BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

FRIDAY



09/05/2008 COMPANIES HOUSE

98

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors and Company Information	2
Directors' Report	3 – 6
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	7
Independent Auditors' report to the Member of BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC	8 – 9
Income Statement	10
Balance Sheet	11
Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 – 29

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS AND COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

I G Stewart P A Curran

SECRETARY

A Lockwood

REGISTERED OFFICE

Premier House City Road CHESTER CH88 3AN

AUDITORS

KPMG Audit Plc 1 The Embankment Neville Street LEEDS LS1 4DW

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

BUSINESS REVIEW

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC (the "Company") is to finance mortgage lending. In 1998 the Company issued £203 7m floating rate notes (the "Notes") The interest payable on the Notes is set at 60% of the three-month LIBOR rate for sterling deposits less 0.30% per annum until February 2028. Thereafter, the interest rate applicable to the Notes is set at 60% of the three-month LIBOR rate for sterling deposits plus 0.10% per annum until 2073 when the Notes become due. The Notes are secured on the mortgage portfolio. The capital appreciation arising on the sale of a mortgage holder's property is shared between the mortgage holder and the Company as set out in the original loan agreement. The Company pays its entire share of the appreciation to Note holders.

The activities of the Company are conducted primarily by reference to a series of transaction documents (the "Programme Documentation")

Movements in the mortgage book are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

BUSINESS STRUCTURE

On 17 September 2007 the HBOS Group Reorganisation Act 2006 took effect. This brought together four of HBOS pic's main UK banking businesses (Halifax, Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, Capital Bank and HBOS Treasury Services) into a single legal entity, Bank of Scotland pic ("BOS")

BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC was a subsidiary undertaking of Uberior Investments PLC, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOS, until 31 July 2007. On this date the entire ordinary share capital of BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC was transferred from Uberior Investments PLC to BOS. The Company is now a directly held subsidiary of BOS.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities have been classified as financial instruments in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments" Presentation"

The Company's financial instruments are principally a mortgage portfolio, cash and liquid resources, an embedded derivative, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and various other payables that arise directly from its operations. The principal purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments is undertaken.

The principal risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and interest rate risk. These and other risks which may affect the Company's performance are detailed below. Further analysis of the risks facing the Company on its financial instruments is provided in note 16.

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises on the individual loans within the mortgage loan portfolio which are in turn secured on the underlying UK residential properties. The performance of these loans is therefore influenced by the economic background and the UK housing market. The maximum loan-to-value of the original advances was 25% and the credit risk is considered to be low.

The extent to which the Company can meet its obligations to pay interest and ultimately repay the Notes will be dependent upon the receipt of funds earned on the Guaranteed Investment Contract (the "GIC"), principal receipts on the mortgages and monies deposited in the Reserve Account with an external provider (see "Liquidity Risk") To the extent that this income does not provide sufficient funds to cover the interest due on the Notes or the repayment of the Notes the Company has no claim to the assets of BOS

The terms of the Mortgage Portfolio Agreement given by BOS in respect of the mortgages requires BOS to repurchase any mortgage which is found to be in breach of warranty BOS will repurchase any mortgages that are found or held not to be valid, binding and enforceable

Although in such an event the total value of the outstanding loan and any accrued interest will be covered by BOS, the Note holder will not receive the benefit of any future payments of appreciation amounts or partial repayment appreciation amounts in respect of the mortgages repurchased

Shared appreciation is subject to the movement in the market value of the property which is dependent upon HPI. This may provide a return on the Notes below initial expectations. Any expected increase in value can not be guaranteed.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk exists where assets and liabilities have interest rates set under a different basis or which reset at a different time. The Company minimises its exposure to interest rate risk by ensuring that the interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities are similar. The Notes issued by the Company and the GIC are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as they carry a floating interest rate that is reset as market rates change.

Liquidity Risk

The Company holds a Reserve Account of £1,697,250 deposited with an external provider which, should it be needed, can be used to withdraw money to meet its obligations under the Notes. The Company has not drawn on this facility since inception.

Operational Risk

In accordance with the Programme Documentation the Company is bound to make payments to meet third party expenses

The Company's operations are subject to periodic review by the Internal Audit function of HBOS plc

PERFORMANCE

The Company will continue to unwind over the life of the mortgages issued as no further advances will be made. Cash is continuing to be collected.

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

The underlying profits are determined by a margin earned between the interest received on the GIC and the interest paid to the Note holders. This is fixed by the Programme Documentation Under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") an effective yield adjustment is made on interest receivable and interest payable and the net difference passed through the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2007 was £912 profit (31 December 2006 £917 profit)

The principal asset in the Company is a mortgage portfolio which is subject to an annual impairment review. The mortgage portfolio is subject to the economic factors relating to the housing market (see "Credit Risk" above) but no impairment provision was deemed necessary as at 31 December 2007 or 31 December 2006.

The key performance indicator used by management in assessing the performance of the Company is the monitoring of actual cash flows against planned cash flows on the Notes. The Company's performance is addressed in the quarterly management accounts provided to the directors.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company has employed no staff during the year ended 31 December 2007 or the previous year

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

No new mortgages were acquired or generated by the Company in the year and no new Notes were issued

The profit after taxation for the year, prepared using IFRSs, amounted to £721,233 (2006 £630,055) A dividend of £332,000 was paid in the year (2006 £336,887)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

No changes in the business of the Company are envisaged

SUPPLIER PAYMENT POLICY

It is the Company's policy that payments to suppliers are made in accordance with those terms and conditions agreed between the Company and its suppliers

The Company owed no amounts to trade creditors at 31 December 2007

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were as follows

I G Stewart P A Curran (appointed 1 March 2007) N Stockton (resigned 1 March 2007)

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

GOING CONCERN

The directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and consequently the going concern basis continues to be appropriate in preparing the accounts

AUDIT INFORMATION

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they each are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

AUDITORS AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

A resolution to re-appoint KPMG Audit Plc as auditors was proposed and approved by the member at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 March 2007

By Order of the Board

Lock

A Lockwood Secretary

Premier House City Road CHESTER CH88 3AN

28 March 2008

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare Company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU.

The Company financial statements are required by law and IFRSs as adopted by the EU to present fairly the financial position of the Company and the performance for that period, the Companies Act 1985 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation

In preparing the Company financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report and a Business Review

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO 4 PLC

We have audited the financial statements of BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC for the year ended 31 December 2007 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU, are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 7

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended, and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies
 Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

KPMG Audit Plc

Chartered Accountants

Elif Ausor ha

Registered Auditor

1 The Embankment Neville Street LEEDS LS1 4DW

28 March 2008

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Notes	2007 £	2006 £
Interest receivable and similar income	2	9,668,815	8,728,233
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(8,521,286)	(7,732,157)
Net interest income		1,147,529	996,076
Net fair value gains and losses on derivatives	4	-	•
Other operating income	5	6,814	6,460
Operating expenses	6	(183,392)	(102,458)
Profit before tax for the year		970,951	900,078
Income tax expense	7	(249,718)	(270,023)
Profit after tax for the year		721,233	630,055
Profit attributable to equity holders		721,233	630,055

The profit shown above is derived from continuing operations. The Company operates in a single business segment and all of the Company's activities are in the UK

The statement of recognised income and expense has been omitted from the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007 as there was no income or expense recognised directly in equity in the current or preceding year

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

	Notes	2007 £	2006 £
Assets	Notes	-	
Mortgage portfolio	8	24,743,532	24,402,688
Shared appreciation rights receivable	9	244,128,035	210,383,677
Total non-current assets		268,871,567	234,786,365
Cash and cash equivalents	10	84,235,371	85,287,848
Total current assets		84,235,371	85,287,848
Total assets		353,106,938	320,074,213
Equity		50.004	50.004
Called up share capital		50,001	50,001
Retained earnings		4,125,671	3,736,438
Total equity	11	4,175,672	3,786,439
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	12	101,796,893	103,945,969
Shared appreciation rights payable Deferred tax liability	13 14	244,128,035 110,444	210,383,677 106,499
Total non-current liabilities		346,035,372	314,436,145
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	12	370,596	290,407
Other payables	15 7	2,266,106 259,192	1,279,366 281,856
Current tax liability	,		
Total current liabilities		2,895,894	1,851,629
Total liabilities		348,931,266	316,287,774
Total equity and liabilities		353,106,938	320,074,213

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2008

Ian Gordon Stewart

and were signed on its behalf by

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements

BOS (SHARED APPRECIATION MORTGAGES) NO. 4 PLC CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Indirect Method	Notes	2007 £	2006 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before tax for the year Adjustments for		970,951	900,078
Interest income	2	(9,668,815)	(8,728,233)
Interest expense	3	8,464,069	7,674,940
Amortisation of issue costs	3	57,217	57,217
Shared appreciation income	5	(7,644,831)	(7,987,251)
Shared appreciation expense	5	7,644,831	7,987,251
Operating loss before changes in working capital		·	
and provisions		(176,578)	(95,998)
Increase in other payables		1,125,819 	74,487
Cash generated from operations		949,241	(21,511)
Income taxes refunded / (paid)		13,419	(250,605)
Net cash from operating activities		962,660	(272,116)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Bank interest received		5,049,430	4,071,978
Premium interest received		725,313	762,183
Repayment of mortgages	8	1,981,576	2,432,217
Shared appreciation received		7,644,831 	7,987,251
Net cash from investing activities		15,401,150	15,253,629
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on borrowings		(4,490,720)	(3,750,989)
Repayment of borrowings		(6,099,452)	(7,421,453)
Dividends paid	11	(332,000)	(336,887)
Shared appreciation paid		(8,065,767)	(7,991,702)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(18,987,939)	(19,501,031)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,624,129)	(4,519,518)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		101,004,353	105,523,871
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	10	98,380,224	101,004,353
		 -	

As explained in the accounting policies in note 1, cash is distributed in accordance with the Programme Documentation

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations as endorsed by the EU and effective at 31 December 2007

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2007 IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments Disclosures" became effective for all accounting periods ending on or after 1 January 2007 The principles in this standard complement the principles for recognising, measuring and presenting financial assets and liabilities in IAS 32 "Financial Instruments Presentation" and IAS 39 "Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement"

Adoption of the Capital disclosure amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" became mandatory for all accounting periods ending on or after 1 January 2007. The adoption of this amendment has had no quantitative impact on the financial data presented in either the current or the comparative year. Additional disclosure is presented in the total equity note.

The accounts also comply with the relevant provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985, as amended by the Companies Act 1985 (International Accounting Standards and Other Accounting Amendments) Regulations 2004

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in sterling and have been prepared on the historical cost basis (except that derivative financial instruments are stated at their fair value), and on a going concern basis

The preparation of the financial statements necessarily requires the exercise of judgement both in the application of accounting policies which are set out in the sections below and in the selection of assumptions used in the calculation of estimates. These estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors. However, actual results may differ from these estimates. The most significantly affected components of the financial statements and associated critical judgements are as follows.

For the purpose of the effective yield calculation on the Notes, an average expected life has been calculated based on prepayment expectations for the mortgages. This is revised on a regular basis in light of actual redemption experience.

The value of the embedded derivative has been calculated by discounting future cash flows at an appropriate market rate. The valuation method is consistent with commonly used market techniques. All inputs into the valuation models are obtained from observable market data. No assumption for future HPI has been included as this is not considered to be practical.

(c) Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments are principally a mortgage portfolio, cash and liquid resources, an embedded derivative, interest-bearing borrowings and various other payables that arise directly from its operations

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. These financial instruments are classified in accordance with the principles of IAS 39 as described below.

(c)(ı) Mortgage portfolio

The Company's mortgage portfolio comprises mortgage loans with no fixed maturity date. The individual mortgage loans terminate on the earlier of the sale of the property or the death of the mortgage account holder.

Under IAS 39, the mortgage portfolio is classified within "loans and receivables". The initial measurement is at fair value (excluding amounts for the shared appreciation referred to in (c)(iv) below). Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost with revenue being recognised using the effective interest method. The discount arising on initial recognition is being amortised over the expected life of the mortgages.

At each reporting period end, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that mortgage loans within the portfolio are impaired. The directors do not consider that a provision for impaired assets is currently required.

(c)(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds bank accounts with both an external provider and BOS. These accounts are held in the Company's name and meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents. The use of certain accounts is restricted by a detailed priority of payments set out in the Programme Documentation. The cash can only be used to meet certain specific liabilities and is not available to be used with discretion.

The bank accounts are classified within "loans and receivables" in accordance with IAS 39. The initial measurement is at fair value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost with revenue being recognised using the effective interest method. The discount on the GIC arising on initial recognition is being amortised over the expected life of the mortgages and Notes.

The Cash Flow Statement has been presented using the indirect method of preparation

(c)(iii) Interest-bearing borrowings

The Company's interest-bearing borrowings comprise mortgage-backed floating rate Notes that have been issued in the capital market

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(c)(ıv) Embedded derivatives

Certain derivatives are embedded within other non-derivative host financial instruments to create a hybrid instrument. Where the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host instrument, and where the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value, the embedded derivative is separated from the host instrument with changes in fair value of the embedded derivative recognised in the income statement. Depending on the classification of the host instrument, the host is then measured in accordance with IAS 39.

The capital appreciation arising on the sale of a mortgage holder's property is shared between the mortgage holder and the Company as set out in the original loan agreement. The Company pays its entire share of the appreciation to the Note holders.

The economic characteristics and risks of the shared appreciation rights receivable and payable are not viewed as being closely related to those arising on the mortgages and Notes, respectively. The shared appreciation rights receivable and payable have therefore been valued separately from the mortgages and Notes using discounted cash flow techniques and taking account of current HPI. There is uncertainty regarding the timing of any future shared appreciation receipts and the directors do not consider that it is practical to include an estimate of future HPI in these valuations. The resulting fair value movements of these embedded derivatives are recorded in net fair value gains and losses on derivatives in the income statement and the embedded derivatives are shown separately on the face of the balance sheet. The host instruments are valued at amortised cost, as noted above in (c)(i) and (c)(iii)

(d) Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions receivable for the continuing service of loans and advances are recognised on the basis of work done. Other fees are recognised when receivable

(e) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit are not provided for. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates at the balance sheet date.

(f) VAT

Value Added Tax is not recoverable by the Company and is included with its related costs

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Dividends

Dividends on the equity shares of the Company are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are paid

(h) Related parties

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", the Company has disclosed details of transactions with its related parties, including those with fellow HBOS plc Group companies

(i) Other payables

Other payables are stated at cost or at amortised cost if deemed to be a financial liability

(j) IFRSs not yet applied

The following standards and interpretations have been adopted by the European Union but are not effective for the year ended 31 December 2007 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements

IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' which is applicable for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this standard in 2007 would not have had any financial impact as it is only concerned with disclosure.

The following standards and interpretations have not yet been adopted by the European Union, are not effective for the year ended 31 December 2007 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" which is effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this revised standard in 2007 would not have had a material impact on the financial statements.

2 INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2007 £	2006 £
Mortgage interest from customers Bank interest from BOS	2,322,422 109,611	2,322,422 76,942
Bank interest	7,236,782	6,328,869
	9,668,815	8,728,233

Interest receivable and similar income is calculated using the effective interest method

As the mortgage portfolio is not regarded as impaired the interest received on impaired assets is \pounds nil (2006 $\, \pounds$ nil)

3. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2007 £	2006 £
Interest payable on Notes Amortisation of issue costs	8,464,069 57,217	7,674,940 57,217
	8,521,286	7,732,157
Interest payable is calculated using the effective interest method		
4. NET FAIR VALUE GAINS AND LOSSES ON DERIVATIVES		
	2007 £	2006 £
Fair value movement on shared appreciation rights receivable Fair value movement on shared appreciation rights payable	33,744,358 (33,744,358)	17,481,151 (17,481,151)
	-	_
5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
	2007 £	2006 £
Fees and commissions receivable Shared appreciation receivable Shared appreciation payable Other income	6,739 7,644,831 (7,644,831) 75	6,460 7,987,251 (7,987,251)
	6,814	6,460
6. OPERATING EXPENSES		
	2007 £	2006 £
Bank administration fees Trustees fee Rating agency fees Audit fees Other fees	82,373 10,603 3,525 4,131 82,760	86,092 10,489 3,525 2,350 2
	183,392	102,458

6 OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

In the year ended 31 December 2007 and the comparative period the Company had no employees and none of the directors received any emoluments from the Company

Audit fees relate to the statutory audit Included within the current year audit charge is an underaccrual of £1,111 relating to the prior year. Fees payable to the auditor and its associates for services other than the statutory audit are not disclosed since the consolidated accounts of HBOS plc, the ultimate controlling party, are required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2007 £	2006 £
Current Tax Corporation tax charge for the year at a rate of 30% (2006 30%) Corporation tax (credit) in respect of earlier periods	282,252 (36,479)	281,856
	245,773	281,856
Deferred Tax Deferred tax credit for the year at a rate of 30% (2006 30%) Deferred tax charge in respect of earlier periods Deferred tax change in tax rate	11,833 (7,888)	(11,833) - -
Total income tax expense in income statement	249,718	270,023
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2007 £	2006 £
The tax for the year is equal to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30%		
Profit before tax	970,951	900,078
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK Effects of	291,285	270,023
Corporation tax prior year Items not (allowable) / taxable under securitisation tax rules Deferred tax charge in respect of earlier periods Deferred tax change in tax rate	(36,479) (9,033) 11,833 (7,888)	11,833
Deferred tax provided		(11,833)
	249,718	270,023

The current tax liability of £259,192 (2006 £281,856 liability) represents the amount of income tax payable in respect of the current year

8 MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO

	2007 £	2006 £
At 1 January Mortgage redemptions in the year	24,402,688 (1,981,576)	24,512,483 (2,432,217)
Amortisation of discount	2,322,420 ————	2,322,422
At 31 December	24,743,532	24,402,688

The mortgage loans advanced by the Company have no fixed maturity date but would terminate on the earlier of, the date of sale of the property, or the death of the mortgage account holder

9 SHARED APPRECIATION RIGHTS RECEIVABLE

The right for the Company to receive a share of the capital appreciation arising on the individual mortgages, as set out in the original loan agreements, is classified as an embedded derivative, in accordance with the principles of IAS 39. The embedded derivative has been valued separately from the host contract using discounted cash flow techniques. No estimate has been made of the effect of future HPI as the directors consider that this is impractical.

The Company is contractually obliged to pay to the Note holders any amounts received from mortgage customers for the shared appreciation. A corresponding derivative liability has therefore been recognised in the balance sheet (note 13)

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

2007 £	2006 £
95,319,504 655,811 (14,144,853) 2,404,909	95,742,170 410,470 (15,716,505) 4,851,713
84,235,371	85,287,848
14,144,853	15,716,505
98,380,224	101,004,353
	95,319,504 655,811 (14,144,853) 2,404,909 84,235,371 14,144,853

The Company holds the GIC bank account with an external provider. The Company is contractually entitled to a LIBOR related return on this account and the income is accounted for on an effective yield basis. The use of the account is restricted by a detailed priority of payments set out in the Programme Documentation. The cash can only be used to meet certain specific liabilities and is not available to be used with discretion. All the accounts, both internal and external, are held in the Company's name and meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

11 TOTAL EQUITY

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2007 Total recognised income and expense Dividends to shareholders	50,001	3,736,438 721,233 (332,000)	3,786,439 721,233 (332,000)
Balance at 31 December 2007	50,001	4,125,671	4,175,672
	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2006 Total recognised income and expense Dividends to shareholders	50,001	3,443,270 630,055 (336,887)	3,493,271 630,055 (336,887)
Balance at 31 December 2006	50,001	3,736,438	3,786,439
Share capital	2007 £		2006 £
Authorised 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000		50,000
1 deferred share of £1	1		1
Allotted, called up and fully paid 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000		50,000
1 deferred share of £1	1		1

11 TOTAL EQUITY (CONTINUED)

The entire ordinary share capital of the Company was transferred from Uberior Investments PLC to BOS on 31 July 2007 The Company is now a directly held subsidiary of BOS. The £1 deferred share continues to be held by Bankers Trustee Company Limited

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time

The deferred share carries no entitlement to any dividend or to any share in any surplus assets of the Company on a winding-up, other than the right to be repaid the amount of any paid-up share capital thereon. The right to be repaid any paid-up share capital in the deferred share shall be deferred until after all paid-up share capital has been first repaid on all other classes of issued share capital in the Company.

The deferred share carries the right to receive notice of all general meetings of the Company but does not carry the right to attend, speak or vote at a general meeting unless a resolution is to be proposed abrogating, varying or modifying any of the rights or privileges of the holder of the deferred share, or for the winding up or administration of the Company under the Insolvency Act 1986, or for the entry by the Company with any other party into a merger, reconstruction, scheme of arrangement or amalgamation of or affecting the Company, in any of which cases such holder shall have the right to attend such general meeting and shall be entitled to speak and vote Whenever the holder of the deferred share is entitled to vote at a general meeting, such holder shall have one vote and on a poll such number of votes as is equal to 34% of the number of votes attached to all other issued shares of the Company

Capital disclosures

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements in either the current year or the prior year other than the minimum share capital required by the Companies Act with which it complies. The Company manages its ordinary share capital in order that there is sufficient capital, in the opinion of the directors, to support the transactions and level of business undertaken by the Company

12. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and the fair value of its financial instruments, see note 16.

and the fall value of its final bial instraints, see note 10	2007 £	2006 £
Non-current liabilities	_	
Notes Deferred issue costs	102,254,632 (457,739)	104,460,925 (514,956)
	101,796,893	103,945,969
Current liabilities Accrued interest payable to Note holders Deferred issue costs	427,813 (57,217)	347,624 (57,217)
	370,596	290,407

12. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The mortgage-backed floating rate Notes are due in 2073. The interest rate applicable on the Notes up to and including the interest period ending in the quarter to 28 February 2028 is 60% of the three-month LIBOR rate for Sterling deposits less 0.30% per annum. Thereafter, the interest rate applicable to the Notes will be 60% of the three-month LIBOR rate for Sterling deposits plus 0.10% per annum.

The Notes carry, in addition to interest, rights to receive certain amounts calculated by reference to the value of shared appreciation proceeds received from redeemed mortgages. The Notes are subject to mandatory part redemption from time to time based on the level of redeemed mortgages and can be redeemed in full, in certain circumstances, at the option of the Company. The Notes are secured on the mortgage portfolio, the GIC and certain other assets of the Company.

13. SHARED APPRECIATION RIGHTS PAYABLE

The Company is contractually obliged to pay to the Note holders any amounts received from mortgage customers for the shared appreciation arising on the sale of the property. An embedded derivative liability has therefore been recognised in the balance sheet for the same value as the embedded derivative asset (note 9).

14. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Deferred tax balance	2007 £	2006 £
At 1 January Charge / (Credit) for year Change in Tax Rate - Income	106,499 11,833 (7,888)	118,332 (11,833)
At 31 December	110,444	106,499
	<u></u>	
15. OTHER PAYABLES		
	2007 £	2006 £
Shared appreciation payable Note redemptions payable Accruals and deferred income Amounts owed to BOS	389,940 193,188 1,401,122 281,856	810,876 221,351 247,139
	2,266,106	1,279,366

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities have been classified as financial instruments in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments" Presentation"

The Company's financial instruments are principally a mortgage portfolio, cash and liquid resources, an embedded derivative, interest-bearing borrowings and various other payables that arise directly from its operations

The principal risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and interest rate risk. Further detailed analysis of the risks facing the Company in relation to its financial instruments is provided below.

The Company's exposure to risk on its financial instruments and the management of such risk is largely determined at the inception of the transaction. The Company's activities and the role of each party to the transaction is clearly defined and documented.

16(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a customer's failure to settle financial obligations as they fall due

Credit risk arises on the individual loans within the mortgage portfolio which are in turn secured on the underlying UK residential properties. The performance of these loans is therefore influenced by the economic background and the UK housing market. Mortgage loans are no longer offered by the Company but the maximum loan-to-value of the original advances was 25% and the credit risk is considered to be low.

The extent to which the Company can meet its obligations to pay interest and ultimately repay the Notes will be dependent upon the receipt of funds earned on the GIC account, principal receipts on the mortgages and monies deposited in the Reserve Account with an external provider (see "Liquidity Risk") To the extent that this income does not provide sufficient funds to cover the interest due on the Notes or the repayment of the Notes the Company has no claim on the assets of BOS

The terms of the Mortgage Portfolio Agreement given by BOS in respect of the mortgages requires BOS to repurchase any mortgage which is found to be in breach of warranty BOS will repurchase any mortgages that are found or held not to be valid, binding and enforceable

Although in such an event the total value of the outstanding loan and any accrued interest will be covered by BOS, the Note holder will not receive the benefit of any future payments of appreciation amounts or partial repayment of appreciation amounts in respect of the mortgages repurchased

In terms of the shared appreciation, in accordance with the Programme Documentation, amounts received by the Company from the borrower are required to be paid over to the Note holders

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16(a) Credit risk (continued)

All loans in the mortgage portfolio pay a zero rate of interest. As a result, there are no arrears of interest, properties in possession or bad debts within the Company and therefore no impairment provision is considered to be necessary at 31 December 2007 (2006 $\,\mathfrak E$ nil)

The maximum exposure to credit risk arising on the Company's financial assets at the reporting date is disclosed in the table below

	Note	Carrying amount 2007 £	Maxımum exposure 2007 £	Carrying amount 2006 £	Maxımum exposure 2006 £
Assets held at amortised cost:					
Mortgage portfolio	8	24,743,532	24,743,532	24,402,688	24,402,688
Cash and cash equivalents	10	84,235,371	84,235,371	85,287,848	85,287,848
Assets held at fair value					
Shared appreciation rights					
receivable	9	244,128,035	244,128,035	210,383,677	210,383,677
				 -	
Total Assets		353,106,938	353,106,938	320,074,213	320,074,213

16(b) Market risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in value or earnings of an organisation arising from changes in external market factors

The Company is exposed to market risk which comprises interest rate risk and is explained in more detail below

Interest rate risk exists where assets and liabilities have interest rates set under a different basis or which reset at a different time. The Company minimises its exposure to interest rate risk by ensuring that the interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities are similar. The Notes issued by the Company and the GIC are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as they carry a floating interest rate that is reset as market rates change.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16(b) Market risk (continued)

At 31 December 2007, if interest rates had been 25 basis points higher or lower with all other variables held constant, the net effect on the Company's income statement would be as shown in the table below

	-25bps	Actual	+25bps
	2007 £	2007 £	2007 £
Profit before tax for the year	1,110,207	970,951	831,695
	-25bps 2006 £	Actual 2006 £	+25bps 2006 £
Profit before tax for the year	1,045,901	900,078	754,255

The impact on profit is due to variable rate movements on interest payable on the Notes and interest receivable on the GIC. All other items remain unaffected by interest rate changes (except for interest earned on other bank accounts, however, a 25 basis points change would not give rise to a material impact on these financial statements).

16(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or can do so only at an unacceptably high cost

The extent to which the Company can meet its obligations to pay interest and ultimately repay the Notes will be dependent upon the receipt of funds earned on the GIC, principal receipts on the mortgages and monies deposited in the Reserve Account with an external provider £1,697,250 has been placed on deposit with an external provider to assist the Company should it not be able to meet its obligations under the Notes. The reliance on this facility is therefore dependent upon the creditworthiness of the external provider. To the extent that this income does not provide sufficient funds to cover the interest due on the Notes or the repayment of the Notes the Company has no claim on the assets of BOS. The Company has not drawn on this facility since inception.

The liquidity tables reflect the undiscounted cash payments which will fall due if the structure continues until the earliest contractual maturity date as set out in the Programme Documentation. The Note repayment profile mirrors the repayment of the mortgages, and based on current modelling assumptions, it is not anticipated that any mortgages will still be outstanding beyond the step-up date of February 2028.

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16(c) Liquidity Risk (continued)

2007	Carrying Value	Contractual repayment value	Not later than one month	Later than one month not later than three months	Later than three months but not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than five years	Later than five years
	£	£	£	3	£	£	£
Principal							
Notes Shared appreciation payable Other payables	102,254,632 244,128,035 2,266,106	137,293,023 256,494,676 2,266,106	1,310,685	- 673,565	- - 281,856	- - -	137,293,023 256,494,676 -
Interest payable							
Interest payable to Note holders	427,813	91,241,948	-	1,140,679	3,384,842	18,102,085	68,614,342
	349,076,586	487,295,753	1,310,685	1,814,244	3,666,698	18,102,085	462,402,041
							
2006	Carrying Value	Contractual repayment value	Not later than one month	Later than one month not later than three	Later than three months but not later than one	Later than one year and not later than	Later than five years
2006	Value	repayment value	than one month	one month not later	three months but not	one year and not	than
2006 Principal		repayment	than one	one month not later than three months	three months but not later than one year	one year and not later than five years	than five years
	Value	repayment value	than one month	one month not later than three months	three months but not later than one year	one year and not later than five years £	than five years
Principal Notes Shared appreciation payable	Value £ 104,460,925 210,383,677	repayment value £ 143,392,476 224,149,033	than one month	one month not later than three months £	three months but not later than one year	one year and not later than five years £	than five years £ 143,392,476
Principal Notes Shared appreciation payable Other payables	Value £ 104,460,925 210,383,677	repayment value £ 143,392,476 224,149,033	than one month	one month not later than three months £	three months but not later than one year	one year and not later than five years £	than five years £ 143,392,476
Principal Notes Shared appreciation payable Other payables Interest payable	Value £ 104,460,925 210,383,677 1,279,366	repayment value £ 143,392,476 224,149,033 1,279,366	than one month	one month not later than three months £	three months but not later than one year £	one year and not later than five years £	than five years £ 143,392,476 224,149,033
Principal Notes Shared appreciation payable Other payables Interest payable	Value £ 104,460,925 210,383,677 1,279,366	repayment value £ 143,392,476 224,149,033 1,279,366	than one month	one month not later than three months £	three months but not later than one year £	one year and not later than five years £	than five years £ 143,392,476 224,149,033

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16(d) Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Balance Sheet are as follows

	Note	Fair Value 2007 £	Carrying Amount 2007 £	Fair Value 2006 £	Carrying Amount 2006 £
Loans and Receivables at amortised cost Mortgage Portfolio Cash and cash equivalents	8 10	9,150,232 84,235,371	24,743,532 84,235,371	8,344,415 85,287,848	24,402,688 85,287,848
Financial assets held at fair value Shared appreciation rights receivable	9	244,128,035	244,128,035	210,383,677	210,383,677
Financial liabilities at amortised cost Interest-bearing loans and borrowings Other payables	12 15	(102,167,489) (2,266,106)	(102,167,489) (2,266,106)	(104,236,376) (1,279,366)	(104,236,376) (1,279,366)
Financial liabilities held at fair value Shared appreciation rights payable	13	(244,128,035)	(244,128,035)	(210,383,677)	(210,383,677)
		(11,047,992)	4,545,308	(11,883,479)	4,174,794
Unrecognised loss			(15,593,300)		(16,058,273)

Estimation of fair values

The following comments summarise the main methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of financial instruments that are reflected in the table above

The fair value of the mortgage portfolio, shared appreciation rights receivable, and shared appreciation rights payable have been calculated by discounting future cash flows at an appropriate market rate. The valuation method is consistent with commonly used market techniques. All inputs into the valuation models are obtained from observable market data.

These calculations do not necessarily represent the fair value that could be obtained for the instruments if they were to be sold

Cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing loans and other payables are recognised on an amortised cost basis that is considered to be a close approximation to fair value

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16(d) Fair values

Estimation of fair values (continued)

The sensitivity to a 1% change in fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities amounts to £110,480 (2006 £118,835)

17 RELATED PARTIES

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of BOS and HBOS plc. The Company receives bank interest from BOS, its immediate parent undertaking BOS administers the mortgage portfolio on behalf of the Company, for which quarterly service fees are paid. In 2007, a final dividend was paid to BOS. The Company's transactions with related parties are summarised below.

	HBOS plc and subsidiaries 2007 £	HBOS plc and subsidiaries 2006 £
Income Statement	~	_
Interest receivable and similar income	109,611	76,942
Operating expenses	(82,373)	(86,092)
Balance Sheet		
Equity		
Dividends paid	332,000	336,887
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,404,909	1,792,590
Liabilities		
Other payables	(288,707)	(7,151)

18. PARENT UNDERTAKINGS

HBOS plc is the ultimate parent undertaking of BOS (Shared Appreciation Mortgages) NO 4 PLC and heads the largest group into which the accounts of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated accounts of HBOS plc may be obtained from its head office at The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ

Bank of Scotland plc heads the smallest group into which the accounts of the Company are consolidated. The accounts of Bank of Scotland plc may be obtained from its head office at The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ