Sub-Participation Agreement the Issuer will grant to the Insurance Company a sub-participation in the Savings Mortgage Receivables.

Participation

In the Sub-Participation Agreement the Insurance Company will undertake to pay:

- (i) at the Closing Date or, (a) on the relevant Quarterly Payment Date in case of a purchase and assignment of substitute savings mortgage receivables (the “**Substitute Savings Mortgage Receivables**”) or (b) when applicable, each time thereafter in case of a switch from any type of Mortgage Loan into a Savings Mortgage Loan, the relevant Mortgage Payment Date, to the Issuer an amount equal to the sum of the savings premia received by Delta Lloyd Life with accrued interest up to the first day of the month of the Closing Date or the relevant Mortgage Payment Date (the “**Initial Participation**”) in relation to each of the Savings Mortgage Receivables;
- (ii) on each Mortgage Payment Date an amount equal to the amount received by the Insurance Company as Savings Premium during the Mortgage Calculation Period then ended in respect of the relevant Savings Insurance Policies, provided that in respect of each relevant Savings Mortgage Receivable no amounts will be paid to the extent that, as a result, thereof the Participation in such relevant Savings Mortgage Receivable would exceed the outstanding principal amount of the relevant Savings Mortgage Loan.

As a consequence of such payments the Insurance Company will acquire a participation (the “**Participation**”) in each of the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables, which is equal to the Initial Participation in respect of the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables increased during each Mortgage Calculation Period on the basis of the following formula (the “**Monthly Participation Increase**”):

$(P / H) \times R + S$, whereby

P = the Participation on the first day of the relevant Mortgage Calculation Period in the Savings Mortgage Receivable;

S = the amount received by the Issuer from the Insurance Company in such Mortgage Calculation Period in respect of the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivable pursuant to the Sub-Participation Agreement;

R = the amount of interest, due by the Borrower on the Savings Mortgage Loan and actually received by the Issuer in such Mortgage Calculation Period; and

H = the outstanding principal amount on the Savings Mortgage Loan on the first day of the relevant Mortgage Calculation Period.

In consideration for the undertaking of the Insurance Company described above, the Issuer will undertake to pay to the Insurance Company on each Mortgage Payment Date an amount equal to the Participation in each of the Savings Mortgage Receivables in respect of which amounts have been received during the relevant Mortgage Calculation Period or, in the case of the first Mortgage Payment Date, during the period which commences on the Closing Date and ends on the last day of the Mortgage Calculation Period immediately preceding such first Mortgage Payment Date (i) by means of repayment and prepayment under the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables from any person, whether by set-off or otherwise, but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding any prepayment penalties and interest penalties, if any, and, furthermore, excluding amounts paid as partial prepayments on the Savings Mortgage Receivable, (ii) in connection with a repurchase of Savings Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement to the extent such amounts relate to principal, (iii) in connection with a sale of Savings Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Trust Deed to the extent such amounts relate to principal and (iv) as Net Proceeds on any Savings Mortgage Receivables to the extent such amounts relate to principal (the “**Participation Redemption Available Amount**”).

Reduction of Participation

If (i) a Borrower invokes a defence, including but not limited to a right of set-off or counterclaim against any person in respect of the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables if, for whatever reason, the Insurance Company does not pay the insurance proceeds when due and payable, whether in full or in part, under the relevant Savings Insurance Policy, or (ii) Delta Lloyd Life fails to pay any amount due by it to the Issuer pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement in respect of a Savings Mortgage Receivable, and, as a consequence thereof, the Issuer will not have received any amount outstanding prior to such event in respect of such Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation of the Insurance Company in respect of such Savings Mortgage Receivable, will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount which the Issuer has failed to so receive and the calculation of the Participation Redemption Available Amount shall be adjusted accordingly.

Enforcement Notice

If an Enforcement Notice (as defined in Condition 10) is given by the Security Trustee to the Issuer, then and at any time thereafter the Security Trustee on behalf of the Insurance Company may, and if so directed by the Insurance Company shall, by notice to the Issuer:

- (i) declare that the obligations of the Insurance Company under the Sub-Participation Agreement are terminated; and
- (ii) declare the Participation to be immediately due and payable, whereupon it shall become so due and payable, but such payment obligations shall be limited to the Participation Redemption Available Amount received or collected by the Issuer or, in case of enforcement, the Security Trustee under the Savings Mortgage Receivables.

Termination

If one or more of the Savings Mortgage Receivables are (i) repurchased by Delta Lloyd Life or, as the case may be, the relevant Sellers from the Issuer pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement or (ii) sold by the Issuer to a third party pursuant to the Trust Deed, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivables will terminate and the Participation Redemption Available Amount in respect of the Savings Mortgage Receivables will be paid by the Issuer to the Insurance Company. If so requested by the Insurance Company, the Issuer will use its best efforts to ensure that the acquirer of the Savings Mortgage Receivables will enter into a Sub-Participation Agreement with the Insurance Company in a form similar to the Sub-Participation Agreement. Furthermore, the Participation envisaged in the Sub-Participation Agreement shall terminate if at the close of business of any Mortgage Payment Date the Insurance Company has received the Participation in respect of the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivable.

THE ISSUER

The Issuer was incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands on 4 February 2004 under number B.V. 1267631. The corporate seat ('statutaire zetel') of the Issuer is in Amsterdam, the Netherlands and its registered office is at Frederik Roeskestraat 123, 1076 EE Amsterdam. The Issuer is registered with the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam under number 34202231.

The objectives of the Issuer are (a) to acquire, purchase, conduct the management of, dispose of and encumber assets and to exercise any rights connected to such assets, (b) to take up loans by way of issue of securities or by entering into loan agreements to acquire the assets mentioned under (a), (c) to invest and on-lend any funds held by the Issuer, (d) to hedge interest rate and other financial risks amongst others by entering into derivative agreements, such as swaps and options, (e) if incidental to the foregoing, to take up loans by issuing securities or by entering into loan agreements amongst others to repay the principal sum of the securities mentioned under (b) and to grant security rights and (f) to perform all activities which are incidental to or which may be conducive to any of the foregoing.

The Issuer has an authorised share capital of Euro 90,000, of which Euro 18,000 has been issued and is fully paid. All shares of the Issuer are held by Stichting Arena Holding 2004-I.

Stichting Arena Holding 2004-I is a foundation ("*stichting*") incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on 26 January 2004. The objects of Stichting Arena Holding 2004-I are, *inter alia*, to incorporate, acquire and to hold shares in the share capital of the Issuer and to exercise all rights attached to such shares and to dispose of and encumber such shares. The sole managing director of Stichting Arena is ATC Management B.V..

The Issuer has the corporate power and capacity to issue the Notes, to acquire the Mortgage Receivables and to enter into and perform its obligations under the Relevant Documents.

The sole managing director of the Issuer is ATC Management B.V..

The managing directors of ATC Management B.V. are Mr. J.H. Scholts, Mr. G.F.X.M. Nieuwenhuizen, Mr. J. Lont and Mr. A.G.M. Nagelmaker.

The financial year of the Issuer coincides with the calendar year. The first financial year will end on 31 December 2004.

Capitalization

The following table shows the capitalisation of the Issuer as of 4 February 2004 as adjusted to give effect to the issue of the Notes and the Initial Participation:

Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital Euro 90,000
Issued Share Capital Euro 18,000

Borrowings

Senior Class A1 Notes euro 699,000,000
Senior Class A2 Notes euro 250,000,000
Mezzanine Class B Notes euro 37,000,000
Junior Class C Notes euro 14,000,000
Subordinated Class D Notes euro 5,000,000
Initial Participation euro 2,849,418.89
Subordinated Loan euro 1,350,000

Auditors' Report

The following is the text of a report received by the Board of Managing Directors of the Issuer from PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., the auditors to the Issuer:

“To the Directors of Arena 2004-I B.V.
Fred. Roeskestraat 123
1076 EE Amsterdam
the Netherlands

Amsterdam, 16 February 2004

Dear Sirs:

Arena 2004-I B.V. (the “Issuer”) was incorporated on 4 February 2004 under number B.V. 126731 in the Netherlands with an issued share capital of euro 18,000. The Issuer has not yet prepared any financial statements. Since its incorporation, the Issuer has not traded, no profits and losses have been made or incurred and it has not declared or paid any dividends nor made any distributions, save for the activities related to its establishment and the securitisation transaction included in this Offering Circular dated 16 February 2004.

Yours faithfully,

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the Notes to be issued on the Closing Date will be euro 1,004,002,300.

The net proceeds of the issue of the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Senior Class A2 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes will be applied on the Closing Date to pay (part of) the Initial Purchase Price for the Mortgage Receivables purchased under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement. The remaining amount of the Initial Purchase Price will be paid by applying the consideration received from the Insurance Company for the Initial Participation. Furthermore, an amount of euro 9,362,280.44 of the Initial Purchase Price will be withheld by the Issuer and deposited in the Construction Account.

The net proceeds of the Subordinated Class D Notes will be credited to the Reserve Account.

The proceeds of the Subordinated Loan, in the amount of euro 1,350,000, will be used by the Issuer to pay certain initial costs and expenses in connection with the issue of the Notes.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY

In the Parallel Debt Agreement the Issuer will irrevocably and unconditionally undertake to pay to the Security Trustee an amount equal to the aggregate amount due ('verschuldigd') by the Issuer (a) to the Noteholders under the Notes, (b) as fees or other remuneration to the Directors under the Management Agreements, (c) as fees and expenses to the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer and the Issuer Administrator under the Issuer Services Agreement, (d) as fees and expenses to the Paying Agent and the Reference Agent under the Paying Agency Agreement, (e) to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement, (f) to the Swap Counterparty under the Swap Agreement, (g) to the Sellers under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, (h) to the Subordinated Loan Provider under the Subordinated Loan Agreement and (i) to the Insurance Company under the Sub-Participation Agreement (the "**Secured Parties**") under or in connection with the respective Relevant Documents (the "**Parallel Debt**"). The Parallel Debt constitutes a separate and independent obligation of the Issuer and constitutes the Security Trustee's own separate and independent claim to receive payment of the Parallel Debt from the Issuer. Upon receipt by the Security Trustee of any amount in payment of the Parallel Debt, the payment obligations of the Issuer to the Secured Parties shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount so received.

To the extent that the Security Trustee irrevocably receives any amount in payment of the Parallel Debt, the Security Trustee shall distribute such amount among the Secured Parties in accordance with the Priority of Payments upon Enforcement, save for amounts due to the Savings Insurance Company in connection with the Participations. The amounts due to the Secured Parties other than the Savings Insurance Company, will, broadly, be equal to amounts recovered ('verhaald'), by the Security Trustee on (i) the Mortgage Receivables, other than Savings Mortgage Receivables and other assets pledged to the Security Trustee under the Trustee Pledge Agreement I and the Trustee Pledge Agreement II and (ii) on each of the Savings Mortgage Receivables to the extent the amount exceeds the Participation in the relevant Savings Mortgage Receivables.

The amounts due to the Savings Insurance Company will, broadly, be equal to amounts recovered, by the Security Trustee on each of the Savings Mortgage Receivables, but only to the extent such amount does not exceed the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable.

The Sellers shall grant a first ranking right of pledge ("*pandrecht*") (the "**Trustee Pledge Agreement I**") over the Mortgage Receivables, the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights (see further *Special Considerations* above) to the Security Trustee on the Closing Date and in respect of any Substitute Mortgage Receivables each Seller undertakes to grant a first ranking right of pledge on the relevant Substitute Mortgage Receivables and, if applicable, the relevant Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights on the relevant Quarterly Payment Date which will secure the payment obligations of the Issuer to the Security Trustee under the Parallel Debt Agreement and any other Relevant Documents. Security in respect of the Mortgage Receivables will be given by the Sellers since they will have the legal title to the Mortgage Receivables, until notification has been made. After notification to the Borrowers of the assignment by the Sellers to the Issuer of the Mortgage Receivables (which will only be made upon the occurrence of Notification Events, see *Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement* above), legal title to the Mortgage Receivables will pass to the Issuer and the Trustee Pledge Agreement I will provide that the Issuer (who will be a party to such pledge agreement) will be bound by the provisions thereof in such event.

The Trustee Pledge Agreement I will also secure, *inter alia*, all liabilities of the Sellers under the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, including the obligation to pay to the Security Trustee an amount equal to a penalty which is due to the Issuer if, for whatever reason, the transfer of legal ownership of Mortgage Receivables to the Issuer is not completed. The penalty will be due to the Issuer or, if a Trustee I Notification Event (as defined in the Trustee Pledge Agreement I) has occurred, to the Security Trustee (the "**Trustee Penalty**"). The Trustee Penalty is a separate and independent obligation in an amount equal to penalty due to the Issuer. The penalty will be drafted so that any detrimental effects resulting from the failure to transfer legal ownership of the Mortgage Receivables to the Issuer will, to the extent possible, be eliminated. Any amount due to the Security Trustee as Trustee Penalty will be reduced by any amount paid in respect of the penalty to the Issuer and any amount due to the Issuer in respect of the penalty will be reduced by any

amount paid to the Security Trustee as Trustee Penalty. The Trustee Penalty shall rank in priority to the claim of the Issuer for the penalty.

The pledge on the Mortgage Receivables and the Life Beneficiary Rights provided in the Trustee Pledge Agreement I will not be notified to the Borrowers except in case of certain Trustee I Notification Events. These Trustee I Notification Events will be similar to the Notification Events defined in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement. Prior to notification of the right of pledge to the Borrowers, the pledge on the Mortgage Receivables and the Life Beneficiary Rights will be a “silent” right of pledge (“*stil pandrecht*”) within the meaning of section 3:239 of the Netherlands Civil Code. The pledge on the Triahome Beneficiary Rights will be notified to the Insurance Company and will, therefore, be a disclosed right of pledge (“*openbaar pandrecht*”).

In order to secure the obligation of the Sellers to transfer legal title to the Relevant Mortgage Receivables to the Issuer, the Sellers will grant a second ranking right of pledge (the “**Issuer Pledge Agreement**”) over the Mortgage Receivables, the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights to the Issuer on the Closing Date and in respect of any Substitute Mortgage Receivables undertakes to grant a second ranking right of pledge on the relevant Substitute Mortgage Receivables and, if applicable, the relevant Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights on the relevant Quarterly Payment Date. Since a right of pledge can only be vested as security for a monetary claim, this pledge will secure the payment of the penalty by the Sellers, provided in the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, as described above. This right of pledge on the Mortgage Receivables and the Life Beneficiary Rights will also be a silent pledge as described above and the right of pledge on the Triahome Beneficiary Rights will also be a disclosed right of pledge, as described above.

The Issuer will also vest a right of pledge (the “**Trustee Pledge Agreement II**”) in favour of the Security Trustee on the Closing Date. This right of pledge secures any and all liabilities of the Issuer to the Security Trustee resulting from or in connection with the Trust Deed and any other Relevant Documents and will be vested on all rights of the Issuer under or in connection with (i) the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, (ii) the Issuer Services Agreement, (iii) the Floating Rate GIC, (iv) the Liquidity Facility Agreement, (v) the Swap Agreement, (vi) the Sub-Participation Agreement and (vii) in respect of the Transaction Accounts. This right of pledge will be notified to the relevant obligors and will, therefore be a disclosed right of pledge (“*openbaar pandrecht*”).

The security rights described above shall serve as security for the benefit of the Secured Parties, including each of the Senior Class A Noteholders, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, the Junior Class C Noteholders and the Subordinated Class D Noteholders, but, each as defined in the Conditions below, but, *inter alia*, amounts owing to the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders will rank in priority of payment after amounts owing to Senior Class A Noteholders and amounts owing to the Junior Class C Noteholders will rank in priority of payment after amounts owing to the Senior Class A Noteholders and the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and amounts owing to the Subordinated Class D Noteholders will rank in priority of payment after amounts owing to the Senior Class A Noteholders, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and the Junior Class C Noteholders (see *Credit Structure* above).

THE SECURITY TRUSTEE

Stichting Security Trustee Arena 2004-I (the “**Security Trustee**”) is a foundation (“*stichting*”) incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on 26 January 2004. The statutory seat of the Security Trustee is in Amsterdam and its registered office is at Frederik Roeskestraat 123, 1076 EE Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The objects of the Security Trustee are (a) to act as agent and/or trustee; (b) to acquire, keep and administer security rights in its own name, and if necessary to enforce such security rights, for the benefit of the Secured Parties and to perform acts and legal acts, including the entering into a parallel debt agreement with the Issuer and the Secured Parties, which are conducive to the holding of the abovementioned security rights; (c) to borrow money; and (d) to perform any and all acts which are related, incidental or which may be conducive to the above.

The sole director of the Security Trustee is Amsterdamsch Trustee’s Kantoor B.V.. The statutory seat of Amsterdamsch Trustee’s Kantoor B.V. is in Amsterdam and its registered office is at Frederik Roeskestraat 123, 1076 EE Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The managing directors of Amsterdamsch Trustee’s Kantoor B.V. are R.F. Govaerts and D.P. Stolp.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

If Notes are issued in definitive form, the terms and conditions (the “Conditions”) will be as set out below. The Conditions will be endorsed on each Definitive Note if they are issued. While the Notes remain in global form, the same terms and conditions govern the Notes, except to the extent that they are not appropriate for Notes in global form. See The Global Notes below.

The issue of the euro 699,000,000 floating rate Senior Class A1 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Senior Class A1 Notes**”), the euro 250,000,000 4.30 per cent. Senior Class A2 Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Senior Class A2 Notes**”, and together with the Senior Class A1 Notes, the “**Senior Class A Notes**”) the euro 37,000,000 floating rate Mezzanine Class B Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Mezzanine Class B Notes**”), the euro 14,000,000 floating rate Junior Class C Mortgage-Backed Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Junior Class C Notes**”) and the euro 5,000,000 floating rate Subordinated Class D Notes 2004 due 2037 (the “**Subordinated Class D Notes**”, and together with the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes, the “**Notes**”) was authorised by a resolution of the managing director of Arena 2004-I B.V. (the “**Issuer**”) passed on 9 February 2004. The Notes are issued under a trust deed to be dated 18 February 2004 (the “**Trust Deed**”) between the Issuer, Stichting Arena Holding 2004-I and Stichting Security Trustee Arena 2004-I (the “**Security Trustee**”).

The statements in these terms and conditions of the Notes (the “**Conditions**”) include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of (i) the Trust Deed, which will include the form of the Notes and the interest coupons appertaining to the Notes (the “**Coupons**”), the forms of the Temporary Global Notes and the Permanent Global Notes, (ii) a paying agency agreement (the “**Paying Agency Agreement**”) to be dated 18 February 2004 between the Issuer, the Security Trustee and ABN AMRO Bank N.V. as paying agent (the “**Paying Agent**”) and as reference agent (the “**Reference Agent**”), (iii) an Issuer Services Agreement (the “**Issuer Services Agreement**”) to be dated 18 February 2004 between, the Issuer, Delta Lloyd Levensverzekering N.V. as the MPT Provider and the Defaulted Loan Servicer, ATC Financial Services B.V. as the Issuer Administrator and the Security Trustee, (iv) a parallel debt agreement (the “**Parallel Debt Agreement**”) to be dated 18 February 2004 between the Issuer, the Security Trustee and the Secured Parties, (v) a pledge agreement (the “**Trustee Pledge Agreement I**”) dated 18 February 2004 between the Sellers, the Security Trustee and the Issuer, (vi) a pledge agreement (the “**Issuer Pledge Agreement**”) to be dated 18 February 2004 between the Sellers and the Issuer and (vii) a pledge agreement (the “**Trustee Pledge Agreement II**”) to be dated 18 February 2004 between the Issuer, the Security Trustee and others (jointly with the two other pledge agreements referred to under (v) and (vi) above, the “**Pledge Agreements**”).

Certain words and expressions used in these Conditions are defined in a master definitions agreement (the “**Master Definitions Agreement**”) dated 16 February 2004 and signed by the Issuer, the Security Trustee, the Sellers and certain other parties. Such words and expressions shall, except where the context requires otherwise, have the same meanings in these Conditions. If the terms or definitions in the Master Definitions Agreement would conflict with terms or definitions used herein, the terms and definitions of these Conditions shall prevail. As used herein, “**Class**” means either the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes or the Subordinated Class D Notes, as the case may be.

Copies of the Trust Deed, the Paying Agency Agreement, the Parallel Debt Agreement, the Pledge Agreements and the Master Definitions Agreement are available for inspection by holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”) within a period of 14 days after the date of this Offering Circular at the specified office of the Paying Agent and the present office of the Security Trustee, being at the date hereof Frederik Roeskestraat 123, 1076 EE Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The Noteholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, all the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Paying Agency Agreement, the Parallel Debt Agreement, the Pledge Agreements and the Master Definitions Agreement.

1. Form, Denomination and Title

The Notes will be in bearer form serially numbered with Coupons attached on issue in denominations of euro 500,000 each. Under Netherlands law, the valid transfer of Notes requires, inter alia, delivery (“*levering*”) thereof. The Issuer, the Security Trustee and the Paying Agent may, to the fullest extent permitted by law,

treat the holder of any Note and of the Coupons appertaining thereto as its absolute owner for all purposes (whether or not payment under such Note or Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or any notice of previous loss or theft thereof) for any purposes, including payment and no person shall be liable for so treating such holder. The signatures on the Notes will be in facsimile.

2. Status, Relationship between the Notes and Security

- (a) The Notes of each Class are direct and unconditional obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* and rateably without any preference or priority among Notes of the same Class;
- (b) In accordance with the provisions of Conditions 4, 6 and 9 and the Trust Deed (i) payments of principal and interest on the Mezzanine Class B Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes and (ii) payments of principal and interest on the Junior Class C Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes and the Mezzanine Class B Notes and (iii) payments of principal and interest on the Subordinated Class D Notes are subordinated to, *inter alia*, payments of principal and interest on the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes;
- (c) The security for the obligations of the Issuer towards the Noteholders (the “**Security**”) will be created pursuant to, and on the terms set out in, the Trust Deed, the Parallel Debt Agreement and the Pledge Agreements, which will create the following security rights:
 - (i) a first ranking pledge by the relevant Sellers to the Security Trustee over the Mortgage Receivables, the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights;
 - (ii) a second ranking pledge by the relevant Sellers to the Issuer over the Mortgage Receivables, the Triahome Beneficiary Rights and the Life Beneficiary Rights; and
 - (iii) a first ranking pledge by the Issuer to the Security Trustee on the Issuer’s rights (a) against the Sellers under or in connection with the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement; (b) against the MPT Provider, the Defaulted Loan Servicer and the Issuer Administrator under or in connection with the Issuer Services Agreement; (c) against the Swap Counterparty under or in connection with the Swap Agreement; (d) against the Liquidity Facility Provider under or in connection with the Liquidity Facility Agreement; (e) against the Floating Rate GIC Provider under or in connection with the Floating Rate GIC; (f) against the Insurance Company under or in connection with the Sub-Participation Agreement and (g) against the Floating Rate GIC Provider under or in connection with the Transaction Accounts;
- (d) The Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes will be secured (directly and/or indirectly) by the Security. The Senior Class A Notes will rank in priority to the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes will rank in priority to the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes and the Junior Class C Notes will rank in priority to the Subordinated Class D Notes. The Trust Deed contains provisions requiring the Security Trustee to have regard to the interests of the holders of the Senior Class A Notes (the “**Senior Class A Noteholders**”), the holders of the Mezzanine Class B Notes (the “**Mezzanine Class B Noteholders**”), the holders of the Junior Class C Notes (the “**Junior Class C Noteholders**”) and the holders of the Subordinated Class D Notes (the “**Subordinated Class D Noteholders**”), as regards all powers, trust, authorities, duties and discretions of the Security Trustee (except where expressly provided otherwise) If there is a conflict of interest between any Classes of Noteholders, the Security Trustee shall have regard only to the interest of the highest ranking Class of Noteholders. In this respect the order of priority is as follows: firstly, the Senior Class A Noteholders, secondly, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, thirdly, the Junior Class C Noteholders and finally, the Subordinated Class D Noteholders. In addition, the Security Trustee shall have regard to the interests of the other Secured Parties, provided that in case of a conflict interest between the Secured Parties the priority of

payments upon enforcement set forth in the Trust Deed determines which interest of which Secured Party prevails.

3. Covenants of the Issuer

So long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer shall carry out its business in accordance with proper and prudent Netherlands business practice and in accordance with the requirements of Netherlands law and accounting practice and shall not, except (i) to the extent permitted by the Master Definitions Agreement, the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement, the Issuer Services Agreement, the Pledge Agreements, the Parallel Debt Agreement, the Swap Agreement, the Floating Rate GIC, the Liquidity Facility Agreement, the Sub-Participation Agreement, the Note Purchase Agreement, the Notes, the Paying Agency Agreement, the Beneficiary Waiver Agreement, the Management Agreements, the Subordinated Loan Agreement and the Trust Deed (together the “**Relevant Documents**”) or (ii) with the prior written consent of the Security Trustee:

- (a) carry out any business other than as described in the Offering Circular dated 16 February 2004 relating to the issue of the Notes and as contemplated in the Relevant Documents;
- (b) incur any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any indebtedness, except as contemplated in the Relevant Documents;
- (c) create or promise to create any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest whatsoever over any of its assets, or use, invest, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of or grant any options or rights to any part of its assets, except as contemplated in the Relevant Documents;
- (d) consolidate or merge with any other person or convey or transfer its properties or assets substantially or as an entirety to one or more persons;
- (e) permit the validity or effectiveness of the Trust Deed, the Pledge Agreements, or the priority of the security created thereby or pursuant thereto to be amended, terminated, waived, postponed or discharged, or permit any person whose obligations form part of such security rights to be released from such obligations except as contemplated in the Relevant Documents;
- (f) have any employees or premises or have any subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking; or
- (g) have an interest in any bank account other than the Transaction Accounts unless all rights in relation to such account have pledged to the Security Trustee as provided in Condition 2(c)(iv).

4. Interest

(a) *Period of Accrual*

The Notes shall bear interest on their Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in Condition 6(c)) from and including the Closing Date. Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note that part only of such Note) shall cease to bear interest from its due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation payment of the relevant amount of principal or any part thereof is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue thereon (before and after any judgement) at the rate applicable to such Note up to but excluding the date on which, on presentation of such Note, payment in full of the relevant amount of principal is made or (if earlier) the seventh day after notice is duly given by the Paying Agent to the holder thereof (in accordance with Condition 13) that upon presentation thereof, such payments will be made, provided that upon such presentation thereof being duly made, payment is in fact made.

Whenever it is necessary to compute an amount of interest in respect of any Note for any period, such interest shall be calculated on (i) on the basis of the actual days elapsed in the Floating Rate Interest Period (as defined below) divided by 360 days and (ii) on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed in the Fixed Rate Interest Period (as defined below) divided by 365 days, or in the case of a Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366 days.

(b) Interest Periods and Payment Dates

Interest on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes shall be payable by reference to successive quarterly interest periods (each a “**Floating Rate Interest Period**”) and will be payable quarterly in arrear in euro on the 17th day of February, May, August and November (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day) in each year (each such day being a “**Quarterly Payment Date**”). A “**Business Day**” means a day on which banks are open for business in Amsterdam, provided that such day is also a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System (“**TARGET System**”) or any successor thereto is operating credit or transfer instructions in respect of payments in euro. Each successive Floating Rate Interest Period will commence on (and include) a Quarterly Payment Date and end on (but exclude) the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date, except for the first Floating Rate Interest Period, which will commence on (and include) the Closing Date and will end on (but exclude) the Quarterly Payment Date falling in May 2004.

Up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date interest on the Senior Class A2 Notes shall be payable by reference to successive yearly interest periods (each a “**Fixed Rate Interest Period**”) and will be payable in arrear annually in euro in respect of the Principal Amount Outstanding (as defined in Condition 6) of the Notes on the first Quarterly Payment Date each year (or, if such day is not a Business day, the next succeeding Business Day) in each year (each such day being an “**Annual Payment Date**”). Each successive Fixed Rate Interest Period will commence on (and include) an Annual Payment Date and end on (but exclude) the next succeeding Annual Payment Date, except for the first Fixed Rate Interest Period, which will commence on (and include) the Closing Date and end on (but exclude) the Annual Payment Date falling in February 2005.

If on the first Optional Redemption Date any Class of Notes have not been redeemed in full, interest on such Class of Notes shall be payable by reference to Floating Rate Interest Periods (as defined above) on each Quarterly Payment Date (as defined above).

(c) Interest on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes up to the first Optional Redemption Date

Interest on the Senior Class A1 Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes for each Floating Rate Interest Period will accrue at a rate equal to the sum of the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (“**Euribor**”) for three months deposits, (or, in respect of the first Floating Rate Interest Period, the rate which represents the linear interpolation of Euribor for two and three months deposits in euro, rounded, if necessary, to the 5th decimal place with 0.00005, being rounded upwards) plus, up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date:

- (i) for the Senior Class A1 Notes a margin of 0.19 per cent. per annum;
- (ii) for the Mezzanine Class B Notes a margin of 0.49 per cent. per annum;
- (iii) for the Junior Class C Notes a margin of 0.99 per cent. per annum; and
- (iv) for the Subordinated Class D Notes up to a margin of 0.95 per cent. per annum.

(d) Interest on the Senior Class A2 Notes up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date

Up to (but excluding) the first Optional Redemption Date the rate of interest, in respect of each Fixed Rate Interest Period, applicable to the Senior Class A2 Notes shall be 4.30 per cent. per annum.

(e) Interest following the first Optional Redemption Date

If on the first Optional Redemption Date any Class of Notes have not been redeemed in full, a floating rate of interest will be applicable to each Class of Notes equal to the sum of Euribor for three months deposits, payable by reference to Floating Rate Interest Periods on each succeeding Quarterly Payment Date, plus:

- (i) for the Senior Class A1 Notes, a margin of 1.00 per cent. per annum;
- (ii) for the Senior Class A2 Notes, a margin of 1.00 per cent. per annum;
- (iii) for the Mezzanine Class B Notes, a margin of 1.50 per cent. per annum;
- (iv) for the Junior Class C Notes, a margin of 3.00 per cent. per annum; and
- (v) for the Subordinated Class D Notes, a margin of 5.00 per cent. per annum.

(f) *Euribor*

For the purpose of Conditions 4(c) and (e) Euribor will be determined as follows:

- (i) The Reference Agent will obtain for each Floating Rate Interest Period the rate equal to the sum of Euribor for three months deposits in euros. The Reference Agent shall use the Euribor rate as determined and published jointly by the European Banking Federation and ACI – The Financial Market Association and which appears for information purposes on the Telerate Page 248 (or, if not available, any other display page on any screen service maintained by any registered information vendor (including, without limitation, the Reuter Monitor Money Rate Service, the Dow Jones Telerate Service and the Bloomberg Service) for the display of the Euribor rate selected by the Reference Agent) as at or about 11.00 a.m. (Central European time) on the day that is two Business Days preceding the first day of each Floating Interest Period (each an “**Interest Determination Date**”).
- (ii) If, on the relevant Interest Determination Date, such Euribor rate is not determined and published jointly by the European Banking Association and ACI – The Financial Market Association, or if it is not otherwise reasonably practicable to calculate the rate under (i) above, the Reference Agent will:
 - (A) request the principal Euro-zone office of each of four major banks in the Euro-zone interbank market (the “**Reference Banks**”) to provide a quotation for the rate at which three months Euro deposits are offered by it in the Euro-zone interbank market at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Central European time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date to prime banks in the Euro-zone interbank market in an amount that is representative for a single transaction at that time; and determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary, to the fifth decimal place with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such quotation as is provided; and
 - (B) if fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested, the Reference Agent will determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary to the fifth decimal place with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the rates quoted by major banks, of which there shall be at least two in number, in the Euro-zone, selected by the Reference Agent, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Central European time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date for three months deposits to leading Euro-zone banks in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time,

and the Euribor for such Floating Rate Interest Period shall be the rate per annum equal to the Euro interbank offered rate for Euro deposits as determined in accordance with this paragraph (f), provided that if the Reference Agent is unable to determine Euribor in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Floating Rate Interest Period, Euribor applicable to the relevant Class of Notes during such Floating Rate Interest Period will be Euribor last determined in relation thereto.

(g) *Determination of Rates of Interest and Calculation of Interest Amounts*

The Reference Agent will, as soon as practicable after 11.00 a.m. (Central European Time) on each Interest Determination Date, determine the Floating Rates of Interest for each relevant Class of Notes and calculate

the amount of interest payable on each relevant Class of Notes for the following Floating Rate Interest Period (the “**Interest Amount**”) by applying the relevant Floating Rates of Interest to the Principal Amount Outstanding of each Class of Notes respectively. The determination of the relevant Floating Rates of Interest and each Interest Amount by the Reference Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding on all parties.

(h) Notification of Floating Rates of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Reference Agent will cause the relevant Quarterly Payment Date, the relevant Floating Rates of Interest and the relevant Interest Amounts to be notified to the Issuer, the Security Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Issuer Administrator and to the holders of such Class of Notes by an advertisement in the English language in the Euronext Daily Official List (“*Officiële Prijscourant*”) of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. for as long as the Notes are listed on the Official Segments of the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V., as soon as possible after the determination. The Interest Amount, the Floating Rate of Interest and Quarterly Payment Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Floating Rate Interest Period.

(i) Determination or Calculation by Security Trustee

If the Reference Agent at any time for any reason does not determine the relevant Floating Rates of Interest or fails to calculate the relevant Interest Amounts in accordance with paragraph (g) above, the Security Trustee shall determine the relevant Floating Rates of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the procedure described in paragraph (f) above), it shall deem fair and reasonable under the circumstances, or, as the case may be, the Security Trustee shall calculate the Interest Amounts in accordance with paragraph (g) above, and each such determination or calculation shall be final and binding on all parties.

(j) Reference Banks and Reference Agent

The Issuer will procure that, as long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, there will at all times be four Reference Banks and a Reference Agent. The Issuer has, subject to prior written consent of the Security Trustee, the right to terminate the appointment of the Reference Agent or of any Reference Bank by giving at least 90 days’ notice in writing to that effect. Notice of any such termination will be given to the holders of the relevant Class of Notes in accordance with Condition 13. If any person shall be unable or unwilling to continue to act as a Reference Bank or the Reference Agent (as the case may be) or if the appointment of any Reference Bank or the Reference Agent shall be terminated, the Issuer will, with the prior written consent of the Security Trustee, appoint a successor Reference Bank or Reference Agent (as the case may be) to act in its place, provided that neither the resignation nor removal of the Reference Agent shall take effect until a successor approved in writing by the Security Trustee has been appointed.

5. Payment

- (a)* Payment of principal and interest in respect of Notes will be made upon presentation of the Note in and against surrender of the relevant Coupon appertaining thereto, at any specified office of the Paying Agent in cash or by transfer to an Euro account maintained by the payee with a bank in the Netherlands, as the holder may specify. All such payments are subject to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable in the place of payment.
- (b)* At the Final Maturity Date (as defined in Condition 6), or such earlier date the Notes become due and payable, the Definitive Notes in should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto, failing which the full amount of any such missing unmatured Coupons (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, that proportion of the full amount of such missing unmatured Coupons which the sum of principal so paid bears to the total amount of principal due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relevant missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of

five years following the due date for payment of such principal (whether or not such Coupons would have become unenforceable pursuant to Condition 8).

- (c) If the relevant Quarterly Payment Date is not a day on which banks are open for business in the place of presentation of the relevant Note or Coupon, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next Business Day following such day, or to any interest or other payment in respect of such delay, provided that in the case of payment by transfer to an Euro account as referred to above, the Paying Agent shall not be obliged to credit such account until the day on which banks in the place of such account are open for business immediately following the day on which banks are open for business in the Netherlands. The name of the Paying Agent and of its offices are set out below.
- (d) The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any of the Paying Agent and to appoint additional or other paying agents provided that no paying agent located in the United States of America will be appointed and for as long as the Notes are listed on the Official Segment of the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. the Issuer will at all times maintain a paying agent in the Netherlands. Notice of any termination or appointment of a Paying Agent and of any changes in the specified offices of the Paying Agent will be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

6. Redemption and purchase

(a) *Final redemption*

Unless previously redeemed as provided below, the Issuer will, in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes subject to Condition 9(b), redeem the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding on the Quarterly Payment Date falling in February 2037 (the “**Final Maturity Date**”).

(b) *Mandatory Redemption*

Provided that no Enforcement Notice has been served in accordance with Condition 10, the Issuer shall be obliged to apply the Notes Redemption Available Amount (as defined below) to redeem (or partially redeem) on a pro rata basis the Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding in the following order, firstly the Senior Class A1 Notes until these Notes are fully redeemed, secondly from the later of (i) the date of redemption in full of the Senior Class A1 Notes and (ii) the first Optional Redemption Date, the Senior Class A2 Notes until fully redeemed, then the Mezzanine Class B Notes until fully redeemed and, finally the Junior Class C Notes until fully redeemed.

The principal amount so redeemable in respect of each relevant Note (each a “**Principal Redemption Amount**”) on the relevant Quarterly Payment Date shall be the amount (if any) (rounded down to the nearest euro) of the Notes Redemption Available Amount on the Calculation Date relating to that Quarterly Payment Date divided by the number of Notes subject to such redemption, provided always that the Principal Redemption Amount may never exceed the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note. Following application of the Principal Redemption Amount, the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Note shall be reduced accordingly.

(c) *Definitions*

For the purpose of these Conditions the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (i) The “**Principal Amount Outstanding**” on any Quarterly Calculation Date of any Note shall be the principal amount of that Note upon issue less the aggregate amount of all Principal Redemption Amounts in respect of that Note that have become due and payable prior to such Quarterly Calculation Date.

- (ii) The term “**Notes Redemption Available Amount**” shall mean on any Quarterly Calculation Date the aggregate amount received or held by the Issuer during the immediately preceding Quarterly Calculation Period:
- (a) by means of repayment and prepayment in full of principal under the Mortgage Loans from any person, whether by set-off or otherwise, but, for the avoidance of doubt, excluding prepayment penalties, if any, less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
 - (b) as Net Proceeds (as defined in Condition 6(c)(iii)) on any Mortgage Receivable to the extent such proceeds relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
 - (c) in connection with a repurchase of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement and any other amounts received pursuant to the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement to the extent such amounts relate to principal less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable excluding, up to the Quarterly Payment Date immediately preceding the first Optional Redemption Date, any proceeds of the repurchase of Mortgage Receivables in connection with a Further Advance or a Further Construction Loan;
 - (d) in connection with a sale of Mortgage Receivables pursuant to the Trust Deed to the extent such amounts relate to principal, less, with respect to each Savings Mortgage Receivable, the Participation in such Savings Mortgage Receivable;
 - (e) as amount to be credited to the Principal Deficiency Ledger on the immediately succeeding Quarterly Payment Date in accordance with the Issuer Services Agreement;
 - (f) as Monthly Participation Increase pursuant to the Sub-Participation Agreement;
 - (g) as partial prepayment in respect of Mortgage Receivables;
 - (h) any part of the Notes Redemption Available Amount calculated on the immediately preceding Quarterly Calculation Date which has not been applied towards redemption of the Notes on the preceding Quarterly Payment Date;
 - (i) as amounts received on the Issuer Collection Account from the credit balance of the Construction Account in accordance with the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement; and
- less:
- (j) the Substitution Available Amount, if and to the extent such amount will be actually applied to the purchase of Substitute Mortgage Receivables on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date;
- (iii) The term “**Net Proceeds**” shall mean (a) the proceeds of a foreclosure on the mortgage right, (b) the proceeds of foreclosure on any other collateral securing the Mortgage Loan, (c) the proceeds, if any, of collection of any insurance policies in connection with the Mortgage Loan, including but not limited to fire insurance, (d) the proceeds of any guarantees or sureties, and (e) the proceeds of foreclosure on any other assets of the relevant debtor, after deduction of foreclosure costs.
- (iv) The term “**Quarterly Calculation Date**” means, in relation to a Quarterly Payment Date, the fourth business day prior to such Quarterly Payment Date.
- (v) The term “**Quarterly Calculation Period**” means a period of three consecutive months commencing on, and including the first day of each of February, May, August and November

of each year, except for the first Quarterly Calculation Period which will commence on the Closing Date and end on and include the last day of April 2004.

(d) *Determination of Principal Redemption Amount and Principal Amount Outstanding*

- (i) On each Quarterly Calculation Date, the Issuer shall determine (or cause the Issuer Administrator to determine) (x) the Principal Redemption Amount and (y) the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note on the first day of the next following Floating Rate Interest Period. Each determination by or on behalf of the Issuer of any Principal Redemption Amount or the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note shall in each case (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding on all persons.
- (ii) The Issuer will cause each determination of a Principal Redemption Amount and Principal Amount Outstanding of Notes to be notified forthwith to the Security Trustee, the Paying Agent, the Reference Agent, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and to the holders of Notes by an advertisement in the English language in the Euronext Daily Official List (“*Officiële Prijscourant*”) of Euronext Amsterdam N.V., but in any event no later than three business days prior to the relevant Quarterly Payment Date. If no Principal Redemption Amount is due to be made on the Notes on any applicable Quarterly Payment Date a notice to this effect will be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.
- (iii) If the Issuer does not at any time for any reason determine (or cause the Issuer Administrator to determine) the Principal Redemption Amount or the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note, such Principal Redemption Amount or such Principal Amount Outstanding shall be determined by the Security Trustee in accordance with this paragraph (b) and paragraph (a) above (but based upon the information in its possession as to the Notes Redemption Available Amount) and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Issuer.

(e) *Optional Redemption*

Unless previously redeemed in full, on the Quarterly Payment Date falling in February 2012 and on each Quarterly Payment Date thereafter (each an “**Optional Redemption Date**”) the Issuer may, at its option, on giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days written notice to the Security Trustee and the Noteholders in accordance with Conditions 13, redeem all (but not some only) Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding on such date. In the event that on such Optional Redemption Date there is a Junior Class C Principal Shortfall or, as the case may be, a Mezzanine Class B Notes Principal Shortfall, in respect of the Junior Class C Notes or the Mezzanine Class B Notes respectively, the Issuer may, at its option, subject to Condition 9(b), partially redeem all (but not some only) Junior Class C Notes or, as the case may be, Mezzanine Class B Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding less the Junior Class C Principal Shortfall or, as the case may be, Mezzanine Class B Principal Shortfall. Following such redemption the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Junior Class C Notes or, as the case may be, Mezzanine Class B Notes shall be reduced accordingly and be equal to the Junior Class C Principal Shortfall or, as the case may be, the Mezzanine Class B Principal Shortfall. The “**Junior Class C Principal Shortfall**” shall mean the quotient of the balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger divided by the number of Junior Class C Notes then outstanding on such Optional Redemption Date. The “**Mezzanine Class B Principal Shortfall**” shall mean the quotient of the positive difference (if any) between the balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger and the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Junior Class C Notes divided by the number of Mezzanine Class B Notes then outstanding on such Optional Redemption Date.

(f) *Redemption of Subordinated Class D Notes*

Provided that no Enforcement Notice has been served in accordance with Condition 10, the Issuer shall be obliged to apply the Notes Interest Available Amount (as defined in the Master Definitions Agreement), if and to the extent that all payments ranking above item (m) in the interest priority of payments as set forth in

Clause 6.3 of the Trust Deed have been made in full, to redeem (or partially) redeem on a *pro rata* basis the Subordinated Class D Notes on each Quarterly Payment Date until fully redeemed.

(g) *Redemption for tax reasons*

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on any Payment Date, on giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' written notice to the Noteholders and the Security Trustee at their Principal Amount Outstanding, together with interest accrued up to and including the date of redemption, if, immediately prior to giving such notice, the Issuer has satisfied the Security Trustee that:

- (a) the Issuer is or will be obliged to make any withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, duties, or charges of whatsoever nature from payments in respect of any Class of Notes as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the application of the laws or regulations of the Netherlands or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which becomes effective on or after the Closing Date and such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it; and
- (b) the Issuer will have sufficient funds available on the Calculation Date immediately preceding such Payment Date to discharge all amounts of principal and interest due in respect of each Class of the Notes and any amounts required to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with each Class of Notes in accordance with the Trust Deed.

7. Taxation

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding of, or deduction for, or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or charges of whatsoever nature, unless the Issuer or the Paying Agent (as applicable) is required by applicable law to make any payment in respect of the Notes subject to the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments or charges are required by law. In that event, the Issuer or the Paying Agent (as the case may be) shall make such payment after the required withholding or deduction has been made and shall account to the relevant authorities for the amount so required to be withheld or deducted. Neither the Paying Agent nor the Issuer will be obliged to make any additional payments to the Noteholders in respect of such withholding or deduction

8. Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment in respect of the Notes and Coupons shall become prescribed and become void unless made within five years from the date on which such payment first becomes due.

9. Subordination

(a) *Interest*

Interest on the Mezzanine Class B Notes, the Junior Class C Notes and the Subordinated Class D Notes shall be payable in accordance with the provisions of Conditions 4 and 6, subject to the terms of this Condition.

In the event that on any Quarterly Payment Date the Issuer has insufficient funds available to it to satisfy its obligations in respect of amounts of interest due on the Mezzanine Class B Notes on such Quarterly Payment Date, the amount available (if any) shall be applied *pro rata* to the amount of the interest due on such Quarterly Payment Date to the holders of the Mezzanine Class B Notes. In the event of a shortfall, the Issuer shall credit the Mezzanine Class B Interest Deficiency Ledger with an amount equal to the amount by which the aggregate amount of interest paid on the Mezzanine Class B Notes on any Quarterly Payment Date in accordance with this Condition falls short of the aggregate amount of interest payable on the Mezzanine Class B Notes on that date pursuant to Condition 4. Such shortfall shall not be treated as due on that date for the purposes of Condition 4, but shall accrue interest as long as it remains outstanding at the rate of interest applicable to the Mezzanine Class B Notes for such period, and a *pro rata* share of such shortfall and accrued interest thereon shall be aggregated with the amount of, and treated for the purpose of these Conditions as if

it were interest due, subject to this Condition, on each Mezzanine Class B Note on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date.

In the event that on any Quarterly Calculation Date the Issuer has insufficient funds available to it to satisfy its obligations in respect of amounts of interest due on the Junior Class C Notes on the next Quarterly Payment Date, the amount available (if any) shall be applied *pro rata* to the amount of the interest due on such Quarterly Payment Date to the holders of the Junior Class C Notes. In the event of a shortfall, the Issuer shall credit the Junior Class C Interest Deficiency Ledger with an amount equal to the amount by which the aggregate amount of interest paid on the Junior Class C Notes on any Quarterly Payment Date in accordance with this Condition falls short of the aggregate amount of interest payable on the Junior Class C Notes on that date pursuant to Condition 4. Such shortfall shall not be treated as due on that date for the purposes of Condition 4, but shall accrue interest as long as it remains outstanding at the rate of interest applicable to the Junior Class C Notes for such period, and a pro rata share of such shortfall and accrued interest thereon shall be aggregated with the amount of, and treated for the purpose of these Conditions as if it were interest due, subject to this Condition, on each Junior Class C Note on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date.

In the event that on any Quarterly Calculation Date the Issuer has insufficient funds available to it to satisfy its obligations in respect of amounts of interest due on the Subordinated Class D Notes on the next Quarterly Payment Date, the amount available (if any) shall be applied *pro rata* to the amount of the interest due on such Quarterly Payment Date to the holders of the Subordinated Class D Notes. In the event of a shortfall, the Issuer shall credit the Subordinated Class D Interest Deficiency Ledger with an amount equal to the amount by which the aggregate amount of interest paid on the Subordinated Class D Notes on any Quarterly Payment Date in accordance with this Condition falls short of the aggregate amount of interest payable on the Subordinated Class D Notes on that date for the purposes of Condition 4, but shall accrue interest as long as it remains outstanding at the rate of interest applicable to the Subordinated Class D Notes for such period, and a pro rata share of such shortfall and accrued interest thereon shall be aggregated with the amount of, and treated for the purpose of these Conditions as if it were interest due, subject to this Condition, on each Subordinated Class D Note on the next succeeding Quarterly Payment Date.

(b) Principal

Until the date on which the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Senior Class A Notes is reduced to zero, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders will not be entitled to any repayment of principal in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes. If, on any Quarterly Payment Date, there is a balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger, then notwithstanding any other provisions of these Conditions the principal amount payable on redemption of each Mezzanine Class B Note on such Quarterly Payment Date shall not exceed its Principal Amount Outstanding less the quotient of the balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger on such Quarterly Payment Date minus the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding on the Junior Class C Notes, divided by the number of Mezzanine Class B Notes. The Mezzanine Class B Noteholders shall have no further claim against the Issuer for the Principal Amount Outstanding on the Mezzanine Class B Notes after the earlier of (i) the Final Maturity Date and (ii) the date on which the Issuer no longer holds any Mortgage Receivables and there are no balances standing to the credit of the Transaction Accounts.

Until the date on which the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Senior Class A Notes is reduced to zero and the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Mezzanine Class B Notes is reduced to zero, the Junior Class C Noteholders will not be entitled to any repayment of principal in respect of the Junior Class C Notes. If, on any Quarterly Payment Date, there is a balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger, then notwithstanding any other provisions of these Conditions the principal amount payable on redemption of each Junior Class C Note on such Quarterly Payment Date shall not exceed its Principal Amount Outstanding less the quotient of the balance on the Principal Deficiency Ledger on such Quarterly Payment Date divided by the number of the Junior Class C Notes. The Junior Class C Noteholders shall have no further claim against the Issuer for the Principal Amount Outstanding on the Junior Class C Notes after the earlier of (i) the Final Maturity Date or (ii) the date on which the Issuer no longer holds any Mortgage Receivables and there are no balances standing to the credit of the Transaction Accounts.

The Subordinated Class D Noteholders shall have no further claim against the Issuer for the Principal Amount Outstanding on the Subordinated Class D Notes after the earlier of (i) the Final Maturity Date or (ii) the date on which the Issuer no longer holds any Mortgage Receivables and there are no balances standing to the credit of the Transaction Accounts.

(c) *General*

In the event that the Security in respect of the Notes and the Coupons appertaining thereto has been fully enforced and the proceeds of such enforcement, after payment of all other claims ranking under the Trust Deed in priority to the relevant Class of Notes are insufficient to pay in full all principal and interest and other amounts whatsoever due in respect of such Class of Notes, the Noteholders of such Class shall have no further claim against the Issuer or the Security Trustee in respect of any such unpaid amounts.

10. Events of Default

The Security Trustee at its discretion may, and, if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Senior Class A Noteholders or if no Senior Class A Notes are outstanding, by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, or if no Senior Class A Notes and Mezzanine Class B Notes are outstanding, by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Junior Class C Noteholders or if no Senior Class A Notes, Mezzanine Class B Notes and Junior Class C Notes are outstanding by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Subordinated Class D Noteholders (subject, in each case, to being indemnified to its satisfaction) (in each case, the “**Relevant Class**”), shall (but in the case of the occurrence of any of the events mentioned in (b) below, only if the Security Trustee shall have certified in writing to the Issuer that such an event is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the Noteholders of the Relevant Class) give notice (an “**Enforcement Notice**”) to the Issuer that the Notes are, and each Note shall become, immediately due and payable at their or its Principal Amount Outstanding, together with accrued interest, if any of the following shall occur:

- (a) default is made for a period of fifteen (15) days or more in the payment on the due date of any amount due in respect of the Notes of the Relevant Class; or
- (b) the Issuer fails to perform any of its other obligations binding on it under the Notes of the Relevant Class, the Trust Deed, the Paying Agency Agreement or the Pledge Agreements and, except where such failure, in the reasonable opinion of the Security Trustee, is incapable of remedy, such default continues for a period of thirty days after written notice by the Security Trustee to the Issuer requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (c) if a conservatory attachment (“*conservatoir beslag*”) or an executory attachment (“*executoriaal beslag*”) on any major part of the Issuer’s assets is made and not discharged or released within a period of thirty (30) days; or
- (d) if any order shall be made by any competent court or other authority or a resolution passed for the dissolution or liquidation of the Issuer or for the appointment of a liquidator or receiver of the Issuer or of all or substantially all of its assets; or
- (e) the Issuer makes an assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any general assignment (“*akkoord*”) with, its creditors; or
- (f) the Issuer files a petition for a suspension of payments (“*surséance van betaling*”) or for bankruptcy (“*faillissement*”) or has been declared bankrupt;

provided that, if Senior Class A Notes are outstanding, no Enforcement Notice may or shall be given by the Security Trustee to the Issuer in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes or the Junior Class C Notes or the Subordinated Class D Notes, irrespective of whether an Extraordinary Resolution is passed by the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders or the Junior Class C Noteholders or the Subordinated Class D Noteholders unless an Enforcement Notice in respect of the Senior Class A Notes has been given by the Security Trustee. In exercising its discretion as to whether or not to give an Enforcement Notice to the Issuer in respect of the Senior Class A Notes, the Security Trustee shall not be required to have regard to the interests of the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, the Junior Class C Noteholders or the Subordinated Class D Noteholders.

11. Enforcement

- (a) At any time after the Notes of any Class become due and payable, the Security Trustee may, at its discretion and without further notice, take such steps and/or institute such proceedings as it may think fit to enforce the terms of the Trust Deed, the Pledge Agreements and the Notes, but it need not take any such proceedings unless (i) it shall have been directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Senior Class A Noteholders or, if all amounts due in respect of the Senior Class A Notes have been fully paid, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders or, if all amounts due in respect of the Senior Class A Notes and the Mezzanine Class B Notes have been fully paid, the Junior Class C Noteholders or, if all amounts due in respect of the Senior Class A Notes, the Mezzanine Class B Notes and the Junior Class C Notes have been fully paid, the Subordinated Class D Noteholders and (ii) it shall have been indemnified to its satisfaction.
- (b) No Noteholder may proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Security Trustee, having become bound so to proceed, fails to do so within a reasonable time and such failure is continuing.
- (c) The Noteholders and the Security Trustee may not institute against, or join any person in instituting against, the Issuer any bankruptcy, reorganisation, arrangement, insolvency or liquidation proceeding until the expiry of a period of at least one (1) year after the latest maturing Note is paid in full. The Noteholders accept and agree that the only remedy of the Security Trustee against the Issuer after any of the Notes have become due and payable pursuant to Condition 10 above is to enforce the Security.

12. Indemnification of the Security Trustee

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the Security Trustee and for its relief from responsibility. The Security Trustee is entitled to enter into commercial transactions with the Issuer and/or any other party to the Relevant Documents without accounting for any profit resulting from such transaction.

13. Notices

With the exception of the publications of the Reference Agent in Condition 4 and of the Issuer in Condition 6, all notices to the Noteholders will only be valid if published in at least one daily newspaper of wide circulation in the Netherlands, in the Financial Times (London), or, if such newspaper shall cease to be published or timely publication therein shall not be practicable, in such newspaper as the Security Trustee shall approve having a general circulation in Europe and, as long as the Notes are listed on the Official Segment of the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V., in the English language in the Euronext Daily Official List (“*Officiële Prijscourant*”) of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the first date of such publication.

14. Meetings of Noteholders; Modification; Consents; Waiver

- (a) The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of the Senior Class A Noteholders, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, the Junior Class C Noteholders and the Subordinated Class D Noteholders to consider matters affecting the interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution, of such Noteholders of the relevant Class of a change of any of these Conditions or any provisions of the Relevant Documents, provided that no change of certain terms by the Noteholders of any Class including the date of maturity of the Notes of the relevant Class, or a change which would have the effect of postponing any day for payment of interest in respect of such Notes, reducing or cancelling the amount of principal payable in respect of such Notes or altering the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution or any alteration of the date or priority of redemption of such Notes (any such change in respect of any such class of Notes referred to below as a “**Basic Terms Change**”) shall be effective, unless such Basic Terms Change is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of the relevant Class of Notes as described below, except that, if the Security Trustee is of the opinion that such a Basic Terms Change is being proposed by the Issuer as a result of, or in order to avoid an Event of Default no such Extraordinary Resolution is required.

A meeting as referred to above may be convened by the Issuer or by Noteholders of any Class holding not less than 10 per cent. in Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of such Class. The quorum for any meeting convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution for any Class of Notes will be two-thirds of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class, as the case may be, and at such a meeting an Extraordinary Resolution is adopted with not less than a two-thirds majority of the validly cast votes, except that the quorum required for an Extraordinary Resolution including the sanctioning of a Basic Terms Change shall be at least 75 per cent. of the amount of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class and the majority required shall be at least 75 per cent. of the validly cast votes at that Extraordinary Resolution. If at such meeting the aforesaid quorum is not represented, a second meeting of Noteholders will be held within one month, with due observance of the same formalities for convening the meeting which governed the convening of the first meeting; at such second meeting an Extraordinary Resolution is adopted with not less than a two-thirds majority of the validly cast votes, except that for an Extraordinary Resolution including a sanctioning of a Basic Terms Change the majority required shall be 75 per cent. of the validly cast votes, regardless of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class then represented, except if the Extraordinary Resolution relates to the removal and replacement of any or all of the managing directors of the Security Trustee, in which case at least 30 per cent. of the Notes of the relevant Class should be represented.

No Extraordinary Resolution to sanction a change which would have the effect of accelerating or increasing the maturity of the Senior Class A Notes, or any date for payment of interest thereon, increasing the amount of principal or the rate of interest payable in respect of the Senior Class A Notes shall take effect unless it shall have been sanctioned with respect to the Senior Class A Notes by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and/or the Junior Class C Noteholders and/or the Subordinated Class D Noteholders.

An Extraordinary Resolution of the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and/or the Junior Class C Noteholders and/or the Subordinated Class D Noteholders shall only be effective when the Security Trustee is of the opinion that it will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Senior Class A Noteholders and/or, as the case may be, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and/or, as the case may be, the Junior Class C Noteholders or it is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Senior Class A Noteholders and/or, as the case may be, the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and/or, as the case may be, the Junior Class C Noteholders. The Trust Deed imposes no such limitations on the powers of the Senior Class A Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders, the Junior Class C Noteholders and the Subordinated Class D Noteholders, irrespective of the effect on their interests.

Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed shall be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Class (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed).

- (b) The Security Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, to (i) any modification of any of the provisions of the Relevant Documents which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error, and (ii) any other modification (except if prohibited in the Relevant Documents), and any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the provisions of the Relevant Documents which is in the opinion of the Security Trustee not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders, provided that (i) the Security Trustee has notified Moody's and Fitch and (ii) Moody's and Fitch have confirmed that the then current ratings of the Notes will not be adversely affected by any such modification, authorisation or waiver. Any such modification, authorisation or waiver shall be binding on the Noteholders and, if the Security Trustee so requires, such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 as soon as practicable thereafter.
- (c) In connection with the exercise of its functions (including but not limited to those referred to in this Condition) the Security Trustee shall have regard to the interests of the Senior Class A Noteholders and the Mezzanine Class B Noteholders and the Junior Class C Noteholders and the Subordinated Class D Noteholders each as a Class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise

for individual Noteholders and the Security Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders.

15. Replacements of Notes and Coupons

Should any Note or Coupon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the office of the Paying Agent upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes or Coupons must be surrendered, in the case of Notes together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto, in the case of Coupons together with the Note and all unmatured Coupons to which they appertain (“*mantel en blad*”), before replacements will be issued.

16. Governing Law

The Notes and Coupons are governed by, and will be construed in accordance with, the laws of the Netherlands. In relation to any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes and Coupons the Issuer irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the District Court in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. This submission is made for the exclusive benefit of the holders of the Notes and the Security Trustee and shall not affect their right to take such action or bring such proceedings in any other courts of competent jurisdiction.

17. Additional obligations

For as long as the Notes are listed on the Official Segment of the Stock Market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V., the Issuer will comply with the provisions set forth in Article 2.1.20 Section a-g of Schedule B of the Listing and Issuing Rules (“*Fondsenreglement*”) of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. or any amended form of the said provisions as in force at the date of the issue of the Notes.

THE GLOBAL NOTES

Each Class of Notes shall be initially represented by (i) in the case of the Senior Class A1 Notes a Temporary Global Note in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of euro 699,000,000, (ii) in the case of the Senior Class A2 Notes a Temporary Global Note in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of euro 250,000,000, (iii) in the case of the Mezzanine Class B Notes a Temporary Global Note in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of euro 37,000,000, (iii) in the case of the Junior Class C Notes a Temporary Global Note in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of euro 14,000,000 and (iv) in the case of the Subordinated Class D Notes a Temporary Global Note in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of euro 5,000,000. Each Temporary Global Note will be deposited with Société Générale Bank and Trust, Luxembourg, as common depository on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of Euroclear and for Clearstream, Luxembourg on or about 18 February 2004. Upon deposit of each such Temporary Global Note, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit each purchaser of Notes represented by such Temporary Global Note with the principal amount of the relevant Class of Notes equal to the principal amount thereof for which it has purchased and paid. Interests in each Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable (provided certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership by the Noteholders has been received) not earlier than 40 days after the issue date of the Notes (the “**Exchange Date**”) for interests in a permanent global note (each a “**Permanent Global Note**”), in bearer form, without coupons, in the principal amount of the Notes of the relevant Class (the expression “**Global Notes**” meaning the Temporary Global Notes of each Class and the Permanent Global Notes of each Class and the expression “**Global Note**” means any of them, as the context may require). On the exchange of a Temporary Global Note for a Permanent Global Note of the relevant Class, the Permanent Global Note will remain deposited with the common depository.

The Global Notes will be transferable by delivery. Each Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable for notes in definitive form (the “**Definitive Notes**”) only in the circumstances described below. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a Note will be entitled to receive any payment made in respect of that Note in accordance with the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear or, as the case may be, Clearstream, Luxembourg. Such persons shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due on the Notes, which must be made by the holder of a Global Note, for so long as such Global Note is outstanding. Each person must give a certificate as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership as of the date on which the Issuer is obliged to exchange a Temporary Global Note for a Permanent Global Note, which date shall be no earlier than the Exchange Date, in order to obtain any payment due on the Notes.

For so long as any Notes are represented by a Global Note, such Notes will be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as appropriate.

For so long as all of the Notes are represented by the Global Notes and such Global Notes are held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, notices to Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) for communication to the relevant accountholders rather than by publication as required by Condition 13 (provided that, in the case any publication required by a stock exchange, that stock exchange agrees or, as the case may be, any other publication requirements of such stock exchange will be met). Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders on the seventh day after the day on which such notice is delivered to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) as aforesaid.

For so long as a Class of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, each person who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular principal amount of that Class of Notes will be treated by the Issuer and the Security Trustee as a holder of such principal amount of that Class of Notes and the expression “**Noteholder**” shall be construed accordingly, but without prejudice to the entitlement of the bearer of the relevant Global Note to be paid principal thereon and interest with respect thereto in accordance with and subject to its terms. Any statement in writing issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the persons shown in its records as being entitled to such Notes and the respective principal amount of such Notes held by them shall be conclusive for all purposes.

If after the Exchange Date (i) the Notes become immediately due and payable by reason of accelerated maturity following an Event of Default, or (ii) either Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business and no alternative clearance system satisfactory to the Security Trustee is available, or (iii) as a result of any amendment to, or change in the laws or regulations of the Netherlands (or of any political sub-division thereof) or of any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, or in the interpretation or administration of such laws or regulations, which becomes effective on or after 18 February 2004, the Issuer or Paying Agent is or will be required to make any deduction or withholding on account of tax from any payment in respect of the Notes which would not be required were the Notes in definitive form, then the Issuer will at its sole cost and expense, issue:

- (i) Senior Class A1 Notes in definitive form in exchange for the whole outstanding interest in the Permanent Global Note in respect of the Senior Class A1 Notes;
- (ii) Senior Class A2 Notes in definitive form in exchange for the whole outstanding interest in the Permanent Global Note in respect of the Senior Class A2 Notes;
- (iii) Mezzanine Class B Notes in definitive form in exchange for the whole outstanding interest in the Permanent Global Note in respect of the Mezzanine Class B Notes;
- (iv) Junior Class C Notes in definitive form in exchange for the whole outstanding interest in the Permanent Global Note in respect of the Junior Class C Notes; and
- (v) Subordinated Class D Notes in definitive form in exchange for the whole outstanding interest in the Permanent Global Note in respect of the Subordinated Class D Notes;

in each case within 30 days of the occurrence of the relevant event, subject in each case to certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership.

TAXATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

This section provides a general description of the main Netherlands tax issues and consequences of acquiring, holding, redeeming and/or disposing of the Notes. This summary provides general information only and is restricted to the matters of Netherlands taxation stated herein. It is intended neither as tax advice nor as a comprehensive description of all Netherlands tax issues and consequences associated with or resulting from any of the above-mentioned transactions. Prospective acquirers are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the detailed and overall tax consequences of acquiring, holding, redeeming and/or disposing of the Notes.

The summary provided below is based on the information provided in this Offering Circular and on the Netherlands tax laws, regulations, resolutions and other public rules with legal effect, and the interpretation thereof under published case law, all as in effect on the date of this Offering Circular and with the exception of subsequent amendments with retroactive effect.

Subject to the foregoing:

1. No registration, stamp, transfer or turnover taxes or other similar duties or taxes will be payable in the Netherlands in respect of the offering and the Issue of the Notes by the Issuer or in respect of the signing and delivery of the Documents.
2. No Netherlands withholding tax will be due on payments of principal and/or interest.
3. A holder of Notes (a “**Holder**”) will not be subject to Netherlands taxes on income or capital gains in respect of the acquisition or holding of Notes or any payment under the Notes or in respect of any gain realised on the disposal or redemption of the Notes, provided that:
 - (i) such Holder is neither a resident nor deemed to be a resident nor has opted to be treated as a resident in the Netherlands; and
 - (ii) such Holder does not have an enterprise or an interest in an enterprise that, in whole or in part, is carried on through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the Netherlands and to which permanent establishment or permanent representative the Notes are attributable;
and, if the Holder is a legal person,
 - (iii) such Holder does not have a substantial interest* in the share capital of the Issuer, or in the event that such Holder does have such an interest, such interest forms part of the assets of an enterprise; and
 - (iv) such Holder does not have a deemed Netherlands enterprise to which enterprise the Notes are attributable;
and, if the Holder is a natural person,
 - (v) such Holder does not derive income and/or capital gains from activities in the Netherlands other than business income (as described under 3.(ii)) to which activities the Notes are attributable; and
 - (vi) such Holder or a person related to the Holder by law, contract, consanguinity or affinity to the degree specified in the tax laws of the Netherlands does not have, or is not deemed to have, a substantial interest* in the share capital of the Issuer.

**Generally speaking, an interest in the share capital of the Issuer should not be considered as a substantial interest if the Holder of such interest, and if the Holder is a natural person his spouse, registered partner, certain other relatives or certain persons sharing the Holder’s household, do not hold, alone or together, whether directly or indirectly, the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares or rights resembling shares representing five percent or more of the total issued and outstanding capital, or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares, of the Issuer.*

4. No gift, estate or inheritance tax will arise in the Netherlands on the transfer by way of gift or inheritance of the Notes, if the donor or the deceased at the time of the gift or the death is neither a resident nor a deemed resident of the Netherlands, unless:
- (i) at the time of the gift or death, the Notes are attributable to a Netherlands enterprise, which is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is carried out through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the Netherlands; or,
 - (ii) the donor of the Notes dies within 180 days of making the gift, after becoming a Netherlands resident or deemed resident.

PURCHASE AND SALE

ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Citigroup Global Markets Limited and Delta Lloyd Securities N.V./S.A. (the “**Managers**”) have pursuant to a note purchase agreement dated 16 February 2004, among the Managers, the Issuer and the Sellers (the “**Notes Purchase Agreement**”), jointly and severally agreed with the Issuer, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Notes at their respective issue prices. The Issuer has agreed to indemnify and reimburse the Managers against certain liabilities and expenses in connection with the issue of the Notes.

United Kingdom

Each of the Managers has agreed that (i) it has not offered or sold and, prior to the expiry of the period of six months from the Closing Date, will not offer or sell any Notes to persons in the United Kingdom, except to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995, (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom and (iii) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and it will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of such Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and are subject to United State tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to US persons. Each of the Managers has agreed that it will not offer, sell or deliver the Notes within the United States or to US persons except as permitted by the relevant Notes Purchase Agreement. In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the purchase) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act and the US Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder.

France

Each of the Managers has agreed that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any Notes to the public in the Republic of France and that it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in the Republic of France this Offering Circular or any amendment or supplement to it or any other offering material relating to the Notes, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and shall only be made in the Republic of France to (i) qualified investors (investisseurs qualifiés) and/or (ii) a restricted group 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 Decree no. 98-880 dated 1 October 1998.

In addition, each of the Managers has agreed that it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed in the Republic of France, the Offering Circular or any other offering material relating to the Notes other than to investors to whom offers and sales of Notes in the Republic of France may be made as described above.

Germany

Each of the Managers has acknowledged that the Notes are issued under the “Euro 40,000 Exemption” pursuant to Section 2 No. 4 of the Securities Selling Prospectus Act of the Federal Republic of Germany (“**Wertpapier-Verkaufsprospektgesetz**”) of December 13, 1990, as amended (the “**Securities Selling**

Prospectus Act”) and that no Securities Sales Prospectus (“**Verkaufsprospekt**”) has been published; in particular, the Notes may not be offered in Germany by way of public promotions. Each of the Managers represents and agrees that it has offered and sold and will offer and sell the Notes only (i) in denominations of at least Euro 40,000, or (ii) for an aggregate purchase price per purchaser of at least Euro 40,000 (or the foreign currency equivalent), or (iii) if the selling price for all Notes offered does not exceed Euro 40,000 or such other amount as may be stipulated from time to time by applicable German law. In particular, each of the Managers undertakes not to engage in public offerings in the Federal Republic of Germany with respect to the Notes otherwise than in accordance with the Securities Selling Prospectus Act and any other act replacing for supplementing such Act, and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Italy

Each of the Managers has acknowledged that since the principal amount of each of the Notes is in excess of euro 250,000, pursuant to Article 33, paragraph 1 c) of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 1 July 1998 (as amended) implementing Article 100, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February, 1998 (the Financial Laws Consolidation Act), the relevant offer and sale of the Notes in Italy does not constitute solicitation and is therefore exempt. Accordingly, no application has been to CONSOB for the offering and sale of the Notes in the Republic of Italy.

However such an offer and sale of the Notes may only be made, by an entity duly authorised to engage in the placement and/or underwriting of financial instruments in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Laws Consolidation Act, to the extent a notice to the Bank of Italy is given in compliance with Article 129 of the Italian Banking Act.

General

The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offering and sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law; persons into whose possession this Offering Circular comes are required by the Issuer and the Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Offering Circular or any part thereof does not constitute an offer, or an invitation to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The issue of the Notes has been authorised by a resolution of the managing director of the Issuer passed on 9 February 2004.
2. The Senior Class A1 Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and through the Securities Clearing Corporation of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and will bear common code 018555522, ISINCODE XS018555523 and Fondscode 14652.
3. The Senior Class A2 Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and through the Securities Clearing Corporation of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and will bear common code 018555913, ISINCODE XS0185559134 and Fondscode 14653.
4. The Mezzanine Class B Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and through the Securities Clearing Corporation of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and will bear common code 018555964, ISINCODE XS0185559647 and Fondscode 14654.
5. The Junior Class C Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and through the Securities Clearing Corporation of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and will bear common code 018556057, ISINCODE XS0185560579 and Fondscode 14655.
6. The Subordinated Class D Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and through the Securities Clearing Corporation of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and will bear common code 018556081, ISINCODE XS0185560819 and Fondscode 14656.
7. PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this Offering Circular with their report included herein in the form and context in which it appears.
8. There has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer since 4 February 2004.
9. Since its incorporation, the Issuer is not involved in any legal or arbitration proceedings which may have a significant effect on the Issuer's financial position nor, so far as the Issuer is aware, are any such proceedings pending or threatened against the Issuer.
10. Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the specified offices of the Security Trustee and the Paying Agent during normal business hours within a period of 14 days after the date of this document:
 - (i) the Deed of Incorporation of the Issuer;
 - (ii) the Mortgage Receivables Purchase Agreement;
 - (iii) the Note Purchase Agreement;
 - (iv) the Paying Agency Agreement;
 - (v) the Trust Deed;
 - (vi) the Parallel Debt Agreement;
 - (vii) the Trustee Pledge Agreement I;
 - (viii) the Trustee Pledge Agreement II;
 - (ix) the Issuer Pledge Agreement;
 - (x) the Issuer Services Agreement;
 - (xi) the Sub-Participation Agreement;

- (xii) the Liquidity Facility Agreement;
 - (xiii) the Floating Rate GIC;
 - (xiv) the Swap Agreement;
 - (xv) the Master Definitions Agreement;
 - (xvi) the Beneficiary Waiver Agreement;
 - (xvii) the Subordinated Loan Agreement;
 - (xviii) the Management Agreement I;
 - (xix) the Management Agreement II; and
 - (xx) the Management Agreement III.
11. The articles of association of the Issuer are incorporated herein by reference. A free copy of the Issuer's articles of association is available at the registered office of the Issuer.
12. US taxes:
- The Notes will bear a legend to the following effect: "any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Section 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code".
- The sections referred to in such legend provide that a United States person who holds a Note will generally not be allowed to deduct any loss realised on the sale, exchange or redemption of such Note and any gain (which might otherwise be characterised as capital gain) recognised on such sale, exchange or redemption will be treated as ordinary income.
13. The audited financial statements of the Issuer prepared annually will be made available, free of charge, at the specified offices of the Paying Agent.

ANNEX I

Amortisation Tables

Schedule 1 shows the amortisation table assuming that the Mortgage Loans are subject to prepayments at an annualised constant rate equal to 8 per cent. per annum of the principal amounts outstanding of the Mortgage Loans. Schedule 2 shows the amortisation table assuming that the Mortgage Loans are subject to prepayments at an annualised constant rate equal to 0 per cent. per annum of the principal amounts outstanding of the Mortgage Loans.

Both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 have been calculated based on the following assumptions:

- (a) No Mortgage Loans are in default or arrears;
- (b) No Mortgage Loan has been substituted or repurchased by the Sellers;
- (c) The Issuer exercises its right to redeem the Notes on the first Optional Redemption Date in February 2012.

	8% CPR			
	Senior Class A1 Notes Balance	Subordinated Class D Note Balance	Senior Class A1 Notes Redemption	Subordinated D Note Redemption
Feb-04	699,000,000	5,000,000	–	
May-04	678,020,756	3,750,000	20,979,244	1,250,000
Aug-04	657,477,203	2,526,224	20,543,553	1,223,776
Nov-04	637,360,326	1,328,128	20,116,877	1,198,097
Feb-05	617,661,297	155,177	19,699,029	1,172,950
May-05	598,371,469	–	19,289,827	155,177
Aug-05	579,482,550		18,888,919	
Nov-05	560,986,405		18,496,145	
Feb-06	542,860,183		18,126,222	
May-06	525,124,982		17,735,200	
Aug-06	507,758,335		17,366,647	
Nov-06	490,752,614		17,005,721	
Feb-07	474,100,348		16,652,265	
May-07	457,794,224		16,306,125	
Aug-07	441,723,123		16,071,101	
Nov-07	426,081,017		15,642,107	
Feb-08	410,773,206		15,307,811	
May-08	395,780,002		14,993,203	
Aug-08	381,026,392		14,753,611	
Nov-08	366,657,783		14,368,609	
Feb-09	352,550,248		14,107,535	
May-09	338,775,572		13,774,676	
Aug-09	325,218,076		13,557,496	
Nov-09	312,014,245		13,203,831	
Feb-10	299,057,333		12,956,912	
May-10	286,264,019		12,793,314	
Aug-10	273,857,152		12,406,868	
Nov-10	261,723,711		12,133,441	
Feb-11	249,842,953		11,880,758	
May-11	238,143,236		11,699,717	
Aug-11	226,754,336		11,388,900	
Nov-11	215,501,146		11,253,190	
Feb-12	–		215,501,146	

0% CPR

	Senior Class A1 Notes Balance	Subordinated Class D Note Balance	Senior Class A1 Notes Redemption	Subordinated D Note Redemption
Feb-04	699,000,000	5,000,000	-	
May-04	698,643,031	3,750,000	356,969	1,250,000
Aug-04	698,281,562	2,500,446	361,469	1,249,554
Nov-04	697,915,534	1,251,344	366,028	1,249,102
Feb-05	697,544,888	2,700	370,647	1,248,644
May-05	697,169,561	-	375,326	2,700
Aug-05	696,789,690		379,871	
Nov-05	696,405,408		384,282	
Feb-06	695,999,271		406,137	
May-06	695,605,189		394,082	
Aug-06	695,206,110		399,079	
Nov-06	694,801,969		404,142	
Feb-07	694,392,697		409,272	
May-07	693,978,227		414,470	
Aug-07	693,419,311		558,917	
Nov-07	692,981,848		437,463	
Feb-08	692,551,368		430,479	
May-08	692,110,130		441,239	
Aug-08	691,558,145		551,985	
Nov-08	691,114,361		443,784	
Feb-09	690,607,600		506,761	
May-09	690,154,964		452,637	
Aug-09	689,586,829		568,135	
Nov-09	689,126,215		460,613	
Feb-10	688,613,892		512,323	
May-10	687,916,156		697,736	
Aug-10	687,414,393		501,763	
Nov-10	686,932,745		481,648	
Feb-11	686,445,208		487,537	
May-11	685,830,157		615,051	
Aug-11	685,331,959		498,198	
Nov-11	684,633,890		698,069	
Feb-12	-		684,633,890	

REGISTERED OFFICES

ISSUER

Arena 2004-I B.V.
Frederik Roeskestraat 123
1076 EE Amsterdam
the Netherlands

SELLERS

**Delta Lloyd Levensverzekering N.V., Delta Lloyd Bank N.V.,
Triahome Hypotheken B.V. and Amstelhuys N.V.**
c/o Amstelhuys N.V.
Joan Muyskenweg 4
1096 CJ Amsterdam
the Netherlands

SECURITY TRUSTEE

Stichting Security Trustee Arena 2004-I
Frederik Roeskestraat 123
1076 EE Amsterdam
the Netherlands

MPT PROVIDER

Delta Lloyd Levensverzekering N.V.
Spaklerweg 4
1096 BA Amsterdam
the Netherlands

DEFAULTED LOAN SERVICER

Delta Lloyd Bank N.V.
Joan Magskenweg 4
1096 CJ Amsterdam
the Netherlands

ISSUER ADMINISTRATOR

ATC Financial Services B.V.
Frederik Roeskestraat 123
1076 EE Amsterdam
the Netherlands

PAYING AGENT AND REFERENCE AGENT AND LISTING AGENT

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Kemelstede 2
4817 ST Breda
the Netherlands

LEGAL ADVISER

NautaDutilh N.V.
Prinses Irenestraat 59
1077 WV Amsterdam
The Netherlands

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Prins Bernhardplein 200
1097 JB Amsterdam
the Netherlands

TAX ADVISER

KPMG Meijburg & Co.
Burg. Reijnderslaan 10
1070 DE Amsterdam
the Netherlands

