

TORRENS Series 2015-1 Trust

Information Memorandum

Mortgage Backed Pass-Through Securities

\$460,000,000

CLASS A1 NOTES

Provisional Rating

"Aaa(sf)" by Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited ABN 61 003 399 657

"AAA(sf)" by Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Limited ABN 62 007 324 852

\$11,750,000

CLASS A2 NOTES

Provisional Rating

"AAA(sf)" by Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Limited ABN 62 007 324 852

\$17,500,000

CLASS B NOTES

Provisional Rating

"AA(sf)" by Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Limited ABN 62 007 324 852

\$6,750,000

CLASS C NOTES

Provisional Rating

"A(sf)" by Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Limited ABN 62 007 324 852

\$1,750,000

CLASS D NOTES

"BBB(sf)" by Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Limited ABN 62 007 324 852

\$2,250,000

CLASS E NOTES

Unrated

Arranger and Joint Lead Manager

Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch

ABN 13 064 165 162

Joint Lead Manager

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

ABN 11 005 357 522

Joint Lead Manager

National Australia Bank Limited

ABN 12 004 044 937

Sponsor

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

ABN 11 068 049 178

17 June 2015

No Guarantee by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited or National Australia Bank Limited

Neither the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes nor the Class E Notes represent deposits or other liabilities of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 (**BEN**) or any other Related Body Corporate of BEN, Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch ABN 13 064 165 162, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522 or National Australia Bank Limited ABN 12 004 044 937. None of BEN, AB Management Pty. Ltd ABN 75 070 500 855 (the **Manager**), Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited or National Australia Bank Limited or any of their respective Related Body Corporates guarantees the payment or repayment or the return of any principal invested in, or any particular rate of return on, the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes or the performance of the Assets of the Series Trust.

In addition, none of the obligations of the Manager are guaranteed in any way by BEN or any other Related Body Corporate of BEN.

The Notes subject to Investment Risk

The holding of the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and principal invested.

1.	IMPORTANT NOTICE	4
1.1	Terms	4
1.2	Purpose	4
1.3	Limited Responsibility for Information	4
1.4	Date of this Information Memorandum	4
1.5	Summary Only	5
1.6	Independent Investment Decisions	5
1.7	Distribution to Professional Investors Only	5
1.8	No Public Offer	5
1.9	Issue Not Requiring Disclosure to Investors under the Corporations Act	5
1.10	Offer Must Comply with Laws.....	6
1.11	Offshore Associates Not to Acquire Notes	6
1.12	Disclosure of Interests	6
1.13	Limited Recovery	7
1.14	References to Rating.....	7
1.15	No Guarantee	7
1.16	U.S. persons	8
1.17	Capital Requirements Regulation	8
2.	SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE.....	9
2.1	Summary Only	9
2.2	Parties to Transaction.....	9
2.3	General Information regarding the Notes and Redraw Notes	9
2.4	Interest on the Notes and Redraw Notes	11
2.5	Repayment of Principal on the Notes and Redraw Notes.....	12
2.6	The Housing Loans.....	12
2.7	Structural Features.....	14
2.8	Further Information	18
3.	CREDIT RATING	20
4.	DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES AND REDRAW NOTES	21
4.1	General Description of the Notes and Redraw Notes.....	21
4.2	Interest on the Notes and Redraw Notes	21
4.3	Principal Repayments on the Notes and Redraw Notes	23
4.4	Payments.....	25
4.5	Reporting of Pool Performance Data	25
4.6	The Register of Noteholders.....	25
4.7	Note Certificates.....	26
4.8	Transfer of Notes.....	26
4.9	Marked Note Transfer.....	27
4.10	Lodgement of Notes in Austraclear	27
4.11	Limit on Rights of Noteholders	27
4.12	Notices to Noteholders.....	28
4.13	Joint Noteholders.....	28
5.	SOME RISK FACTORS	29
5.1	Limited Liability Under the Notes	29
5.2	Secondary Market Risk.....	29
5.3	Timing of Principal Distributions	29
5.4	Principal and interest on the Redraw Notes will be paid before principal and interest on other Notes	30
5.5	Prepayment then Non-Payment.....	30
5.6	Delinquency and Default Risk.....	31
5.7	Servicer Risk	31
5.8	Assignment and risks of Equitable Assignment	31
5.9	Set-Off	32
5.10	Ability of the Trustee to Redeem the Notes	32
5.11	Breach of Representation and Warranty	32
5.12	The Mortgage Insurance Policies	33
5.13	National Credit Code	33
5.14	Australian Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Regime.....	35

5.15	Payments on the Notes will be dependent on payments being made under the Fixed Rate Swap and Termination Payments on the Fixed Rate Swap	36
5.16	The concentration of Housing Loans in specific geographic areas may increase the possibility of loss on the Notes.....	36
5.17	The imposition of a withholding tax will reduce payments to Noteholders	36
5.18	Investment in the notes may not be suitable for all investors	36
5.19	Conflicts of Interest	37
5.20	A decline in Australian economic conditions may lead to losses on the Notes	37
5.21	Seasoned Housing Loans	37
5.22	Servicer Sets Interest Rates	37
5.23	Features of Housing Loans May Change	37
5.24	Personal Property Security regime	38
5.25	FATCA	38
5.26	European Union Capital Requirements Regulation - securitisation exposure rules and other regulatory initiatives	39
6.	HOUSING LOANS.....	42
6.1	BEN	42
6.2	Description of the Assets of the Series Trust.....	42
6.3	Housing Loan Types, Housing Loan Features and Additional Features	47
6.4	Origination of Housing Loans	49
6.5	Servicing of the Housing Loans	51
7.	CASH FLOW ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY.....	57
7.1	Principles Underlying the Allocation of Cash Flows.....	57
7.2	Monthly Periods, Determination Dates and Distribution Dates.....	57
7.3	Underlying Cash Flows.....	57
7.4	Determination of Investor Revenues.....	60
7.5	Repayment of Principal on the Notes	65
7.6	Charge-Offs.....	68
7.7	Calculations and Directions	70
7.8	Drawings under Liquidity Facility Agreement and application of Cash Deposit	70
7.9	Interest on Cash Deposit Account	70
7.10	Excess Revenue Reserve and Excess Revenue Reserve Draw	70
8.	THE MORTGAGE INSURANCE POLICIES	73
8.1	General.....	73
8.2	QBE LMI Master Policy - BEN	73
8.3	Genworth Master Policy - BEN.....	76
8.4	The Mortgage Insurers.....	79
9.	SUPPORT FACILITIES AND SECURITY TRUST DEED.....	80
9.1	The Interest Rate Swaps.....	80
9.2	The Liquidity Facility	84
9.3	The Redraw Facility	87
9.4	The Security Trust Deed	89
10.	THE SERIES TRUST.....	98
10.1	Creation of Trusts	98
10.2	Perfection of Title.....	98
10.3	The Trustee	99
10.4	The Manager	103
10.5	The Servicer	106
10.6	Termination of the Series Trust.....	108
10.7	Audit and Accounts	109
10.8	Amendments to Master Trust Deed and Series Supplement	109
10.9	Meetings of Noteholders.....	110
11.	DOCUMENT CUSTODY	112
11.1	Document Custody	112
11.2	Document Transfer Event	112
11.3	Custodian Fee.....	112

12.	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION CONSIDERATIONS	113
12.1	The Noteholders	113
12.2	Withholding Tax and Pay-As-You-Go Withholding Obligations.....	113
12.3	Tax Treaties.....	114
12.4	Payment of additional amounts	115
12.5	Non-resident Withholding Tax Regime	115
12.6	Consolidation	115
12.7	Goods and Services Tax.....	116
12.8	Taxation of Financial Arrangements.....	117
12.9	Disposal or redemption of the Notes.....	118
12.10	Developments.....	118
12.11	Stamp Duty	119
13.	SELLING RESTRICTIONS	120
13.1	Subscription	120
13.2	Australia.....	120
14.	TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION	121
15.	GLOSSARY OF TERMS	122
	ANNEXURE 1 - DETAILS OF THE HOUSING LOAN POOL	139

1. IMPORTANT NOTICE

1.1 Terms

References in this Information Memorandum to various documents are explained in Section 13. Unless defined elsewhere, all other terms are defined in the Glossary in Section 15. Sections 13 and 15 should be referred to in conjunction with any review of this Information Memorandum.

Any reference in this Information Memorandum to BEN in connection with the Housing Loans is to be construed as a reference to Housing Loans originated by or on behalf of BEN.

1.2 Purpose

This Information Memorandum relates solely to a proposed issue of Notes by Perpetual Trustee Company Limited ABN 42 000 001 007, in its capacity as trustee of the TORRENS Series 2015-1 Trust (the “**Trustee**”). This Information Memorandum does not relate to, and is not relevant for, any other purpose.

1.3 Limited Responsibility for Information

The Manager has prepared and authorised the distribution of this Information Memorandum and has accepted sole responsibility for the information contained in it except for Section 6 which has been prepared and authorised by BEN.

None of BEN (except for Section 6), the Trustee, P.T. Limited ABN 67 004 454 666 (the “**Security Trustee**”), Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch ABN 13 064 165 162 (“**Deutsche Bank Sydney**”), Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522 (“**ANZ**”), National Australia Bank Limited ABN 12 004 044 937 (in any capacity) (“**NAB**”) nor any of their Related Body Corporates, subsidiaries, officers, agents or employees have prepared, authorised, caused the issue of, or have (and expressly disclaim) any responsibility for, or made any statement in, any part of this Information Memorandum. Furthermore, neither the Trustee nor the Security Trustee has had any involvement in the preparation of any part of this Information Memorandum (other than where parts of this Information Memorandum contain particular corporate references to Perpetual Trustee Company Limited or P.T. Limited).

Whilst the Manager believes the statements made in this Information Memorandum are accurate, neither it nor BEN, the Trustee, the Security Trustee, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ, NAB (in any capacity) nor any of their Related Body Corporates, subsidiaries, officers, agents or employees, nor any external adviser to any of the foregoing makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to, nor assumes any responsibility or liability for, the authenticity, origin, validity, accuracy or completeness of, or any errors or omissions in, any information, statement, opinion or forecast contained in this Information Memorandum or in any previous, accompanying or subsequent material or presentation.

1.4 Date of this Information Memorandum

This Information Memorandum has been prepared as at 17 June 2015 (the **Preparation Date**), based upon information available, and the facts and circumstances known, to the Manager (or, in the case of Section 6, BEN) at that time.

Neither the delivery of this Information Memorandum, nor any offer or issue of the Notes, at any time after the Preparation Date implies or should be relied upon as a representation or warranty, that:

- (a) there has been no change since the Preparation Date in the affairs or financial condition of the TORRENS Series 2015-1 Trust (the “**Series Trust**”), the Trustee, BEN, the Manager or any other party named in this Information Memorandum; or
- (b) the information contained in this Information Memorandum is correct at such later time.

Neither the Manager, BEN nor any other person accepts any responsibility to holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”) or prospective Noteholders to update this Information Memorandum after the Preparation Date with regard to information or circumstances which come to its attention after the Preparation Date.

1.5 Summary Only

This Information Memorandum is only a summary of the terms and conditions of the Notes and the Series Trust and should not be relied upon by intending subscribers or purchasers of the Notes. Instead, the definitive terms and conditions of the Notes and the Series Trust are contained in the Transaction Documents. If there is any inconsistency between this Information Memorandum and the Transaction Documents, the Transaction Documents should be regarded as containing the definitive information. A copy of the Transaction Documents may be inspected by intending subscribers or purchasers of the Notes, on the conditions contained in Section 13, at the offices of Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ or NAB as referred to in the Directory at the back of this Information Memorandum.

1.6 Independent Investment Decisions

This Information Memorandum is not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation by the Manager, BEN, the Trustee, the Security Trustee, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ or NAB (in any capacity) that any person subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Accordingly, any person contemplating the subscription or purchase of the Notes must:

- (a) make their own independent investigation (with particular reference to their investment objectives and experience) of the terms of the Notes and the financial condition, affairs and creditworthiness of the Series Trust, after taking all appropriate tax, accounting, legal and other advice from qualified professional persons; and
- (b) base, and will be deemed to have based, any investment decision on the investigation and advice referred to in paragraph (a) and not on this Information Memorandum.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation which is not contained in this Information Memorandum and any information or representation not contained in this Information Memorandum must not be relied upon as having been authorised by or on behalf of BEN, the Manager, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ or NAB (in any capacity).

1.7 Distribution to Professional Investors Only

This Information Memorandum has been prepared on a confidential basis for distribution only to professional investors whose ordinary business includes the buying or selling of securities such as the Notes. This Information Memorandum is not intended for, should not be distributed to, and should not be construed as an offer or invitation to, any other person.

1.8 No Public Offer

No action has been taken or will be taken which would permit a public offering of the Notes, or possession or distribution of this Information Memorandum in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

1.9 Issue Not Requiring Disclosure to Investors under the Corporations Act

This Information Memorandum is not a "Prospectus" for the purposes of Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act or a "Product Disclosure Statement" for the purposes of Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act and is not required to be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission under the Corporations Act as each offer for the issue, any invitation to apply for the issue, and any offer for the sale of, and any invitation for offers to purchase, the Notes to a person under this Information Memorandum:

- (a) will be for a minimum amount payable, by each person (after disregarding any amount lent by the person offering the Notes (as determined under section 700(3) of the Corporations Act) or any of their associates (as determined under sections 10 to 17 of the Corporations Act) on acceptance of the offer or application (as the case may be) is at least \$500,000 (calculated in accordance with both section 708(9) of the Corporations Act and regulation 7.1.18 of the Corporations Regulations 2001); or
- (b) does not otherwise require disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act and is not made to a Retail Client.

1.10 Offer Must Comply with Laws

A person may not (directly or indirectly) offer for issue or sale, or make any invitation to apply for the issue or to purchase the Notes nor distribute this Information Memorandum except if the offer or invitation:

- (a) does not need disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act;
- (b) is not made to a Retail Client; and
- (c) complies with any other applicable laws in all jurisdictions in which the offer or invitation is made.

A holder of Notes who is not a resident of the Commonwealth of Australia may be subject to restrictions on the transfer of the Notes, Australian interest withholding tax and other constraints, risks or liabilities.

1.11 Offshore Associates Not to Acquire Notes

Under present law, the Notes will not be subject to Australian interest withholding tax if they are issued in accordance with certain prescribed conditions set out in section 128F of the Tax Act and they are not acquired directly or indirectly by Offshore Associates of the Trustee or BEN (other than a Permitted Offshore Associate). The Trustee intends to offer the Offered Notes in accordance with the prescribed conditions set out in section 128F of the Tax Act. Accordingly, the Offered Notes must not be acquired by any such Offshore Associate of the Trustee or BEN.

1.12 Disclosure of Interests

The Manager discloses that each of BEN, the Manager, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited, P.T. Limited, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ and NAB (together, the “**Transaction Parties**”), in addition to the arrangements and interests it will or may have with respect to the Sponsor, the Manager, the Servicer and Perpetual Trustee Company Limited (in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust or as trustee of a trust in respect of any other Series) (together, the “**Group**”) as described in this Information Memorandum (the “**Transaction Document Interests**”) it, its Related Bodies Corporate, subsidiaries, directors, officers, agents and employees:

- (a) may from time to time be a Noteholder or have a pecuniary or other interests with respect to the Notes and they may also have interests relating to other arrangements with respect to a Noteholder or a Note; and
- (b) will or may receive fees, brokerage and commissions or other benefits, and act as principal with respect to any dealing with respect to any Notes,

(together, the “**Note Interests**”).

Each purchaser of Notes acknowledges these disclosures and further acknowledges and agrees that:

- (a) each of the Transaction Parties and each of their Related Bodies Corporate, subsidiaries, directors, officers, agents and employees (each a “**Relevant Entity**”) will have the Transaction Document Interests and may from time to time have the Note Interests and is, and from time to time may be, involved in a broad range of transactions including, without limitation, banking, dealing in financial products, credit, derivative and liquidity transactions, investment management, corporate and investment banking and research (the “**Other Transactions**”) in various capacities in respect of any member of the Group or any other person, both on the Relevant Entity’s own account and for the account of other persons (the “**Other Transaction Interests**”);
- (b) each Relevant Entity in the ordinary course of business (whether with respect to the Transaction Document Interests, the Note Interests, the Other Transaction Interests or otherwise) may act independently of any other Relevant Entity;

- (c) to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law the duties of each Relevant Entity in respect of the Notes are limited to the contractual obligations of the Transaction Parties as set out in the Transaction Documents and, in particular, no advisory or fiduciary duty is owed to any person;
- (d) a Relevant Entity may have or come into possession of information not contained in this Information Memorandum that may be relevant to any decision by a potential investor to acquire the Notes and which may or may not be publicly available to potential investors (“**Relevant Information**”);
- (e) to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, no Relevant Entity is under any obligation to disclose any Relevant Information to any member of the Group or to any potential investor and this Information Memorandum and any subsequent conduct by a Relevant Entity should not be construed as implying that the Relevant Entity is not in possession of such Relevant Information; and
- (f) each Relevant Entity may have various potential and actual conflicts of interest arising in the ordinary course of its business, including in respect of the Transaction Document Interests, the Note Interests or the Other Transaction Interests. For example, the exercise of rights against a member of the Group arising from the Transaction Document Interests (for example, by a dealer, an arranger, an interest rate swap provider or liquidity facility provider) or from an Other Transaction may affect the ability of the Group member to perform its obligations in respect of the Notes. In addition, the existence of a Transaction Document Interest or Other Transaction Interest may affect how a Relevant Entity in another capacity (eg. as a Noteholder) may seek to exercise any rights it may have in that capacity. These interests may conflict with the interests of the Group or a Noteholder, and the Group or a Noteholder may suffer loss as a result. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, a Relevant Entity is not restricted from entering into, performing or enforcing its rights in respect of the Transaction Document Interests, the Note Interests or the Other Transaction Interests and may otherwise continue or take steps to further or protect any of those interests and its business even where to do so may be in conflict with the interests of Noteholders or the Group, and the Relevant Entities may in so doing act without notice to, and without regard to, the interests of any such person.

1.13 Limited Recovery

Any obligation or liability of the Trustee arising under or in any way connected with the Notes and Redraw Notes, the Master Trust Deed, the Series Supplement, the Security Trust Deed or any other Transaction Document to which the Trustee is a party is limited, except in the case of fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents, to the extent to which it can be satisfied out of the Assets of the Series Trust out of which the Trustee is actually indemnified for the obligation or liability. Other than in the exception previously mentioned, the assets of the Trustee, the Security Trustee or any other member of the Perpetual group are not available to meet payments of interest or repayment of principal on the Notes.

1.14 References to Rating

There are various references in this Information Memorandum to the credit rating of the Notes and of particular parties. It is anticipated that the Class A1 Notes will be rated Aaa(sf) by Moody’s and AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class A2 Notes will be rated AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class B Notes will be rated AA(sf) by S&P, the Class C Notes will be rated A(sf) by S&P and the Class D Notes will be rated BBB(sf) by S&P. It is anticipated that the Class E Notes will not be rated. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. The rating of the Notes addresses the likelihood of the payment of principal and interest on the Notes pursuant to their terms. See "Ratings of the Notes" in Section 2.3 below. Other than this Section 1.14, the rating agencies have not been involved in the preparation of this Information Memorandum.

1.15 No Guarantee

None of BEN, the Manager, Deutsche Bank Sydney, the Trustee (in its personal capacity), ANZ, NAB, the Security Trustee or any of their respective Related Body Corporates, subsidiaries, officers, agents or

employees guarantees the success of the Notes issued by the Trustee or the repayment of capital or any particular rate of capital or income return in respect of the investment by Noteholders in the Notes.

1.16 U.S. persons

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. The Notes may not be offered, sold, delivered or transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, “U.S. persons” (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

1.17 Capital Requirements Regulation

Articles 404 – 410 (inclusive) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and Council (as implemented by the Member States of the European Economic Area) (the “**CRR**”) came into force on 1 January 2014. Article 405 of the CRR restricts ‘credit institutions’ and ‘investment firms’ (as each is defined in the CRR), and the consolidated group subsidiaries thereof from investing in or being exposed to a ‘securitisation’ (as defined in the CRR) (each, an “**Affected Investor**”) unless the originator, sponsor or original lender in respect of that securitisation has explicitly disclosed to the Affected Investor that it will retain, on an ongoing basis, a net economic interest of at least 5 per cent in that securitisation in the manner contemplated by Article 405 and, once adopted by the European Commission, the regulatory technical standards in relation to the same.

Article 406 of the CRR also requires that an Affected Investor be able to demonstrate that it has undertaken certain due diligence in respect of, amongst other things, the Notes it has acquired and the underlying exposures, and that procedures have been established for monitoring the performance of the underlying exposures on an on-going basis. Failure to comply with one or more of the requirements set out in Articles 405, 406 or 409 of the CRR may result in the imposition of a penal capital charge with respect to the investment made in the securitisation by the relevant Affected Investor.

Articles 404 – 410 (inclusive) of the CRR (the “**Retention Rules**”) apply in respect of the Notes so Affected Investors should make themselves aware of the requirements of the Retention Rules (and any implementing rules in relation to a relevant jurisdiction) in addition to any other regulatory requirements applicable to them with respect to their investment in the Notes and should carefully consider whether the applicable conditions under the Retention Rules are satisfied at any time.

Investors should also be aware of Section 5 of Chapter III of the Regulation implementing the EU Alternative Investment Managers Directive (“**AIFMD**”), the provisions of which section introduced risk retention and due diligence requirements (which took effect from 22 July 2013 in general) in respect of alternative investment fund managers that are required to become authorised under the AIFMD and which assume exposure to the credit risk of a securitisation on behalf of one or more alternative investment funds. While the requirements under Section 5 are similar to those which apply under AIFMD (including in relation to the requirement to disclose to alternative investment fund managers that the originator, sponsor or original lender will retain, on an ongoing basis, a net economic interest of at least 5 per cent. in respect of certain specified credit risk tranches or asset exposures), they are not identical and, in particular, additional due diligence obligations apply to relevant alternative investment fund managers.

BEN (as original lender) will undertake to the Trustee to hold, in accordance with the Retention Rules, a net economic interest in this securitisation transaction. As at the Closing Date, such interest will be comprised of an interest in randomly selected exposures equivalent to no less than 5% of the aggregate principal balance of the securitised exposures in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 405 of the CRR.

Each prospective investor that is required to comply with the Retention Rules is required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency of the information described above and in this Information Memorandum generally for the purposes of complying with the Retention Rules and the regulatory technical standards and implementing technical standards that will apply in relation to the same and none of the Parties makes any representation that the information described above or in this Information Memorandum is sufficient in all circumstances for such purposes. Prospective investors who are uncertain as to the requirements under the Retention Rules which apply to them in respect of their relevant jurisdiction, should seek guidance from their regulator.

2. SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

2.1 Summary Only

The following is only a brief summary of the terms and conditions of the Notes. In addition to the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, the Trustee may in certain circumstances also issue Redraw Notes collateralised by the same pool of Housing Loans (see Section 7.5.3 for a description of when Redraw Notes may be issued). The Redraw Notes, if issued, will only be issued in the Commonwealth of Australia and are not offered by this Information Memorandum. A more detailed outline of the key features of the Notes and Redraw Notes is contained in Section 4.

2.2 Parties to Transaction

Trustee: Perpetual Trustee Company Limited ABN 42 000 001 007 as trustee of the Series Trust.

The Trustee has obtained an Australian Financial Services Licence under Part 7.6 of the Corporations Act (Australian Financial Services Licence No. 236643). The Trustee has appointed the Security Trustee to act as its authorised representative under that licence.

Manager: AB Management Pty Limited ABN 75 070 500 855 a wholly-owned subsidiary of BEN, in its capacity as manager of the Series Trust.

Security Trustee: P.T. Limited ABN 67 004 454 666.

Sponsor: BEN.

Servicer: BEN.

Arranger: Deutsche Bank Sydney.

Joint Lead Managers: Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ and NAB.

Basis Swap Provider: BEN.

Fixed Rate Swap Provider: BEN.

Standby Swap Provider: NAB.

Redraw Facility Provider: BEN.

Liquidity Facility Provider: BEN.

2.3 General Information regarding the Notes and Redraw Notes

Issuer: The Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust.

General Description: The Notes are secured, pass-through, limited recourse and floating rate debt securities.

Classes: The Notes are divided into 6 classes: the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes.

Prior to enforcement of the Charge, repayment of principal on the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes occurs on either a serial or sequential basis depending on the occurrence of certain triggers which are described in section 7.5.6. See further Section 7.5.2.

Following enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed:

- (a) the Class A1 Notes will rank ahead of the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes;
- (b) the Class A2 Notes will rank ahead of the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes;
- (c) the Class B Notes will rank ahead of the Class C Notes the Class D Notes, and the Class E Notes;
- (d) the Class C Notes will rank ahead of the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes; and
- (e) the Class D Notes will rank ahead of the Class E Notes,

for payment of Interest and repayment of principal on the Notes. For further details on repayment of principal, see Sections 2.5, 4.3 and 7.5.

In certain circumstances, the Trustee may issue Redraw Notes as described in Section 7.5.3. If issued, Redraw Notes will, prior to and following the occurrence of an Event of Default and enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed rank in priority to the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes in their right to receive both interest and principal payments.

The Class E Notes will bear all losses on the Housing Loans before the Redraw Notes, the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class D Notes.

The Class D Notes will bear all losses on the Housing Loans before the Redraw Notes, the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes and the Class C Notes.

The Class C Notes will bear all losses on the Housing Loans before the Redraw Notes, the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes and the Class B Notes.

The Class B Notes will bear all remaining losses on the Housing Loans before the Redraw Notes, the Class A1 Notes and the Class A2 Notes.

The Class A2 Notes will bear all remaining losses on the Housing Loans before the Redraw Notes and the Class A1 Notes.

Any losses allocated to the Class A1 Notes and Redraw Notes will be allocated *pari passu* and rateably between the Class A1 Notes and the Redraw Notes.

Cut-Off Date:	9 June 2015 or such other date (before the Closing Date) as determined by the Manager.
Issue Date/Closing Date:	Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent, 17 June 2015, or such other date that the Manager, the Arranger and the Trustee may agree.
Maturity Date:	The Distribution Date in August 2046.
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class A1 Notes:	\$460,000,000

Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class A2 Notes:	\$11,750,000
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class B Notes:	\$17,500,000
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class C Notes:	\$6,750,000
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class D Notes:	\$1,750,000
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount of the Class E Notes:	\$2,250,000
Denomination:	Each Note has a denomination of \$1,000. The Notes will be issued in minimum parcels of \$500,000.
Issue Price:	The Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Redraw Notes (if any) will be issued at par value.
Ratings:	It is expected that the Class A1 Notes will be rated Aaa(sf) by Moody's and AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class A2 Notes will be rated AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class B Notes will be rated AAsf by S&P, and the Class C Notes will be rated A(sf) by S&P and the Class D Notes will be rated BBB(sf) by S&P. It is anticipated that the Class E Notes will not be rated.
Listing:	It is intended that the Class A1 Notes and the Class A2 Notes will be listed on Australian Securities Exchange.

2.4 Interest on the Notes and Redraw Notes

Calculation of Interest on the Notes: Interest on each Class A1 Note, Class A2 Note, Redraw Note, Class B Note, Class C Note, the Class D Note and the Class E Note for each Interest Period will be calculated based on the aggregate of the Bank Bill Rate on the first day of that Interest Period plus the applicable Margin for that class of Notes. The Margins for the Class A1 Notes, Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will be determined by agreement between the Manager, the Arranger and the Joint Lead Managers. If the Trustee issues Redraw Notes, the Margin for such Redraw Notes will be determined by the Manager prior to their Issue Date.

If the Class A1 Notes or the Class A2 Notes have not been redeemed on or prior to the first Distribution Date occurring after the last day of the Monthly Period on which the aggregate principal outstanding on the Housing Loans when expressed as a percentage outstanding on the Housing Loans at the Closing Date is 10% or less ("**Clean-Up Date**"), then an additional margin of 0.25% will be payable on the Class A1 Notes and the Class A2 Notes. No additional margin will be payable on the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Redraw Notes.

For further details on the calculation of Interest on the Notes, see Section 4.2.

Payment of Interest on the Notes: Commencing 14 July 2015, subject to there being sufficient funds for this purpose, Noteholders as of the Record Date will be entitled to receive payments of Interest on the Notes monthly in arrears on the 14th day of each month, or if such a day is not a Business Day, the next

Business Day (each an “Interest Payment Date”).

For further details on payment of Interest on the Notes, see Sections 4.2 and 7.4.6.

2.5 Repayment of Principal on the Notes and Redraw Notes

Repayment of Principal:

Prior to enforcement of the Charge, Redraw Notes receive repayments of principal ahead of the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes and will receive repayments of principal on each Distribution Date (to the extent Total Principal Collections are sufficient for this purpose) until the Stated Amount of the Redraw Notes is reduced to zero.

Prior to enforcement of the Charge and if the Serial Paydown Triggers have not occurred on a relevant Determination Date, the available principal will (after repayment of the Redraw Notes and other amounts payable in priority) be distributed, first, amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero, second, amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero, third, amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero, fourth, amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero, and fifth amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero.

Prior to the enforcement of the Charge and if the Serial Paydown Triggers have occurred on a relevant Determination Date, the available principal will (after repayment of the Redraw Notes and other amounts payable in priority) be distributed pari passu and rateably amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero, amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero, amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero, amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero and amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero.

(see Section 7.5.2).

For further details see Sections 4.3.2, 7.5.2 and 7.5.6

Note 10% Call Option:

The Trustee must if so directed by the Manager (given in the Manager's discretion) and on giving 5 Business Days' notice to the Noteholders, redeem all of the then outstanding Notes and Redraw Notes on any Distribution Date falling on or after the Clean-Up Date.

For additional information on the Note 10% Call Option, see Section 4.3.3.

2.6 The Housing Loans

Housing Loans

The Housing Loans are sourced from BEN's general portfolio of fully verified residential Housing Loans.

Purchase of Housing Loans:

On the Closing Date, the Trustee will, on the direction of the Manager, use the proceeds from the issue of the Notes to acquire an interest in a pool of Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities originated by BEN. The purchase price for these Housing Loans will be the total principal balance outstanding as at the Cut-Off Date.

The Housing Loans are required to be secured by a registered first

ranking mortgage over Australian Residential Property. In certain circumstances, in addition to the first ranking mortgage, there may also be a second ranking mortgage in favour of BEN. Further details in relation to the Housing Loans are contained in Section 6.

Assignment of Housing Loans:

The Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities will be initially assigned to the Trustee by BEN. If a Perfection of Title Event occurs under the Series Supplement the Trustee may be required to take certain actions to perfect its legal title to the Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities. For further details on perfection of title, see Section 10.2.1.

Custody of Housing Loan Documents:

Initially, the Trustee will hold custody of the underlying Housing Loan Documents. The Manager may, by 30 days' notice in writing to the Trustee, BEN and each Rating Agency, appoint BEN to hold custody of the underlying Housing Loan Documents on behalf of the Trustee. For further details on custody of the Housing Loan Documents, see Section 11.1.

Servicing:

BEN has been appointed as the initial Servicer under the Series Supplement. For further details on the Servicer, see Sections 6.5 and 10.5.

Collections:

The Trustee will be entitled to all Collections received in respect of Housing Loans from and including the Cut-Off Date except as described below.

The Trustee will pay to BEN on the first Distribution Date from those Collections an amount equal to the interest accrued on the Housing Loans, acquired by it from BEN, from (and including) the previous due date for the payment of interest on each of the Housing Loans up to (but excluding) the Closing Date (the "**Accrued Interest Adjustment**"). For further details on the Accrued Interest Adjustment, see Section 7.4.5.

Moneys due by borrowers under the terms of the Housing Loans will be collected by the Servicer on behalf of the Trustee.

Whilst the Collections Account is permitted to be maintained with the Servicer (see Section 2.7), whether or not the Collections Account is in fact maintained with the Servicer, the Servicer may retain the Collections it receives in respect of a Monthly Period until 1 Business Day before the next following Distribution Date (the "**Transfer Date**"), when it must deposit them into the Collections Account together with, in certain circumstances, interest earned on those Collections during the period they are held by the Servicer.

If the Collections Account is not permitted to be maintained with the Servicer (see Section 2.7) the Servicer must pay all Collections it receives into the Collections Account within 2 Business Days (or where the Servicer is not an Eligible Depository, within 1 Business Day) of receipt or, where Collections are not received by the Servicer but are otherwise payable by the Servicer, within 2 Business Days (or where the Servicer is not an Eligible Depository, within 1 Business Day) of when they fell due for payment by the Servicer. The Servicer may, in its sole discretion, deposit amounts into the Collections Account in prepayment of its obligations to pay Collections into the Collections Account in these circumstances. Such prepaid amounts ("**Outstanding Prepayment Amounts**") are, to the extent they are standing to the credit of the Collections Account, secured to the Servicer under the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.5).

Collections in respect of each Monthly Period will be distributed on the Distribution Date following the end of that Monthly Period.

Clean-Up Offer

On the Clean-Up Date or on any Distribution Date after the Clean-Up Date, BEN may repurchase the remaining Housing Loans for the Clean-Up Settlement Price. If the option is exercised by BEN the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loan Rights will be held by the Trustee as Seller Trust assets.

If the Clean-Up Settlement Price is insufficient to ensure the Noteholders will receive the aggregate of the Invested Amount of the Notes and the Interest payable on the Notes (and the Redraw Noteholders, the Invested Amount of the Redraw Notes and Interest payable on the Redraw Notes), the repurchase will be subject to Noteholder and Redraw Noteholder approval. Further details on the Clean-Up Offer are contained in Section 6.5.10.

2.7 Structural Features

Mortgage Insurance:

The Noteholders' first level of protection against principal and/or interest losses on the Housing Loans is provided by the Mortgage Insurance Policies (if any) under which the Housing Loans are insured.

The Mortgage Insurance Policies cover all principal and/or interest losses incurred (if any) on the insured Housing Loans. For further details on the Mortgage Insurance Policies, see Section 8.

Excess Investor Revenues:

The Noteholders' second level of protection is the monthly excess of the cash flow generated by the Housing Loans (after taking into account the operation of the swaps under any Hedge Agreement) over the interest payments to be made on the Notes and other outgoings ranking pari passu with or in priority to the Notes. To the extent that there is such an excess in cash flow (the “**Excess Investor Revenues**”) available in relation to a Distribution Date, it will be used to:

- (a) first, reimburse any unreimbursed Principal Draws (see Section 7.4.3);
- (b) next, to the extent that there are any amounts remaining, reimburse any Defaulted Amounts (see Section 7.5.4);
- (c) next, to the extent that there are any amounts remaining, reimburse any unreimbursed Charge-Offs in relation to the Notes (in accordance with Section 7.6.3);
- (d) next, if any Notes remain outstanding, as a deposit to the Excess Revenue Reserve until the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve equals the Excess Revenue Reserve Target Balance;
- (e) next, as deposit to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve until the balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve equals the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Required Balance; and
- (f) next, pari passu to each Hedge Provider, the Redraw Facility Provider, the Liquidity Facility Provider, the Arranger and each Joint Lead Manager of any amount payable to the Hedge Provider, the Redraw Facility Provider (other than the Redraw Principal Outstanding), the Liquidity Facility Provider, the Arranger and each Joint Lead Manager under the relevant Hedge Agreement, Redraw Facility Agreement, Liquidity Facility Agreement and Dealer Agreement (as the

case may be) to the extent not already paid from Total Investor Revenues on that Distribution Date.

Any amount remaining will be paid to the Income Unitholder.

Allocation of Charge-Offs:

Class A1 Noteholders, Class A2 Noteholders, Class B Noteholders, Class C Noteholders, Class D Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders will have the benefit of Charge-Offs being allocated first to the Class E Notes. That is, to the extent that there is a loss on a Housing Loan which is not satisfied by a claim under any Mortgage Insurance Policy corresponding to that Housing Loan, or by application of Excess Investor Revenues, the amount of the loss will be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class E Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes until their Stated Amount is zero. The amount of any remaining loss once the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes has been reduced to zero will then be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class D Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes until their Stated Amount is zero. The amount of any remaining loss once the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes has been reduced to zero will then be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class C Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes until their Stated Amount is zero. The amount of any remaining loss once the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes has been reduced to zero will then be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class B Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes until their Stated Amount is zero. The amount of any remaining loss once the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes has been reduced to zero will then be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class A2 Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes until their Stated Amount is zero. The amount of any remaining loss once the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes has been reduced to zero will then be allocated pari passu and rateably to the Class A1 Notes and the Redraw Notes, reducing the Stated Amount of the Class A1 Notes and the Redraw Notes until they are zero.

Collections Account:

Before the Closing Date, the Trustee will establish an account (or accounts) (the “**Collections Account**”) into which all Collections received in respect of the Series Trust must be paid. The Collections Account must be maintained with an Eligible Depository and may be held with the Servicer if the Servicer is an Eligible Depository. Where the Servicer is not an Eligible Depository, the Collections Account may still be maintained with the Servicer provided that:

- (a) the Servicer's obligations to credit to, and repay from, in accordance with normal banking practice, monies deposited and to be deposited to the Collections Account are supported by a standby guarantee in a form in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice (a “**Servicer Standby Guarantee**”); or
- (b) the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the Collections Account being held with the Servicer.

The Servicer must deposit all Collections received by the Servicer into the Collections Account within 2 Business Days following its receipt (or where the Servicer is not an Eligible Depository, within 1 Business Day following its receipt). However, if the Collections Account is maintained with the Servicer or is able to be maintained with the Servicer, the Servicer may retain the Collections until 10:00 am on the day which is 1 Business Day before the Distribution Date following the

end of the Monthly Period.

If, while the Collections Account is maintained with the Servicer, the Trustee becomes aware that the Collections Account cannot continue to be maintained with the Servicer, the Trustee must immediately establish a new interest bearing Collections Account with an Eligible Depository and transfer the funds standing to the credit of the old Collections Account to the new Collections Account.

Excess Revenue Reserve

On each Determination Date, the Manager must determine whether there is a Gross Liquidity Shortfall in respect of that Determination Date. If the Manager determines there is such a Gross Liquidity Shortfall, the Manager must direct the Trustee to withdraw from the Excess Revenue Reserve an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the Gross Liquidity Shortfall; and
- (b) the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve,

(an “**Excess Revenue Reserve Draw**”) and apply that amount as part of the Total Investor Revenues on the next Distribution Date.

For further details on the Excess Revenue Reserve, see Section 7.10.

Liquidity Facility

On each Determination Date, the Manager must determine whether there is a Net Liquidity Shortfall in respect of that Determination Date. If the Manager determines there is such a Net Liquidity Shortfall:

- (a) where that Determination Date occurs other than during a Cash Deposit Period, the Manager must request an advance under the Liquidity Facility equal to the lesser of the Net Liquidity Shortfall and the amount which is available for drawing under the Liquidity Facility; or
- (b) where that Determination Date occurs during a Cash Deposit Period, the Manager must direct the Trustee to apply from the Cash Deposit Account an amount equal to the lesser of the Net Liquidity Shortfall and the Cash Deposit in accordance with the Liquidity Facility Agreement.

The amount which is available for drawing under the Liquidity Facility is equal to the un-utilised portion of the Liquidity Facility Limit.

Drawings under the Liquidity Facility will be subject to certain conditions precedent.

For further details on the Liquidity Facility see Section 9.2.

Principal Draw

On each Determination Date, the Manager must determine whether there is a Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall in respect of that Determination Date. If the Manager determines there is such a Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall, the Manager must direct the Trustee to allocate from Collections for that Monthly Period an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall; and
- (b) where the Collections exceed the Finance Charges for that Monthly Period, the amount of such excess or, where the Finance Charges exceed the Collections for that Monthly Period, zero,

(a “**Principal Draw**”) and apply that amount as part of the Total Investor Revenues on the next Distribution Date.

Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draw

On each Determination Date, the Manager must determine if there are any Extraordinary Expenses in respect of that Determination Date. If the Manager determines there are Extraordinary Expenses, the Manager must, on behalf of the Trustee, make a drawing from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve of an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the amount of such Extraordinary Expenses on that Determination Date; and
- (b) the balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve on that Determination Date.

For further details on the Extraordinary Expense Reserve see Section 7.11.

Redraw Facility

BEN will continue to provide Redraws to mortgagors in connection with the Housing Loans. Where BEN provides such Redraws from its own funds, BEN will be deemed to have made an advance, as Redraw Facility Provider, under the Redraw Facility (up to a total aggregate amount equal to the un-utilised portion of the Redraw Facility Limit). The provision of the Redraw Facility will be subject to normal credit criteria and a market rate of interest will be charged.

Drawings under the Redraw Facility will be subject to certain conditions precedent.

For further details on the Redraw Facility, see Section 9.3.

Hedge Agreements:

In order to hedge the mismatch between the rates of interest on the Housing Loans and the Trustee's floating rate obligations under the Notes, the Trustee and the Manager will enter into the Basis Swap and the Fixed Rate Swap with a Hedge Provider.

BEN will be the initial Hedge Provider for the Basis Swap and the Fixed Rate Swap.

NAB will act as the Standby Swap Provider in respect of the Fixed Rate Swap. In certain circumstances this role will require NAB to assume the rights and obligations of BEN as Hedge Provider under the Fixed Rate Swap.

The Basis Swap and the Fixed Rate Swap will each be governed by the terms of the relevant Hedge Agreement.

For further details in relation to the swaps, see Section 9.1

Threshold Mortgage Rate:

On each Determination Date after the Basis Swap terminates the Manager must determine the rate that is the aggregate of the minimum interest rate required to be set on Housing Loans which are subject to a variable rate (net of any interest off-set benefits in relation to the Interest Off-Set Accounts (if any) in relation to the Housing Loans forming part of the Assets of the Series Trust), in order to cover, together with amounts to be received in respect of fixed rate Housing Loans, the expenses of the Series Trust plus 0.25% (the “**Threshold Mortgage Rate**”) and notify that rate to the Trustee and the Servicer on or prior to the following Distribution Date.

For further details, see Section 9.1.2.

Security Trust Deed: The obligations of the Trustee in respect of the Notes (among other obligations) are secured by a security interest granted by the Trustee over the Assets of the Series Trust in favour of the Security Trustee pursuant to the Security Trust Deed. The Security Trust Deed and the order of priority in which the proceeds of enforcement of the security interest granted under the Security Trust Deed are to be applied are described in Section 9.4.

2.8 Further Information

Transfer: Following their issue, the Notes may (unless lodged with Austraclear) only be purchased or sold by execution and registration of a Note Transfer. For further details, see Sections 4.8 and 4.10.

The Notes can only be transferred if the relevant offer or invitation to purchase:

- (a) is not made to a Retail Client;
- (b) complies with all applicable laws in all jurisdictions in which the offer or invitation is made; and
- (c) is in accordance with the listing and market rules of any exchange on which the Notes are listed or quoted as those rules apply to the Notes.

Austraclear: Following issue, the Notes can be lodged with Austraclear. For further details, see Section 4.10.

Announcement: The Joint Lead Managers announce that in connection with the issue of the Notes:

- (a) Austraclear will confer rights in the Notes to certain of its members; and
- (b) as a result of the issue of the Notes in this manner, those rights will be able to be created.

Stamp Duty: The Manager has received advice that none of the issue, the transfer, nor the redemption of the Notes will currently attract stamp duty in any jurisdiction of Australia. For further details, see Section 12.14.

Withholding Tax and TFNs: Payments of interest on the Notes will be reduced by any applicable withholding taxes. The Trustee is not obligated to pay any additional amounts to the Noteholders to cover any withholding taxes. This will be the case whether a Noteholder is an initial holder of the Notes or subsequently acquires the Notes.

Under present law, the Notes will not be subject to Australian interest withholding tax if they are issued in accordance with certain prescribed conditions set out in section 128F of the Tax Act and they are not acquired directly or indirectly by any Offshore Associate of the Trustee or BEN (other than a Permitted Offshore Associate). The Joint Lead Managers have agreed with the Trustee to offer the Offered Notes for subscription or purchase in accordance with certain procedures intended to result in the public offer test being satisfied and all Offered Notes having the benefit of the section 128F exemption. One of these conditions is that the Trustee must not know or have reasonable grounds to suspect that an Offered Note, or an interest in an Offered Note, was being, or would later be, acquired directly or indirectly by any Offshore Associates of the Trustee or BEN. Accordingly, Offshore Associates of the Trustee or BEN (other than a Permitted Offshore

Associate) should not acquire Offered Notes. For further information see Section 12.2.

Tax may be deducted from payments to an Australian resident Noteholder or a non-resident holding the Notes in carrying on business at or through an Australian Establishment (as defined in Section 12.2), who does not provide the Trustee with a tax file number or an Australian Business Number (where applicable) unless an exemption applies to that Noteholder.

Noteholders and prospective Noteholders should obtain advice from their own tax advisers in relation to the tax implications of an investment in the Notes.

3. CREDIT RATING

It is anticipated that the Class A1 Notes will be rated Aaa(sf) by Moody's and AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class A2 Notes will be rated AAA(sf) by S&P, the Class B Notes will be rated AA(sf) by S&P, the Class C Notes will be rated A(sf) by S&P and the Class D Notes will be rated BBB(sf) by S&P. It is anticipated that the Class E Notes will not be rated. The ratings of the Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of notes or securities. A credit rating by a rating agency is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension, qualification or withdrawal at any time by the relevant rating agency. A revision, suspension, qualification or withdrawal of the credit rating of the Notes may adversely affect the market price of the Notes. In addition, the credit rating of the Notes do not address the expected timing of principal repayments under the Notes, only that principal will be received no later than the Maturity Date. Other than Section 1.14, the Rating Agencies have not been involved in the preparation of this Information Memorandum.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES AND REDRAW NOTES

4.1 General Description of the Notes and Redraw Notes

The Notes constitute debt securities issued by the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust. They are characterised as secured, pass-through, floating rate and limited recourse debt securities and are issued with the benefit of, and subject to, the Master Trust Deed, the Series Supplement and the Security Trust Deed.

The Notes have been divided into 6 classes: the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes. In certain circumstances, the Trustee may issue Redraw Notes as described in Section 7.5.3.

Further details of the ranking of the Notes prior to and after the enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed are set out in Section 2.5.

4.2 Interest on the Notes and Redraw Notes

4.2.1 Period for which the Notes accrue interest

Each Class A1 Note, Class A2 Note, Class B Note, Class C Note, Class D Note and Class E Note bears interest from (and including) the Closing Date and ceases to accrue interest from (and including) the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which the Stated Amount of that Note is reduced to zero; and
- (b) the date on which that Note is deemed to be redeemed as described in Section 4.3.4.

Each Redraw Note bears interest from (and including) its Issue Date and ceases to accrue interest from (and including) the earlier of:

- (c) the date on which the Stated Amount of that Note is reduced to zero; and
- (d) the date on which that Note is deemed to be redeemed as described in Section 4.3.4.

4.2.2 Categorisation of the Notes

The Notes issued by the Trustee are Floating Rate Notes.

Floating Rate Notes are Notes which bear Interest at a floating rate. During the period for which Floating Rate Notes bear interest as described in Section 4.2.1, Interest on Floating Rate Notes is payable on a monthly basis on the Distribution Date immediately following the end of an Interest Period (each such date being an “**Interest Payment Date**” in respect of the Floating Rate Notes) (see Section 4.2.3).

4.2.3 Interest Periods - Floating Rate Notes

The period during which a Floating Rate Note accrues interest (as described above) is divided into periods (each an “**Interest Period**”).

The first Interest Period commences on (and includes) the Closing Date and ends on (but does not include) the first Distribution Date (being 14 July 2015). Each succeeding Interest Period commences on (and includes) a Distribution Date and ends on (but does not include) the next Distribution Date. The final Interest Period ends on (but does not include) the date on which interest ceases to accrue on the Notes (as described in Section 4.2.1).

4.2.4 Interest Rates

The Interest Rate for each Interest Period in respect of the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes, each being Floating Rate Notes, is the Bank Bill Rate for the Interest Period plus the applicable Margin for that Class.

The Margins for the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will be determined on the Pricing Date by agreement between the Manager, the Arranger and the Joint Lead Managers. The Margins will be notified to prospective Noteholders by the Joint Lead Managers prior to the Issue Date. If the Notes are not redeemed on or by the Clean-Up Date then an additional margin of 0.25% will be payable on the Class A1 Notes and the Class A2 Notes. No such additional margin is payable in respect of the Redraw Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes.

If Redraw Notes, being Floating Rate Notes, are issued the Interest Rate applicable to them will be equal to the Bank Bill Rate for the Interest Period plus a Margin determined at the time of their issue by the Manager. If the Notes are not redeemed on or by the Clean-Up Date, no additional margin is payable in respect of the Redraw Notes.

4.2.5 Calculation of Interest on the Notes and Redraw Notes

Interest on the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes and the Redraw Notes is calculated for each Interest Period:

- (a) on the Invested Amount of that Class on the first day of the Interest Period (after taking into account any reductions in the Invested Amount on that day);
- (b) at the Interest Rate for that Class for that Interest Period; and
- (c) on the actual number of days in that Interest Period and based on a year of 365 days.

4.2.6 Interest Payment on each Distribution Date

If Total Investor Revenues are sufficient for this purpose, Interest on the Notes will be paid in arrears on each Distribution Date following the end of an Interest Period.

If Total Investor Revenues available for payment of Interest on the Notes are insufficient for the payment in full of Interest on the Notes on a Distribution Date, the amount available will be applied first in satisfying on a pari passu and rateable basis the Interest due on the Distribution Date in respect of the Redraw Notes and any Interest on the Redraw Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Redraw Notes have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class A1 Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on the Class A1 Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Class A1 Notes (and prior ranking amounts) have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class A2 Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on the Class A2 Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Class A2 Notes (and prior ranking amounts) have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class B Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on Class B Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid pari passu and rateably.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Class B Notes (and prior ranking amounts) have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class C Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on Class C Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid pari passu and rateably.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Class C Notes (and prior ranking amounts) have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class D Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on the Class D Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid pari passu and rateably.

Only after all Interest due in respect of the Class D Notes (and prior ranking amounts) have been satisfied will Interest due in respect of the Class E Notes on the relevant Distribution Date and any Interest on the Class E Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates be paid pari passu and rateably.

A failure to pay Interest on the Class A1 Notes or Redraw Notes within a specified period of time (see Section 9.4.2) will be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed. The events of default and the remedies available to Noteholders are detailed in Sections 9.4.2 and 9.4.3. A failure to pay Interest:

- (a) on the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will not be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed while any Class A1 Notes are outstanding; or
- (b) on the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes will not be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed while any Class A2 Notes are outstanding; or
- (c) on the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and Class E Notes will not be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed while any Class B Notes are outstanding; or
- (d) on the Class D Notes and Class E Notes will not be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed while any Class C Notes are outstanding; or
- (e) on the Class E Notes will not be an event of default under the Security Trust Deed while any Class D Notes are outstanding.

No interest accrues on the amount of any Interest shortfall.

The method for calculating whether there are sufficient Total Investor Revenues available on a Distribution Date for the payment of Interest on the Notes for the Interest Period then ended (and any shortfalls of Interest from previous Interest Periods) is set out in Section 7.

4.3 Principal Repayments on the Notes and Redraw Notes

4.3.1 Final Redemption

Unless previously redeemed (or deemed to be redeemed) in full, the Notes will be redeemed at their then Stated Amount, together with all accrued but unpaid interest on the Distribution Date falling in August 2046 (the “**Maturity Date**”).

4.3.2 Repayment of Principal on the Notes and Redraw Notes

- (a) Class A Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes and Class E Notes

On a Distribution Date prior to the enforcement of the Charge, if the Serial Paydown Triggers have not occurred on the Determination Date immediately preceding that Distribution Date and to the extent that Total Principal Collections are sufficient for this purpose (after payment of prior ranking distributions of Total Principal Collections, including payments to the Redraw Noteholders, as described in (b) below) the remaining Total Principal Collections for that Distribution Date will be applied:

- (i) first, to the Class A Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class A Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero;
- (ii) next, to the Class B Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class B Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero;
- (iii) next, to the Class C Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class C Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero;
- (iv) next, to the Class D Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class D Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero; and

- (v) next, to the Class E Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class E Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero.

On a Distribution Date prior to the enforcement of the Charge, if the Serial Paydown Triggers have occurred on the Determination Date immediately preceding that Distribution Date and to the extent that Total Principal Collections are sufficient for this purpose (after payment of prior ranking distributions of Total Principal Collections, including payments to the Redraw Noteholders, as described in (b) below) the remaining Total Principal Collections for that Distribution Date will be applied pari passu and rateably:

- (i) to the Class A Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class A Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero;
- (ii) to the Class B Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class B Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero;
- (iii) to the Class C Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class C Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero;
- (iv) to the Class D Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class D Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero; and
- (v) to the Class E Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class E Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero.

The determination and allocation of Total Principal Collections is explained in Sections 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.

(b) Redraw Notes

On each Distribution Date prior to the enforcement of the Charge, to the extent that Total Principal Collections are sufficient for this purpose (after payment of prior ranking distributions of Total Principal Collections) the Trustee, at the direction of the Manager, must apply the Total Principal Collections towards repayment of the Stated Amounts of the Redraw Notes, until these are reduced to zero, in the order of their issue (pari passu and rateably amongst such Redraw Notes), such that a Redraw Note does not receive a principal repayment until the Stated Amounts of all earlier issued Redraw Notes have been reduced to zero. The Redraw Notes rank in priority to the Notes for repayments of principal.

4.3.3 Note 10% Call Option

The Trustee must if so directed by the Manager (given in the Manager's discretion) and on giving 5 Business Days' notice to the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders, redeem all of the then outstanding Notes and Redraw Notes ("**Note 10% Call Option**") on any Distribution Date falling on or after the Clean-Up Date.

The Manager may only direct the Trustee to redeem the Notes and Redraw Notes in accordance with the foregoing if the Trustee will have sufficient funds available to it on the relevant Distribution Date to ensure that the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders will receive the aggregate of the then Invested Amount of the Notes and Redraw Notes, as applicable, and the Interest payable on the Notes and Redraw Notes, as applicable, or otherwise the aggregate Stated Amount of the Notes and Redraw Notes, as applicable, (rather than the Invested Amount) if the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders have approved the redemption at the Stated Amount by an extraordinary resolution (being a resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders convened and held by a majority of not less than three quarters of the votes cast thereat or a resolution in writing signed by all Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders).

The Clean-Up Offer may, but need not, be exercised by BEN in conjunction with the exercise by the Trustee of the Note 10% Call Option.

4.3.4 Redemption on Final Payment

Upon a final distribution being made in respect of the Notes in the circumstances described in Section 10.6.4 or under the Security Trust Deed, the Notes will be deemed to be redeemed and discharged in full and any obligation to pay any unpaid interest, any then unpaid Stated Amount or any other amounts in relation to the Notes will be extinguished in full. Thereafter the Notes will cease to exist and the Noteholders will have no further rights or entitlements in respect of their Notes.

4.3.5 No Payment in Excess of Stated Amount

No amount of principal will be paid to a Noteholder in excess of the Stated Amount applicable to the Notes held by that Noteholder other than in accordance with the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.4) and in accordance with the Note 10% Call Option.

4.4 Payments

4.4.1 Method of Payment

Any amounts payable by the Trustee to a Noteholder will be paid in Australian dollars and may be paid by:

- (a) a crossed "not negotiable" cheque made payable to the Noteholder and despatched by post to the address of the Noteholder appearing on the Register;
- (b) electronic transfer through Austraclear;
- (c) at the option of the Noteholder (which may be exercised on a Note Transfer), direct transfer to a designated bank account in Australia of the Noteholder; or
- (d) any other manner specified by the Noteholder and agreed to by the Manager and the Trustee.

4.4.2 Rounding of Interest and Principal Payments

All payments in respect of Interest and principal on the Notes will be rounded to the nearest cent (half a cent or more being rounded upward).

4.5 Reporting of Pool Performance Data

The Manager or a person nominated by the Manager will, on a monthly basis, publish on Bloomberg (or another similar electronic reporting service) pool performance data.

Pool performance data will include:

- (a) performance data relating to the Notes issued (including principal outstanding and Interest Rates);
- (b) Note Factors;
- (c) prepayment rates;
- (d) arrears statistics; and
- (e) default statistics.

4.6 The Register of Noteholders

The Trustee will maintain the Register at its office in Sydney.

The Register will include the names and addresses of the Noteholders and a record of each payment made in respect of the Notes.

The Register is the only conclusive evidence of the title of a person recorded in it as the holder of a Note.

The Trustee may from time to time close the Register for periods not exceeding 35 Business Days in aggregate in any calendar year (or such greater period as may be permitted by the Corporations Act).

In addition to the above period, the Register may be closed by the Trustee at 4.30 pm (Sydney time) on the Business Day prior to each Determination Date (or such other Business Day as is notified by the Trustee to the Noteholders from time to time) for the purpose of calculating entitlements to Interest and principal on the Notes. The Register will be re-opened at the commencement of business on the Business Day immediately following the Determination Date on which such calculations are made. On each Distribution Date, principal and Interest on the Notes will be paid to those Noteholders whose names appear in the Register at the opening of business (at the place where the Register is located) on the Record Date immediately preceding that Distribution Date.

The Register may be inspected by a Noteholder during normal business hours in respect of information relating to that Noteholder only. Copies of the Register may not be taken by the Manager or Noteholders. However, the Trustee must make a copy of the Register available to the Manager within 1 Business Day of the Manager's request for a copy.

The Trustee, with the Manager's approval, may cause the Register to be maintained by a third party on its behalf, and require that person to discharge the Trustee's obligations in relation to the Register.

4.7 Note Certificates

No global definitive certificate or other instrument will be issued to evidence a person's title to Notes. Instead, each Noteholder will be issued with a certificate ("**Note Certificate**") under which the Trustee acknowledges that the Noteholder has been entered in the Register in respect of the Notes referred to in that Note Certificate. A Note Certificate is not a certificate of title as to the relevant Notes. It cannot, therefore, be pledged or deposited as security nor can Notes be transferred by delivery of only a Note Certificate to a proposed transferee.

If a Note Certificate becomes worn out or defaced, then upon production of it to the Trustee, a replacement will be issued. If a Note Certificate is lost or destroyed, and upon proof of this to the satisfaction of the Trustee and the provision of such indemnity as the Trustee considers adequate, a replacement Note Certificate will be issued. A fee not exceeding \$10 may be charged by the Trustee for a replacement Note Certificate.

4.8 Transfer of Notes

Subject to the following conditions, a Noteholder is entitled to transfer any of its Notes:

- (a) if the offer for sale or invitation to purchase to the proposed transferee by the Noteholder:
 - (i) is not made to a Retail Client; and
 - (ii) complies with any applicable laws in all jurisdictions in which the offer or invitation is made;
- (b) unless lodged with Austraclear as explained in Section 4.10, all transfers of Notes must be effected by a Note Transfer. Note Transfers are available from the Trustee's registry office. Every Note Transfer must be duly completed, duly stamped (if applicable), executed by the transferor and the transferee and lodged for registration with the Trustee accompanied by the Note Certificate for the Notes to which it relates; and
- (c) if the offer is in accordance with the listing and market rules of any exchange on which the Notes are listed or quoted as those rules apply to the Notes.

For the purposes of accepting a Note Transfer, the Trustee is entitled to assume that it is genuine (unless it has actual knowledge to the contrary).

The Trustee is authorised to refuse to register any Note Transfer if:

- (a) it is not duly completed, executed and (if necessary) stamped;
- (b) it contravenes or fails to comply with the terms of the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement; or
- (c) the transfer would result in a contravention of, or a failure to observe the provisions of a law of the Commonwealth of Australia or of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Trustee is not bound to give any reason for refusing to register any Note Transfer and its decision is final, conclusive and binding. If the Trustee refuses to register any Note Transfer, it must as soon as practicable following that refusal, send to the transferor and the purported transferee notice of that refusal.

A Note Transfer will be regarded as received by the Trustee on the Business Day that the Trustee actually receives the Note Transfer at the place at which the Register is then kept. Subject to the power of the Trustee to refuse to register a Note Transfer, the Note Transfer will take effect from the beginning of the Business Day on which the Note Transfer is received by the Trustee. However, if a Note Transfer is received by the Trustee after 4.30 pm (Sydney time) on a Business Day in Sydney the Note Transfer will not take effect until the next Business Day. If a Note Transfer is received by the Trustee during any period when the Register, or the relevant part of the Register, is closed for any purpose or on any weekend or public holiday, the Note Transfer will take effect from the beginning of the next Business Day on which the Register (or the relevant part of the Register) is open.

Where a Note Transfer is registered after the closure of the Register but prior to any payments that are due to be paid to Noteholders then Interest or principal due on the Notes on the following Distribution Date will be paid to the transferor and not the transferee.

Upon registration of a Note Transfer, the Trustee will, within 10 Business Days of registration, issue a Note Certificate to the transferee in respect of the relevant Notes and, where applicable, issue to the transferor a Note Certificate for the balance of the Notes retained by the transferor.

4.9 Marked Note Transfer

A Noteholder may request the Trustee, or any third party appointed by the Trustee to maintain the Register as described in Section 4.6, to provide a marked Note Transfer in relation to its Notes. Once a Note Transfer has been marked by the Trustee or any such third party, for a period of 90 days thereafter (or such other period as is determined by the Manager), the Trustee or that third party will not register any transfer of the Notes described in the Note Transfer other than pursuant to that marked Note Transfer.

4.10 Lodgement of Notes in Austraclear

Where the Notes are lodged into the Austraclear system, Austraclear Limited will become the registered holder of those Notes in the Register. While those Notes remain in the Austraclear system:

- (a) all payments and notices required of the Trustee and the Manager in relation to those Notes will be directed to Austraclear Limited; and
- (b) all dealings and payments in relation to those Notes within the Austraclear system will be governed by the Austraclear Limited Regulations.

4.11 Limit on Rights of Noteholders

Apart from any security interest arising under the Security Trust Deed (as to which see Section 9.4), the Noteholders do not own and have no interest in the Series Trust or any of its assets. In particular, but without prejudice to the rights and powers of the Noteholders under the Security Trust Deed, no Noteholder in its capacity as such is entitled to:

- (a) interfere with or question the exercise or non-exercise of the rights or powers of BEN, the Servicer, the Manager or the Trustee in their dealings with the Series Trust or any Assets of the Series Trust;
- (b) require the transfer to it of any Asset of the Series Trust;
- (c) attend meetings or take part in or consent to any action concerning any property or corporation in which the Trustee has an interest;
- (d) exercise any rights, powers or privileges in respect of any Asset of the Series Trust;
- (e) lodge a caveat or other notice forbidding the registration of any person as transferee or proprietor of, or any instrument affecting, any Asset of the Series Trust or claiming any estate or interest in any Asset of the Series Trust;
- (f) negotiate or communicate in any way with any person in respect of any Housing Loan or with any person providing a Support Facility to the Trustee;
- (g) seek to wind up or terminate the Series Trust;
- (h) seek to remove the Servicer, the Manager or the Trustee;
- (i) take any proceedings including, without limitation, against the Trustee, the Manager, BEN or the Servicer or in respect of the Series Trust or the Assets of the Series Trust. This will not limit the right of Noteholders to compel the Trustee, the Manager or the Security Trustee to comply with their respective obligations under the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement (in the case of the Trustee and the Manager) and the Security Trust Deed (in the case of the Security Trustee);
- (j) have any recourse to the Trustee or the Manager in their personal capacity, except to the extent of its fraud, negligence or wilful default; or
- (k) have any recourse to BEN or the Servicer in respect of a breach by BEN or the Servicer of their respective obligations under the Series Supplement.

4.12 Notices to Noteholders

Notices, requests and other communications by the Trustee or the Manager to Noteholders may be made by:

- (a) advertisement placed on a Business Day in The Australian Financial Review (or other nationally delivered newspaper); or
- (b) registered mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the Noteholder as shown in the Register. Any notice so mailed shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Noteholder actually receives the notice.

4.13 Joint Noteholders

Where Notes are held jointly, any notices in relation to the Notes which are sent by mail will be sent only to the person whose name appears first in the Register.

Any moneys due in respect of Notes which are held jointly will be paid to the account or person nominated by the joint Noteholders for that purpose or, if an account or person is not nominated, only to the person whose name appears first on the Register, except that in the case of payment by cheque, the cheque will be payable to the joint Noteholders.

5. SOME RISK FACTORS

The purchase, and subsequent holding, of the Notes is not free of risk. The Manager believes that the risks described below are some of the principal risks inherent in the transaction for Noteholders and that the discussion in relation to those Notes indicates some of the possible implications for Noteholders. However, the inability of the Trustee to pay Interest or principal on the Notes may occur for other reasons and the Manager does not in any way represent that the description of the risks outlined below is exhaustive. It is only a summary of some particular risks. Further, although the Manager believes that the various structural protections available to Noteholders lessen certain of these risks, there can be no assurance that these measures will be sufficient to ensure the payment or distribution of Interest or principal on the Notes on a timely or full basis. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Information Memorandum and make their own independent investigation and seek their own independent advice as to the potential risks involved in purchasing and holding the Notes.

5.1 Limited Liability Under the Notes

The Notes are debt obligations of the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust. The Trustee's liability in respect of the Notes is limited to, and can be enforced against the Trustee only to the extent to which it can be satisfied out of, the Assets of the Series Trust out of which the Trustee is actually indemnified for the liability except in certain limited circumstances (as to which see Section 10.3.11).

There can be no assurance that the Assets of the Series Trust will be sufficient to make all interest and principal payments on the Notes. If the Assets of the Series Trust are insufficient to pay the interest and principal on the Notes when due, there will be no other source from which to receive these payments and the Noteholder may experience a loss or receive a lower yield on the investment than expected.

5.2 Secondary Market Risk

There is currently no secondary market for the Notes. The Joint Lead Managers have undertaken to use reasonable endeavours, subject to market conditions, to assist Noteholders so requesting it to locate potential purchasers of Notes from time to time in order to facilitate liquidity in the Notes. There is no assurance that as a result of this action any secondary market will develop or, if one does develop, that it will provide liquidity of investment or will continue for the life of the Notes. No assurance can be given that it will be possible to effect a sale of the Notes; nor can any assurance be given that, if a sale takes place, it will not be at a discount to the acquisition price.

5.3 Timing of Principal Distributions

Set out below is a description of some circumstances in which the Trustee may receive early or delayed repayments of principal on the Housing Loans and, and as a result of which the Noteholders may receive repayments of principal on the Notes earlier or later than would otherwise have been the case:

- (a) enforcement proceeds received by the Trustee due to a borrower having defaulted on its Housing Loan;
- (b) receipt of insurance proceeds by the Trustee in relation to an insurance claim in respect of a Housing Loan;
- (c) repurchases of Housing Loans by BEN as a result of any one of the following occurring:
 - (i) the discovery and subsequent notice by the Trustee, BEN or the Manager, no later than 5 Business Days prior to the expiry of the relevant Prescribed Period, that any of the representations and warranties made by BEN in respect of a certain Housing Loan were incorrect when given (see Sections 6.2.4 and 6.2.5);
 - (ii) BEN making a Further Advance under a Housing Loan, providing an additional feature in relation to a Housing Loan or for any similar purpose (see Section 6.5.8);
 - (iii) there being a change in law which leads to the Series Trust being terminated early and the Housing Loans are then repurchased by BEN or sold to a third party (see Section 10.6); or

- (iv) BEN repurchasing the balance of the Housing Loans following an offer by the Manager on behalf of the Trustee on or following the termination of the Series Trust (see Section 10.6.3) or on a Distribution Date on or after the Clean-Up Date (see Section 6.5.10);
- (d) the Servicer is obliged to service the Housing Loans in accordance with its Servicing Guidelines or, to the extent not covered by the Servicing Guidelines, the standards and practices of a prudent lender in the business of making retail home loans. There is no definitive view as to whether the standards and practices of a prudent lender in the business of making retail home loans do or do not include the Servicer's own franchise considerations. If those considerations are included the Servicer would be entitled to consider its own reputation and future business writing prospects in making a determination as to how current Housing Loans are administered. Such a course may result in a delay of principal returns to Noteholders. The Servicer is, however, required to give undertakings as to how it will administer the Housing Loans (see Section 10.5.1) and comply with the express limitations in the Series Supplement;
- (e) the terms and conditions of the Housing Loans and related securities allow borrowers, with the consent of the Servicer, to substitute their mortgaged property with a different mortgaged property without necessitating the repayment of the Housing Loan in full. Housing Loans which are secured by mortgaged property which may be substituted in this way may show a slower rate of prepayment than Housing Loans secured by mortgaged property which cannot be substituted in this way;
- (f) the terms and conditions of a Standard Housing Loan and its related securities may allow a borrower, at the discretion of the Servicer, to redraw funds previously prepaid by that borrower (see Section 9.3 for a description of the Redraw Facility). This may slow the rate of prepayment on the Housing Loans;
- (g) the mortgage which secures a Housing Loan may also secure other financial accommodation provided by BEN. If the mortgagor is in default under that other financial accommodation and the Servicer enforces the relevant mortgage, the proceeds of enforcement will be made available to the Trustee (in priority to BEN) for repayment of the Housing Loan. This may in turn result in the relevant Housing Loan being prepaid earlier than would otherwise be the case. This may occur notwithstanding there being no default under the Housing Loan.
- (h) Each of the above factors makes it difficult to reliably predict the actual rate of prepayment of the Housing Loans or the rate and timing of payments of principal on the Notes. There is no guarantee that the actual rate of prepayment on the Housing Loans, or the actual rate of prepayment on the Notes will conform to any particular model or that a Noteholder will achieve the yield expected on an investment on the Notes.

5.4 Principal and interest on the Redraw Notes will be paid before principal and interest on other Notes

If Redraw Notes are issued they will rank ahead of the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes in respect of payment of principal and Interest both prior to and after enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed.

5.5 Prepayment then Non-Payment

There is the possibility that borrowers who have prepaid an amount of principal under their Housing Loans do not continue to make scheduled payments under the terms of their Housing Loans. Consistent with standard Australian banking practice, the Servicer does not consider such a Housing Loan to be in arrears until such time as the actual principal balance has exceeded the then current Scheduled Balance.

The failure of borrowers to make payments when due after an amount has been prepaid under their Housing Loans may affect the ability of the Trustee to make timely payments of Interest and principal to Noteholders. If the Trustee has insufficient funds to pay Interest on the Notes because the above situation has occurred, the Trustee will be entitled to request a drawing under the Liquidity Facility and to apply Principal Collections and the money held in the Excess Revenue Reserve up to the amount of the deficiency. The Excess Revenue Reserve, Principal Draws and Liquidity Facility mitigate the risk of such a deficiency but may not be sufficient to cover the whole of the deficiency.

5.6 Delinquency and Default Risk

The Trustee's obligations to pay Interest and principal on the Notes in full is limited by reference to, amongst other things, receipts under or in respect of the outstanding Housing Loans. Noteholders must rely, amongst other things, for payment upon payments being made under the Housing Loans and on amounts available under any Mortgage Insurance Policies and, if and to the extent available, money available to be drawn under the Liquidity Facility and the Excess Revenue Reserve.

If borrowers fail to make their monthly payments when due (other than when the borrower has prepaid principal under its Housing Loan, as to which see Section 5.5), there is a possibility that the Trustee may have insufficient funds to make full payments of Interest on the Notes and eventual payment of principal to the Noteholders. A wide variety of local or international developments of a legal, social, economic, political or other nature could conceivably affect the performance of borrowers under their Housing Loans.

In particular, as at the Cut-Off Date, some of the Housing Loans will be set at variable rates. These rates are reset from time to time at the discretion of the Servicer (see Section 6.5.5). It is possible, therefore, that if these rates increase significantly relative to historical levels, borrowers may experience distress and increased default rates on the Housing Loans may result.

If a borrower defaults on payments to be made under a Housing Loan and the Servicer seeks to enforce the mortgage securing the Housing Loan, many factors may affect the length of time before the mortgaged property is sold and the proceeds of sale are realised. In such circumstances, the sale proceeds are likely to be less than if the sale was carried out by the borrower in the ordinary course. Any such delay and any loss incurred as a result of the realised proceeds of the sale of the property being less than the principal amount outstanding at that time under the Housing Loan may affect the ability of the Trustee to make payments under the Notes, notwithstanding any amounts that may be claimed under any available Mortgage Insurance Policies (see Section 8) or temporary shortfalls that may be mitigated by the Excess Revenue Reserve, Principal Draws and the Liquidity Facility.

Noteholders will bear the investment risk resulting from the delinquency and default experience of the Housing Loans.

5.7 Servicer Risk

The appointment of the Servicer may be terminated in certain circumstances which are outlined in Section 10.5.4. If the appointment of the Servicer is terminated, the Trustee is obliged to find another entity to perform the role of Servicer for the Series Trust. The appointment of a substitute Servicer will only have effect once the Manager notifies the Rating Agencies of such appointment and the substitute Servicer has executed a deed under which it agrees to service the Housing Loans and related securities upon the same terms as originally agreed to by the Servicer. However, there is no guarantee that a substitute Servicer will be found who would be willing to service the Housing Loans and related securities on the same terms agreed to by the Servicer.

If the Trustee is unable to locate a suitable substitute Servicer, the Trustee must act as the substitute Servicer, and will continue to act in this capacity until a suitable substitute Servicer is found.

The Servicer may also retire as Servicer by giving not less than 3 months' notice in writing to the Trustee and the Rating Agencies (or, if the Trustee has agreed to a lesser period of notice, that lesser period). For further details see Section 10.5.5.

5.8 Assignment and risks of Equitable Assignment

The Housing Loans will initially be assigned to the Trustee by BEN. If the Trustee declares that a Perfection of Title Event has occurred under the Series Supplement (see Section 10.2.1), the Trustee and the Manager must, amongst other things, take all such steps as are necessary to perfect the Trustee's legal title in the mortgages relating to the Housing Loans (or, in the case of the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to BEN, the relevant Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities) (see Section 10.2.1 for further details on Perfection of Title Events). Until such time, the Trustee is not to take any such steps to perfect legal title and, in particular, it will not notify the borrowers or any security providers of its interest in the Housing Loans.

The delay in the notification to a borrower of the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loans may have the following consequences:

- (a) until a borrower, guarantor or security provider has notice of the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loans, such person is not bound to make payment to anyone other than BEN, and can obtain a valid discharge from BEN. However, BEN is appointed as the initial Servicer of the Housing Loans and is obliged to deal with all moneys received from borrowers in accordance with the Series Supplement and to service those Housing Loans in accordance with the Servicing Standards;
- (b) until a borrower, guarantor or security provider has notice of the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loans, rights of set-off or counterclaim may accrue in favour of the borrower, guarantor or security provider against its obligations under the Housing Loans which may result in the Trustee receiving less money than expected from the Housing Loans (see Section 5.9 below);
- (c) for so long as the Trustee holds only an equitable interest in the Housing Loans, the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loans may become subject to the interests of third parties created after the creation of the Trustee's equitable interest but prior to it acquiring a legal interest. To reduce this risk, the Servicer has undertaken not to consent to the creation or existence of any security interest over the mortgages securing the Housing Loans; and
- (d) for so long as the Trustee holds only an equitable interest in the Housing Loans, BEN, may need to be a party to certain legal proceedings against any borrower, guarantor or security provider in relation to the enforcement of any Housing Loan. In this regard, the Servicer undertakes to service (including enforce) the Housing Loans in accordance with the Servicing Standards.

5.9 Set-Off

The Housing Loans can only be sold free of set-off to the Trustee to the extent permitted by law. The consequence of this is that if a borrower, guarantor or security provider in connection with a Housing Loan has funds standing to the credit of an account with BEN, or amounts are otherwise payable to such a person by BEN, that person may have a right on the enforcement of the Housing Loan or the related securities or on the insolvency of BEN to set-off BEN's liability to that person in reduction of the amount owing by that person in connection with the Housing Loan.

If BEN becomes insolvent, it can be expected that borrowers, guarantors and security providers will seek to exercise their set-off rights (if any) to a significant degree.

5.10 Ability of the Trustee to Redeem the Notes

The ability of the Trustee to redeem all the Notes at their aggregate Invested Amounts or Stated Amounts whilst any of the Housing Loans are still outstanding will depend upon whether the Trustee is able to collect or otherwise obtain an amount sufficient to redeem the Notes and to pay its other obligations in the order explained in Section 7. Following the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed, the Security Trustee will be required to apply moneys otherwise available for distribution in the order of the priority set out in the Security Trust Deed (described in Section 9.4.4). The moneys available to the Security Trustee for distribution may not be sufficient to satisfy in full the claims of all or any of the Noteholders and neither the Security Trustee nor the Trustee will have any liability to the Noteholders in respect of any such deficiency. Although the Security Trustee may seek to obtain the necessary funds by means of a sale of the outstanding Housing Loans, there is no guarantee that there will be at that time an active and liquid secondary market for mortgages. Further, if there was such a secondary market, there is no guarantee that the Security Trustee will be able to sell the Housing Loans for the principal amount then outstanding under such Housing Loans.

Accordingly, the Security Trustee may be unable to realise the value of the Housing Loans, or may be unable to realise the full value of the Housing Loans which may impact upon its ability to redeem all outstanding Notes at that time.

5.11 Breach of Representation and Warranty

The Trustee benefits from certain representations and warranties in respect of the Housing Loans to be acquired by the Trustee from BEN (see Section 6.2.4). The Trustee has not investigated or made any

enquiries regarding the accuracy of the representations and warranties. The Trustee is under no obligation to test the truth of the representations and warranties and is entitled to rely entirely upon the representations and warranties being correct unless it is actually aware of any breach (see Section 6.2.5).

BEN has agreed to repurchase any Housing Loan in respect of which it is discovered by the Trustee, the Manager or BEN within the relevant Prescribed Period that any one of the representations and warranties given by BEN was incorrect when given and:

- (a) notice of such discovery is given by the Manager or BEN to the Trustee or by the Trustee to BEN, as applicable, no later than 5 Business Days prior to the expiry of the relevant Prescribed Period; and
- (b) such breach has not otherwise been remedied by BEN (in a manner determined by it) to the satisfaction of the Trustee within 5 Business Days (or such longer period as the Trustee, the Manager and BEN agree in writing) of BEN or the Manager giving or receiving the notice (as the case may be).

If the Trustee discovers that a representation and warranty was incorrect when given in relation to a Housing Loan after the last day that the above notice can be given, BEN has agreed to pay damages to the Trustee for any loss or costs incurred by the Trustee. However, the amount of such loss or costs cannot exceed the principal amount outstanding and accrued but unraised interest and any outstanding fees in respect of the Housing Loans. The rights of the Trustee in respect of any representation or warranty being incorrect are described in more detail in Section 6.2.5.

5.12 The Mortgage Insurance Policies

A claim under a Mortgage Insurance Policy may be refused or reduced in certain circumstances (see generally Section 8). This may affect the ability of the Trustee to make timely payments of Interest and principal on the Notes. However, where a claim under a Mortgage Insurance Policy has been refused or reduced in certain circumstances, the Trustee may have recourse to BEN either for breach of a representation and warranty (see Section 6.2.5) or for breach of its obligations as Servicer. Not all Housing Loans have the benefit of a Mortgage Insurance Policy.

5.13 National Credit Code

Some of the Housing Loans and related mortgages and guarantees are regulated by the National Credit Code. The National Credit Code appears in Schedule 1 of the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth) (“**NCCP Act**”) (discussed below).

Under the National Credit Code, a debtor, guarantor or mortgagor may have a right to apply to a court to:

- (a) in the case of a debtor, vary the terms of a Housing Loan on the grounds of hardship;
- (b) vary the terms of a Housing Loan and related mortgage or guarantee or a change to such documents, that are unjust, and reopen the transaction that gave rise to the Housing Loan and any related mortgage or guarantee;
- (c) in the case of a debtor or guarantor, reduce or cancel any interest rate payable on the Housing Loan arising from a change to that rate which is unconscionable;
- (d) have certain provisions of the Housing Loan or a related mortgage or guarantee which are in breach of the legislation declared void or unenforceable;
- (e) obtain restitution or compensation from the credit provider in relation to any breaches of the National Credit Code in relation to the Housing Loan or a related mortgage or guarantee; or
- (f) seek various remedies for other breaches of the National Credit Code.

Any such order may affect the timing or amount of interest or principal payments under the relevant Housing Loan (which might in turn affect the timing or amount of Interest or principal payments under the Notes).

Breaches of the National Credit Code may also lead to civil penalties or criminal fines being imposed on BEN for so long as it holds legal title to the Housing Loans and the mortgages. If the Trustee acquires legal title, it will then become primarily responsible for compliance with the National Credit Code.

The Trustee will be indemnified out of the Assets of the Series Trust for liabilities it incurs under the National Credit Code. Where the Trustee is held liable for breaches of the National Credit Code, the Trustee must seek relief initially under any indemnities provided to it by the Manager, the Servicer or BEN before exercising its rights to recover against any Assets of the Series Trust.

As a condition of the Servicer holding an Australian credit licence and the Trustee being able to perform its role, the Servicer and the Trustee must also allow each borrower to have access to an external dispute resolution scheme, which has power to resolve disputes where the amount in dispute is \$500,000 or less.

There is no ability to appeal from an adverse determination by the external dispute resolution scheme, including, on the basis of bias, manifest error or want of jurisdiction.

BEN will give certain representations and warranties that the mortgages relating to the Housing Loans complied in all material respects with all applicable laws when those mortgages were entered into. The Servicer has also undertaken to comply with the National Credit Code in carrying out its obligations under the Transaction Documents. In certain circumstances the Trustee may have the right to claim damages from BEN or the Servicer, as the case may be, where the Trustee suffers loss in connection with a breach of the National Credit Code which is caused by a breach of a relevant representation or undertaking.

National Consumer Credit Protection Act

On 23 November 2009 the Federal Government passed the NCCP Act and certain related legislation. The NCCP Act received Royal Assent on 15 December 2009.

The NCCP Act has significant consequences for a wide range of participants in the credit industry, including credit providers, finance brokers and other intermediaries. Amongst other things, the NCCP Act:

- (a) introduces a national licensing regime, which requires credit providers and certain other intermediaries, firstly, to hold an Australian Credit Licence (“**ACL**”);
- (b) imposes responsible lending requirements on ACL holders and others designed to protect consumers from being offered loans that are unsuitable for them;
- (c) imposes disclosure obligations on ACL holders and others;
- (d) gives the Australian Securities and Investment Commission broad powers to enforce the legislation (including the “**National Credit Code**”);
- (e) provides consumers with improved access to remedies; and
- (f) imposes civil and criminal penalties for certain breaches of the legislation.

Obligations under the NCCP Act will also apply to loans that were regulated under the State and Territory Based Consumer Credit Code before July 2010.

Australian Consumer Law and the commencement of requirements under the NCCP Act and related legislation may affect the services of an entity, or its ability to collect funds, in relation to existing consumer credit arrangements and ultimately this may result in a delay or decrease in the amounts a Noteholder receives.

In particular, under the NCCP Act, a debtor may have the right to apply to a court or, in some cases, to an external dispute resolution scheme, to, among other things:

- (a) grant an injunction preventing a loan from being enforced (or any other action in relation to the loan) if to do so would breach the NCCP Act;
- (b) order compensation to be paid for loss or damage suffered (or likely to be suffered) as a result of a breach of a civil penalty provision or a criminal offence in the NCCP Act;
- (c) if a credit activity has been engaged in without an ACL and no relevant exemption applies, an order it considers appropriate so that no profiting can be made from the activity, to compensate for loss and to prevent loss. This could include an order declaring a contract, or part of a contract, to be void, varying the contract, refusing to enforce, ordering a refund of money or return of property, payment for loss or damage or being ordered to supply specified services.

Where a systemic contravention affects contract disclosures across multiple loans, there is a risk of a representative or class action under which a civil penalty could be imposed in respect of all affected loan contracts. If borrowers suffer any loss, orders for compensation may be made. In certain circumstances ASIC will be able to make an application to vary the terms of a contract or a class of contracts on the above grounds if this is in the public interest (rather than limiting these rights to affected debtors).

Any order made under any of the above consumer credit laws may affect the timing or amount of principal repayments under the relevant Housing Loans which may in turn affect the timing or amount of interest and principal payments under the Notes.

Unfair Terms

Part 2 of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (as amended by the Trade Practices Amendments (Australian Consumer Law) Act (No. 1) 2010 (Cth)) includes a National unfair terms regime whereby a term of a standard-form consumer contract may be found unfair, and therefore void, if it causes a significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations under the contract, is not reasonably necessary to protect the supplier's legitimate interests and it would cause detriment to a party if applied or relied on.

The provisions in the National regime dealing with unfair terms commenced on 1 July 2010 and apply to new products (including new Housing Loans) entered into from that date. If the form of contract used for the Housing Loans, which are existing contracts, are standard form consumer contracts for the purposes of the provisions dealing with unfair terms, then the unfair terms provisions would apply to a Housing Loan to the extent that it is varied after 1 July 2010 (but only to that extent).

Also on 1 July 2010, Victoria amended its unfair terms regime (contained in Part 2B of the Fair Trading Act 1999 (Vic)) to follow the wording in the National unfair terms regime discussed above. Victoria's unfair terms regime had applied to certain Housing Loans since 10 June 2009.

Both the National and previous Victorian statutory definitions of "unfair" are uncertain and may be given a wide application by non-judicial tribunals, which will determine many disputes. If any terms in the Housing Loans were found to be unfair, this could lead to some of the expected principal, interest or fees in the Housing Loans not being repaid as expected and affect the yield on the Notes.

Any finding that a term of a Housing Loan is unfair and therefore void may, depending on the relevant term, affect the timing or amount of principal repayments under the relevant Housing Loan which may in turn affect the timing or amount of interest and principal payments under the Notes.

5.14 Australian Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Regime

The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act ("AML/CTF Act") regulates the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations on financial services providers (there is also legislation which prevents payments to and transactions in connection with certain sanctioned persons).

Under the AML/CTF Act, if an entity has not met certain of its obligations under the AML/CTF Act, that entity will be prohibited from providing a designated service which includes:

- (a) opening or providing certain accounts, allowing any transaction in relation to such an account or receiving instructions to transfer money in and out of such an account;
- (b) making loans to a borrower or allowing a transaction to occur in respect of that loan in certain circumstances;
- (c) providing a custodial or depository service;
- (d) issuing or selling a security in certain circumstances; and
- (e) exchanging one currency for another in certain circumstances.

These obligations will include undertaking applicable customer identification procedures before a designated service is provided. Generally until these obligations have been met an entity will be prohibited from providing funds or services to a party or making any payments on behalf of a party. The obligations also include, but are not limited to, conducting on-going customer due diligence and reporting of suspicious and other transactions.

The obligations placed upon an entity can affect the services of an entity or the funds it provides and ultimately may result in a delay or decrease in the amounts a Noteholder receives.

5.15 Payments on the Notes will be dependent on payments being made under the Fixed Rate Swap and Termination Payments on the Fixed Rate Swap

To provide a hedge against the fixed rates payable on the fixed rate Housing Loans and the floating rate of interest payable by the Trustee in respect of the Notes, the Trustee will exchange payments calculated by reference to the fixed rate charged on the fixed rate Housing Loans for variable rate payments based on the Bank Bill Rate. If the Fixed Rate Swap is terminated or the Hedge Provider fails to perform its obligations under the Fixed Rate Swap, Noteholders will be exposed to the risk that the Trustee will not receive sufficient funds to pay interest on the Notes.

If the Trustee is required to make a termination payment to a Hedge Provider upon the termination of a Fixed Rate Swap, the Trustee (as directed by the Manager) will make the termination payment from the Assets of the Series Trust and, prior to enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed, in priority to payments on the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes. Thus, if the Trustee makes a termination payment, there may not be sufficient funds remaining to pay interest on the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes on a relevant Distribution Date.

5.16 The concentration of Housing Loans in specific geographic areas may increase the possibility of loss on the Notes

To the extent that the Series Trust contains a high concentration of Housing Loans secured by properties located within a single state or region within Australia, any deterioration in the real estate values or the economy of any of those states or regions could result in higher rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses than expected on the Housing Loans. In addition, these states or regions may experience natural disasters, which may not be fully insured against and which may result in property damage and losses on the Housing Loans. These events may in turn have a disproportionate impact on funds available to the Series Trust, which could cause Noteholders to suffer losses.

5.17 The imposition of a withholding tax will reduce payments to Noteholders

If a withholding tax is imposed on payments of interest on the Notes, the Noteholders will not be entitled to receive grossed-up amounts to compensate for such withholding tax. Thus, the Noteholders will receive less interest than is scheduled to be paid on the Notes.

5.18 Investment in the notes may not be suitable for all investors

The Notes are not a suitable investment for any investor that requires a regular or predictable schedule of payments or payment on any specific date. The Notes are complex investments that should be considered only by investors who, either alone or with their financial, tax and legal advisors, have the expertise to

analyse the prepayment, reinvestment, default and market risk, the tax consequences of an investment, and the interaction of these factors. Mortgage-backed securities, like the Notes, usually produce more returns of principal to investors when market interest rates fall below the interest rates on the Housing Loans and produce less returns of principal when market interest rates rise above the interest rates on the Housing Loans. If borrowers refinance their Housing Loans as a result of lower interest rates, Noteholders will receive an unanticipated payment of principal. As a result, Noteholders are likely to receive more money to reinvest at a time when other investments generally are producing a lower yield than that on the Notes and are likely to receive less money to reinvest when other investments generally are producing a higher yield than that on the Notes. Noteholders will bear the risk that the timing and amount of distributions on the Notes will prevent Noteholders from attaining the desired yield.

5.19 Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the parties to this offering, including, without limitation, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited, P.T. Limited, the Joint Lead Managers, the Manager and BEN may effect transactions in which they may have, directly or indirectly, a material interest or a relationship of any description with another party to such transaction or a related transaction, which may involve a potential conflict with an existing contractual duty to the Trustee under this Information Memorandum (see Section 1.12).

5.20 A decline in Australian economic conditions may lead to losses on the Notes

If the Australian economy were to experience a decline in economic conditions, an increase in interest rates, a fall in property values or any combination of these factors, delinquencies or losses on the Housing Loans might increase, which might cause losses on the Notes.

5.21 Seasoned Housing Loans

Some of the Housing Loans are seasoned Housing Loans and were generally originated in accordance with the underwriting and operations procedures of BEN at the time that such Housing Loan was originated. Because the Housing Loans are seasoned, they may not conform to the current underwriting and operations procedures or documentation requirements of the TORRENS program.

5.22 Servicer Sets Interest Rates

The interest rates on the variable rate Housing Loans are not tied to an objective interest rate index, but are set at the sole discretion of the Servicer (but must be set at the same rate the Servicer charges on similar housing loans). If the Servicer increases the interest rates on the variable rate Housing Loans, borrowers may be unable to make their required payments under the Housing Loans, and accordingly, may become delinquent or may default on their payments. In addition, if the interest rates are raised above market interest rates, borrowers may refinance their loans with another lender to obtain a lower interest rate. This could cause higher rates of principal prepayment than expected and affect the yield on the Notes.

5.23 Features of Housing Loans May Change

The features of the Housing Loans, including their interest rates, may be changed by the Servicer, either on its own initiative or at a borrower's request. Some of these changes may include the addition of newly developed features which are not described in this Information Memorandum. As a result of these changes and borrowers' payments of principal, the concentration of Housing Loans with specific characteristics is likely to change over time, which may affect the timing and amount of payments the Noteholders receive.

If the Servicer, at the direction of the Manager, changes the features of the Housing Loans or fails to offer desirable features offered by its competitors, borrowers might elect to refinance their loans with another lender to obtain more favourable features. In addition, the Housing Loans included in the Series Trust are not permitted to have some features. If a borrower opts to add one of these features to his or her Housing Loan, the Housing Loan may be transferred to another trust or may be repaid and a new Housing Loan written which will not form part of the assets of the Series Trust. The refinancing or removal of Housing Loans could cause the Noteholders to experience higher rates of principal prepayment than expected, which could affect the yield on the Notes.

5.24 Personal Property Security regime

A new personal property securities regime commenced operation throughout Australia on 30 January 2012 pursuant to the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth) (“PPSA”). The PPSA has established a national system for the registration of security interests in personal property and introduced new rules for the creation, priority and enforcement of security interests in personal property.

Security interests for the purposes of the PPSA include traditional securities such as charges and mortgages over personal property (but do not include mortgages over real property). However, they also include transactions that, in substance, secure payment or performance of an obligation but may not have previously been legally classified as securities (for example, hire purchase agreements and leases such as finance leases and capital leases). Further, certain other interests are deemed to be security interests whether or not they secure payment or performance of an obligation. These deemed security interests include assignments of certain monetary obligations and certain leases of goods (for example, leases of motor vehicles for a term of 90 days or more).

A person who holds a security interest under the PPSA will need to register (or otherwise perfect) the security interest to ensure that the security interest has priority over competing interests (and in some cases, to ensure that the security interest survives the insolvency of the grantor). If they do not do so, the consequences include the following:

- another security interest may take priority;
- another person may acquire an interest in the assets which are subject to the security interest free of their security interest; and
- they may not be able to enforce the security interest against a grantor who becomes insolvent.

However, under Australian law:

- dealings by the Trustee with the Housing Loans in breach of such undertaking may nevertheless have the consequence that a third party acquires title to the relevant Housing Loans free of the security interest created under the Security Trust Deed or another security interest over such Housing Loans has priority over that security interest; and
- contractual prohibitions upon dealing with the Housing Loans (such as those contained in the Security Trust Deed) will not of themselves prevent a third party from obtaining priority or taking such Housing Loans free of the security interest created under the Security Trust Deed (although the Security Trustee would be entitled to exercise remedies against the Trustee in respect of any such breach by the Trustee).

Whether this would be the case, depends upon matters including the nature of the dealing by the Trustee, the particular Housing Loans concerned and the agreement under which it arises and the actions of the relevant third party.

The Manager will review the Transaction Documents to determine if the Transaction Documents (or a transaction in connection with them) is or contains a security interest for the purposes of the PPSA and whether any such security interest has been, or should be perfected under the PPSA.

There is uncertainty on aspects of the PPSA regime because the PPSA significantly alters the law relating to secured transactions. There are issues and ambiguities in respect of which a market view or practice will evolve over time.

5.25 FATCA

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (“FATCA”) establish, in an effort to assist the United States Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) in enforcing U.S. taxpayer compliance, a new due diligence, reporting and withholding regime.

Under FATCA, a 30% withholding may be imposed (i) in respect of certain U.S. source payments, (ii) from 1 January 2017 in respect of gross proceeds from the sale of assets that give rise to U.S. source interest or

dividends and (iii) from 1 January 2017, at the earliest, in respect of “foreign passthru payments” (a term which is not yet defined under FATCA), which are, in each case, paid to or in respect of entities that fail to meet certain certification or reporting requirements or do not comply with FATCA (“**FATCA withholding**”).

The Trustee and other financial institutions through which payments on the Notes are made may be required to withhold on account of FATCA. A withholding may be required if (i) an investor does not provide information sufficient for the Trustee or the relevant financial institution to determine whether the investor is subject to FATCA withholding or (ii) a foreign financial institution (“**FFI**”) to or through which payments on the Notes are made is a “non-participating FFI”.

FATCA withholding is not expected to apply if, in respect of foreign pass-thru payments only, the Notes are treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the obligation is issued on or before the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are filed with the U.S. Federal Register.

The Australian Government and U.S. Government signed an intergovernmental agreement with respect to FATCA (“**IGA**”) on 28 April 2014. The Australian Government has enacted legislation amending, among other things, the Taxation Administration Act 1953 of Australia to give effect to the IGA (“**Australian Amendments**”).

With effect from 1 July 2014, Australian financial institutions which are “Reporting Australian Financial Institutions” under the IGA must follow specific due diligence procedures to identify their account holders (e.g. the Noteholders) and provide information about financial accounts held by U.S. persons and recalcitrant account holders and on payments made to non-participating FFIs, to the Australian Taxation Office (“**ATO**”). The ATO is required to provide such information to the IRS.

Under the Australian Amendments, Australian FFIs will generally be able to be treated as “deemed compliant” with FATCA. Depending on the nature of the relevant FFI, FATCA withholding may not be required from payments made with respect to the Notes other than in certain prescribed circumstances.

The Noteholders may be requested to provide certain certifications and information to the Series Trust and/or the Trustee and any other financial institutions through which payments on the Notes are made in order for the Series Trust and/or the Trustee and such other financial institutions to comply with their FATCA obligations. If a payment to a Noteholder is subject to withholding as a result of FATCA, there will be no “gross up” (or any additional amount) payable by way of compensation to the holder for the deducted amount. Additionally, if a payment to the Series Trust is subject to withholding as a result of FATCA, there will be no optional redemption of the Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, this does not affect the right of the Trustee to exercise the Note 10% Call Option.

FATCA is particularly complex legislation.

The above description is based on the IGA, the Australian Amendments, guidance issued by the ATO and regulations and guidance of the U.S. Treasury Department, all of which may be subject to change in a way that could alter the application of FATCA to the Trust and the Notes.

Investors should consult their own tax advisers to determine how these rules may apply to them under the Notes.

5.26 European Union Capital Requirements Regulation - securitisation exposure rules and other regulatory initiatives

- (a) In Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere there is increased political and regulatory scrutiny of the asset-backed securities industry. This has resulted in a raft of measures for increased regulation which are currently at various stages of implementation and which may have an adverse impact on the regulatory capital charge to certain investors in securitisation exposures and/or the incentives for certain investors to hold asset-backed securities, and may thereby affect the liquidity of such securities. Investors in the Notes are responsible for analysing their own regulatory position and none of BEN, the Manager, the Arranger, the Joint Lead Managers or any other party to the Transaction Documents makes any representation to any prospective

investor or purchaser of the Notes regarding the regulatory capital treatment of their investment on the Closing Date or at any time in the future.

- (b) In particular, investors should be aware of Articles 404-410 (inclusive) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and Council (as implemented by the Member States of the European Economic Area (the “**CRR**”), which came into force on 1 January 2014. Article 405 of the CRR restricts ‘credit institutions’ and ‘investment firms’ (each as defined in the CRR), and the consolidated group subsidiaries thereof from investing in or being exposed to a ‘securitisation’ (as defined in the CRR) (each an “**Affected Investor**”) unless the originator, sponsor or original lender in respect of that securitisation has explicitly disclosed to the Affected Investor that it will retain, on an ongoing basis, a net economic interest of at least 5 per cent in that securitisation in the manner contemplated by Article 405 (and the regulatory technical standards since adopted by the European Commission in relation to the same) .
- (c) Article 406 of the CRR also requires an Affected Investor to be able to demonstrate that it has undertaken certain due diligence in respect of, amongst other things, the notes it has acquired and the underlying exposures, and that procedures have been established for monitoring performance information in relation to the underlying exposures on an on-going basis. Failure to comply with one or more of the requirements set out in Articles 405, 406 or 409 of the CRR may result in the imposition of a penal capital charge with respect to the investment made in the securitisation by the relevant Affected Investor.
- (d) Investors should also be aware of Article 17 of the EU Alternative Investment Managers Directive (“**AIFMD**”) and Section 5 of Chapter III of the Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 supplementing the AIFMD, the provisions of which section introduced risk retention and due diligence requirements (which took effect from 22 July 2013 in general) in respect of alternative investment fund managers that are required to become authorised under the AIFMD and which assume exposure to the credit risk of a securitisation on behalf of one or more alternative investment funds. Similar requirements are also scheduled to apply in the future to investment in securitisations by undertakings for collective investment in transferrable securities (UCITS) and insurance and re-insurance undertakings subject to regulation by national authorities of Member States of the European Economic Area. All such requirements, together with Articles 404-410 of the CRR, are referred to as the “**Retention Rules**”.
- (e) BEN (as original lender) will undertake to the Trustee to hold, in accordance with the Retention Rules, an interest in randomly selected exposures equivalent to no less than 5% of the aggregate principal balance of the securitised exposures in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 405 of the CRR.
- (f) Relevant investors are required to independently assess and determine the sufficiency of the information described in this Information Memorandum and in any reports provided to investors in relation to the transaction for the purpose of complying with the Retention Rules and the regulatory technical standards and implementing technical standards that will apply in relation to the same and none of BEN, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ, NAB, or any other party to the Transaction Documents makes any representation that the information described above is sufficient in all circumstances of such purposes.
- (g) There remains considerable uncertainty with respect to the Retention Rules and it is not clear what will be required to demonstrate compliance to national regulators remains unclear. Investors who are uncertain as to the requirements that will need to be complied with in order to avoid the additional regulatory charges for non-compliance with the Retention Rules and any implementing rules in a relevant jurisdiction should seek guidance from their regulator. Similar requirements to those set out in the Retention Rules may be implemented for other European Union-regulated investors (such as certain types of investment fund managers, insurance and reinsurance undertakings) in the future.
- (h) The Retention Rules and any other changes to the regulation or regulatory treatment of the Notes for some or all investors may negatively impact the regulatory position of certain individual investors and, in addition, could have a negative impact on the price and liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market.

- (i) There can be no assurance that the regulatory capital treatment of the Notes for any investor will not be affected by any future implementation of, and changes to, the Retention Rules or other regulatory or accounting changes.
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6. HOUSING LOANS

6.1 BEN

BEN is a public company registered in Victoria under the Corporations Act. BEN converted from a building society to a bank on 1 July 1995 when it was granted an authority under the Banking Act 1959 to carry on banking business in Australia. At the time of conversion, BEN was Australia's oldest and Victoria's largest building society. BEN operated as a building society for 137 years prior to converting to a bank. BEN has grown considerably over the last 20 years, both organically and as a result of a number of strategic acquisitions, most notably being its merger with fellow regional bank, Adelaide Bank Limited on 30 November 2007. The newly formed group then changed its name to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on 31 March 2008.

BEN employs nearly 7000 staff, has a market capitalisation of over \$5.5bn (as at 28 May 2015) and is listed in the top 70 on the ASX. As at 31 December 2014, revenue for the group was \$782.1m with cash earnings of \$217.9m for the 6 months.

BEN is also rated by three main rating agencies, and has achieved a rating of A-/A2 (Stable) from S&P; A2/P-1 (Stable) from Moody's; and A-/F2 (Stable) from Fitch.

BEN models its operations on its reputation for ethical, caring service and its willingness to contribute to communities in which it operates. As at 31 December 2014, consolidated total assets totalled \$65.4bn. BEN's unique status as Australia's only regional based bank and its commitment to quality service and product competition throughout both urban and rural areas, together with its vast distribution model, is responsible for BEN's success.

BEN's primary business activities are providing retail and third party banking services, including residential mortgages for owner-occupied housing and investment property through over 500 retail branches (as at 27 April 2015) or via third party distribution partners. Other services which the Bendigo and Adelaide Banking group provides include agribusiness lending, margin lending, commercial lending, portfolio funding, equipment finance, insurance, financial planning, mortgage administration and trustee services.

6.2 Description of the Assets of the Series Trust

6.2.1 Assets of the Series Trust

The Assets of the Series Trust will include the following:

- (a) the Housing Loan Pool, including all:
 - (i) principal payments paid or payable on each Housing Loan at any time from and after the Cut-Off Date in respect of that Housing Loan; and
 - (ii) interest payments paid or payable on each Housing Loan after the Closing Date in respect of that Housing Loan (plus the Accrued Interest Adjustment which is to be paid on the first Distribution Date to BEN);
- (b) rights under any Mortgage Insurance Policies issued by or transferred to a Mortgage Insurer and rights under the individual property insurance policies covering the mortgaged properties relating to the Housing Loans (if any);
- (c) rights under the mortgages in relation to the Housing Loans;
- (d) rights under collateral securities appearing on BEN's records as intended as security for the Housing Loans;
- (e) the documents relating to the above, including the original or duplicates of the relevant loan agreements, mortgages, collateral securities, insurance policies and the certificate of title (where existing) in relation to the land secured by the mortgages (the "Housing Loan Documents");

- (f) amounts on deposit in the accounts established in connection with the creation of the Series Trust and the issuance of the Notes, including the Collections Account, and any authorised short-term investments in which these amounts are invested; and
- (g) the Trustee's rights under the Transaction Documents.

The items referred to in paragraphs (a) - (e) above are collectively referred to as the “**Housing Loan Rights**”.

6.2.2 The Housing Loans

The Housing Loans are secured by registered first ranking mortgages on properties located in Australia (or by a second ranking mortgage where the first ranking mortgage is also assigned to the Trustee). The Housing Loans purchased by the Series Trust on the Closing Date will all be from BEN's general residential mortgage product pool and will have been originated by or on behalf of BEN in the ordinary course of its business. Each Housing Loan will be one of the types of products described in Section 6.3. Each Housing Loan may have some or all of the features described in Section 6.3. The Housing Loans are either fixed rate or variable rate loans.

6.2.3 Acquisition of the Housing Loans by the Trustee

The Housing Loans acquired by the Series Trust on the Closing Date will be transferred from BEN to the Trustee and specified in a letter of offer (each a “**Letter of Offer**”).

The Housing Loans, the mortgages and any collateral securities securing those Housing Loans, any relevant Mortgage Insurance Policies and BEN's interest in any insurance policies on the mortgaged properties relating to those Housing Loans will be assigned to the Trustee pursuant to a Letter of Offer. Subsequently, the Trustee will be entitled to the Collections on the Housing Loans.

If the Trustee is actually aware of the occurrence of a Perfection of Title Event which is subsisting then, unless the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the failure to perfect the Trustee's title to the Housing Loans, the Trustee must declare that a Perfection of Title Event has occurred and the Trustee and the Manager must as soon as practicable take steps to perfect the Trustee's legal title to the Housing Loans (or, in the case of the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to BEN, the relevant Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities). These steps will include the lodgement of transfers of the mortgages securing the Housing Loans with the appropriate land titles office in the relevant Australian States and Territories. The Trustee will hold at the Closing Date irrevocable powers of attorney from BEN to enable it to execute such mortgage transfers.

Each Housing Loan sold to the Trustee is secured by an “all moneys” mortgage, which may also secure other financial indebtedness. These other loans will be assigned to the Trustee, and the Trustee will hold these by way of a separate trust for BEN established under the Series Supplement and known as the “**Seller Trust**”. The other loans are not Assets of the Series Trust. The Trustee will hold the proceeds of enforcement of the related mortgage, to the extent they exceed the amount required to repay the Housing Loan, as trustee for the Seller Trust, in relation to that other loan. The mortgage will secure the Housing Loan assigned to the Series Trust in priority to that other loan.

Because BEN's standard security documentation usually secures all moneys owing by the provider of the security, it is possible that a mortgage or collateral security held by BEN, in relation to other facilities provided by it could also secure a Housing Loan, even though in the Servicer's records the particular mortgage or collateral security was not taken for this purpose. Only those mortgages and collateral securities that appear in the Servicer's records as intended to secure the Housing Loans will be assigned to or held for the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust. Other securities which by their terms technically secure a Housing Loan but which were not taken for that purpose, will not be assigned to, or held by, the Trustee for the benefit of the Noteholders.

The Series Trust will assume the risk of losses with respect to the Housing Loans acquired by the Trustee arising from any default by a mortgagor. If cash flows relating to a Housing Loan are re-scheduled or re-negotiated, the Series Trust will be subject to the re-scheduled or re-negotiated terms.

6.2.4 Representations, Warranties and Eligibility Criteria

Representations, Warranties

With respect to each Housing Loan being equitably assigned by BEN to the Trustee pursuant to a Letter of Offer, BEN will make various representations and warranties to the Trustee as of the Cut-Off Date, including that:

- (a) at the time BEN entered into the mortgages relating to the Housing Loans, those mortgages complied in all material respects with all applicable laws;
- (b) at the time that BEN entered into the Housing Loans, it did so in good faith;
- (c) at the time BEN entered into the Housing Loans, the Housing Loans were originated in the ordinary course of BEN's business;
- (d) at the time BEN entered into the Housing Loans, all necessary steps were taken to ensure that, each related mortgage complied with the legal requirements applicable at that time to be:
 - (i) a first ranking mortgage; or
 - (ii) where BEN already held the first ranking mortgage, a second ranking mortgage,
(subject to any statutory charges, any prior charges of a body corporate, service company or equivalent, whether registered or otherwise, and any other prior security interests which do not prevent the mortgage from being considered to be a first-ranking mortgage or a second ranking mortgage, as the case may be, in accordance with the Servicing Standards) in either case secured over land, subject to stamping and registration in due course;
- (e) where there is a second or other mortgage securing a Housing Loan and BEN is not the mortgagee of that second or other mortgage, satisfactory priority arrangements have been entered into to ensure that the mortgage ranks ahead in priority to the second or other mortgage on enforcement for at least the principal amount and interest on the Housing Loan plus such extra amount determined in accordance with the Servicing Guidelines;
- (f) at the time the relevant Housing Loans were approved, BEN had received no notice of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the relevant borrowers or mortgagors or any notice that any such person did not have the legal capacity to enter into the relevant mortgage;
- (g) following the acceptance of the relevant Letter of Offer in relation to the Housing Loan by the Trustee:
 - (i) BEN will be the sole legal owner; and
 - (ii) the Trustee will be the beneficial owner of the Housing Loan and the related Mortgages and First Layer of Collateral Securities (other than the Insurance Policies) and no prior ranking Security Interest (other than under the Security Trust Deed) will exist in relation to BEN and the Trustee's right, title and interest in that Housing Loan and the related Mortgages and First Layer of Collateral Securities (other than the Insurance Policies);
- (h) each of the relevant Housing Loan Documents (other than any Mortgage Insurance Policies and other related insurance policies) which is required to be stamped with stamp duty has been duly stamped;
- (i) the Housing Loans have not been satisfied, cancelled, discharged or rescinded and the property relating to each relevant mortgage has not been released from the security of that mortgage;
- (j) BEN holds, in accordance with the Servicing Standards, all documents which it should hold to enforce the provisions of the securities relating to Housing Loans;

- (k) other than the Housing Loan Documents and documents entered into in accordance with the Servicing Standards, there are no documents entered into by BEN and the mortgagor or any other relevant party in relation to the Housing Loans which would qualify or vary the terms of the Housing Loans;
- (l) other than in respect of priorities granted by statute, BEN has not received notice from any person that it claims to have a security interest ranking in priority to or equal with BEN's mortgage;
- (m) BEN is not aware of any restrictive covenants, licences or leases existing in respect of land the subject of any relevant mortgage which reduce the value of the mortgage over such land so that the LVR in respect of the relevant Housing Loan as at the Cut-Off Date exceeds 95%;
- (n) except in relation to fixed rate Housing Loans (or those which can be converted to a fixed rate or a fixed margin over a benchmark) and as may be provided by applicable laws, binding codes and competent authorities binding on BEN, there is no limitation affecting, or consent required from a borrower to effect, a change in the interest rate under the Housing Loans, and a change in interest rate may be set at the sole discretion of the Servicer;
- (o) BEN is lawfully entitled to sell the Housing Loans and related securities to the Trustee free of all security interests and, so far as BEN is aware, adverse claims or other third party rights or interests;
- (p) the provisions of any applicable laws relating to the acquisition of the Housing Loans and related securities have been complied with;
- (q) the sale of the Housing Loans and related securities will not constitute a breach of BEN's obligations or a default under any security interest granted by BEN or affecting BEN's assets;
- (r) there are no Linked Accounts in relation to any Housing Loan other than any Interest Off-Set Account relating to the Housing Loan; and
- (s) the terms of the loan agreements relating to the Housing Loans made on or after 1 November 1996, pursuant to an offer made by BEN on or after that date, require payments in respect of the Housing Loans to be made to BEN free of set-off.

Eligibility Criteria

With respect to each Housing Loan the subject of that Letter of Offer being assigned to the Trustee, BEN represents and warrants to the Trustee as at the Cut-Off Date specified in a Letter of Offer that the Housing Loans comply with the following eligibility criteria or such other eligibility criteria as the Trustee, BEN and the Manager may agree prior to the Closing Date and in respect of which the Manager has notified the Rating Agencies:

- (a) each Housing Loan must:
 - (i) be advanced and repayable in Australian dollars;
 - (ii) be secured by a first ranking mortgage or, if there are 2 mortgages securing the Housing Loan and BEN is the first mortgagee and the first ranking mortgage is also assigned to the Trustee, a second ranking mortgage;
 - (iii) be secured by a mortgage over residential property;
 - (iv) have a stated term to maturity at the Cut-Off Date not exceeding 30 years;
 - (v) have an LVR not exceeding 95% at or about the time the Housing Loan was approved by BEN;

- (vi) be assignable in equity without the prior consent of, or notice to, the relevant mortgagor or any other person;
 - (vii) be fully drawn;
 - (viii) have the benefit of a guarantee from the directors of the borrower, where the borrower is a company; and
 - (ix) have a total principal amount outstanding of no greater than \$750,000 as at the Cut-Off Date; and
- (b) each Housing Loan must not be:
- (i) a loan secured by a mortgage over land which does not contain a residential building;
 - (ii) a loan in favour of present staff of BEN;
 - (iii) a loan which is in arrears for greater than 30 days as at the Cut-Off Date;
 - (iv) a loan applied or to be applied in whole or part for funding initial construction of a dwelling on the land securing the Housing Loan unless that construction has been completed; or
 - (v) a low doc loan.

The Trustee has not investigated or made any inquiries regarding the accuracy of any of the representations and warranties in this Section 6.2.4 and has no obligation to do so. The Trustee is entitled to rely entirely upon the representations and warranties being correct, unless an officer of the Trustee involved in the day to day administration of the Series Trust has actual notice to the contrary.

6.2.5 Breach of Representations and Warranties

If BEN, the Manager or the Trustee becomes actually aware that a representation or warranty by BEN relating to any Housing Loan or mortgage, assigned to or held by the Trustee, was incorrect when given, it must notify the others within 5 Business Days, and provide to them sufficient details to identify the Housing Loan and the reasons for believing the representation or warranty is incorrect. None of BEN, the Manager or the Trustee is under any ongoing obligation to determine whether any representation or warranty is incorrect when given.

If any representation or warranty is incorrect when given and notice of this is given not later than 5 Business Days prior to the expiry of the relevant Prescribed Period, and BEN does not remedy the breach to the satisfaction of the Trustee within 5 Business Days (or such longer period as the Trustee, the Manager and BEN agree) of the notice being received, the Housing Loan and its related securities will no longer form part of the Assets of the Series Trust and the Trustee will hold them for the Seller Trust. The Trustee will, however, retain all Collections received in connection with that Housing Loan from the Cut-Off Date to the date of delivery of the notice. BEN must pay to the Trustee the principal amount of, and interest accrued but unraised under the Housing Loan, as at the date of delivery of the relevant notices, by or on the day that Housing Loan ceases to form part of the Series Trust.

During the relevant Prescribed Period, the Trustee's sole remedy for any of the representations or warranties being incorrect is the right to the above payment from BEN and BEN has no other liability for any loss or damage caused to the Trustee, any Noteholder or any other person, for any of the representations or warranties being incorrect.

If the breach of a representation or warranty in relation to a Housing Loan is discovered after the last day for giving notices in the relevant Prescribed Period, BEN must pay damages to the Trustee which will be limited to the principal amount outstanding and any accrued but unraised interest and any outstanding fees in respect of the relevant Housing Loan. The amount of the damages must be agreed between the Trustee and BEN or, failing this, be determined by BEN's external auditors.

The consequences of a breach of a representation or warranty given by BEN in relation to a Housing Loan as described in this section apply to all the Housing Loans

6.2.6 Release or Substitution of Housing Loan Securities

Under the Series Supplement, the Servicer is empowered in relation to each Housing Loan to, amongst other things, release or substitute any corresponding mortgage or collateral security appearing in BEN's records as intending to secure the Housing Loan, as long as at least one mortgage secures the Housing Loan after the release or substitution, the relevant Mortgage Insurer confirms that the release or substitution will not result in a reduction of the amount recoverable under the related Mortgage Insurance Policy, the LVR of the Housing Loan after the release or substitution is no greater than the LVR of the Housing Loan at its approval date and the LVR of the Housing Loan after the release or substitution is no greater than the LVR of the Housing Loan immediately prior to the release or substitution unless otherwise permitted in accordance with the Servicing Guidelines.

6.2.7 Details of the Housing Loan Pool

Statistical information in respect of the Housing Loan Pool is provided in Annexure 1 to this Information Memorandum.

6.3 Housing Loan Types, Housing Loan Features and Additional Features

6.3.1 Housing Loan Types

BEN's Standard Housing Loans are charged a variable rate of interest which is an administered rate determined from time to time by BEN (and which is not linked to any other variable rates in the market but which may fluctuate with market conditions). Standard Housing Loans may be amortising loans for a maximum period of 30 years or, for some Standard Housing Loan products, may be non-amortising loans for an initial period of up to 10 years, after which the loan will convert to a fully amortising loan, amortising over a remaining maximum period of up to 20 years. Borrowers may switch to a fixed interest rate at any time as described below in "Switching Interest Rates". Some of the Housing Loans will be subject to fixed rates for different periods at the time they are assigned to the Trustee.

6.3.2 Housing Loan Features

Each Housing Loan may have some or all of the features described in this section. In addition, during the term of any Housing Loan, BEN may agree to change any of the terms of that Housing Loan from time to time at the request of the borrower.

Switching Interest Rates

Borrowers under Standard Housing Loans may elect for a fixed rate, as determined by BEN, to apply to their Housing Loan for a period of up to 5 years. These Housing Loans convert to the usual variable interest rate for Standard Housing Loans, at the end of the agreed fixed rate period unless the borrower elects, in the case of a Standard Housing Loan, to fix the interest rate for a further period.

Any variable rate loan converting to a fixed rate loan will automatically be matched by an increase in the notional amount of the Fixed Rate Swap to hedge the fixed rate exposure.

Substitution of Security

A borrower may apply to the Servicer to achieve the following:

- (a) substitute a different mortgaged property in place of the existing mortgaged property securing a Housing Loan; or
- (b) release a mortgaged property from a mortgage.

If the Servicer's credit criteria are satisfied and another property is substituted for the existing security for the Housing Loan, the mortgage which secures the existing Housing Loan may be discharged without the

borrower being required to repay the Housing Loan. The Servicer must obtain the consent of any relevant Mortgage Insurer to the substitution of security or a release of a mortgage where this is required by the terms of a Mortgage Insurance Policy.

Redraws and Further Advances

Each of the Housing Loans allows the borrower to redraw principal repayments, made in excess of scheduled principal repayments. In the case of Standard Housing Loans, redraws must be for at least \$500 per transaction. BEN can withdraw the right of redraw at any time.

Some of the Standard Housing Loans will have available redraws at the time they are assigned to the Trustee.

The borrower may be required to pay a fee to BEN in connection with a redraw. A redraw will not result in the related Housing Loan being removed from the Series Trust.

Payment Holiday

A borrower may be allowed a payment holiday for an agreed period of time on a Standard Housing Loan, where the borrower has prepaid principal. The effect of a prepayment of principal is to create a difference between the outstanding principal balance of the loan and the scheduled principal balance of the Housing Loan. During the payment holiday the borrower is not required to make any payments, including payments of interest, until the outstanding principal balance of the Housing Loan plus unpaid interest equals the scheduled principal balance. The failure by the borrower to make payments during a payment holiday will not cause the related Housing Loan to be considered delinquent.

Early Repayment

A borrower may incur break fees if an early repayment or partial prepayment of principal occurs on a fixed rate Housing Loan. However, at present fixed rate loans allow for early repayment by the borrower of up to \$20,000 in any 12 month period without any break fees or break benefits being applicable.

Combination or "Split" Housing Loans

A borrower may elect to split a Housing Loan into separate funding portions which may, among other things, be subject to different types of interest rates. Each part of the Housing Loan is effectively a separate loan contract, even though all the separate loans are secured by the same mortgage.

Interest Off-set

BEN offers borrowers an interest off-set home loan product under which the interest accrued on the borrower's deposit funds is offset against interest accrued on the outstanding loan amount. BEN does not actually pay interest to the borrower on the offset portion of the Home Loan, but instead reduces the amount of interest which is payable by the borrower on the loan portion. The borrower continues to make the scheduled mortgage payment with the result being that the amount allocated to principal is increased by the amount of interest offset. As the offset portion and the loan portion are parts of one home loan, they are in the same names. In the event of a default deposit funds can be used to reduce the amount outstanding on the loan portion.

If, following a Perfection of Title Event, the Trustee obtains legal title to a Housing Loan, BEN, subject to any contractual notice requirements by which BEN is bound, will promptly withdraw all interest off-set benefits (if any) that would otherwise be available to Mortgageors in respect of the Housing Loans.

6.3.3 Additional Features

BEN may from time to time offer additional features in relation to a Housing Loan which are not described in the preceding section or may cease to offer features that have been previously offered and may add, remove or vary any fees or other conditions applicable to such features.

6.4 Origination of Housing Loans

6.4.1 Origination Process

The Housing Loans to be assigned to the Series Trust comprise a portfolio of variable and fixed rate loans.

BEN sources its Housing Loans through two main channels:

- (a) directly through its branch network, mobile lenders, call centre and its web site; and
- (b) via a network of third-party mortgage introducers.

BEN deals with three types of introducers: mortgage managers, mortgage brokers and mortgage originators.

Mortgage managers account for approximately 75% of BEN's third party originated residential lending business. They both source and manage Housing Loans on BEN's behalf, but do so under their own brands. Under this model, limited authority to assess and approve Housing Loans up to specific amounts and with designated LVR and policy criteria is provided, along with the systems and processes to facilitate the ongoing management of the account. Housing Loans are processed via BEN's proprietary credit decision making software and within designated authorities. A comprehensive audit and compliance program, including on-site file reviews, supports the controls provided by the assessment software.

Mortgage brokers provide approximately 20% of BEN's third party originated residential lending business and submit business to BEN on behalf of their clients. Brokers have no credit or servicing responsibility. A comprehensive accreditation regime applies to both the broker head office and the individual loan-writer and risk and volume reporting is also available down to the individual level.

Mortgage originators comprise 5% of third party originated residential lending business and operate in a similar fashion to mortgage brokers, other than having additional responsibilities for packaging the loan prior to forwarding to the bank. Like brokers, they have no credit or servicing responsibilities but unlike brokers are able to choose from alternative commission arrangements. This channel operates under the legacy Bendigo Bank brand, Homelend.

The following sections describe BEN's current origination and underwriting process. The origination and underwriting process for Housing Loans is regularly reviewed by BEN and may be changed from time to time.

6.4.2 Assessment Process

When a Housing Loan application is received it is processed in accordance with BEN's credit policies and approval procedures. These policies and procedures are monitored and are subject to continuous review by BEN. All borrowers must satisfy BEN's approval criteria described in this section. Borrowers may be natural persons, corporations or trustees of a trust. Housing Loans to corporations and to trusts with a corporate trustee must be guaranteed by the directors of the corporation.

All Housing Loan applications are processed through BEN's automated credit decision system. The credit decision system automatically and consistently applies BEN's credit assessment policy and credit scoring rules. The policy and credit scoring rules are based on, amongst other factors, historical performance data of BEN's portfolio of housing loans.

The credit decision system identifies loan applications with particular characteristics for review by senior officers with extensive credit experience. Lending authority approval limits and restrictions are also contained in the credit decisions system. It is utilised by both BEN staff and third party mortgage managers.

Officers of BEN and selected officers employed by BEN's mortgage managers are issued a lending authority. This lending authority specifies the maximum loan amount the officer is able to approve and the policy criteria, such as security type and location and LVR serviceability ratios. The level of delegated lending authority issued is based upon the officers' level of training and lending experience. All delegated authorities are overseen and supervised by BEN's internal credit unit. Subject to the arrangements referred

to in the previous paragraph, Housing Loans submitted by mortgage brokers or mortgage managers who do not have a delegated lending authority are subject to assessment and approval by an officer of BEN.

The Housing Loan assessment process includes verifying the borrower's application details, assessing their creditworthiness, their ability to service the proposed Housing Loan and determining the value and suitability of the mortgaged properties.

6.4.3 Verification of application details

The verification process involves borrowers providing proof of identity and evidence of sustainable income. For PAYG applicants, it includes confirming employment and income levels by way of the following: recent pay slips, group certificate, tax assessments, or a letter from the applicant's employer.

The employer's ABN is verified via a search on the Australian Business Register website. Further, the employer's phone number is verified via an independent source (eg White Pages) and a telephone call is made to the employer to confirm income declared and length of employment.

For a self-employed or corporate applicant, required documentation includes checking the income tax return for the individual or the last 2 years profit and loss statements for the business and income tax returns for the individual. The borrower's ABN is verified via a search on the Australian Business Register website and GST registration is checked if income declared is greater than \$75,000.

An external credit check through Veda Advantage (formerly Baycorp) is undertaken for all borrowers. The credit history of any existing borrowers from BEN is also checked. Where companies are involved in the borrowing a company search is also conducted via ASIC.

Where the applicant is applying for a Housing Loan to assist in purchasing a property, confirmation is obtained that the borrower has sufficient funds available to cover the costs of purchase in excess of the borrowed amount.

Where applicants are refinancing debts from another financial institution, satisfactory conduct of these loans must be verified by obtaining supporting documentation which includes the last 6 months loan statements, if the LVR is greater than 80%. If the LVR is greater than 75% and less than or equal to 80%, the most recent 3 month statements of the loans being refinanced will suffice.

6.4.4 Assessing ability to repay

The applicant must disclose all financial commitments. An assessment is made of the applicant's ability to repay the Housing Loan using the automated credit decision system and is primarily based on the applicant's net surplus income that is available to service all their financial commitments. In addition, other factors identified while verifying the applicant's income, savings or credit history are considered.

6.4.5 Valuation of mortgaged property

The value of a mortgaged property in relation to Housing Loans is determined by one of the following methods. Where more than one mortgaged property is offered as security the sum of the valuations for each mortgaged property is assessed against the Housing Loan amount sought and in determining the LVR.

Full valuation

Full valuations by an Australian Property Institute qualified and approved external valuer are carried out in the majority of circumstances. A comprehensive written report is prepared by the valuer and sent to BEN for review.

Valuation based on purchase contract

In specific circumstances where the mortgaged property is being purchased, the purchase price stated in a purchase contract may be used in valuing a mortgaged property. Criteria regarding maximum LVR, property type, location and maximum loan size must be met. The purchase contract must be made on a bona fide arms length basis which is verified by lending officers at the time of application.

Valuation by rate notice

If the mortgaged property is situated in South Australia, the value of the mortgaged property specified in a local government rates notice (that is, generally, the improved value of the land assessed by a government valuer) may be used. Criteria regarding maximum LVR, property type, location and maximum loan size must be met.

Valuation by desktop (kerbside method)

Desktop valuations are a cost effective alternative to full valuations that do not meet 'no valuation' criteria (see "Valuation based on purchase contract" and "Valuation by rate notice" above). Subject to restricted criteria, kerbside valuations are conducted by independent external valuers who provide BEN with a précis of the property based on comparable sales and other available information. A full inspection is not conducted and therefore the market value of subject property is considered to be within a "valuation range" for the purposes of credit assessment.

6.4.6 Loan Approval

Loan approval may be given provided the application passes the credit decision process and the security property meets the criteria in terms of suitability and location. Approval may only be given by select officers for loans that fall within their delegated authority.

6.4.7 Loan Documentation

Once approved, a formal loan offer and associated security documentation are provided to the applicant for execution. After execution, the documentation is returned to the documentation unit which, based on satisfactory evidence that all pre-conditions to the loan have been met including evidence of appropriate level of building insurance noting BEN as mortgagee, authorises the advance of the Housing Loan. For non-South Australian originated loans, a solicitor selected from a panel of solicitors approved by BEN, attends to BEN's requirements. The solicitor must issue a certificate confirming compliance with BEN's criteria before the settlement unit authorises the advance of the Housing Loan.

6.5 Servicing of the Housing Loans

6.5.1 The Servicer

Under the Series Supplement, BEN will be appointed as the initial Servicer of the Housing Loans. The day to day servicing of the Housing Loans will be performed by the Servicer at BEN's loan processing centre, telephone banking centres or by a mortgage manager. Servicing procedures undertaken by the processing centre include full and partial loan security discharges, loan security substitutions, consents for subsequent mortgages, subdivisions and progress payments. Customer enquiries are dealt with by the telephone banking centre or by a mortgage manager. Arrears management is outlined in Section 6.5.7.

6.5.2 Appointment and Obligations of Servicer

The Servicer's duties and obligations under the Series Supplement continue until the earlier of

- (a) the Termination Payment Date; and
- (b) the date of the Servicer's retirement or removal as Servicer.

The Servicer is required to administer the Housing Loans in the following manner:

- (a) in accordance with the Series Supplement;
- (b) in accordance with the Servicer's procedures manual and policies as they apply to those Housing Loans, which are under regular review and may change from time to time in accordance with business judgment and changes to legislation and guidelines established by relevant regulatory bodies; and

- (c) to the extent not covered by the preceding paragraphs, in accordance with the standards and practices of a prudent lender in the business of originating and servicing retail home loans.

The Servicer's actions in servicing the Housing Loans are binding on the Trustee, whether or not such actions are in accordance with the Servicer's obligations. The Servicer is entitled to delegate its duties in accordance with the Series Supplement. The Servicer at all times remains liable for the acts or omissions of any delegate to the extent that those acts or omissions constitute a breach of the Servicer's obligations.

6.5.3 Powers of Servicer

The function of servicing the Housing Loans is vested in the Servicer and it is entitled to service the Housing Loans to the exclusion of the Trustee. The Servicer has a number of express powers, which include the power:

- (a) to release a borrower from any amount owing where the Servicer has written-off or determined to write-off that amount, where it is required to do so by a court or other binding authority;
- (b) subject to the preceding paragraph to vary, extend or relax the time to maturity, terms of repayment or any right in respect of the Housing Loans and their securities, except that the Servicer may not increase the term of a Housing Loan beyond 30 years from its settlement date unless required to do so by a court or other binding authority;
- (c) to release or substitute any security for a Housing Loan as described in Section 6.2.6;
- (d) to consent to subsequent securities over a mortgaged property for a Housing Loan, provided that the security for the Housing Loan retains priority over any subsequent security for at least the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest on the Housing Loan plus any extra amount determined in accordance with the Servicer's procedures manual and policies;
- (e) to institute litigation to recover amounts owing under a Housing Loan, but it is not required to do so if, based on advice from internal or external legal counsel, it believes that the Housing Loan is unenforceable or such proceedings would be uneconomical;
- (f) to take other enforcement action in relation to a Housing Loan as it determines should be taken; and
- (g) to compromise, compound or settle any claim in respect of a Mortgage Insurance Policy or a general insurance policy in relation to a Housing Loan or a mortgaged property for a Housing Loan.

6.5.4 Undertakings by the Servicer

The Servicer has undertaken, among other things, the following:

- (a) upon being directed by the Trustee following a Perfection of Title Event, it will promptly take all action required or permitted by law to assist the Trustee and the Manager to perfect the Trustee's legal title to the Housing Loan Rights or to assist any newly appointed Servicer to service the Housing Loan Rights;
- (b) to comply with its obligations under each Mortgage Insurance Policy (if any);
- (c) it will notify the Trustee if it becomes actually aware of the occurrence of any Servicer Default or Perfection of Title Event;
- (d) it will obtain and maintain all authorisations, filings and registrations necessary to properly service the Housing Loans; and
- (e) subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act and its duty of confidentiality to its clients, it will promptly make available to the Manager, the auditor of the trust and the Trustee such written and oral information as any of them reasonably requires (after giving reasonable notice to the

Servicer) with respect to all matters in the possession of the Servicer in respect of the activities of the Servicer to which the Series Supplement relates.

6.5.5 Administer Interest Rates

The Servicer must set the interest rates to be charged on the variable rate Housing Loans and the monthly instalment to be paid in relation to each Housing Loan. Subject to the next paragraph, while BEN is the Servicer, it must charge the same interest rates on the variable rate Housing Loans in the pool as it does for Housing Loans of the same product type which have not been assigned to the Trustee.

If the Basis Swap has terminated while any Notes are outstanding then, unless the Trustee has entered into a replacement Basis Swap or other arrangements in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice, then:

- (a) the Servicer must, subject to applicable laws, adjust the rates at which interest off-set benefits are calculated under the Interest Off-Set Accounts to rates which produce an amount of income which is sufficient to ensure that the Trustee has sufficient funds to comply with its obligations under the Transaction Documents as they fall due. If rates at which such interest off-set benefits are calculated have been reduced to zero and the amount of income produced by the reduction of the rates on the Interest Off-Set Accounts is not sufficient, the Servicer must ensure that the weighted average of the variable rates charged on the Housing Loans is sufficient, subject to applicable laws, including the National Consumer Protection Laws (to the extent applicable), assuming that all relevant parties comply with their obligations under the Housing Loans and the Transaction Documents, to ensure that Trustee has sufficient funds to comply with its obligations under the Transaction Documents as they fall due; and
- (b) the Seller will pay to the Trustee:
 - (i) if the Seller has the Required Rating at that time, by no later than the Distribution Date immediately following the Monthly Period during which the Basis Swap terminates; or
 - (ii) if the Seller does not have a Required Rating at that time, by no later than 4 Business Days after the Basis Swap terminates,
- (c) an amount equal to the aggregate incremental amount of interest that would otherwise be payable by Mortgagors in respect of the Housing Loans during the 30 day period immediately following the date of termination of the Basis Swap if all interest off-set benefits under the Interest Off-Set Accounts were withdrawn at all times during that 30 day period.

6.5.6 Collections

The Servicer will receive Collections on the Housing Loans from borrowers. Subject to the paragraphs below, the Servicer must deposit any Collections into the Collections Account within 2 Business Days following its receipt (or, where BEN is the Servicer but not an Eligible Depository, within 1 Business Day following its receipt). The Collections Account is permitted to be maintained with the Servicer if:

- (a) the Servicer is an Eligible Depository; or
- (b) the Servicer is not an Eligible Depository but the Servicer's obligations are supported by a Servicer Standby Guarantee or the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the Collections Account being held with the Servicer.

In either case if the Collections Account is maintained with the Servicer or is able to be maintained with the Servicer, the Servicer may retain the Collections until 10:00 am on the day which is 1 Business Day before the Distribution Date following the end of the Monthly Period.

After the applicable period referred to above, the Servicer must deposit the Collections into the Collections Account.

If Collections are retained by the Servicer for any period of time after their receipt, the Servicer must pay interest in respect of those Collections at the prevailing market rate agreed between the Servicer and the Manager from time to time for the period commencing on (and including) the date on which those Collections are received and ending on (and including) the date on which those Collections are paid or credited to the Collections Account. Such interest must be paid by no later than 10.00am on the day which is 1 Business Day before the Distribution Date following the end of the relevant Monthly Period. However, such interest is not payable if:

- (a) the Manager determines on the immediately preceding Determination Date that an amount is to be paid to the Income Unitholder on the following Distribution Date as described in Section 7.4.6; and
- (b) an Insolvency Event does not exist in relation to the Servicer.

6.5.7 Collections and Enforcement

Pursuant to the terms of the Housing Loans, borrowers must make the minimum repayment due under their Housing Loan. This payment must be made on or prior to each monthly payment due date.

Borrowers may make their repayments by various methods including branch, postal or electronic means. Any number of payments can be made during each month so long as the minimum monthly repayment amount due is met on or before the repayment due date. All repayments are credited to a borrower's account on the day of receipt.

Under the terms of the Housing Loan, a borrower's repayments can exceed the minimum monthly repayment amount. These surplus repayments (advance position) can be used to meet subsequent repayment amounts should the borrower fail to pay on the applicable due date. A loan will only be classed as "in arrears" if the borrower fails to meet their minimum monthly repayment amount and there is an insufficient advance position from which the repayment may be made.

The monitoring and actioning of Housing Loans in arrears, collection of monies owing and enforcement of security is controlled by BEN's Mortgage Help department. The one exception relates to outsourced third party mortgage manager accounts where the collections activity through to securing judgement from the court is handled by the mortgage manager. Mortgage Help has dedicated staff who have oversight of each applicable mortgage manager's portfolio, and maintains responsibility for signing off hardship requests, along with the commencement and progression of legal action against the borrower.

Mortgage Help follows a structured process to ensure its rights are maintained in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements.

BEN reports all actions that it takes on overdue Housing Loans to the relevant Mortgage Insurer where required in accordance with the terms of the policies.

Where a repayment is not made by the monthly instalment due date, or only a partial payment is received leaving more than \$100.00 in arrears, the account will enter the Collection System. Should this situation continue for 4 days, the Collection System will generate a reminder letter to the borrower. If, after a further 6 days (10 days in arrears / over limit) the account is still in arrears, Mortgage Help (or mortgage manager where applicable) will attempt telephone contact with the borrower. If the borrower advises that they cannot make the full payment, BEN will seek to enter into an arrangement to clear the arrears on terms deemed commercially acceptable to the Bank. This will be consistent with the Code of Banking Practice and BEN's Financial Difficulty obligations under the NCCP Act.

If contact by telephone is unsuccessful, Mortgage Help will generate a letter requesting full payment of the arrears or for the borrower to contact BEN upon receipt.

Where the borrower subsequently fails to contact BEN or make some or all of the required repayment without adequate explanation, a notice of default will be issued by one of BEN's panel solicitors. From a regulatory perspective, the borrower is given a 30 day period to comply with the notice. At the expiry of this period, and in the absence of satisfactory borrower circumstances, enforcement proceedings will commence.

The mortgagee's ability to exercise its power of sale on the security property is dependent upon the statutory requirements of the relevant state or territory. A dedicated team within Mortgage Help is responsible for the recovery process and works closely with BEN's panel solicitors to obtain judgement and make application for possession from the applicable court. Once BEN has obtained a possession order in relation to the security property the recoveries team work in conjunction with an external property agent to prepare and manage the sale of the security property.

If a shortfall is realised at settlement and a mortgage insurance policy is held, the recoveries team will then submit the claim for payment with the relevant LMI provider.

6.5.8 Consequences of Further Advances or provision of additional features

Under the terms and conditions of each Housing Loan, BEN may and in its discretion and subject to its credit review process, make an advance to a mortgagor after the Cut-Off Date (a "**Further Advance**").

If BEN makes a Further Advance in relation to a Housing Loan and either:

- (a) it records that Further Advance as a debit to the account in its records for the Housing Loan; or
- (b) it opens a separate account in its records in relation to that Further Advance,

and the Further Advance leads to an increase in the Scheduled Balance of the relevant Housing Loan by more than 1 scheduled monthly instalment, the Housing Loan and its related securities will no longer form part of the Assets of the Series Trust and will be treated as having been repaid in full. In return BEN must pay the Trustee the principal amount (before the Further Advance) of, and accrued but unpaid interest on, the Housing Loan.

If BEN makes a Further Advance which it records as a debit to the account in its records for an existing Housing Loan and which does not lead to an increase in the Scheduled Balance of that Housing Loan by more than 1 scheduled monthly instalment, the Further Advance is treated as an advance made pursuant to the terms of the relevant Housing Loan (each a "**Redraw**") and the rights to repayment will be an amount due under the Housing Loan and will form part of the Assets of the Series Trust.

If upon request of a Mortgagor in relation to a Housing Loan, BEN provides an additional feature with respect to other Housing Loans originated by BEN which cannot be added to the Housing Loan while it remains as an Asset of the Series Trust or for any other similar purpose a Housing Loan cannot remain as an Asset of the Series Trust, the Housing Loan is, for the purposes of this Deed only, treated as having been repaid in full by the payment by BEN to the Trustee of the sum necessary to repay that Housing Loan. Such payment from BEN must equal the principal balance plus accrued but unpaid interest owing in respect of the Housing Loan and must be allocated by the Trustee to the Collections Account of the Series Trust.

BEN must not exercise its rights to provide a Further Advance (other than a Redraw) or an additional feature with respect to a Housing Loan as described in the foregoing if BEN is aware that the mortgagor with respect to the relevant Housing Loan is in default of its obligations under that Housing Loan.

6.5.9 Repayment of a Housing Loan

If a Housing Loan is repaid in full, the remaining interest (if any) in the Housing Loan and its related securities will no longer form part of the Assets of the Series Trust. However, if any related securities also secure other existing Housing Loans, the Trustee will continue to hold the related securities until repayment of those other Housing Loans.

6.5.10 Clean-Up Offer

If a Distribution Date is the Clean-Up Date or occurs after the Clean-Up Date then the Trustee must, if so directed by the Manager, and if the Manager has notified the Trustee of the Clean-Up Settlement Price, give BEN a notice to that effect at least 5 Business Days prior to the next Determination Date. By giving that notice, the Trustee is deemed to irrevocably offer (the "**Clean-Up Offer**") to extinguish its entire right, title and interest in the Housing Loans and related securities which are then Assets of the Series Trust in return for payment by BEN to the Trustee of the Clean-Up Settlement Price on the next Determination Date. The

Trustee's entire right, title and interest in the Housing Loans and related securities will be held as assets of the Seller Trust with effect from the Clean-Up Settlement Date.

The payment by the Trustee to Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders on the Distribution Date on or following payment by BEN of the Clean-Up Settlement Price will be in full and final redemption of the Notes and Redraw Notes, regardless of any unreimbursed Charge-Offs. However, if the Clean-Up Settlement Price is insufficient to ensure Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders will receive the aggregate of the Stated Amount of the Notes and Redraw Notes, as applicable, and Interest payable on the Notes and Redraw Notes, then the Clean-Up Offer will be conditional upon an Extraordinary Resolution of Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders approving the Clean-Up Settlement Price.

7. CASH FLOW ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 Principles Underlying the Allocation of Cash Flows

This Section 7 describes the methodology for the calculation of the amounts to be paid by the Trustee on each Distribution Date to, amongst others, the Noteholders.

In summary, the Series Supplement provides for Collections to be allocated and paid on a monthly basis, in accordance with a set order of priorities, to satisfy the Trustee's payment obligations in relation to the Series Trust. The underlying cash flows comprising the Collections are explained in Section 7.3. The methodology for allocating Collections between Interest on the Notes and other charges, on one hand, and principal, on the other, are explained in Sections 7.4 and 7.5.

The calculation of the various amounts payable on each Distribution Date and the priority in which these amounts are paid are also explained in Sections 7.4 and 7.5.

In certain circumstances the principal amount of the Notes can be reduced by way of Charge-Off. This is explained in Section 7.6.

7.2 Monthly Periods, Determination Dates and Distribution Dates

The distribution of Collections operates on a deferred basis. The Collections in respect of each Monthly Period are paid by the Trustee towards Series Trust Expenses and to, amongst other creditors of the Series Trust, the Noteholders on the following Distribution Date. All necessary calculations for this purpose are made by the Manager no later than the Determination Date after the end of each Monthly Period. Available funds are then transferred to the Collections Account (if not already credited to the Collections Account) on the Transfer Date, for utilisation by the Trustee on the following Distribution Date.

The following sets out an example of a series of relevant dates and periods for the allocation of cash flows and their payments. All dates are assumed to be Business Days.

1 July to 31 July (inclusive)	Monthly Period
14 July to 13 August (inclusive)	Interest Period
11 August	Record Date
11 August	Determination Date
13 August	Transfer Date
14 August	Distribution Date
14 August	Interest Payment Date

7.3 Underlying Cash Flows

7.3.1 Collections

The Collections for a Monthly Period are the aggregate of the following amounts (without double counting) in respect of the Housing Loans:

- (a) the sum of all amounts for which a credit entry is made during the Monthly Period to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans less the sum of any credit entries to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans which relate to any Defaulted Amount on the Housing Loans during the Monthly Period and the amount of any reversals to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans where the

original credit entry (or part thereof) was made in error or was made but subsequently reversed due to funds not being cleared;

- (b) any Recoveries received by the Servicer in relation to the Housing Loans during the Monthly Period (less any reversals made during the Monthly Period in respect of recoveries where the original credit entry (or part thereof) was made in error or subsequently reversed due to funds not being cleared);
- (c) any amounts received by the Trustee from BEN in respect of the Monthly Period with respect to Housing Loans the Trustee's interest in which has been extinguished following the making of a Further Advance, the provision of an additional feature or any similar purpose (see Section 6.5.8) or as a result of the discovery of an incorrect representation made by BEN;
- (d) any amounts received by the Trustee on the Distribution Date following the Monthly Period upon BEN's acceptance of the Clean-Up Offer (see Section 6.5.10);
- (e) any damages or indemnities received by the Trustee in respect of the Monthly Period as a result of:
 - (i) the discovery after the relevant Prescribed Period that a representation or warranty made by BEN and referred to in Section 6.2.4 was incorrect when given (see Section 6.2.5);
 - (ii) any release or substitution of any mortgage or related securities (other than as described in Section 6.2.6); or
 - (iii) the Servicer being required under the Code of Banking Practice, another binding provision, or a court or tribunal, to grant any form of relief to a mortgagor or collateral security provider as a result of the Servicer having breached any applicable law, official directive, the Code of Banking Practice or other binding provision or not having acted as a prudent lender of retail home loans;
- (f) any damages received by the Trustee in the Monthly Period which are not included in the amounts referred to in (e)(ii) above;
- (g) any amounts received by the Trustee in the Monthly Period as a result of the sale of the Assets of the Series Trust on or following the Termination Date;
- (h) in respect of the first Monthly Period, any Note subscription proceeds received by the Trustee that are not used on the Closing Date to acquire Housing Loans;
- (i) any mortgage or general insurance proceeds received in relation to the Housing Loans by the Servicer or the Trustee during the Monthly Period;
- (j) the amount of any Waived Mortgagor Break Costs received by the Trustee in respect of the Monthly Period; and
- (k) any other amounts received by the Trustee during the period as determined by the Manager and notified to the Trustee,

less any amount debited during the Monthly Period to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans representing fees or charges imposed by any governmental agency, bank accounts debits tax or similar taxes or duties imposed by any governmental agency (including any tax or duty in respect of payments or receipts to or from bank or other accounts) or insurance premiums paid by the Servicer.

Collections for a Monthly Period are allocated first to the satisfaction of Finance Charges.

7.3.2 Finance Charges

The Finance Charges for a Monthly Period are the aggregate of the following amounts (without double counting) in respect of the Housing Loans:

- (a) the aggregate of:
 - (i) all debit entries representing interest or other charges that have been charged (net of any interest offset benefits under the Interest Off-Set Accounts) or other charges charged during the Monthly Period made to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans; and
 - (ii) subject to paragraph (iii), any Mortgagor Break Costs charged during a prior Monthly Period and received by the Servicer during the Monthly Period; and
 - (iii) any amounts received by the Servicer during the Monthly Period from the enforcement of any mortgage or in accordance with any mortgage insurance policy where such amounts exceed the aggregate of the costs of enforcement of any mortgage and the interest and principal then outstanding on the Housing Loan in respect of which amounts are received and represent the Mortgagor Break Costs charged during a prior Monthly Period on the Housing Loan in respect of which amounts are received,

less the aggregate of:

- (iv) any reversals made during the Monthly Period in respect of interest or other charges in relation to any of the accounts where the original debit entry (or part thereof) was in error;
 - (v) any Mortgagor Break Benefits payable to a mortgagor during the Monthly Period; and
 - (vi) any Mortgagor Break Costs charged, but not received by the Servicer, during the Monthly Period;
- (b) any Recoveries received by the Servicer in relation to the Housing Loans during the Monthly Period (less any reversals where the original debit entry (or part thereof) was in error);
 - (c) any amounts received by the Trustee for Housing Loans the Trustee's interest in which has been extinguished following the making of a Further Advance, the provision of an additional feature or any similar purpose (see Section 6.5.8) or as a result of the discovery of an incorrect representation made by BEN including as referred to in Section 6.2.4 (see Section 6.2.5) where such amounts represent accrued but unraised interest on the Housing Loans in respect of the Monthly Period;
 - (d) the amount of any Clean-Up Settlement Price received by the Trustee on the Distribution Date following the Monthly Period which represents amounts in respect of accrued but unraised interest on the Housing Loans;
 - (e) any amount received by the Trustee from BEN, Servicer or Manager in respect of the Monthly Period for breach of a representation, warranty or obligation under the Master Trust Deed or Series Supplement;
 - (f) any amounts received by the Trustee in the Monthly Period as a result of the sale of Assets of the Series Trust on or following the Termination Date which the Manager determines are to be treated as Finance Charges;
 - (g) the amount of any Waived Mortgagor Break Costs received by the Trustee from the Servicer during the Monthly Period; and

- (h) any Collections received by the Trustee or the Servicer during the Monthly Period if during that Monthly Period the Stated Amount of the Notes and Redraw Notes has been reduced to zero,

less any amount debited to the accounts established in the Servicer's records for the Housing Loans during the Monthly Period in respect of government fees or charges, bank accounts debits tax or similar government taxes or duties (including any tax or duty in respect of payments or receipts to or from bank or other accounts) or insurance premiums paid by the Servicer.

7.4 Determination of Investor Revenues

7.4.1 Determination of Investor Revenues

On each Determination Date the Manager will calculate (without double counting) the aggregate of the following (referred to as “**Investor Revenues**”):

- (a) the lesser of:
 - (i) Collections for that Monthly Period; and
 - (ii) Finance Charges for that Monthly Period;
- (b) the net amount (if any) receivable by the Trustee under any Hedge Agreement in respect of the Interest Period ending on the Distribution Date immediately following the end of that Monthly Period;
- (c) any interest income (or amounts in the nature of interest income) credited to the Collections Account during that Monthly Period or amounts in the nature of interest otherwise paid by the Servicer or the Manager in respect of Collections held by it;
- (d) all income realised in that Monthly Period in respect of authorised short term investments of the Series Trust;
- (e) any amount of input tax credits (as defined in the GST Act) received by the Trustee in that Monthly Period in respect of the Series Trust;
- (f) any other amount received by the Trustee in that Monthly Period (excluding any Collections, or any Redraw Facility advance, Liquidity Draw, Cash Deposit, any collateral or prepayment under or in connection with any Hedge Agreement); and
- (g) any other amount received by the Trustee in the nature of income during that Monthly Period as determined by the Manager and notified to the Trustee,

(excluding any interest or other income received during that Monthly Period in respect of any collateral or prepayment under or in connection with any Hedge Agreement, or any interest earned on that part of the Collections Account which is referable to the Cash Deposit Account or the Extraordinary Expense Reserve).

7.4.2 Gross Liquidity Shortfall and Calculation of Adjusted Investor Revenues

If the Investor Revenues for a Monthly Period are insufficient to meet the Total Expenses (see Section 7.4.6) for the Monthly Period (being a “**Gross Liquidity Shortfall**”), the Manager must direct the Trustee to withdraw from the Excess Revenue Reserve, on the immediately following Distribution Date, an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the Gross Liquidity Shortfall; and
- (b) the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve ,

(being an “**Excess Revenue Reserve Draw**”) and apply that amount as part of the Total Investor Revenues on the Distribution Date immediately following the end of that Monthly Period.

If the Excess Revenue Reserve Draw determined by the Manager on that Determination Date is greater than zero, the Manager will calculate the aggregate of the following in relation to that Monthly Period just ended (being the “**Adjusted Investor Revenues**”):

- (a) the Investor Revenues; and
- (b) the Excess Revenue Reserve Draw.

Excess Revenue Reserve Draws may be reimbursed from Total Investor Revenues in the manner explained in Section 7.4.6.

7.4.3 Net Liquidity Shortfall

If the Adjusted Investor Revenues for a Monthly Period are insufficient to meet the Total Expenses (see Section 7.4.6) for the Monthly Period (being a “**Net Liquidity Shortfall**”), the Manager may be entitled to request or apply an Applied Liquidity Amount under the Liquidity Facility for an amount equal to the lesser of the Net Liquidity Shortfall and the amount which is available for drawing under the Liquidity Facility (see Section 9.2). This amount will be a Liquidity Draw in relation to the relevant Determination Date (“**Liquidity Draw**”).

Liquidity Draws may be reimbursed from Total Investor Revenues in the manner explained in Section 7.4.6.

7.4.4 Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall

If the Liquidity Draw in respect of a Determination Date is insufficient to meet the relevant Net Liquidity Shortfall (being a “**Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall**”), the Manager will calculate the lesser of the following (being a “**Principal Draw**”) on the Determination Date following the end of the Monthly Period:

- (a) the Net Liquidity Shortfall in relation to that Determination Date; and
- (b) where the Collections exceed the Finance Charges for that Monthly Period, the amount of such excess or, where the Finance Charges exceed the Collections for that Monthly Period, zero.

Principal Draws may be reimbursed from Total Investor Revenues in the manner explained in Section 7.4.6.

7.4.5 Accrued Interest Adjustment

Each Housing Loan to be assigned to the Trustee by BEN will have accrued interest from (and including) the previous due date for the payment of interest under the Housing Loan up to (but excluding) the Closing Date. This Accrued Interest Adjustment is to be paid to BEN on the first Distribution Date.

7.4.6 Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues

On each Determination Date the Manager will calculate the aggregate of the following (being “**Total Investor Revenues**”) in relation to a Monthly Period and the Distribution Date immediately following that Monthly Period just ended:

- the Adjusted Investor Revenues for that Monthly Period;
- the Principal Draw (if any) in respect of that Determination Date;
- the Liquidity Draw (if any) in respect of that Determination Date; and
- the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draw (if any) in respect of that Determination Date.

The Trustee will apply the Total Investor Revenues for each Monthly Period on each Distribution Date following the end of the Monthly Period in the following order of priority:

- (a) first, at the Manager's discretion, up to \$1 to the Income Unitholder;
- (b) next, in respect of the first Distribution Date, any Accrued Interest Adjustment due to BEN;
- (c) next, in payment of the Series Trust Expenses in the order set out in Section 7.4.7 below;
- (d) next, in payment *pari passu* and rateably towards:
 - (i) any net amounts payable on that Distribution Date by the Trustee to the Hedge Providers under any Hedge Agreement other than:
 - (A) any termination payment payable to a Hedge Provider under a Hedge Agreement as a result of a Hedge Provider Event of Default occurring in relation to that Hedge Agreement); and
 - (B) any termination payment payable to a Hedge Provider under a Hedge Agreement to the extent it is being terminated as a result of the early termination of a given fixed interest rate relating to all or part of a Housing Loan prior to the scheduled termination of that fixed interest rate, except to the extent the Trustee has received the applicable Mortgagor Break Costs from the relevant Mortgagor during the Monthly Period or (in the event of Waived Mortgagor Break Costs) the Trustee has received the corresponding Non-Collection Fee;
 - (ii) fees and interest due under the Redraw Facility (if any) on that Distribution Date plus any such fees and interest remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates to be paid to the Redraw Facility Provider;
 - (iii) repayment to the Liquidity Facility Provider of the Applied Liquidity Amounts outstanding; and
 - (iv) the Liquidity Facility Interest (if any) due on that Distribution Date plus any Liquidity Facility Interest remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates to be paid to the Liquidity Facility Provider; and
- (e) next, in or towards payment *pari passu* and rateably towards the Redraw Note Interest due on that Distribution Date plus any such Redraw Note Interest remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates to be distributed *pari passu* and rateably between the Redraw Notes;
- (f) next, towards payment of the interest on the Class A1 Notes due on that Distribution Date and any interest on the Class A1 Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (*pari passu* and rateably between the Class A1 Notes);
- (g) next, towards the interest on the Class A2 Notes due on that Distribution Date plus any interest on the Class A2 Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (*pari passu* and rateably between the Class A2 Notes);
- (h) next, towards the interest on the Class B Notes due on that Distribution Date plus any interest on the Class B Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (*pari passu* and rateably between the Class B Notes);
- (i) next, towards the interest on the Class C Notes due on that Distribution Date plus any interest on the Class C Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (*pari passu* and rateably between the Class C Notes);
- (j) next, towards the interest on the Class D Notes due on that Distribution Date plus any interest on the Class D Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (*pari passu* and rateably between the Class D Notes);

- (k) next, towards the interest on the Class E Notes due on that Distribution Date plus any interest on the Class E Notes remaining unpaid from prior Distribution Dates (pari passu and rateably between the Class E Notes);
- (l) next, an amount equal to any unreimbursed Principal Draws (see Section 7.4.3) will be allocated towards the Total Principal Collections (see Section 7.5.1);
- (m) next, an amount equal to the Defaulted Amount in relation to that Monthly Period just ended will be allocated to Total Principal Collections for that Monthly Period just ended and applied as set out in Section 7.5.2;
- (n) next, an amount equal to the unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Notes and Redraw Notes from all prior Distribution Dates will be allocated to Total Principal Collections for the Monthly Period just ended and applied as set out in Section 7.5.2;
- (o) next, if any Notes remain outstanding on that Distribution Date, as a deposit to the Excess Revenue Reserve until the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve equals the Excess Revenue Reserve Target Balance;
- (p) next, as a deposit to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve until the balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve equals the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Required Balance;
- (q) next, pari passu and rateably:
 - (i) towards any payment to a Hedge Provider under a Hedge Agreement to the extent not paid as described in paragraph (d)(i) above;
 - (ii) towards payment to the Redraw Facility Provider of any other amount payable to it under the Redraw Facility Agreement (excluding any amounts payable under paragraph (d)(ii) above or under Section 7.5.2(a)); and
 - (iii) towards payment to the Liquidity Facility Provider of any other amount payable to it under the Liquidity Facility Agreement (excluding any amounts payable under paragraph (d)(iii) and (d)(iv) above); and
 - (iv) towards payment to the Arranger and each Joint Lead Manager of any indemnity amount payable to them under the Dealer Agreement; and
- (r) next, the balance (if any), is paid to the Income Unitholder on that Distribution Date.

“**Total Expenses**” in relation to a Monthly Period and the Distribution Date immediately following that Monthly Period, means:

- (a) for the purposes of the definition of Gross Liquidity Shortfall, Net Liquidity Shortfall and Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall only:
 - (i) in respect of the first 12 Distribution Dates, the aggregate of the amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6(k) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date; and
 - (ii) thereafter:
 - (A) where there are no unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Class E Notes as at the immediately preceding Determination Date, the aggregate of the amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6(k) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date;
 - (B) where there are unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Class E Notes and there are no unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Class D Notes as at the immediately preceding Determination Date, the aggregate of the

amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6(j) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date;

- (C) where there are unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Class E Notes and the Class D Notes and there are no unreimbursed Charge-Offs in respect of the Class C Notes as at the immediately preceding Determination Date, the aggregate of the amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6(i) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date; or
 - (D) in all other cases, the aggregate of the amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6(h) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date; and
- (b) for all other purposes, the aggregate of the amounts referred to in Section 7.4.6(a) to Section 7.4.6 (k) (inclusive) which are payable on that Distribution Date.

7.4.7 Series Trust Expenses

The Manager will determine on each Determination Date the following expenses incurred during (or which relate to) the Monthly Period and which are to be paid on the next Distribution Date:

- (a) first, on a pari passu and rateable basis, any taxes payable in relation to the Series Trust;
- (b) next, the Trustee Fee (this is described in Section 10.3.6);
- (c) next, the fees, costs and expenses incurred by or payable to the Security Trustee in acting as Security Trustee;
- (d) next, on a pari passu and rateable basis, any indemnities payable by the Trustee pursuant to the Transaction Documents (other than any indemnities payable by the Trustee to the Redraw Facility Provider under the Redraw Facility Agreement and any indemnities payable by the Trustee to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement and any indemnities payable by the Trustee to the Arranger and each Joint Lead Manager under the Dealer Agreement);
- (e) next, on a pari passu and rateable basis, any Penalty Payments (to the extent the Trustee is liable for such payments);
- (f) next, on a pari passu and rateable basis:
 - (i) all costs and expenses properly incurred by the Servicer in connection with the enforcement of any Housing Loans or related securities;
 - (ii) the costs of registering any caveats or mortgage transfers in relation to mortgages forming part of the Assets of the Series Trust;
 - (iii) any amount received by the Trustee or the Servicer after the Cut-Off Date in respect of a Housing Loan or related securities which is "clawed-back" by an insolvency official as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the mortgagor or other security provider; and
 - (iv) all other costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Trustee in respect of the Series Trust where such costs, charges and expenses are permitted to be reimbursed to the Trustee out of the Assets of the Series Trust under the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement (other than the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (d) to (p) of Section 7.4.6, the Trustee's liability for principal repayments discussed in Section 7.5, the Trustee's liability to repay principal on the Notes and Redraw Notes and any liability of the Trustee to repay any collateral or prepayment lodged with, or paid to, the Trustee under the terms of any Hedge Agreement or any amount referred to in paragraphs (g) to (i) below);

- (g) next, the Servicer's Fee (this is described in Section 10.5.3);
- (h) next, the Management Fee (this is described in Section 10.4.5); and
- (i) next, the Custodian Fee (if any) (this is described in Section 11.3).

The aggregate of (a) to (i) above represent the “**Series Trust Expenses**”. The Series Trust Expenses are paid in the priority explained in Section 7.4.6.

7.5 Repayment of Principal on the Notes

7.5.1 Determination of Total Principal Collections

The Principal Collections for a Monthly Period are:

- (a) zero, where the Finance Charges for the Monthly Period exceed the Collections less the Principal Draw (if any) for the Monthly Period (being the “**Net Collections**” for the Monthly Period); or
- (b) in all other cases, the Net Collections for the Monthly Period less the Finance Charges in respect of the Monthly Period.

If BEN makes a Redraw on any day in respect of a Housing Loan and notifies the Manager of the amount of that Redraw:

- (a) BEN may apply an amount from Collections held by it prior to deposit in the Collections Account; or
- (b) the Manager must direct the Trustee to pay BEN that amount from Collections held by the Trustee in the Collections Account (other than any amount which the Servicer has deposited to the Collections Account as a prepayment of Collections),

in each case in reimbursement of any such Redraw only if:

- (a) BEN or the Trustee, as applicable, has sufficient such Collections to be able to make the reimbursement; and
- (b) the Manager certifies to the Trustee that it is reasonably satisfied that the anticipated Total Principal Collections for the Monthly Period in which that day falls (after taking into account any anticipated Principal Draw) will exceed the aggregate of the amount of that reimbursement and any other reimbursement made to BEN during that Monthly Period.

Upon receipt of a direction by the Trustee from the Manager, the Trustee must pay BEN the amount so directed and will be entitled to assume that the Manager has complied with its obligations.

On each Determination Date the Manager will, for the immediately preceding Monthly Period, calculate the aggregate of the following (being “**Total Principal Collections**”):

- (a) the Principal Collections for that Monthly Period;
- (b) the Redraw Note Amount in relation to the Determination Date;
- (c) the amount determined by the Manager on the Determination Date immediately following the end of that Monthly Period to be allocated from Total Investor Revenues to Total Principal Collections as described in Section 7.4.6;
- (d) without double counting, any amounts received by the Trustee in the nature of principal during that Monthly period as determined by the Manager and notified to the Trustee.

7.5.2 Application of Total Principal Collections

On each Distribution Date prior to enforcement of the Charge, the Trustee must at the Manager's direction apply the Total Principal Collections for the Monthly Period just ended in the following order of priority:

- (a) first, in repayment to the Redraw Facility Provider of any Redraw Principal Outstanding;
- (b) next, to the Redraw Noteholders, to be applied in accordance with Section 7.5.3, in repayment of principal with respect to the Redraw Notes until the Stated Amount of the Redraw Notes is reduced to zero;
- (c) next:
 - (i) if the Serial Paydown Triggers have not occurred on the Determination Date immediately preceding that Distribution Date, to be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (A) first, to the Class A Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class A Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (B) next, to the Class B Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class B Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (C) next, to the Class C Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class C Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (D) next, to the Class D Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class D Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (E) next, to the Class E Noteholders in repayment of principal in respect of the Class E Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero; or
 - (ii) if the Serial Paydown Triggers have occurred on the Determination Date immediately preceding that Distribution Date to be applied pari passu and rateably:
 - (A) to the Class A Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class A Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class A Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (B) to the Class B Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class B Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero;
 - (C) to the Class C Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class C Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to the zero;
 - (D) to the Class D Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class D Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to the zero;
 - (E) to the Class E Noteholders, in repayment of principal in respect of the Class E Notes, pari passu and rateably amongst the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero; and
- (d) next, the balance (if any) is to be paid to the Capital Unitholder.

7.5.3 Redraw Notes

(a) Issue of Redraw Notes

If on any day the Manager considers that the amount available to be applied towards repayment of Redraws and the Redraw Principal Outstanding under the Redraw Facility on the following Distribution Date is likely to be insufficient to pay in full the Manager's estimate of the Redraws and Redraw Principal Outstanding to be repaid on that Distribution Date, the Manager may direct the Trustee to issue Redraw Notes. The Trustee must not issue Redraw Notes unless:

- (i) the Manager has directed the Trustee to do so which direction the Manager must not give if it considers that on following Distribution Date (taking into account that issue of Redraw Notes and any increase or reduction in the Stated Amount of any Redraw Notes expected on that Distribution Date) the aggregate Stated Amount of all Redraw Notes will exceed on that Distribution Date \$2,000,000 or such other amount from time to time determined by the Manager and notified to the Trustee (and in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice); and
- (ii) the Manager issues a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the proposed issue of Redraw Notes.

In relation to a Determination Date the “**Redraw Note Amount**” is the proceeds (if any) received by the Trustee from any issue of Redraw Notes during the period from (but excluding) the preceding Determination Date to (and including) that Determination Date.

(b) Repayment of Principal on Redraw Notes

The Trustee, at the direction of the Manager, must apply the amount allocated from Total Principal Collections described in Section 7.5.2(b) on each Distribution Date towards repayment of the Stated Amounts of the Redraw Notes in the order of their issue (pari passu and rateably amongst such Redraw Notes), until these are reduced to zero, such that a Redraw Note does not receive a principal repayment until the Stated Amounts of all earlier issued Redraw Notes have been reduced to zero.

7.5.4 Defaulted Amounts

The Defaulted Amount (if any) for a Monthly Period is the aggregate principal amounts outstanding in respect of Housing Loans which have been written off as uncollectible by the Servicer during the Monthly Period in accordance with the Servicing Standards. The Defaulted Amount is therefore the shortfall remaining between the sale and other realisation proceeds and the balance outstanding in respect of the relevant Housing Loans after payment of any amount due under the relevant Mortgage Insurance Policies.

The Defaulted Amount is satisfied, to the extent possible, out of Total Investor Revenues for that period in the manner explained in Section 7.4.6. If there are insufficient Total Investor Revenues to satisfy all of the Defaulted Amounts, the Charge-Off provisions explained in Section 7.6 will apply.

7.5.5 No payment in excess of Stated Amounts

No amount of principal will be repaid to a Noteholder in excess of the Stated Amounts applicable to the Notes held by that Noteholder other than in accordance with the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.4) or, the Note 10% Call Option.

7.5.6 Serial Paydown Triggers

The Serial Paydown Triggers have occurred if on a Determination Date:

- (a) the Clean-Up Date has not occurred and will not occur on the following Distribution Date;
- (b) the amount equal to the aggregate Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes on that Determination Date when

expressed as a percentage of the aggregate Stated Amount of all the Notes on that Determination Date is at least double the amount equal to the aggregate Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class E Notes on the Closing Date when expressed as a percentage of the aggregate Stated Amount of all the Notes on the Closing Date;

- (c) the aggregate principal amount outstanding of Housing Loans with arrears days of greater than 60 days on the last day of the preceding Monthly Period is not greater than 4% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all Housing Loans on the last day of the preceding Monthly Period;
- (d) there are no Charge-Offs in respect of any of the Notes remaining unreimbursed as at that Determination Date; and
- (e) the Determination Date falls on a date which is on or after the second anniversary of the Closing Date,

and otherwise the Serial Paydown Triggers have not occurred.

7.6 Charge-Offs

7.6.1 What is meant by a Charge-Off

In the circumstances described in Section 7.6.2, a Defaulted Amount (to the extent not able to be recovered from Total Investor Revenues) will be absorbed by:

- (a) first reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount in respect of the Class E Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is zero;
- (b) then reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount in respect of the Class D Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is zero;
- (c) then reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount in respect of the Class C Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is zero;
- (d) then reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount in respect of the Class B Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is zero;
- (e) then reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes until the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes is zero; and
- (f) finally reducing on a pari passu and rateable basis the Stated Amount of the Class A1 Notes (pari passu and rateably between the Class A1 Notes) and the Redraw Notes (pari passu and rateably between the Redraw Notes) in the manner described in Section 7.6.2.

Reduction of a Stated Amount in respect of any of the Notes is called a “**Charge-Off**”.

7.6.2 Defaulted Amount Insufficiency

If Total Investor Revenues for a Monthly Period are insufficient to meet all of the Defaulted Amount for that Monthly Period as described in Section 7.5.4, then the amount of the insufficiency (the “**Defaulted Amount Insufficiency**”) will be allocated to produce the following Charge-Offs:

- (a) the insufficiency is first charged off against the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes so as to reduce the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes, until the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes is reduced to zero;
- (b) if the insufficiency is not fully taken into account by a Charge-Off against the Class E Notes (because the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes has been reduced to zero), the insufficiency

will be charged off against the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes so as to reduce the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes, until the Stated Amount of the Class D Notes is reduced to zero;

- (c) if the insufficiency is not fully taken into account by a Charge-Off against the Class E Notes and Class D Notes (because the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes and the Class D Notes has been reduced to zero), the insufficiency will be charged off against the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes so as to reduce the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes, until the Stated Amount of the Class C Notes is reduced to zero;
- (d) if the insufficiency is not fully taken into account by a Charge-Off against the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class C Notes (because the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes and the Class C Notes has been reduced to zero), the insufficiency will be charged off against the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes so as to reduce the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes, until the Stated Amount of the Class B Notes is reduced to zero;
- (e) if the insufficiency is not fully taken into account by a Charge-Off against the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class B Notes (because the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class C Notes and the Class B Notes has been reduced to zero), the insufficiency will be charged off against the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes so as to reduce the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes, until the Stated Amount of the Class A2 Notes is reduced to zero; and
- (f) if the insufficiency is not fully taken into account by a Charge-Off against the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class B Notes and the Class A2 Notes (because the Stated Amount of the Class E Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class B Notes and the Class A2 Notes has been reduced to zero), the remaining insufficiency will be charged off pari passu and rateably against the Stated Amount of the Class A1 Notes (pari passu and rateably between the Class A1 Notes based on their Stated Amounts) and the Redraw Notes (pari passu and rateably between the Redraw Notes based on their Stated Amounts).

7.6.3 Reimbursements of Charge-Offs

Charge-Offs may be reimbursed from Total Investor Revenues in the manner explained in Section 7.4.6.

A reimbursement of a Charge-Off will increase the Stated Amount of the relevant Notes by the amount allocated from Total Investor Revenues on a Distribution Date in the following order of priority:

- (a) first, pari passu and rateably:
 - (i) to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class A1 Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero; and
 - (ii) to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Redraw Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero;
- (b) next, to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class A2 Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero;
- (c) next, to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class B Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero;
- (d) next, to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class C Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero;

- (e) next, to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class D Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero; and
- (f) next, to the reduction of the Charge-Offs in respect of the Class E Notes remaining unreimbursed from all prior Distribution Dates, pari passu and rateably between them, until these are reduced to zero.

7.7 Calculations and Directions

The calculations referred to in this Section 7 will be made by the Manager and provided to the Trustee on each Determination Date (based where necessary on information provided by the Servicer) in respect of the Monthly Period just ended. The Manager must also direct the Trustee to make all necessary payments on the following Distribution Date. The Trustee is entitled to conclusively rely on the Manager's calculations and directions and is under no obligation to check their accuracy. The Trustee is not responsible or liable for any inaccuracy in these calculations and directions. Arrangements for notification of pool performance data are explained in Section 4.5.

7.8 Drawings under Liquidity Facility Agreement and application of Cash Deposit

On each Determination Date, the Manager must determine whether a Net Liquidity Shortfall has occurred in respect of the immediately preceding Monthly Period. If the Manager determines on a Determination Date that such a Net Liquidity Shortfall has occurred:

- (a) where that Determination Date occurs other than during a Cash Deposit Period, the Manager must request an advance under the Liquidity Facility equal to the lesser of the Net Liquidity Shortfall and the amount which is available for drawing under the Liquidity Facility; or
- (b) where that Determination Date occurs during a Cash Deposit Period, the Manager must direct the Trustee to apply from the Cash Deposit Account an amount equal to the lesser of the Net Liquidity Shortfall and the Cash Deposit in accordance with the Liquidity Facility Agreement.

7.9 Interest on Cash Deposit Account

On each Determination Date the Manager will determine the amount (if any) that has been received in the immediately preceding Monthly Period in respect of interest that has been earned on that balance of the Collections Account which is referable to the Cash Deposit Account (as defined in the Liquidity Facility Agreement) and must direct the Trustee to pay such amount on the next Distribution Date to the Liquidity Facility Provider.

7.10 Excess Revenue Reserve and Excess Revenue Reserve Draw

- (a) The Manager will maintain an Excess Revenue Reserve as a ledger account of the Collection Accounts by recording all increases and decreases to the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve.
- (b) The Excess Revenue Reserve will be:
 - (i) increased by any deposit to the Excess Revenue Reserve pursuant to Section 7.4.6(o); and
 - (ii) decreased by any withdrawal from the Excess Revenue Reserve as contemplated by this Section 7.10.
- (c) The Manager must direct the Trustee to withdraw amounts from the Excess Revenue Reserve in the following circumstances:
 - (i) to meet an Excess Revenue Reserve Draw as described in Section 7.4.2;
 - (ii) to pay the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve to the Income Unitholder on the earlier of:

- (A) the Maturity Date; or
- (B) the date on which the Invested Amount of the Notes has been reduced to zero; or
- (iii) to the extent the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve exceeds the Excess Revenue Reserve Target Balance from time to time, to pay that excess amount to the Income Unitholder.

7.11 Extraordinary Expense Reserve

- (a) The Manager will maintain the Extraordinary Expense Reserve as a ledger account of the Collections Account by recording all increases and decreases to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve and the then balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve.
- (b) The Extraordinary Expense Reserve will be:
 - (i) increased by any deposit to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve pursuant to Section 7.4.6(p) or this Section 7.11; and
 - (ii) decreased by any withdrawals from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve in accordance with this Section 7.11.
- (c) It is acknowledged that:
 - (i) the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider must deposit (out of its own funds) an amount equal to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Required Balance on the Closing Date into the Extraordinary Expense Reserve;
 - (ii) such deposit shall constitute an interest bearing loan from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider to the Trustee (“**Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan**”);
 - (iii) the interest on the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan shall equal the interest credited to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve from time to time and the Trustee shall (at the direction of the Manager) withdraw and pay such interest from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider on the Distribution Date immediately following such interest being credited; and
 - (iv) subject to Section 7.11(g), the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan is only repayable by the Trustee to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider after all Notes have been redeemed in full.
- (d) On each Determination Date the Manager will determine the amount (if any) that has been received in the immediately preceding Monthly Period in respect of interest that has been earned on that balance of the Collections Account which is referable to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve and must direct the Trustee to pay such amount on the next Distribution Date to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider.
- (e) If, on any Determination Date, the Manager determines that there are Extraordinary Expenses in respect of the immediately preceding Monthly Period, then the Manager, on behalf of the Trustee, must make a drawing from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve of an amount equal to the lesser of:
 - (i) the amount of such Extraordinary Expenses on that Determination Date; and
 - (ii) the balance of Extraordinary Expense Reserve on that Determination Date,
 and apply such amount towards Total Investor Revenues (“**Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draw**”).

- (f) Amounts will only be released from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve by the Manager (on behalf of the Trustee):
 - (i) on a Distribution Date for the purposes of making Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draws in accordance with Section 7.11(e); and
 - (ii) on the Distribution Date on which all Notes are to be redeemed in full, by releasing the balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve, after any Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draw has been made in accordance with Section 7.11(e), from the Extraordinary Expense Reserve and paying that balance to the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider in repayment of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan.
- (g) On the occurrence of an Event of Default and the enforcement of the Charge, the balance of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve will not be available for distribution in accordance with Section 9.4.4, but will be applied in repayment of the Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan.
- (h) Amounts in the Extraordinary Expense Reserve may only be applied in accordance with this Section 7.11.

8. THE MORTGAGE INSURANCE POLICIES

8.1 General

Approximately 55.4% (by loan balance of a pool of Housing Loans as at the Cut-Off Date as set out in Annexure 1) will be insured as at the Closing Date by one of the following Mortgage Insurers under a Mortgage Insurance Policy:

- (a) QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited (formerly PMI Mortgage Insurance Limited) (“**QBE LMI**”) to BEN; and
- (b) Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Pty Ltd (“**Genworth**”) to BEN.

Such Housing Loans will be insured under an existing Mortgage Insurance Policy issued to BEN. With effect from the Closing Date (or, if later, the date of the relevant Mortgage Insurance Policy), BEN, will assign to the Trustee its entire right, title and interest in each existing Mortgage Insurance Policy relating to a Housing Loan. In the case of BEN such assignment will be in equity and so the insured on record under the assigned Mortgage Insurance Policies will remain BEN. Only if a relevant Perfection of Title Event occurs may the Trustee perfect its interest in the relevant Mortgage Insurance Policies (for further details, see Section 10.2.1).

The relevant Mortgage Insurers have consented or will consent to the assignment of the Mortgage Insurance Policies under which the Housing Loans are insured to the Trustee and holding of the Mortgage Insurance Policies under which the Housing Loans are insured for the Trustee, as referred to above.

Any amounts paid by the Mortgage Insurers under the assigned Mortgage Insurance Policies will, whilst the Trustee's interest is equitable, be received by BEN and must be applied by BEN (in its capacity as Servicer) in the manner described in Section 7.

Under the Series Supplement, BEN (in its capacity as Servicer) undertakes to comply with the obligations of the insured under the Mortgage Insurance Policies (if any) in respect of each Housing Loan.

If the Trustee's interest in a Housing Loan is extinguished as a result of a breach of BEN's representations and warranties in relation to the Housing Loan being discovered within the relevant Prescribed Period (see Section 6.2.5), on or following the termination of the Series Trust (see Section 10.6.3) or following exercise by BEN of the Clean-Up Offer (see Section 6.5.10), then BEN will be entitled to the benefit of the Mortgage Insurance Policy (if any) under which that Housing Loan is insured.

The remainder of this Section 8 contains a summary of some of the provisions of the Mortgage Insurance Policies as at the date of this Information Memorandum. The terms of the Mortgage Insurance Policies may vary in the future from those described below.

8.2 QBE LMI Master Policy - BEN

Some Housing Loans have been insured under Mortgage Insurance Policies provided by QBE LMI. BEN has entered into different master policies with QBE LMI over the years. The terms of each QBE LMI Mortgage Insurance Policy are not identical.

The following is a general description of the QBE LMI Mortgage Insurance Policies. The terms of these policies may change in the future.

Period of Cover

The insured is covered under the Master Policy until one of the following events:

- (a) repayment in full of the Housing Loan;
- (b) the expiry date noted in the advice to the Master Policy, however if before 14 days after the expiry date of the policy notice is given of default under the Housing Loan, the policy will continue solely for the purpose of a claim on that default;

- (c) the date of payment of a claim for loss under the policy; or
- (d) cancellation of the policy in accordance with the Insurance Contracts Act 1984.

Protection of insured right's and protection of the mortgaged property

During the term of the Master Policy the insured must:

- (a) take action to recover the loan amount;
- (b) not allow a security interest to be taken over the mortgaged premises with priority over the insured's mortgage without prior written permission;
- (c) ensure all the terms of the mortgage and all collateral securities continue to be enforceable and none can be discharged without the prior written consent of QBE LMI;
- (d) at any time if the insured becomes aware that the mortgaged property is defective, damaged or is vacated or contaminated the insured must notify QBE LMI;
- (e) ensure that a general property insurance over the mortgaged property is maintained;
- (f) if the mortgaged property becomes damaged, do all things reasonably necessary to restore the property but no costs of restoration are covered by the Master Policy if so required by QBE LMI;
- (g) ensure that the terms of each mortgage require that the property be kept in condition, not have anything done to it that may lower its value, inform the insured of any damage that occurs and comply with all laws, requirements and notices of authorities; and
- (h) ensure that any infestation, contamination or pollution has been removed and the property restored to its original condition, the cost of such removal and restoration is not insured under the Master Policy.

Making of Claims under the Master Policy

The insured must submit a claim for loss providing all documents and information reasonably required by QBE LMI within 30 days of:

- (a) settlement of the sale of the corresponding mortgaged property;
- (b) notification by QBE LMI to submit a claim for loss; or
- (c) when the mortgagee under a prior mortgage has completed the sale of the mortgaged property.

Calculation of claim

The loss amount claimed by the insured is calculated as an aggregate of the following:

- (a) the balance of the loan account at the settlement date;
- (b) interest on the balance of the loan account:
 - (i) for any period up to the settlement date to a maximum of 18 months after the date of the first default that has not been corrected; and
 - (ii) from the settlement date to the date of the claim to a maximum of 30 days; and
- (c) the costs incurred on the sale of the mortgaged property including:
 - (i) the costs properly incurred for insurance premiums, rates, strata levies, land tax and other statutory charges on the mortgaged property;

- (ii) reasonable and necessary legal fees and disbursements incurred in enforcing or protecting rights under the insured mortgage up to a maximum amount of \$20,000;
- (iii) reasonable costs for the sale of the mortgaged property, limited to agent's commission, advertising costs, valuation costs and property presenter's fees;
- (iv) reasonable and necessary costs for maintaining (but not restoring) the mortgaged property up to \$5,000 or more with QBE LMI's consent;
- (v) any GST incurred by the insured on the sale or transfer of the mortgaged property to a third party in or towards the satisfaction of any debt that the borrower owes the insured under the loan account, and any GST which the insured properly incurred in respect of any of the costs, fees, disbursements or commissions specifically identified under the policy; and
- (vi) any amounts applied by the insured, with the prior written consent of QBE LMI, to discharge a security interest having priority over the mortgage,

less the following reductions:

- (a) the gross proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property;
- (b) the following amounts to the extent they have not already been applied to the credit of the loan account:
 - (i) compensation received for any part of the mortgaged property or any collateral security that has been resumed or compulsorily acquired;
 - (ii) all rents collected and other profits received relative to the mortgaged property or collateral security;
 - (iii) any sums received from insurance policies relating to the mortgaged property not applied to restoration of the mortgaged property following damage or destruction;
 - (iv) all amounts recovered from the exercise of the rights of the insured relating to any collateral security;
 - (v) any other amount received relating to the insured mortgage or collateral security including any amounts received from the borrower, any guarantor or prior mortgagee;
 - (vi) any amount incurred by the insured in respect of GST relating to the mortgaged property or any collateral security to the extent to which the insured is entitled to claim an input tax credit.

Amounts owed to the insured for the purposes of paragraphs (a) to (e) of the above calculations do not include the following amounts:

- (a) interest charged in advance;
- (b) default rate interest;
- (c) any higher interest rate payable because of failure to make prompt payment;
- (d) fines, fees or charges debited to the loan account;
- (e) loss arising from any funds advanced to a borrower who was not a citizen or permanent resident of either Australia or New Zealand;
- (f) any loss whether directly or indirectly caused by a fraudulent act, error, omission or statement by any person other than the borrower;

- (g) insurance premiums, rates, strata levies and land tax or other statutory charges which were due before the initial loan advance;
- (h) early repayment fees;
- (i) break funding costs;
- (j) costs of restoration following damage to or destruction of the mortgaged property;
- (k) costs of removal, clean up and restoration arising from contamination, infestation or pollution of the mortgaged property;
- (l) additional funds advanced to the borrower without QBE LMI's written consent;
- (m) amounts paid by the insured in addition to the loan amount to complete improvements;
- (n) cost overruns;
- (o) any loss due to the creation of any lease, licence, easement, restriction or other notification affecting the mortgaged property with or without the written approval of QBE LMI;
- (p) any increase or acceleration of the borrower's payment obligation under any mortgage in priority to the insured mortgage without the written approval of QBE LMI;
- (q) any loss due to the insured's false or misleading statement, assurance or representation to the borrower or any guarantor;
- (r) any civil or criminal penalties imposed under legislation including the Consumer Credit Code or the National Credit Code;
- (s) any order reducing, discharging, varying or postponing the borrower's liability under the loan account or mortgage.

8.3 Genworth Master Policy - BEN

The Mortgage Insurance Policies provided by Genworth are documented under a master policy. Different master policies have been issued over the years and their terms are not identical.

The following is a general description of the Genworth Mortgage Insurance Policies.

Period of Cover

The insured has the benefit of the Master Policy in respect of each Housing Loan insured under it generally from the date the premium is paid, with respect to the Housing Loans, until the earliest of:

- (a) the date the Housing Loan or the mortgage securing the Housing Loan is assigned, transferred or mortgaged to a person other than to a person who is or becomes an "Insured", i.e. a person who is entitled to the benefit of the policy;
- (b) the date the Housing Loan is repaid in full;
- (c) the date the Housing Loan ceases to be secured by the mortgage (other than in the case where the mortgage is discharged by the operation of a compulsory acquisition or sale by a government entity for public purposes);
- (d) the expiry date as set out in the certificate of insurance issued by the Mortgage Insurer in relation to the Housing Loan or as extended with the consent of Genworth or as varied by a court under the National Credit Code; or
- (e) the date the individual policy is cancelled in accordance with the master policy, the individual policy or the Insurance Contracts Act 1984.

Cover for Losses

If the loss date occurs in respect of a Housing Loan insured under the Master Policy, Genworth will pay to the insured the loss in respect of that Housing Loan.

A loss date means:

- (a) if a default occurs under the insured loan and the mortgaged property is sold pursuant to enforcement proceedings, the date on which the sale is completed;
- (b) if a default occurs under the insured loan and the insured or a prior approved mortgagee becomes the absolute owner by foreclosure of the mortgaged property, the date on which this occurs;
- (c) the mortgagor sells the mortgaged property with the prior approval of the insured and Genworth, the date on which the sale is completed;
- (d) if the mortgaged property is compulsorily acquired or sold by a government for public purposes and there is a default under the Housing Loan (or where the mortgage has been discharged by way of operation of the compulsory acquisition or sale and there is a default in repayment of the Housing Loan which would have been a default but for the occurrence of that event), the latter of the date of the completion of the acquisition or sale or 28 days after the date of the default; or
- (e) where Genworth determines to purchase the mortgage, the mortgage purchase date as applicable.

A "default" in respect of an insured Housing Loan means any event which triggers the insured's power of sale in relation to the mortgaged property.

Calculation of Loss

The loss payable by Genworth to the insured in respect of an insured Housing Loan is the amount outstanding, less the deductions referred to below.

The amount outstanding under a Housing Loan is the aggregate of the following:

- (a) the principal amount outstanding together with any interest, fees or charges outstanding as at the loss date;
- (b) fees, rates, taxes, levies and charges paid or incurred by the insured; and
- (c) other amounts, including fines or penalties, approved by Genworth.

Deductions means:

- (a) where the mortgaged property is sold, the sale price, or where the mortgaged property is compulsorily acquired, the amount of compensation, less, in either case, any amount required to discharge any approved prior mortgage;
- (b) where foreclosure action occurs, the value of the insured's interest in the mortgaged property, including the interest of any unapproved prior mortgagee;
- (c) any amount received by the insured under any collateral security;
- (d) any amounts paid to the insured by way of rents, profits or proceeds in relation to the mortgaged property or any collateral security or under any insurance policy in relation to the mortgaged property and not applied in restoration;
- (e) the reduction in the value of the property due to physical damage (other than wear and tear) to, or contamination of, the mortgaged property as determined by an approved valuer nominated by Genworth;
- (f) any fees or charges other than:

- (i) insurance premiums, interest, rates, taxes and other statutory charges, levies and charges payable to a body corporate under the Australian strata titles system;
 - (ii) reasonable and necessary legal and other fees and disbursements of enforcing or protecting the rights of the Insured under the Housing Loan, up to a maximum of \$10,000, unless otherwise approved in writing by Genworth;
 - (iii) repair, maintenance and protection of the mortgaged property, up to a maximum amount of \$3,000, unless otherwise approved in writing by Genworth;
 - (iv) reasonable costs of the sale of the mortgaged property up to a maximum amount of \$2,000 plus the lesser of 3% of the sale price and \$25,000; and
- (g) any amounts by which a claim may be reduced under the Master Policy.

Genworth may also reduce its liability or cancel the Master Policy, in relation to a particular Housing Loan, if the insured has failed to comply with other obligations under the Master Policy.

Exclusions

The Master Policy does not cover any loss arising from:

- (a) any war or warlike activities;
- (b) the use, existence or escape of nuclear weapons, nuclear contamination;
- (c) the contamination of the mortgaged property;
- (d) terrorism or terrorist activities;
- (e) riot or civil commotion;
- (f) termites or other insects or vermin;
- (g) any injury, damage, destruction, deterioration of any kind to the mortgaged property other than fair wear and tear;
- (h) the fact that the mortgage is unenforceable in accordance with its terms;
- (i) the failure, malfunction or inadequacy of any computer hardware or software not belonging to Genworth;
- (j) any amount of GST, fine, penalty or charge for which the insured is or becomes liable because of a failure to disclose or a misstatement made by anyone in relation the insured's entitlement to an input tax credit; and
- (k) any failure of the Housing Loan, mortgagor guarantee or collateral security to comply with the National Credit Code.

Submissions and Payment of Claims

A claim for loss in respect of a Housing Loan must be lodged within 30 days after the loss date unless otherwise agreed by Genworth.

8.4 The Mortgage Insurers

QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited

QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited (ABN 70 000 511 071) is an Australian public company registered in New South Wales and limited by shares. QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited's principal activity is lenders' mortgage insurance which it has provided in Australia since 1965.

QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited's parent is QBE Holdings (AAP) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, QBE Insurance Group Limited ("**QBE Group**"). QBE Group is an Australian-based public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. QBE Group is recognised as Australia's largest international insurance and reinsurance company with operations in more than 35 countries around the world, and is one of the top 20 global general insurers and reinsurers as measured by net earned premium.

As of 31 December 2014, the audited financial statements of QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited had total assets of \$2,565 million and shareholder's equity of \$1,328 million.

The business address of QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Limited is Level 5, 2 Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 2000.

Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Ltd

Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited ACN 106 974 305 ("**Genworth**") is a proprietary company registered in Victoria and limited by shares. Genworth's principal activity is the provision of lenders mortgage insurance which it, and predecessor businesses, have provided in Australia since 1965.

Genworth's ultimate Australian parent company is Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited ACN 154 890 730, which is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and registered in Victoria. Genworth Financial, Inc. has ultimate control of the majority (approximately 66% as at 31 March 2015) of the fully paid ordinary shares of Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited.

Genworth Financial, Inc. (NYSE: GNW) ("**Genworth Financial**") is a leading Fortune 500 insurance holding company. Genworth Financial operates through three divisions: U.S. Life Insurance, which includes life insurance, long term care insurance and fixed annuities; Global Mortgage Insurance, containing U.S. Mortgage Insurance and International Mortgage Insurance segments; and the Corporate and Other division, which includes the International Protection and Runoff segments. Genworth Financial, headquartered in Richmond, Virginia, traces its roots back to 1871 and became a public company in 2004.

The business address of Genworth is Level 26, 101 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060, Australia.

9. SUPPORT FACILITIES AND SECURITY TRUST DEED

9.1 The Interest Rate Swaps

9.1.1 Interest Rate Mismatch between Housing Loans and Floating Rate Notes

The Trustee may receive interest on the Housing Loans with 2 different types of interest rate. These are:

- (a) the variable administered rate applicable to the Housing Loans; and
- (b) a fixed rate where the borrower has elected this.

This will result in an interest rate mismatch between the floating Interest Rate payable on the Floating Rate Notes on the one hand and the rate of interest earned on the Housing Loans on the other hand.

In order to eliminate the mismatch, on the Closing Date, the Trustee and the Manager will enter into a basis swap (the “**Basis Swap**”) and a fixed rate swap (the “**Fixed Rate Swap**”) with a Hedge Provider.

The Basis Swap will apply in respect of any Housing Loan charged a variable rate of interest as at its Closing Date or which converts from a fixed rate to a variable rate after that Closing Date.

The Fixed Rate Swap will apply in respect of any Housing Loan charged a fixed rate of interest as at its Closing Date or which converts from a variable rate to a fixed rate of interest after that Closing Date.

The Fixed Rate Swap and the Basis Swap will each be governed by the terms of a Hedge Agreement entered into by the Manager, the Trustee, the Standby Swap Provider and the Hedge Provider. The initial Hedge Provider under the Fixed Rate Swap and the Basis Swap will be BEN.

The Standby Swap Provider under the Hedge Agreement will be NAB who, in certain circumstances (see Section 9.1.5), may also become the Hedge Provider in respect of the Fixed Rate Swap.

9.1.2 The Basis Swap

The Hedge Provider will provide the Basis Swap to the Trustee to enable the Trustee to hedge the interest rate mismatch between the interest rates being charged on the Housing Loans at a variable rate on the one hand and the floating Interest Rate payable on the Notes on the other hand.

Under the Basis Swap, the Trustee will pay to the Hedge Provider in respect of the relevant Calculation Period the Variable Finance Charges.

The Variable Finance Charges for a Calculation Period are the aggregate of the following amounts for the Monthly Period immediately preceding the calendar month in which that Calculation Period ends in respect of Housing Loans charged interest at a variable rate during all or any relevant part of that Monthly Period:

- (a) all debit entries referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) of Section 7.3.2 but only to the extent that these relate to interest on the relevant Housing Loan (and adjusted if applicable as described in sub-paragraph (a)(iv) of Section 7.3.2); and
- (b) all amounts referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) of Section 7.3.2.

The Hedge Provider will in turn pay to the Trustee in respect of the relevant Calculation Period an amount calculated by reference to the Bank Bill Rate plus a margin based on the principal amount outstanding on the Housing Loans (excluding those being charged a fixed rate) as at the beginning of the relevant Monthly Period. The margin over the Bank Bill Rate payable by the Hedge Provider is equal to the aggregate of the weighted average margin payable on the Notes, Redraw Notes and Redraw Facility on the relevant Distribution Date plus a percentage, fixed for the life of the Basis Swap and determined at the time the Basis Swap is entered into.

If the credit ratings of the Hedge Provider are less than either:

- (a) the Moody's Collateral Trigger Required Ratings; or
- (b) the Minimum S&P Uncollateralised Counterparty Rating.

(the "**Prescribed Ratings**"), and if the weighted average of the variable rates charged on the Housing Loans is less than the Threshold Mortgage Rate, the Hedge Provider must prepay its obligations under the Basis Swap to the Trustee on a monthly basis by depositing into an account with an Eligible Bank an amount determined by reference to the difference between the current variable rate and the Threshold Mortgage Rate, or adjust the variable rates charged on the Housing Loans in order to avoid such a prepayment on the Basis Swap. To the extent that the aggregate amount of prepayments is in excess of the amount required, the Trustee must pay the excess to the Hedge Provider.

9.1.3 Fixed Rate Swap

The Hedge Provider will provide the Fixed Rate Swap to the Trustee to enable the Trustee to hedge the interest rate mismatch between the interest rates being charged on Housing Loans at a fixed rate on the one hand and the floating Interest Rate payable on the Floating Rate Notes on the other hand.

Under the Fixed Rate Swap, the Trustee will pay to the Hedge Provider in respect of the relevant Calculation Period the Fixed Rate Finance Charges for that Calculation Period.

The Fixed Rate Finance Charges for a Calculation Period are the aggregate of the following amounts for the Monthly Period immediately preceding the calendar month in which that Calculation Period ends in respect of Housing Loans charged interest at a fixed rate during all or any relevant part of that Monthly Period:

- (a) all debit entries referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) of Section 7.3.2 but only to the extent that these relate to interest on the relevant Housing Loan (and adjusted if applicable as described in sub-paragraph (a)(iv) of Section 7.3.2); and
- (b) all amounts referred to in paragraphs (c), (d) and (g) of Section 7.3.2,

plus the Mortgagor Break Costs.

The Hedge Provider will in turn pay to the Trustee in respect of the relevant Calculation Period an amount calculated by reference to the Bank Bill Rate plus a margin and based on the principal amount outstanding on the fixed rate Housing Loans as at the beginning of the relevant Monthly Period. The margin over the Bank Bill Rate payable by the Hedge Provider is equal to the aggregate of the weighted average margin payable on the Notes, Redraw Notes and the Redraw Facility on the relevant Distribution Date plus a percentage, fixed for the life of the Fixed Rate Swap and determined at the time the Fixed Rate Swap is entered into.

9.1.4 Downgrade of Hedge Provider

If the Hedge Provider of the Fixed Rate Swap does not have the relevant credit ratings (as designated in the Hedge Agreement) from Moody's or S&P and the standby swap arrangement (see Section 9.1.5 below) terminates, the Hedge Provider, at its cost, must take certain action within certain timeframes specified in the Hedge Agreement.

This action may include one or more of the following:

- (a) lodging collateral as determined under the Hedge Agreement;
- (b) novating all its rights and obligations under the Fixed Rate Swap to an eligible replacement counterparty which holds the relevant ratings from Moody's and/or S&P (as applicable);
- (c) arranging for the provision of a guarantee from a person who holds the relevant ratings from Moody's and/or S&P (as applicable) in relation to all of the Hedge Provider's obligations under the Fixed Rate Swap; or

- (d) entering into such other arrangements in relation to the Fixed Rate Swap in respect of which the Manager issues a Ratings Affirmation Notice.

If the Hedge Provider lodges collateral with the Trustee, any interest or income on that collateral will be paid to the Hedge Provider. Any collateral lodged by the Hedge Provider with the Trustee will not form part of the Assets of the Series Trust, except to the extent the collateral is available to the Trustee under the terms of the Hedge Agreement, and will not be available to Voting Secured Creditors upon enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed.

9.1.5 Standby Swap Provider for Fixed Rate Swap

In the event of a payment default by BEN as the Hedge Provider in respect of the Fixed Rate Swap, the Standby Swap Provider will pay the defaulted amount to the Trustee on the due date for such payment, in which case such failure will not give rise to an event of default under the Fixed Rate Swap. BEN under the Fixed Rate Swap is required to reimburse the Standby Swap Provider for that payment. If BEN fails to make that payment or otherwise fails to make a payment of collateral to the Standby Swap Provider as required under the Hedge Agreement, the rights and obligations of BEN as Hedge Provider under the Fixed Rate Swap will be automatically novated to the Standby Swap Provider who from that date (the “**Novation Date**”) will become the Hedge Provider under the Fixed Rate Swap.

The standby swap arrangements will cease to have effect from the earlier of the Novation Date, the date BEN as the Hedge Provider is assigned credit ratings at least equal to the relevant credit ratings as are prescribed in the Hedge Agreement, the date upon which all the Notes are redeemed in full and the date upon which the Fixed Rate Swap is terminated.

If the Standby Swap Provider does not have the relevant credit ratings (as designated in the Hedge Agreement) from Moody’s or S&P, the Standby Swap Provider must, at its cost, take certain action within certain timeframes specified in the Hedge Agreement.

- (a) lodging collateral as determined under the Hedge Agreement;
- (b) novating all its rights and obligations under the Fixed Rate Swap to an eligible replacement counterparty which holds the relevant ratings from Moody’s and/or S&P (as applicable);
- (c) arranging for the provision of a guarantee from a person who holds the relevant ratings from Moody’s and/or S&P (as applicable) in relation to all of the Standby Swap Provider’s obligations under the Fixed Rate Swap; or
- (d) entering into such other arrangements in relation to the Fixed Rate Swap in respect of which the Manager issues a Ratings Affirmation Notice.

If the Standby Swap Provider lodges collateral with the Trustee, any interest or income on that collateral will be paid to the Standby Swap Provider. Any collateral lodged by the Standby Swap Provider with the Trustee will not form part of the Assets of the Series Trust, except to the extent the collateral is available to the Trustee under the terms of the Hedge Agreement, and will not be available to Voting Secured Creditors upon enforcement of the Charge under the Security Trust Deed.

9.1.6 Early Termination

The Hedge Provider or the Trustee may only terminate the Basis Swap or the Fixed Rate Swap in certain circumstances, including:

- (a) certain insolvency related events occur with respect to the other party;
- (b) if there is a payment default which continues for 10 days after notice by the non-defaulting party (except where BEN as the Hedge Provider is the defaulting party under the Fixed Rate Swap and the Standby Swap Provider has paid the Trustee the amount in respect of which the default occurred on the due date for such payment and except for certain failures by the Hedge Provider to post collateral in accordance with the Hedge Agreement);

- (c) the performance by the Hedge Provider or the Trustee of any obligations under the Hedge Agreement becomes illegal due to a change in law;
- (d) in the case of the Trustee, a Hedge Provider or (in the case of the Fixed Rate Swap) the Standby Swap Provider fails to post collateral, make a prepayment or take any other action as is required under the Hedge Agreement following downgrading of its ratings by a Rating Agency and such failure continues unremedied after the relevant cure period;
- (e) the Charge under the Security Trust Deed is enforced;
- (f) if due to any action taken by a taxation authority or a change in tax law the party is required to gross-up payments on account of a non-resident withholding tax liability or receive payments from which amounts have been withheld or deducted on account of tax;
- (g) if the other party merges with or otherwise transfers all or substantially all of its assets to, another entity and the new entity does not assume all of the obligations of that party under the swap;
- (h) in the case of the Trustee, the Hedge Provider fails to comply with its obligations under the Hedge Agreement (other than an obligation to make certain payments or deliveries) and such failure is not remedied on or before the 30th day after notice is given of such failure to the Hedge Provider; or
- (i) in the case of the Trustee, the Hedge Provider (or any guarantor of the Hedge Provider) breaches a representation or warranty made by it in the Hedge Agreement in a material respect.

If the Trustee is not paid an amount owing to it by BEN (as Hedge Provider) under the Hedge Agreement within 10 days of its due date for payment this will result in a Perfection of Title Event (see Section 10.2.1).

9.1.7 Termination of Swaps

If not previously terminated, the Basis Swap and the Fixed Rate Swap terminates on the earlier of:

- (a) the Maturity Date;
- (b) the date that all of the Notes and Redraw Notes have been redeemed in full; and
- (c) the Termination Date for the Series Trust.

On the termination of the Basis Swap or the Fixed Rate Swap on or prior to its scheduled termination date, the Manager and the Trustee must endeavour to:

- (a) in the case of the Basis Swap:
 - (i) within 3 Business Days, enter into a replacement swap on terms and with a counterparty in respect of which the Manager has notified the Rating Agencies;
 - (ii) ensure that the Servicer complies with its obligations following the termination of the Basis Swap to adjust, if necessary, the rates at which the interest offset benefits are calculated under the Interest Off-Set Accounts and, if applicable, the weighted average of the rates set by the Servicer on the variable rate Housing Loans (see Section 6.5.5); or
 - (iii) within 3 Business Days, enter into other arrangements in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice; and
- (b) in the case of the Fixed Rate Swap:
 - (i) within 3 Business Days enter into a replacement swap on terms and with a counterparty in respect of which the Manager has notified the Rating Agencies; or

- (ii) enter into some other arrangements in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice.

9.2 The Liquidity Facility

9.2.1 Purpose of the Liquidity Facility

The Liquidity Facility is provided by the Liquidity Facility Provider to the Trustee for the purposes of allowing the Trustee to fund Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfalls.

9.2.2 The Liquidity Facility Provider

The initial Liquidity Facility Provider will be BEN.

9.2.3 The Liquidity Facility Limit

The maximum liability of the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility is an amount equal to the Liquidity Facility Limit, being an amount equal to:

- (a) if the Facility Limit Reduction Test is satisfied on that day, the greater of:
 - (i) 1.50% of the aggregate principal outstanding under all Housing Loans on that day; and
 - (ii) 0.15% of the aggregate principal outstanding under all Housing Loans on the Issue Date; or
- (b) if the Facility Limit Reduction Test is not satisfied on that day, the Facility Limit (as calculated under paragraph (a)) as at the most recent Distribution Date on which the Facility Limit Reduction Test was satisfied.

The **Facility Limit Reduction Test** will be satisfied on any day:

- (a) if no Excess Revenue Reserve Draw, Liquidity Draw or Principal Draw (each a “**Relevant Draw**”) has been made on any Distribution Date since the most recent Facility Limit Reset Date; or
- (b) if a Relevant Draw has been made on any Distribution Date since the most recent Facility Limit Reset Date, such a Relevant draw has been made on less than three consecutive Distribution Dates since the most recent Facility Limit Reset Date; or
- (c) if a Relevant Draw has been made on three or more consecutive Distribution Dates since the most recent Facility Limit Reset Date (the latest such Distribution Date on which such a Relevant Draw was made, being the “**Relevant Distribution Date**”), then:
 - (i) since the Relevant Distribution Date three or more consecutive Distribution Dates have occurred on which no Relevant Draw has been made; and
 - (ii) on any day since the Relevant Distribution Date:
 - A the balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve equals the highest balance of the Excess Revenue Reserve since the Closing Date; and
 - B the outstanding Applied Liquidity Amount was zero; and
 - C the Unreimbursed Principal Draw was zero.

The **Facility Limit Reset Date** means:

- (a) initially, the date of the Liquidity Facility Agreement; and

- (b) thereafter, where there has been a failure to meet the Facility Limit Reduction Test, the first occurring Distribution Date on which the Facility Limit Reduction Test was satisfied since that failure.

9.2.4 Utilisation of the Liquidity Facility

Following the occurrence of a Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall (see Section 7.4.4), an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the un-utilised portion of the Liquidity Facility Limit; and
- (b) the Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall,

may be available to be advanced or (in the circumstances described in Section 9.2.9) applied under the Liquidity Facility on each Distribution Date in or towards meeting that Net Liquidity Shortfall.

The amount drawn under the Liquidity Facility is referred to as an “**Applied Liquidity Amount**”.

9.2.5 Interest and Fees

The duration that an Applied Liquidity Amount is outstanding is divided into interest periods. Interest accrues daily on each Applied Liquidity Amount advanced or applied under the Liquidity Facility at the Bank Bill Rate for that interest period plus a margin, calculated on days elapsed and a year of 365 days. Interest is payable on each Distribution Date in accordance with the Series Supplement (see Section 7.4.6).

A commitment fee accrues daily from the Closing Date and is calculated on the un-utilised portion of the Liquidity Facility Limit based on the number of days elapsed and a 365 day year. The commitment fee is payable monthly in arrears on each Distribution Date.

9.2.6 Repayment of Outstanding Advances

Each Applied Liquidity Amount outstanding on any Distribution Date is repayable on each Distribution Date in accordance with the Series Supplement (see Section 7.4.6). It is not an event of default under the Liquidity Facility if the Trustee does not have funds available to repay the Applied Liquidity Amounts outstanding under the Liquidity Facility on a Distribution Date. If outstanding Applied Liquidity Amounts are not repaid in full on a Distribution Date, any unpaid amounts will be carried forward so that they are payable by the Trustee on each following Distribution Date to the extent that funds are available for this purpose under the Series Supplement (see Section 7.4.6), until such amounts are paid in full.

9.2.7 Events of Default

Each of the following is an event of default under the Liquidity Facility (whether or not caused by any reason whatsoever outside the control of the Trustee or any other person):

- (a) the Trustee fails to pay any Advance or Applied Liquidity Amount or fails to pay any interest or fees due under the Liquidity Facility where funds are available for that purpose under the Series Supplement within 10 Business Days of the due date;
- (b) the Trustee breaches its undertaking described in Section 9.2.10; or
- (c) an event of default occurs under the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.2) and action is taken to enforce the Security Trust Deed.

At any time after the occurrence of an event of default under the Liquidity Facility, the Liquidity Facility Provider may, by written notice to the Trustee, declare all advances, accrued interest and all other sums which have accrued due under the Liquidity Facility Agreement immediately due and payable and declare the Liquidity Facility terminated (in which case, the obligations of the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement will immediately terminate).

9.2.8 Termination

The Liquidity Facility will terminate, and the Liquidity Facility Provider's obligation to make any advances will cease, on the earliest of the following to occur:

- (a) the date which is 32 years after the date of the Liquidity Facility Agreement;
- (b) the date on which the Notes have been redeemed in full in accordance with the Series Supplement;
- (c) the date upon which the Liquidity Facility Limit is reduced to zero in accordance with the Liquidity Facility Agreement;
- (d) the termination date appointed by the Liquidity Facility Provider if it becomes illegal or impossible for the Liquidity Facility Provider to maintain or give effect to its obligations under the Liquidity Facility Agreement as a result of a change of law or its interpretation;
- (e) the date on which the Liquidity Facility Provider declares the Liquidity Facility terminated following an event of default under the Liquidity Facility; and
- (f) the date declared by the Trustee to be the date on which the Liquidity Facility is to terminate and the Liquidity Facility Provider is to be replaced by a substitute Liquidity Facility Provider, subject to the repayment by the Trustee of all amounts outstanding under the Liquidity Facility and the Manager giving prior written notice to each Rating Agency in relation to the appointment of the replacement Liquidity Facility Provider.

9.2.9 Deposit into Cash Deposit Account

If on a Determination Date before the termination of the Liquidity Facility Agreement, the Liquidity Facility Provider does not have a credit rating of at least:

- (a) by Moody's, a short term credit rating equal to or higher than P-1; and
- (b) by S&P:
 - (i) a long term credit rating equal to or higher than BBB+; or
 - (ii) a long term credit rating equal to or higher than BBB, together with a short term credit rating equal to or higher than A-2; or
 - (iii) if the Liquidity Facility Provider does not have a long term credit rating from S&P, a short term credit rating equal to or greater than A-2,

(or such other credit rating as may be agreed in writing between the Trustee (at the direction of the Manager) and the Manager (and notified by the Manager to the Rating Agencies) ("**Designated Credit Ratings**"), the Liquidity Facility Provider (at its own cost) must within 30 days either procure a substitute Liquidity Facility Provider having at least the Designated Credit Ratings or deposit into a ledger account of the Collections Account ("**Cash Deposit Account**") an amount equal to the un-utilised portion of the Liquidity Facility Limit as at that time.

If during the Cash Deposit Period the Manager determines that a Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall has occurred, the amount of such shortfall must be satisfied from the amount deposited in the Cash Deposit Account. On the termination of the Liquidity Facility, or if the Liquidity Facility Provider subsequently obtains the ratings referred to above, the un-utilised portion of the Cash Deposit must be repaid to the Liquidity Facility Provider and (except in the case of the termination of the Liquidity Facility) any Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfalls occurring thereafter will be satisfied by the Liquidity Facility Provider meeting a direct claim under the Liquidity Facility.

9.2.10 Trustee Undertaking

The Trustee has undertaken, among other things, to the Liquidity Facility Provider not to consent to amend or revoke any provisions of the Master Trust Deed, the Series Supplement or the Security Trust Deed in respect of payments or the order of priorities of payments to be made thereunder without the prior written consent of the Liquidity Facility Provider.

9.3 The Redraw Facility

9.3.1 Purpose of the Redraw Facility

As described in Section 6.3.2 BEN may provide redraws to a mortgagor who has prepaid the principal amount outstanding under its Housing Loan ahead of its scheduled monthly instalments. The Redraw Facility will be deemed to be drawn where BEN provides a Redraw in such circumstances from its own funds subject to the Redraw Facility Limit not being exceeded.

The term of the Redraw Facility is 364 days and may be renewed at the option of the Redraw Facility Provider if it receives a request for extension from the Manager 60 days prior to the scheduled termination of the Redraw Facility.

9.3.2 Redraw Facility Provider

The initial Redraw Facility Provider will be BEN.

9.3.3 The Redraw Facility Limit

The maximum amount that can be advanced under the Redraw Facility is the amount of the Redraw Facility Limit, being at any time the lesser of:

- (a) \$1,500,000 or such other amount as is agreed in writing from time to time between the Manager and the Redraw Facility Provider (and notified in writing to the Trustee) and in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice; and
- (b) the amount (if any) to which the Redraw Facility Limit has been reduced at that time by the Manager in accordance with the Redraw Facility Agreement.

9.3.4 Utilisation of the Redraw Facility

The Redraw Facility Provider may from time to time provide Redraws to mortgagors from its own funds. Where the Redraw Facility Provider does so each such Redraw:

- (a) will form part of the Assets of the Series Trust; and
- (b) will be treated as an advance by the Redraw Facility Provider to the Trustee.

Redraws may also be provided to mortgagors by applying Collections. Any such Redraws are not Advances under the Redraw Facility Agreement. The Manager must record in relation to each Redraw provided in respect of a Housing Loan which is an Asset of the Series Trust whenever it is provided from Collections or as an Advance under the Redraw Facility Agreement.

9.3.5 Interest and fees

The duration of the Redraw Facility is divided into successive interest periods. Interest accrues daily on the Redraw Principal Outstanding at the Bank Bill Rate for that interest period plus a margin, calculated on days elapsed and a year of 365 days. Interest is payable on each Distribution Date (see Section 7.4.6).

A commitment fee accrues daily from the Closing Date on the un-utilised portion of the Redraw Facility Limit based on the number of days elapsed and a 365 day year. The commitment fee is payable monthly in arrears on each Distribution Date.

9.3.6 Repayment of Drawings

The principal outstanding under the Redraw Facility is repayable on each Distribution Date in accordance with the Series Supplement (as described in Section 7.5.2). It is not an event of default if the Trustee does not have funds available to repay the full amount of the principal outstanding under the Redraw Facility on a Distribution Date. If amounts due on any Distribution Date are not paid in full, the unpaid amounts will be carried forward so that they are payable by the Trustee on each following Distribution Date to the extent that funds are available for this purpose under the Series Supplement (see Section 7.5.2), until such amounts are paid in full. These amounts will accrue interest at the prescribed rate until paid.

On the Distribution Date immediately following the termination of the Redraw Facility as described in Section 9.3.8 below, the Trustee must repay the principal outstanding under the Redraw Facility in full, together with all other amounts payable to the Redraw Facility Provider. If all those beforementioned amounts due are not paid or repaid in full on the Distribution Date immediately following the termination of the Redraw Facility, on each succeeding Distribution Date the Trustee must pay or repay so much of such amounts as there are funds available for this purpose in accordance with the Series Supplement until such amounts are paid or repaid in full.

9.3.7 Events of Default

Each of the following is an Event of Default under the Redraw Facility:

- (a) the Trustee fails to pay any amount due under the Redraw Facility within 10 days of the due date;
- (b) the Trustee breaches its undertaking described in Section 9.3.9; or
- (c) an event of default occurs under the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.2) and action is taken to enforce the Security Trust Deed.

At any time after the occurrence of an event of default under the Redraw Facility, the Redraw Facility Provider may by written notice to the Trustee declare all advances, accrued interest and/or all other sums which have accrued due under the Redraw Facility Agreement immediately due and payable.

9.3.8 Termination

The Redraw Facility will terminate, and the Redraw Facility Provider's obligation to make any advances will cease, upon the earliest to occur of the following:

- (a) the date on which the Redraw Facility Provider, at its discretion, declares the Redraw Facility terminated by written notice to the Trustee and the Manager;
- (b) the expiry of 364 days from the Closing Date unless the Redraw Facility Provider has agreed to extend the term of the Redraw Facility in accordance with the terms of the Redraw Facility Agreement, in which case, the expiry of 364 days from the commencement date of that extended term;
- (c) the date upon which the Redraw Facility Limit is reduced to zero (see Section 9.3.3);
- (d) the date declared by the Trustee to be the date on which the Redraw Facility is to be replaced by a substitute Redraw Facility Provider, subject to the repayment by the Trustee of all amounts outstanding under the Redraw Facility and the Manager issuing a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the termination of the Redraw Facility and the appointment of the replacement Redraw Facility Provider; and
- (e) the date the Notes and Redraw Notes have been redeemed in full in accordance with the Series Supplement.

9.3.9 Trustee Undertaking

The Trustee has undertaken, among other things, to the Redraw Facility Provider not to consent to amend or revoke any provisions of the Master Trust Deed, the Series Supplement or the Security Trust Deed in respect of payments or the order of priorities of payments to be made thereunder without the prior written consent of the Redraw Facility Provider.

9.4 The Security Trust Deed

9.4.1 Charge

Under the Security Trust Deed, the Trustee grants a security interest (the “**Charge**”) over the Charged Property in favour of the Security Trustee to secure the Trustee's obligations to the Noteholders, the Hedge Providers, the Redraw Facility Provider, the Liquidity Facility Provider, the Manager, the standby guarantor (if any under the Servicer Standby Guarantee), the Servicer in respect of the Outstanding Prepayment Amount (if any), BEN (including without limitation, in its capacity as custodian of the Housing Loan documents) in respect of the Accrued Interest Adjustment and Redraws (the “**Secured Creditors**”). The aggregate amount recoverable under the Security Trust Deed is limited to the value from time to time of the Charged Property. The Security Trustee holds the benefit of the Charge and certain covenants of the Trustee on trust for those persons who are Secured Creditors at the time the Security Trustee distributes any of the proceeds of the enforcement of the Charge (see Sections 9.4.4 and 9.4.5).

The Security Trustee must give priority to the interest of Class A1 Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders (over that of the Class A2 Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders, the Class D Noteholders and the Class E Noteholders). In respect of the Class A2 Noteholders, the Class B Noteholders, the Class C Noteholders, the Class D Noteholders and the Class E Noteholders, the Security Trustee must give priority to the interest of the higher ranking class of Noteholders over that of the other classes of Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in Section 9.4.4).

9.4.2 Events of Default

It is an event of default under the Security Trust Deed if:

- (a)
 - (i) the Trustee retires or is removed as trustee of the Series Trust and is not replaced within 40 days and the Manager fails within a further 20 days to convene a meeting of Investors to appoint a new Trustee;
 - (ii) the Security Trustee has actual notice or is notified by the Trustee or the Manager that the Trustee is not entitled fully to exercise its right of indemnity against the Assets of the Series Trust to satisfy any liability to a Secured Creditor and the circumstances are not rectified to the reasonable satisfaction of the Security Trustee within 14 days of the Security Trustee requiring the Trustee in writing to rectify them; or
 - (iii) the Series Trust is not properly constituted or is imperfectly constituted in a manner or to an extent that is regarded by the Security Trustee (acting reasonably) to be materially prejudicial to the interests of any class of Secured Creditor and is incapable of being remedied or if it is capable of being remedied this has not occurred to the reasonable satisfaction of the Security Trustee within 30 days of its discovery;
- (b) an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust (other than that the occurrence of an Insolvency Event as a result of the Trustee stating that it is unable to pay its debts when they fall due) and the Trustee is not replaced as Trustee of the Series Trust within 60 days of the occurrence of the Insolvency Event;
- (c) distress or execution is levied or a judgment, order or security interest is enforced, or becomes enforceable by the giving of notice, lapse of time or fulfilment of any condition, against any Charged Property for an amount exceeding \$1,000,000 or can be rendered enforceable by the giving of notice, lapse of time or fulfilment of any condition;
- (d) the Charge:

- (i) is or becomes wholly or partly void, voidable or unenforceable; or
 - (ii) ceases to be valid or the Trustee breaches the terms in clause 4.3 of the Security Trust Deed where such breach will have a material adverse effect on the amount or the timing of any payment to be made to any Investor or the interests of any Secured Creditor under the Transaction Documents (other than the Servicer and any Related Body Corporate of the Servicer); or
- (e) any Secured Moneys are not paid within 10 days of when due, but excluding:
- (i) any Secured Moneys relating to the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes (or Secured Money ranking junior to the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes in accordance with Section 7.4.6 (“Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues”)) while there are any Class A1 Notes outstanding; or
 - (ii) any Secured Moneys relating to the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes (or Secured Money ranking junior to the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes in accordance with Section 7.4.6 (“Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues”)) once all Secured Moneys in respect of the Class A1 Notes has been paid in full and while there are any Class A2 Notes outstanding; or
 - (iii) any Secured Moneys relating to the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, or the Class E Notes (or Secured Moneys ranking junior to the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes in accordance with Section 7.4.6 (“Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues”)) once all Secured Moneys in respect of the Class A Notes has been paid in full and while there are any Class B Notes outstanding; or
 - (iv) any Secured Moneys relating to the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes (or Secured Moneys ranking junior to the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes in accordance with Section 7.4.6 (“Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues”) once all Secured Moneys in respect of the Class A Notes, and the Class B Notes, has been paid in full and while there are any Class C Notes outstanding; or
 - (v) any Secured Money relating to the Class E Notes (or Secured Money ranking junior to the Class E Notes in accordance with Section 7.4.6 (“Calculation and Application of Total Investor Revenues”) once all Secured Money in respect of the Class A Notes, the Class B Notes and the Class C Notes has been paid in full and while there are any Class D Notes outstanding.

9.4.3 Enforcement

If the Security Trustee becomes actually aware that an event of default has occurred it must notify the Secured Creditors and the Rating Agencies and convene a meeting of the Voting Secured Creditors to seek the directions contemplated by this Section 9.4.3.

At that meeting, the Voting Secured Creditors must vote by extraordinary resolution (being not less than 75% of all votes cast or a written resolution signed by all Voting Secured Creditors) on whether to direct the Security Trustee to:

- (a) declare the Notes and all other Secured Moneys immediately due and payable;
- (b) appoint a receiver, and if a receiver is appointed, to determine the amount of the receiver's remuneration;
- (c) instruct the Trustee to sell and realise the Charged Property; and/or
- (d) take such further action as the Voting Secured Creditors may specify in the extraordinary resolution and which the Security Trustee indicates that it is willing to take.

The Security Trustee is required to take all action to give effect to any extraordinary resolution of the Voting Secured Creditors only if the Security Trustee, as required by it in its absolute discretion, is adequately indemnified from the Charged Property or has been indemnified by the Secured Creditors in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Security Trustee (which may be by way of an extraordinary resolution of the Voting Secured Creditors) against all actions, proceedings, claims and demands to which it may render itself liable, and all costs, charges, damages and expenses which it may incur, in giving effect to the extraordinary resolution.

If the Security Trustee convenes a meeting of the Voting Secured Creditors or is required by an extraordinary resolution of the Voting Secured Creditors to take any action in relation to the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed and the Security Trustee advises the Voting Secured Creditors that it will not take that action in relation to the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed unless it is personally indemnified by the Voting Secured Creditors to its reasonable satisfaction against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, charges, damages and expenses in relation to the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed and put in funds to the extent to which it may become liable and the Voting Secured Creditors refuse to grant the requested indemnity and put it into funds, the Security Trustee will not be obliged to act in relation to such action. In these circumstances, the Voting Secured Creditors may exercise such powers, and enjoy such protections and indemnities, of the Security Trustee under the Security Trust Deed in relation to the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed as they determine by extraordinary resolution. The Security Trustee will not be liable in any manner whatsoever if the Voting Secured Creditors exercise, or do not exercise, the rights given to them as described in the sentence preceding. Except in the foregoing situation, the powers, rights and remedies (including the power to enforce the Charge or to appoint a receiver to any of the Charged Property) are exercisable by the Security Trustee only and no Secured Creditor is entitled to exercise them.

The Security Trustee must not take any steps to enforce the Charge unless the Voting Secured Creditors have passed an extraordinary resolution directing it to take such action or in the opinion of the Security Trustee the delay required to obtain the consent of the Voting Secured Creditors would be prejudicial to the interests of the Secured Creditors.

The Security Trustee is entitled, on such terms and conditions it deems expedient, without the consent of the Voting Secured Creditors, to agree to any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of the Transaction Documents (including the Security Trust Deed) and may determine that any event that would otherwise be an event of default will not be treated as an event of default for the purposes of the Security Trust Deed, which is not, in the opinion of the Security Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Secured Creditors.

The Security Trustee is not required to ascertain whether an event of default has occurred and, until it has actual notice to the contrary, may assume that no event of default has occurred and that the parties to the Transaction Documents (other than the Security Trustee) are performing all of their obligations.

Subject to any notices or other communications it is deemed to receive under the terms of the Security Trust Deed, the Security Trustee will only be considered to have knowledge, awareness or notice of a thing or grounds to believe anything by virtue of the officers of the Security Trustee (or any Related Body Corporate of the Security Trustee) which have day to day responsibility for the administration or management of the Security Trustee's (or any Related Body Corporate of the Security Trustee's) obligations in relation to the Series Trust or the Security Trust Deed, having actual knowledge, actual awareness or actual notice of that thing, or grounds or reason to believe that thing. Notice, knowledge or awareness of an event of default means notice, knowledge or awareness of the occurrence of the events or circumstances constituting an event of default.

9.4.4 Priorities under the Security Trust Deed

The proceeds from the enforcement of the Charge are to be applied in the following order of priority, subject to any statutory or other priority which may be given priority by law:

- (a) first, towards satisfaction of amounts which become owing or payable under the Security Trust Deed to indemnify the Security Trustee, the Manager, any receiver or other person appointed under the Security Trust Deed against all loss, liability and reasonable expenses incurred by that person in performing any of their duties or exercising any of their powers under the Security

Trust Deed (except the receiver's remuneration) and payment of the Trustee's lien over, and right of indemnification from, the Charged Property;

- (b) next, in payment pari passu and rateably of any fees due to the Security Trustee and the receiver's remuneration;
- (c) next, in payment pari passu and rateably of such other outgoings and/or liabilities that the receiver or the Security Trustee have incurred in performing their obligations or exercising their powers under the Security Trust Deed;
- (d) next, in payment of other security interests (if any) over the Charged Property which the Security Trustee is aware have priority over the Charge (other than the Trustee's lien over, and right of indemnification from, the Charged Property), in the order of their priority;
- (e) next, in payment to BEN of any unpaid Accrued Interest Adjustment;
- (f) next, in payment pari passu and rateably:
 - (i) to the Manager of all Secured Money owing to the Manager;
 - (ii) to the Servicer of all Secured Money owing to the Servicer; and
 - (iii) to BEN of all Secured Money owing to BEN in its capacity as Seller;
- (g) next, pari passu and rateably:
 - (i) to the Redraw Facility Provider of any Redraw Facility Principal Outstanding and Redraw Facility Interest owing to the Redraw Facility Provider under the Redraw Facility Agreement;
 - (ii) to the Liquidity Facility Provider of any Applied Liquidity Amounts and Liquidity Facility Interest owing to the Liquidity Facility Provider under the Liquidity Facility Agreement;
 - (iii) to each Hedge Provider of all Secured Money owing under any Hedge Agreement other than:
 - (A) any termination payment payable to a Hedge Provider under a Hedge Agreement as a result of a Hedge Provider Event of Default occurring in relation to that Hedge Agreement); and
 - (B) any termination payment payable to a Hedge Provider in respect of any Hedge Agreement to the extent it is being terminated as a result of the early termination of a given fixed interest rate relating to all or part of a Housing Loan prior to the scheduled termination of that fixed interest rate, except to the extent the Trustee has received the applicable Mortgagor Break Costs from the relevant Mortgagor during the Monthly Period or (in the event of Waived Mortgagor Break Costs) the Trustee has received the corresponding Non-Collection Fee from the Servicer;
 - (iv) next, to the Redraw Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Redraw Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (A) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Redraw Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Redraw Notes); and
 - (B) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Redraw Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Redraw Notes);
- (h) next, in payment to the Class A1 Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class A1 Notes to be applied amongst them:

- (i) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Class A1 Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class A1 Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class A1 Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class A1 Notes);
- (i) next, in payment to the Class A2 Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class A2 Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (i) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Class A2 Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class A2 Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class A2 Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class A2 Notes);
- (j) next, in payment to the Class B Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class B Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (i) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Class B Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class B Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class B Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class B Notes);
- (k) next, in payment to the Class C Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class C Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (i) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Class C Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class C Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class C Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class C Notes);
- (l) next, in payment to the Class D Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class D Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (i) first, towards accrued but unpaid interest on the Class D Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class D Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class D Notes at that time (to be distributed rateably amongst the Class D Notes);
- (m) next, to the Class E Noteholders of all Secured Moneys owing in relation to the Class E Notes to be applied amongst them:
 - (i) first, towards all interest accrued but unpaid on the Class E Notes at that time (to be distributed pari passu and rateably amongst such Class E Notes); and
 - (ii) second, in reduction of the Invested Amount in respect of the Class E Notes at that time (to be distributed pari passu and rateably amongst the Class E Notes);
- (n) next, to pay pari passu and rateably to each Hedge Provider, the Redraw Facility Provider and the Liquidity Facility Provider of any remaining Secured Money owing to that Hedge Provider, the Redraw Facility Provider or the Liquidity Facility Provider (as applicable) to the extent not paid as described in paragraph (g)(iii) above;
- (o) next, in payment pari passu and rateably of any amounts forming part of the Secured Moneys and owing to a Secured Creditor;

- (p) next, in payment of subsequent security interests over the Charged Property of which the Security Trustee is aware in the order of their priority; and
- (q) next, in payment of the surplus to the Trustee be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement, but will not carry interest as against the Security Trustee.

9.4.5 Collateral

Any Charged Property provided:

- (a) as collateral by a Hedge Provider in accordance with a Hedge Agreement shall be returned to the Hedge Provider, except to the extent that the relevant Hedge Agreement requires it to be applied to satisfy any obligation owed to the Trustee by the Hedge Provider; and
- (b) as a prepayment by the Servicer of its obligation to deposit Collections to the Collections Account shall be returned to the Servicer except to the extent necessary to satisfy the Servicer's obligations to remit Collections to the Trustee in accordance with the Series Supplement,

and, in each case, will not be available for distribution in accordance with Section 9.4.4.

9.4.6 Outstanding Cash Deposit

Any outstanding Cash Deposit standing to the credit of the Cash Deposit Account will not be distributed in accordance with Section 9.4.4. Instead, any such outstanding Cash Deposit will be returned to the Liquidity Facility Provider.

9.4.7 Amendments to the Security Trust Deed

The Security Trustee, the Manager and the Trustee may amend the Security Trust Deed if the amendment:

- (a) in the opinion of the Security Trustee (or a barrister or solicitor instructed by the Security Trustee) is necessary or expedient to comply with any statute or regulation or with the requirements of any governmental agency;
- (b) in the opinion of the Security Trustee is to correct a manifest error or ambiguity or is of a formal, technical or administrative nature only;
- (c) in the opinion of the Security Trustee is appropriate or expedient as a consequence of any amendment to any statute or regulation or altered requirements of any governmental agency or any decision of any court (including an alteration which in the opinion of the Security Trustee is appropriate as a consequence of the enactment of, or amendment to, any statute or regulation or any tax ruling or government announcement or statement or any decision handed down by a court altering the manner or basis of taxation of trusts); or
- (d) in the opinion of the Security Trustee and the Trustee is otherwise desirable for any reason,

provided that the Security Trustee, the Manager and the Trustee may not alter, add to or revoke any provision of the Security Trust Deed unless the Manager has notified each Rating Agency 5 Business Days in advance.

However, where (in the opinion of the Security Trustee) an amendment referred to in paragraph (d) above:

- (a) is materially prejudicial to the interests of:
 - (i) the Class A Noteholders or the Redraw Noteholders; or
 - (ii) the Redraw Facility Provider, the Liquidity Facility Provider, a Hedge Provider, the Manager, a Standby Guarantor and/or the Seller (each a “**Relevant Secured Creditor**”);

- (b) affects the Class A Noteholders, the Redraw Noteholders or a Relevant Secured Creditor in a manner different to the rights of the Secured Creditors generally; or
- (c) is a Basic Term Modification in respect of a Class of Notes,

then the amendment can only be made if an extraordinary resolution approving the amendment is passed by a separate meeting of the Noteholders of the relevant Class (being a resolution requiring not less than 75% of all votes cast or a written resolution signed by the relevant Noteholders) or the Relevant Secured Creditor consents to the amendment, as applicable.

9.4.8 Security Trustee Costs and Remuneration

The Security Trustee is entitled to be reimbursed for all costs incurred in acting as Security Trustee.

The Security Trustee is entitled to be remunerated at the rate agreed from time to time between the Manager, the Security Trustee and the Trustee.

9.4.9 Limitations on Security Trustee's and Trustee's Liability

The Security Trustee's liability under the Security Trust Deed is limited to the amount the Security Trustee is able to be satisfied out of the assets held on trust by it under the Security Trust Deed from which the Security Trustee is actually indemnified for the liability. However, this limitation will not apply to the extent that the Security Trustee's right of indemnity is reduced as a result of fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Security Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Security Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents.

The Trustee's liability under the Security Trust Deed is limited to the extent to which it can be satisfied out of the Assets of the Series Trust out of which the Trustee is actually indemnified for the liability, except in the case of fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents.

9.4.10 Limitation of Responsibility and Liability of the Security Trustee

The Security Trust Deed contains a range of provisions regulating the scope of the Security Trustee's duties and liabilities. These include (which list is not exhaustive) the following:

- (a) the Security Trustee is not required to monitor whether an event of default has occurred or inquire as to compliance by the Trustee or the Manager with the Transaction Documents, or their other activities;
- (b) the Security Trustee is not required to take any enforcement action under the Security Trust Deed, except as directed by an extraordinary resolution of Voting Secured Creditors;
- (c) the Security Trustee is not required to act in relation to the enforcement of the Security Trust Deed unless its liability is limited in a manner satisfactory to it and the Secured Creditors place it in funds and indemnify it to its satisfaction;
- (d) the Security Trustee is not responsible for the adequacy or enforceability of any Transaction Documents;
- (e) the Security Trustee need not give to the Secured Creditors information concerning the Trustee or the Manager which comes into the possession of the Security Trustee;
- (f) the Trustee gives wide ranging indemnities to the Security Trustee in relation to its role as Security Trustee; and
- (g) the Security Trustee may rely on documents and information provided by the Trustee or the Manager.

9.4.11 Disclosure of Information

In relation to information which the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust or the Security Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Security Trust (the “**Recipient**”) receives from any of the Manager or the Noteholders in relation to the Series Trust, the Seller Trust or the Security Trust (the “**Information**”), the Recipient is entitled to make available (to the extent permitted by law) such Information to:

- (a) any Related Body Corporate of the Recipient which acts as custodian or Security Trustee of the Assets of the Series Trust or the assets of the Seller Trust or which otherwise has responsibility for the management or administration of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust, including their respective assets; and
- (b) the Recipient acting in its capacity as Manager, custodian or Servicer (as applicable) of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust.

The Recipient will not have any liability for the use, non-use, communication or non-communication of the Information in the above manner, except to the extent to which the Recipient has an express contractual obligation to disclose or not disclose or to use or not use certain information received by it and fails to do so.

9.4.12 Retirement, Removal and Replacement of the Security Trustee

The Security Trustee must retire as trustee of the Security Trust if:

- (a) an Insolvency Event occurs in respect of it;
- (b) it ceases to carry on business;
- (c) a Related Body Corporate of it retires or is removed as trustee of the Series Trust or is removed as trustee of the Series Trust and the Manager requires the Security Trustee by notice in writing to retire;
- (d) an Extraordinary Resolution requiring its retirement is passed at a meeting of Secured Creditors;
- (e) when required to do so by the Manager or the Trustee by notice in writing, it fails or neglects within 14 days after receipt of such notice to carry out or satisfy any material duty imposed on it under the Security Trust Deed in respect of the Security Trust; or
- (f) there is a change in ownership of 50% or more of its issued equity share capital from the position as at the date of the Security Trust Deed or effective control of the Security Trustee alters from the position as at the date of the Security Trust Deed unless in either case approved by the Manager.

If the Security Trustee refuses to retire immediately after any of these events have occurred, the Manager may remove the Security Trustee from office immediately. The Manager must use reasonable endeavours to appoint a substitute Security Trustee (and must notify the Rating Agencies of such substitute).

If the Manager is unable to appoint a substitute Security Trustee at a time when the position of Security Trustee becomes vacant, it must convene a meeting of Secured Creditors to appoint any person nominated by any of them to act as Security Trustee at which Secured Creditors, holding or representing between them voting entitlements comprising in aggregate a number of votes which is not less than 75% of the aggregate number of votes comprised in the total voting entitlements at that time).

9.4.13 Voluntary Retirement of the Security Trustee

The Security Trustee may only voluntarily retire if it gives 3 months’ notice in writing to the Trustee, the Manager and the Rating Agencies (or such lesser time as the Manager, the Trustee and the Security Trustee agree).

If the Security Trustee does not appoint a substitute at least 1 month prior to the date of its proposed retirement, the Manager may appoint a substitute Security Trustee which must be a suitably qualified person (and must notify the Rating Agencies of such substitute).

If the Manager is unable to appoint a substitute Security Trustee at a time when the position of Security Trustee becomes vacant, it must convene a meeting of Secured Creditors to appoint any person nominated by any of them to act as Security Trustee at which Secured Creditors, holding or representing between them voting entitlements comprising in aggregate a number of votes which is not less than 75% of the aggregate number of votes comprised in the total voting entitlements at that time).

9.4.14 Meetings of Voting Secured Creditors

The Security Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of the Voting Secured Creditors to, among other things, enable the Voting Secured Creditors to direct or consent to the Security Trustee taking or not taking certain actions under the Security Trust Deed, for example to enable the Voting Secured Creditors, following the occurrence of an Event of Default, to direct the Security Trustee to declare the Notes immediately due and payable and/or to enforce the Charge.

For the purpose of the Series Trust, the Voting Secured Creditors will be the only Secured Creditors entitled to:

- (a) vote in respect of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Series Trust; or
 - (b) otherwise direct or give instructions or approvals to the Security Trustee in accordance with the Transaction Documents.
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10. THE SERIES TRUST

10.1 Creation of Trusts

10.1.1 Creation of the Series Trust

The Master Trust Deed provides for the creation of an unlimited number of series trusts. Each series trust is a separate and distinct trust fund. The assets of each series trust are not available to meet the liabilities of any other series trust and the Trustee must ensure that no moneys held by it in respect of any series trust are commingled with any moneys held by the Trustee in respect of any other series trust.

The Series Trust is the thirty-third series trust established under the Master Trust Deed.

The beneficial ownership of the Series Trust is divided into 2 classes of units, one Capital Unit and one Income Unit.

The Trustee of the Series Trust will fund the purchase of the Housing Loan Pool by issuing the Notes.

The Series Trust is established for the purpose of the Trustee:

- (a) acquiring (and disposing of) Housing Loan Rights and other Authorised Short-Term Investments (as defined in the Master Trust Deed), in accordance with the Transaction Documents;
- (b) issuing (and redeeming) the Notes, Redraw Notes and the Units in accordance with the Transaction Documents; and
- (c) entering into, performing its obligations and exercising its rights under and taking any action contemplated by any of the Transaction Documents,

and the Trustee, on the direction of the Manager, may exercise any or all of its powers under the Transaction Documents for these purposes and any purposes incidental to these purposes.

10.1.2 Creation of the Seller Trust

In addition to the Housing Loans and the mortgages and collateral securities securing the Housing Loans which are assigned to the Series Trust, all other loans (the “**Other Loans**”) secured by the mortgages acquired by the Trustee will also be assigned by the Trustee.

The Trustee's interest in the Other Loans will be held by way of a separate trust by the Trustee for BEN (the “**Seller Trust**”). The Trustee's interest in the mortgages and collateral securities which secure only the Housing Loans will be held by the Trustee for the Series Trust. The Trustee's interest in the mortgages and collateral securities which secure the Housing Loans and the Other Loans (the “**Seller Collateral Securities**”) will also be held by the Trustee for the Series Trust but only to the extent that the proceeds the Trustee receives on their realisation equal the amount outstanding under the Housing Loans they secure. The balance will be held by the Trustee subject to the terms of the Seller Trust.

The Trustee must not (and the Manager must not direct the Trustee to) dispose of or create any security interest in a collateral security which secures a Housing Loan and an Other Loan unless the relevant transferee or holder of the security interest is first notified of the interest of the Seller Trust in that collateral security. If the Trustee has breached (or BEN reasonably believes that the Trustee will breach) this restriction, it will be entitled to lodge caveats to protect its interests in the relevant collateral securities.

10.2 Perfection of Title

10.2.1 Perfection of Title Event

A Perfection of Title Event occurs if:

- (a) BEN makes any representation in respect of a Housing Loan (see Section 6.2.4) which is incorrect when made (other than a representation or warranty referred to in Section 6.2.4 which

results in BEN paying the Trustee any amount referred to in Section 6.2.5) and it has, or if continued will have, an Adverse Effect as reasonably determined by the Trustee after the Trustee is actually aware of such representation or warranty being incorrect and:

- (i) such breach is not satisfactorily remedied so that it no longer has or will have an Adverse Effect, within 20 Business Days (or such longer period as the Trustee agrees) of notice thereof to BEN from the Manager or the Trustee; or
 - (ii) BEN has not within 20 Business Days (or such longer period as the Trustee agrees) of such notice paid compensation to the Trustee for its loss (if any) suffered as a result of such breach in an amount satisfactory to the Trustee (acting reasonably);
- (b) the Trustee is not paid an amount owing to it by BEN under any Hedge Agreement in relation to which BEN is a Hedge Provider within 10 Business Days of its due date for payment (or such longer period as the Trustee may agree to at the Manager's direction and subject to the Manager having issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice);
 - (c) if BEN is the Servicer, a Servicer Default occurs (see Section 10.5.4); or
 - (d) an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to BEN.

The Trustee must declare a Perfection of Title Event (of which the Trustee is actually aware) by notice in writing to the Servicer, the Manager and the Rating Agencies unless (except on the occurrence of the event specified in paragraph (c) above) the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice in relation to the failure to perfect the Trustee's title to the mortgages.

If the Trustee declares that a Perfection of Title Event has occurred, the Trustee and the Manager must immediately take all steps necessary to perfect the Trustee's legal title to the Housing Loan Rights (including lodgement of mortgage transfers) and must notify the relevant mortgagors (including informing them, where appropriate, of the Series Trust bank account to which they should make future payments) of the sale of the Trustee's interest in the Housing Loans and mortgages, and must take possession of BEN's loan files in relation to the Housing Loans, subject to the Privacy Act and BEN's duty of confidentiality to its customers under general law or otherwise. In the case of the occurrence of an Insolvency Event in relation to BEN, the Trustee and Manager must take all steps necessary to perfect the Trustee's legal title only in relation to the relevant Housing Loans and related mortgages and collateral securities. The Manager will also provide the Trustee with any direction reasonably requested by the Trustee to enable the Trustee to take any such steps.

Subject to the circumstance described above, wherein the Perfection of Title Event is an Insolvency Event and the Trustee and Manager are only required to take certain actions to perfect the Trustee's legal title to the relevant Housing Loans, on becoming aware of the occurrence of a Perfection of Title Event the Trustee must, within 30 Business Days, either have commenced all necessary steps to perfect legal title in, or have lodged a caveat in respect of, the Trustee's interest in each Housing Loan. However, if the Trustee does not hold all the Housing Loan Documents necessary to vest in it BEN's right, title and interest in any Housing Loan, within 5 Business Days of becoming aware of the occurrence of a Perfection of Title Event, the Trustee must, to the extent of the information available to it, lodge a caveat or similar instrument in respect of the Trustee's interest in that Housing Loan.

10.3 The Trustee

10.3.1 Appointment

The Trustee is appointed as trustee of the Series Trust on the terms set out in the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement.

10.3.2 The Trustee's Undertakings

The Trustee undertakes, among other things, that it will:

- (a) act in the interests of the Investors on and subject to the terms and conditions of the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement and, in the event of a conflict between such interests, act in the interests of the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders;
- (b) exercise all due diligence and vigilance in carrying out its functions and duties and in protecting the rights and interests of the Investors;
- (c) do everything and take all actions which are necessary to ensure that it is able to maintain its status as trustee of the Series Trust;
- (d) act honestly and in good faith in the performance of its duties and in the exercise of its discretions under the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement;
- (e) exercise all diligence and prudence as a prudent person of business would exercise in performing its express functions and in exercising its discretions under the Master Trust Deed, having regard to the interests of the Investors;
- (f) use its best endeavours to carry on and conduct its business in so far as it relates to the Master Trust Deed and the Series Trust in a proper and efficient manner;
- (g) keep accounting records which correctly record and explain all amounts paid and received by the Trustee; and
- (h) keep the Series Trust separate from each other series trust which is constituted pursuant to the Master Trust Deed and account for the assets and liabilities of the Series Trust separately from the assets and liabilities of such other series trusts.

10.3.3 No Duty to Investigate

Under the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement the Trustee has no duty to investigate whether or not a Manager Default, Servicer Default or a Perfection of Title Event under the Series Supplement has occurred except where the Trustee has actual notice, knowledge or awareness of the event.

Subject to the provisions of the Transaction Documents dealing with deemed receipt of notices or other communications, the Trustee will only be considered to have knowledge, awareness or notice of a thing or grounds to believe anything by virtue of the officers of the Trustee (or any Related Body Corporate of the Trustee's) who have day to day responsibility for the administration or management of the Trustee's (or a Related Body Corporate of the Trustee's) obligations in respect of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust having actual knowledge, actual awareness or actual notice of that thing, or grounds or reason to believe that thing. Notice, knowledge or awareness of a Trustee Default, Manager Default, Servicer Default or Perfection of Title Event means notice, knowledge or awareness of the occurrence of the event or circumstances constituting a Trustee Default, Manager Default, Servicer Default or Perfection of Title Event.

10.3.4 The Trustee's Powers

Subject to the Master Trust Deed, the Trustee has all the powers in respect of the Assets of the Series Trust which it could exercise if it were the absolute and beneficial owner of those assets.

In particular, the Trustee has power to:

- (a) invest in, dispose of or deal with any asset or property of the Series Trust (including the Housing Loans) in accordance with the Manager's proposals;
- (b) obtain and act on advice from such advisers as may be necessary, usual or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Trustee to be fully and properly advised and informed in order that it can properly exercise its powers and obligations;

- (c) enter into, perform, enforce (subject to the restrictions in the Master Trust Deed) and amend (subject to any relevant terms and conditions) the Transaction Documents;
- (d) subject to the limitations set out in the Master Trust Deed, borrow or raise money, whether or not on terms requiring security to be granted over the Assets of the Series Trust;
- (e) refuse to comply with any instruction or direction from the Manager, the Servicer or BEN in respect of the Series Trust where it reasonably believes that the rights and interests of the Investors are likely to be materially prejudiced by so complying;
- (f) with the agreement of the Manager, do things incidental to any of its specified powers or necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the Series Trust or the Trustee's functions;
- (g) purchase any Housing Loan notwithstanding that, as at the Cut-Off Date, such Housing Loan is in arrears at the time of its acquisition by the Trustee; and
- (h) to list and maintain the listing of the Class A1 Notes and Class A2 Notes on any securities exchange.

10.3.5 Delegation by Trustee

The Trustee is entitled to appoint the Manager, the Servicer, BEN, the Security Trustee, a Related Body Corporate or any other person permitted by the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement to be attorney or agent of the Trustee for the purposes of carrying out and performing its duties and obligations in relation to the Series Trust provided that it does not delegate a material part of its duties and obligations. The Trustee at all times remains liable for the acts and omissions of any Related Body Corporate when it is acting as the Trustee's delegate.

10.3.6 The Trustee's Fees and Expenses

In respect of each Monthly Period, the Trustee is entitled to a fee for performing its duties. The fee will be an amount agreed between the Manager and the Trustee and is payable to the Trustee in arrears on the Distribution Date following the end of the Monthly Period. The Trustee's fee may also be amended by agreement between the Trustee and the Manager. Any change to the Trustee's fee must not be agreed unless a Ratings Affirmation Notice has been provided in respect of that change.

The Trustee is entitled to be reimbursed out of the Assets of the Series Trust in respect of all expenses incurred in respect of the Series Trust (but not general overhead costs and expenses). Furthermore, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified out of the Assets of the Series Trust for all costs, charges, expenses and liabilities incurred by the Trustee in relation to or under any Transaction Document. The Trustee will also be indemnified for costs in connection with court proceedings alleging negligence, fraud or wilful default except where such allegation is found by the court to be correct.

10.3.7 Retirement, Removal and Replacement of the Trustee

The Trustee must retire as trustee of the Series Trust if:

- (a) it fails or neglects, within 20 Business Days (or such longer period as the Manager may agree to) after receipt of a notice from the Manager requiring it to do so, to carry out or satisfy any material duty or obligation imposed on it by a Transaction Document;
- (b) an Insolvency Event occurs with respect to it in its personal capacity;
- (c) it ceases to carry on business;
- (d) it merges or consolidates with another entity without obtaining the consent of the Manager and the resulting merged or consolidated entity does not assume the Trustee's obligations under the Transaction Documents; or

- (e) there is a change in the ownership of 50% or more of its issued share capital from that as at the date of the Master Trust Deed or effective control of the Trustee alters from that as at the date of the Master Trust Deed, unless in either case approved by the Manager.

The Manager may require the Trustee to retire if it believes in good faith that any of these events have occurred. If the Trustee refuses to retire within 30 days after either the occurrence of one of the above events or notice from the Manager, the Manager may remove the Trustee from office immediately.

The Manager must use reasonable endeavours to appoint a substitute Trustee who is approved by BEN for all then series trusts under the Master Trust Deed within 30 days of the retirement or removal of the Trustee.

If, after 30 days, the Manager is unable to appoint a substitute Trustee it must convene a meeting of Investors at which a substitute Trustee may be appointed by extraordinary resolution of all Investors of the Series Trust and of any other trust constituted under the Master Trust Deed (being not less than 75% of all votes cast at a meeting of such Investors or a written resolution signed by all such Investors).

Until the appointment of the Substitute Trustee is complete, the Manager must use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that, notwithstanding the removal of the Trustee, the Trustee's obligations under the Transaction Documents are complied with (to the extent possible).

10.3.8 Voluntary Retirement of the Trustee

The Trustee may only voluntarily retire if it gives the Manager 3 months' written notice or such lesser time as the Manager and the Trustee agree. Upon retirement the Trustee must appoint a substitute Trustee who is approved by the Manager under the Master Trust Deed.

If the Trustee does not propose a substitute at least 1 month prior to its proposed retirement, the Manager may appoint a substitute Trustee under the Master Trust Deed.

If the Manager is unable to appoint a substitute Trustee within 30 days, it must convene a meeting of Investors at which a substitute Trustee may be appointed by extraordinary resolution of all Investors of the Series Trust and of any other trust constituted under the Master Trust Deed (being not less than 75% of all votes cast at a meeting of such Investors or a written resolution signed by all such Investors).

Until the appointment of the Substitute Trustee is complete, the Manager must use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that, notwithstanding the removal of the Trustee, the Trustee's obligations under the Transaction Documents are complied with (to the extent possible).

10.3.9 Substitute Trustee

The appointment of a substitute Trustee will not be effective until the substitute Trustee has executed a deed under which it assumes the obligations of the Trustee under the Master Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents.

10.3.10 Limitation of the Trustee's Responsibilities

The Trustee has the particular role and obligations specifically set out in the Transaction Documents. The Manager, Servicer and BEN are responsible for different aspects of the operation of the Series Trust, as described elsewhere in this Information Memorandum. The Trustee has no liability for any failure by the Manager, BEN, Servicer or other person appointed by the Trustee under any Transaction Document (other than a person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under any Transaction Document) to perform their obligations in connection with the Series Trust except to the extent such failure is caused by fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents.

10.3.11 Limitation of the Trustee's Liability

The Master Trust Deed, Series Supplement and other Transaction Documents contain provisions which regulate the Trustee's liability to Noteholders, other creditors of the Series Trust and any beneficiaries of the Series Trust.

The Trustee's liability in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust to the Noteholders and to others is limited by those provisions to the amount the Trustee is entitled to recover through its right of indemnity from the Assets of the Series Trust out of which the Trustee is actually indemnified for the liability. However, this limitation does not apply if the Trustee's right of indemnity is limited as a result of fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents. This limitation of the Trustee's liability applies despite any other provision of the Transaction Documents and extends to all liabilities and obligations of the Trustee in any way connected with any representation, warranty, conduct, omission, agreement or transaction related to the Series Trust.

The Trustee is not liable to any person for any losses, costs, liabilities or expenses arising out of the exercise or non-exercise of its discretion (or by the Manager, BEN or the Servicer of its discretions) or for any instructions or directions given to it by the Manager, BEN or the Servicer, except to the extent that any obligation or liability arises as a result of fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents.

Except where the Trustee acts in breach of trust or is otherwise disentitled (including, without limitation, for fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Trustee or its officers, employees, or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Trustee is liable for under the Transaction Documents), the Trustee will be indemnified out of the Assets of the Series Trust against all losses and liabilities properly incurred by it in performing any of its duties or exercising any of its powers under the Transaction Documents in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust.

Notwithstanding the above, where the Trustee is held liable for breaches under the National Credit Code or the National Consumer Credit Protection Laws, the Trustee must seek relief initially under any indemnities provided to it by the Manager, the Servicer or BEN before exercising its right of indemnity to recover against any Assets of the Series Trust.

If the Trustee relies in good faith on an opinion, advice, information or statement given to it by experts (other than persons who are not independent of the Trustee), it is not liable for any misconduct, mistake, oversight, error of judgment, forgetfulness or want of prudence on the part of that expert. An expert is regarded as independent notwithstanding that the expert acts or has acted as an adviser to the Manager or the Trustee or both of them so long as separate instructions are given to that expert by the Trustee.

10.3.12 Disclosure of Information

In relation to information which the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust receives from any of the Manager, the Investors, BEN or the Servicer in relation to the Series Trust, the Seller Trust or the trust established under the Security Trust Deed (the "**Information**"), the Trustee is entitled to make available (to the extent permitted by law) such information to:

- (a) any Related Body Corporate of the Trustee which acts as custodian or Security Trustee of the Assets of the Series Trust or any Seller Trust assets or which otherwise has responsibility for the management or administration of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust including their respective assets; and
- (b) the Trustee acting in its capacity as Manager, custodian or Servicer (as applicable) of the Series Trust or the Seller Trust.

The Trustee will not have any liability for the use, non-use, communication or non-communication of the Information in the above manner, except to the extent to which the Trustee has an express contractual obligation to disclose or not disclose or to use or not use certain information received by it and fails to do so.

10.4 The Manager

10.4.1 Appointment

The Manager is appointed as manager of the Series Trust on the terms set out in the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement.

10.4.2 The Manager's Undertakings

The Manager undertakes amongst other things that it will:

- (a) manage the Assets of the Series Trust which are not serviced by the Servicer and in doing so will exercise at least the degree of skill, care and diligence that an appropriately qualified manager of such Assets would reasonably be expected to exercise having regard to the interests of the Investors;
- (b) use its best endeavours to carry on and conduct its business to which its obligations and functions under the Transaction Documents relate in a proper and efficient manner;
- (c) do everything to ensure that it and the Trustee are able to exercise all their powers and remedies and perform all their obligations under the Master Trust Deed and any of the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party and all other related arrangements;
- (d) act honestly and in good faith in the performance of its duties and in the exercise of its discretions under the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement;
- (e) exercise such prudence as a prudent person of business would exercise in performing its express functions and in exercising its discretions under the Master Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents, having regard to the interests of the Investors;
- (f) notify the Trustee promptly if it becomes actually aware of any Manager Default under the Master Trust Deed;
- (g) give the Trustee directions should any Notes be listed or quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange, and take such actions on behalf of the Trustee as are necessary to ensure that the Trustee complies with the listing rules of the Australian Securities Exchange in connection with the listing or quotation of those Notes on the Australian Securities Exchange; and
- (h) take all reasonable steps under the PPSA to ensure that the security interest created under the Charge is perfected with the highest ranking priority reasonably possible.

The Manager fully indemnifies the Trustee from and against any expense, loss, damage, liability, fines, forfeiture, legal fees and related costs which the Trustee may incur (whether directly or indirectly) as a consequence of a breach by the Manager of its undertaking described in Section 10.4.2(h) except as a result of the fraud, negligence or wilful default of the Trustee.

10.4.3 The Manager may rely

If the Manager relies in good faith on an opinion, advice, information or statement given to it by experts (other than persons who are not independent of the Manager) it is not liable for any misconduct, mistake, oversight, error of judgment, forgetfulness or want of prudence on the part of that expert. An expert is regarded as independent notwithstanding that the expert acts or has acted as an adviser to the Manager so long as separate instructions are given to that expert by the Manager.

10.4.4 Delegation by the Manager

The Manager is entitled to appoint any person to be attorney or agent of the Manager for the purposes of carrying out and performing its duties and obligations in relation to the Series Trust provided that it does not delegate a material part of its duties and obligations. The Manager at all times remains liable for the acts or omissions of any such person to the extent that those acts or omissions constitute a breach by the Manager of its obligations in respect of the Series Trust.

10.4.5 The Manager's Fees and Expenses

The Manager is entitled to a fee for administering and managing the Series Trust for each Monthly Period calculated based upon the actual number of days in the Monthly Period divided by 365 and a percentage of the principal outstanding on the Housing Loans immediately prior to the commencement of the Monthly

Period. The Manager and the Servicer may agree to adjust the Manager's fee from time to time. Any change to that fee must not be agreed unless a Ratings Affirmation Notice has been provided in respect of that change. The fee for a Monthly Period is payable by the Trustee in arrears on the Distribution Date following the end of the Monthly Period.

The Manager will be indemnified out of the Assets of the Series Trust for all expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with the enforcement or preservation of its rights under or in respect of any Transaction Document or otherwise in respect of the Series Trust. The Manager will also be indemnified for costs in connection with court proceedings against the Manager alleging negligence, fraud or wilful default except where such allegation is found by the court to be correct.

10.4.6 Manager Default and Removal of the Manager

A Manager Default occurs if:

- (a) the Manager does not instruct the Trustee to pay the required amounts to the Investors within the specified time periods and such failure is not remedied within 5 Business Days of notice from the Trustee;
- (b) the Manager does not prepare and transmit to the Trustee any Settlement Statement or any other reports it is required to prepare under the Series Supplement and such failure is not remedied within 5 Business Days of notice from the Trustee (except when such failure is due in certain circumstances to a Servicer Default);
- (c) an Insolvency Event occurs with respect to the Manager;
- (d) the Manager breaches any other obligation under the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement and such action has had or, if continued will have, an Adverse Effect (as determined by the Trustee after the Trustee is actually aware of such breach) and either such breach is not remedied within 20 Business Days of notice from the Trustee, or the Manager has not, within 20 Business Days of such notice, paid compensation to the Trustee for its loss from such breach; and
- (e) a representation or warranty made by the Manager in a Transaction Document proves incorrect in any material respect and, as a result, gives rise to an Adverse Effect (as determined by the Trustee after the Trustee is actually aware of such incorrect representation or warranty) and the Manager has not paid compensation for any loss suffered by the Trustee within 20 Business Days of notice from the Trustee.

The Trustee may agree to longer grace periods than those specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (e).

Whilst a Manager Default is subsisting, the Trustee may by notice to the Servicer, the Manager and the Rating Agencies for all then series trusts immediately terminate the appointment of the Manager and appoint another entity to act in its place. Pending appointment of a new Manager, the Trustee will act as Manager and will be entitled to receive the Management Fee.

10.4.7 Voluntary Retirement of the Manager

The Manager may only voluntarily retire if it gives the Trustee 3 months' notice in writing (or such lesser time as the Trustee agrees). Upon such retirement the Manager may appoint in writing any other corporation approved by the Trustee. If the Manager does not propose a replacement at least 1 month prior to its proposed retirement, the Trustee may appoint a replacement.

Pending appointment of a new Manager, the Trustee will act as Manager and will be entitled to receive the Management Fee.

10.4.8 Replacement Manager

The appointment of a replacement Manager will not be effective until the Trustee receives confirmation from the Rating Agencies for all then series trusts under the Master Trust Deed that the appointment of the replacement Manager will not result in a withdrawal or reduction of the credit rating then assigned by them

to the Notes (or notes issued by other series trusts) and the replacement Manager has executed a deed under which it assumes the obligations of the Manager under the Master Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents.

10.4.9 Limitation on Liability of Manager

The Manager is relieved from personal liability in respect of the exercise or non-exercise of its discretions or for any other act or omission on its part, except to the extent that any such liability arises from fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the Manager or its officers, employees or agents or any other person whose acts or omissions the Manager is liable for under the Transaction Documents.

10.4.10 Obligation to act as Manager until termination of appointment

Notwithstanding the Manager Default and retirement provisions as described in Section 10.4.6 and Section 10.4.7, the Manager's duties and obligations contained in the Master Trust Deed and the Transaction Documents in relation to the Series Trust continue until the earlier of:

- (a) the Termination Payment Date (see Section 15); and
- (b) the date of the Manager's retirement or removal as Manager in relation to the Series Trust as described in Section 10.4.6 and Section 10.4.7.

10.4.11 Limitations on the Manager's obligations

The Manager's obligations as manager of the Series Trust are limited to those set out in the Transaction Documents.

In addition, without limiting the Manager's liability with respect to any breach of its obligations under the Transaction Documents, the Manager has no liability to the Trustee in respect of the performance of the pool (including, without limitation, with respect to a failure by a mortgagor, or any other person, to perform its obligations under any Housing Loan Documents).

Further, the Manager is only obliged to remit any Collections in respect of the Series Trust (not being amounts payable by the Manager from its own funds including amounts payable in respect of breaches by the Manager of its obligations under the Transaction Documents in relation to the Series Trust) to the Trustee to the extent that these have been received by the Manager (if any).

10.5 The Servicer

10.5.1 Undertakings of Servicer

In addition to its servicing role described in Section 6.5, the Servicer also undertakes, among other things, that it will:

- (a) subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act and any duty of confidentiality owed by the Servicer to its clients under the common law or otherwise, give the Manager, the Auditor and the Trustee such information as they require with respect to all matters in the possession of the Servicer in respect of the activities of the Servicer to which the Series Supplement relates;
- (b) not transfer, assign or otherwise grant an encumbrance over the whole or any part of its interest (if any) in any Housing Loan and its related securities;
- (c) comply with its obligations under each Mortgage Insurance Policy (if any);
- (d) upon being directed to do so by the Trustee, following the occurrence of a Perfection of Title Event, promptly take all action as is required or permitted to assist the Trustee and the Manager to perfect the Trustee's legal title in the Housing Loans and related securities; and
- (e) pay to the Trustee on each Transfer Date an amount equal to the Waived Mortgagor Break Costs for the Monthly Period just ended.

10.5.2 Delegation by the Servicer

The Servicer is entitled to appoint any person to be attorney or agent for the purposes of carrying out and performing its duties and obligations in relation to the Series Trust provided that it does not delegate a material part of its powers, duties and obligations. The Servicer at all times remains liable for the acts or omissions of any such person to the extent that the acts or omissions constitute a breach by the Servicer of its obligations under the Series Supplement.

10.5.3 The Servicer's Fees and Expenses

The Servicer is entitled to a monthly fee, payable in arrears on each Distribution Date.

If the Servicer becomes liable to remit to a governmental agency an amount of Australian goods and services tax in connection with the Series Trust, the Servicer will pay goods and services tax on its own account and will not be entitled to any reimbursement from the Assets of the Series Trust.

The Manager and the Servicer may from time to time agree to adjust the Servicer's Fee. Any change to the Servicer's fee must not be agreed unless a Ratings Affirmation Notice has been provided in respect of that change.

The Servicer must pay from its own funds all expenses incurred in connection with servicing the Housing Loans except for certain specified expenses in connection, amongst other things, with the enforcement of any Housing Loan or its related securities, the recovery of any amounts owing under any Housing Loan or any amount repaid to a liquidator or trustee in bankruptcy pursuant to any applicable law, binding code, order or decision of any court, tribunal or the like or based on advice of the Servicer's legal advisers, which amounts are recoverable from the Assets of the Series Trust.

10.5.4 Servicer Default and Removal of the Servicer

A Servicer Default occurs if:

- (a) the Servicer fails to remit amounts received in respect of the Housing Loans to the Trustee within the time periods specified in the Series Supplement and such failure is not remedied within 5 Business Days of notice from the Manager or the Trustee;
- (b) the Servicer fails to provide the Manager with the information necessary to enable it to prepare a Settlement Statement and such failure is not remedied within 5 Business Days of notice from the Manager or Trustee;
- (c) an Insolvency Event occurs with respect to the Servicer;
- (d) if at any time after the Basis Swap terminates, the Servicer fails to adjust the rates at which interest offset benefits under the Interest Off-Set Accounts are calculated and/or the variable rates on Housing Loans in accordance with the Series Supplement (as described in Section 6.5.5), and such failure is not remedied within 2 Business Days of notice from the Trustee or Manager; or
- (e) the Servicer breaches its other obligations as Servicer under the Series Supplement and such action has, or if continued will have, an Adverse Effect (as reasonably determined by the Trustee after it is actually aware of the breach) and either is not remedied so that it no longer has, or will have, an Adverse Effect within 20 Business Days of notice from the Manager or the Trustee, or the Servicer has not within this time paid compensation to the Trustee for its loss from such breach.

The Trustee may agree to longer grace periods than those specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f). The Manager will notify each Rating Agency of any longer grace period agreed to by the Trustee.

While a Servicer Default is subsisting of which the Trustee is actually aware, the Trustee must by notice to the Servicer, the Manager and the Rating Agencies immediately terminate the rights and obligations of the Servicer and appoint another appropriately qualified organisation or bank to act in its place. Pending the

appointment of a new Servicer, the Trustee will act as Servicer and is entitled to the Servicer's Fee during the period that it so acts.

10.5.5 Voluntary Retirement of the Servicer

The Servicer may only voluntarily retire if it gives the Trustee and the Rating Agencies 3 months' notice in writing (or such lesser period as the Servicer and the Trustee agree). Upon retirement the Servicer may appoint in writing as its replacement any other corporation approved by Trustee. If the Servicer does not propose a replacement by 1 month prior to its proposed retirement, the Trustee may appoint a replacement.

Pending the appointment of a new Servicer, the Trustee will act as Servicer and will be entitled to the above fee.

10.5.6 Replacement Servicer

The appointment of a replacement Servicer will not be effective until the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice from the Rating Agencies in relation to the appointment of the replacement Servicer and the replacement Servicer has executed a deed under which it assumes the obligations of the Servicer under the Master Trust Deed and the other Transaction Documents.

10.5.7 Limitations on the Servicer's Obligations

The Servicer's obligations as servicer of the Housing Loan Rights, are limited to those set out in the Series Supplement.

In addition, without limiting the Servicer's liability with respect to any breach of its obligations under the Series Supplement, the Servicer has no liability to the Trustee with respect to a failure by a mortgagor, or any other person, to perform its obligations under any Housing Loan Documents.

Further, the Servicer is only obliged to remit any Collections in respect of the Housing Loan Rights (not being amounts payable by the Servicer from its own funds including Non-Collection Fees or amounts payable in respect of breaches by the Servicer of its obligations under the Series Supplement) to the Trustee to the extent that these have been received by the Servicer.

10.6 Termination of the Series Trust

10.6.1 Termination Events

The Series Trust terminates on the earliest to occur of:

- (a) the date appointed by the Manager as the date on which the Series Trust terminates (which, if the Notes or Redraw Notes have been issued by the Trustee, must not be a date earlier than:
 - (i) the date that the Stated Amount of the Notes and Redraw Notes has been reduced to zero; or
 - (ii) if an event of default under the Security Trust Deed has occurred, the date of the final distribution by the Security Trustee under the Security Trust Deed);
- (b) the date which is 80 years after its constitution; and
- (c) the date on which the Series Trust terminates under statute or general law,

(such date being the **Termination Date**).

10.6.2 Realisation of Assets of the Series Trust

Upon the termination of the Series Trust, the Trustee in consultation with the Manager must sell and realise the Assets of the Series Trust within 180 days of the termination event provided that during this period the Trustee is not entitled to sell the Housing Loans and related securities for less than their Fair Market Value.

If the Trustee is unable to sell the Housing Loans and related securities for at least their Fair Market Value on the above terms during the 180 day period, the Trustee may sell them after the expiry of that period for a price less than their Fair Market Value.

The Trustee may perfect its legal title to the Housing Loans and related securities, if it is necessary to do so to sell them. However, the Trustee must use reasonable endeavours to include as a condition of the sale that the purchaser of the Housing Loans will consent to BEN, obtaining securities subsequent to the securities assigned to the purchaser and will enter into priority agreements such that the purchaser's security has first priority over BEN's security only for the principal outstanding plus interest, fees and expenses on the relevant Housing Loan.

10.6.3 Offer to BEN

On the Termination Date, the Trustee may offer to BEN to hold as Seller Trust assets the Housing Loans and related securities forming part of the Assets of the Series Trust for a price equal to the Fair Market Value of those Housing Loans. BEN may not accept such an offer unless the aggregate principal outstanding on the Housing Loans is on the last day of a Monthly Period, when expressed as a percentage of the aggregate principal outstanding on the Housing Loans at the Closing Date, at or below 10%. Further, if the Fair Market Value of the Housing Loans is insufficient to ensure that the Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders will receive the aggregate of the Stated Amounts of the Notes and Redraw Notes and Coupon payable on the Notes and Redraw Notes, any such offer will be conditional upon an extraordinary resolution of Noteholders and Redraw Noteholders approving the offer.

10.6.4 Distributions

After deducting expenses, the Trustee must pay amounts standing to the credit of the Collections Account on the Termination Payment Date in accordance with priority payment provisions set out in the Security Trust Deed (see Section 9.4.4). If there are insufficient funds to make payments to Noteholders in full, the amount distributed (if any) will be in final redemption of the Notes, the Income Unit and the Capital Unit.

10.7 Audit and Accounts

The initial auditor for the Series Trust is Ernst & Young (the “**Auditor**”). The Auditor's remuneration is to be determined by the Trustee and approved by the Manager and will be an expense of the Series Trust.

The Manager must ensure that the accounts of the Series Trust are audited as at the end of each financial year. Copies of the accounts and the auditor's report will only be provided to the Investors on request but will be available for inspection during business hours at the Trustee's offices. The Manager must prepare and lodge the tax return for each trust and any other statutory returns.

10.8 Amendments to Master Trust Deed and Series Supplement

Subject to prior notice being given to the Rating Agencies in respect of the series trusts under the Master Trust Deed (and no rating agency having advised the Manager that the amendment, if implemented, would cause a withdrawal or reduction of the credit rating of the Notes or notes issued by other series trusts), the Trustee and the Manager may amend the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement if the amendment:

- (a) is necessary or expedient to comply with any regulatory requirements;
- (b) is to correct a manifest error or is of a formal, technical or administrative nature only;
- (c) is required by, consistent with or appropriate, expedient or desirable for any reason as a consequence of:
 - (i) the introduction of, or any amendment to, any statute, regulation or governmental agency requirement; or
 - (ii) a decision by any court,including, without limitation, one relating to the taxation of trusts;

- (d) in the case of the Master Trust Deed, relates only to a trust not yet constituted under its terms;
- (e) will enable the provisions of the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement to be more conveniently, advantageously, profitably or economically administered; or
- (f) in the opinion of the Trustee is otherwise desirable for any reason.

However, where an amendment referred to in paragraphs (e) and (f) above may be prejudicial to the interests of any class of Investors the amendment will only be made if an extraordinary resolution approving the amendment is passed by the relevant class of Investors (being a resolution requiring not less than 75% of all votes cast or a written resolution signed by the Relevant Investors).

The Trustee may not amend, add to or revoke any provision of the Master Trust Deed or the Series Supplement if the consent of a party is required under a Transaction Document unless that consent has been obtained.

10.9 Meetings of Noteholders

10.9.1 Who Can Convene Meetings

The Manager or the Trustee may convene a meeting of the Investors, Noteholders, a Class of the Noteholders, the Unitholders or a Class of the Unitholders (the “**Relevant Investors**”).

10.9.2 Notice of Meetings

At least 7 days' notice must be given to the Relevant Investors of a meeting unless 95% of the holders of the relevant then outstanding Notes, Redraw Notes or Units (as the case may be) agree on a shorter period of time. The notice must specify the day, time and place of the proposed meeting, the reason for the meeting and the agenda, the terms of any proposed resolution, that persons appointed to maintain the Register may not register any transfer of a Note, Redraw Note or Unit in the period 2 Business Days prior to the meeting, that appointments of proxies must be lodged no later than 24 hours prior to the time fixed for the meeting and such additional information as the person giving the notice thinks fit. The accidental omission to give notice or the non-receipt of notice will not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.

10.9.3 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting is 2 or more persons present in person being Relevant Investors or representatives holding in the aggregate not less than 67% of the Notes, Redraw Notes or Units corresponding to the meeting of Relevant Investors and then outstanding.

If the required quorum is not present within 15 minutes, the meeting will be adjourned for between 7 and 42 days as specified by the chairman. At any adjourned meeting, 2 or more persons present in person being Relevant Investors holding or representing in the aggregate not less than 50% of the Notes, Redraw Notes or Units corresponding to the meeting of the Relevant Investors and then outstanding will constitute a quorum. At least 5 days' notice must be given of any meeting adjourned through lack of a quorum.

10.9.4 Voting Procedure

Questions submitted to any meeting will be decided in the first instance by show of hands or, if demanded by the chairman, the Trustee, the Manager or one or more persons being Relevant Investors holding not less than 2% of the Notes, Redraw Notes or Units corresponding to the meeting of the Relevant Investors and then outstanding, by a poll. The chairman has a casting vote both on a show of hands and on a poll.

Every person being a Relevant Investor holding then outstanding Notes, Redraw Notes or Units will have 1 vote on a show of hands and 1 vote for each Note, Redraw Note or Unit held by them on a poll.

10.9.5 Powers of Meeting of Noteholders

The powers of a meeting of Noteholders are specified in the Master Trust Deed and can only be exercised by an extraordinary resolution. A meeting of Noteholders or Redraw Noteholder does not have the power to:

- (a) remove the Trustee, the Servicer or the Manager other than in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement;
- (b) interfere with the management of the Series Trust;
- (c) wind-up or terminate the Series Trust; or
- (d) dispose of or deal with Housing Loans and related securities or eligible investments of the Series Trust.

10.9.6 Binding Resolutions

An extraordinary resolution of all Relevant Investors which by its terms affects a particular Relevant Investor or class of Relevant Investors only or in a manner different to the rights of the Relevant Investors generally, is only binding on the Relevant Investor or class of Relevant Investors (as the case may be) if it or they agree to be bound by such extraordinary resolution.

10.9.7 Written Resolutions

A resolution of Relevant Investors or a class of Relevant Investors may be passed without any meeting or previous notice being required by an instrument in writing signed by all Relevant Investors or a class (as the case may be).

11. DOCUMENT CUSTODY

11.1 Document Custody

Initially, the Trustee will hold custody of the underlying Housing Loan Documents. The Manager may, by 30 days' notice in writing to the Trustee, BEN and each Rating Agency, appoint BEN to be the custodian of the Housing Loan Documents on behalf of the Trustee. If BEN is appointed as the custodian, BEN must hold the Housing Loan Documents in accordance with its standard safe-keeping practices and in the same manner and to the same extent as it holds its own documents. BEN must deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days of its appointment as custodian of the Housing Loan Documents information in an electronic form containing details of the Housing Loan Documents transferred to its custody and a letter containing BEN's identification methodology for the Housing Loan Documents. BEN must also update the information provided on a regular basis.

BEN may retire as custodian of the Housing Loan Documents upon giving to the Trustee, the Manager and the Rating Agencies 3 months' notice in writing or such lesser time as BEN and the Manager agree. The obligations that apply following the occurrence of a Document Transfer Event will also apply where BEN retires as custodian.

11.2 Document Transfer Event

If:

- (a) a Perfection of Title Event occurs (other than a Servicer Default as described in Section 10.5.4(e)) is declared by the Trustee in accordance with the Series Supplement and the Trustee notifies BEN of that fact; or
- (b) a Servicer Default as described in Section 10.5.4(e) has occurred and the Trustee has notified BEN the reasons why the Trustee, in good faith, considers that the conditions in Section 10.5.4(e) have been satisfied and why, in the Trustee's reasonable opinion, an Adverse Effect has occurred or may occur as a result,

BEN must, immediately following notice from the Trustee, and subject to limited exceptions contained in the Series Supplement for certain Housing Loan Documents, transfer custody of the Housing Loan Documents to the Trustee.

11.3 Custodian Fee

The custodian is entitled to a fee for the provision of custodial services to the Trustee. The amount of such fee will be agreed on from time to time between the Manager, BEN and the custodian. Any change to that fee must not be agreed unless a Ratings Affirmation Notice has been provided in respect of that change. The fee for a Monthly Period is payable by the Trustee in arrears on the Distribution Date following the end of the Monthly Period.

12. AUSTRALIAN TAXATION CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the material Australian tax consequences under the Tax Act, the Taxation Administration Act 1953 of Australia and any relevant rulings, judicial decisions or administrative practice, at the date of this Information Memorandum in respect of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes by Noteholders who purchase the Notes on original issuance at the stated offering price and hold the Notes as capital assets, and certain other matters. This summary represents aspects of Australian taxation law as in effect on the date of this Information Memorandum and may be subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. Therefore, this summary should be treated with appropriate caution.

The following summary is not, and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed as, legal or tax advice to any particular holder of Notes. It is not exhaustive and does not deal with the position of all classes of Noteholders (including dealers in securities, custodians or other third parties who hold Notes on behalf of any Noteholders). Prospective Noteholders should consult their professional advisors on the tax implications of an investment in the Notes for their particular circumstances.

Neither the Trustee nor the Manager accepts any responsibility, or makes any representation, as to the tax consequences of investing in the Notes.

12.1 The Noteholders

The Noteholders will derive interest income from their Notes. The Noteholders will generally, if Australian residents not holding the Notes at or through a permanent establishment outside Australia, or non-residents holding the Notes in carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia, be assessable on this interest income for tax purposes. Whether this interest income will be recognised on a cash receipts or accruals basis for tax purposes will depend upon the tax status of the particular Noteholder (see also our discussion under the heading “*Taxation of Financial Arrangements*” below).

12.2 Withholding Tax and Pay-As-You-Go Withholding Obligations

Subject to comments at Section 12.3 below in relation to double tax conventions, under existing Australian taxation law, a payment made by the Trustee (which is an Australian resident) which is:

- (a) a payment of:
 - (i) interest;
 - (ii) an amount in the nature of interest;
 - (iii) an amount that could reasonably be regarded as having been converted into a form that is in substitution for interest;
 - (iv) an amount that could reasonably be regarded as having been received in exchange for interest in connection with a washing arrangement;
 - (v) a dividend in respect of a non-equity share; or
 - (vi) an amount in respect of certain upper tier 2 capital instruments that are deemed to be debt interests by regulations made under the Tax Act that is not a return of an investment,

(not including an amount to the extent to which it is a return on an equity interest in a company;
- (b) made to a non-resident of Australia and not derived by the non-resident in carrying on business at or through an Australian permanent establishment (an **Australian Establishment**), or made to an Australian resident who derived the interest in carrying on business through a permanent establishment outside Australia; and
- (c) that is not an outgoing wholly incurred by the Trustee in carrying on business in a country outside Australia at or through a permanent establishment in that country,

will, absent any specific exemption, be subject to interest withholding tax at a rate (currently) of 10%, of the amount of such payment.

Pursuant to section 128F of the Tax Act, an exemption from Australian withholding tax applies in respect of interest paid in respect of "debentures" if all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the Trustee is a company as defined in section 128F(9) of the Tax Act (which includes certain companies acting as trustee);
- (b) the Trustee is a resident of Australia or is a non-resident carrying on business at or through an Australian Establishment when it issues the Notes;
- (c) the Trustee is a resident of Australia or is a non-resident carrying on business through an Australian Establishment when the interest is paid; and
- (d) the issue of the Notes satisfies the public offer test set out in section 128F(3) of the Tax Act.

The Joint Lead Managers have agreed with the Trustee to offer the Offered Notes for subscription or purchase in accordance with certain procedures intended to result in the public offer test being satisfied and all Offered Notes having the benefit of the section 128F exemption.

Under present law, the public offer test will not be satisfied if, at the time of issue, the Trustee knew, or had reasonable grounds to suspect, that the Offered Notes, or an interest in the Offered Notes, was being, or would later be, acquired either directly or indirectly by an Offshore Associate of the Trustee or BEN, other than a Permitted Offshore Associate.

The section 128F exemption also does not apply to interest paid by the Trustee to an Offshore Associate of the Trustee or BEN if, at the time of payment of the interest, the Trustee knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, that such person is an Offshore Associate and the Offshore Associate does not receive the payment in the capacity of a clearing house, paying agent, custodian, funds manager or responsible entity of a registered scheme.

Accordingly, the Offered Notes should not be acquired by any Offshore Associate of the Trustee or BEN (other a Permitted Offshore Associate).

Other than interest withholding tax as described above, under existing Australian tax law, non-resident holders of Notes or interests in any Note (other than persons holding such securities or interests as part of a business carried on, at or through an Australian Establishment) should not be subject to Australian income tax on payments of interest or amounts in the nature of interest.

Tax may be deducted from payments to an Australian resident Noteholder or a non-resident holding the Notes in carrying on business at or through an Australian Establishment, who does not provide the Trustee with a tax file number or an Australian Business Number (where applicable) unless an exemption applies to that Noteholder.

12.3 Tax Treaties

The Australian government has signed a number of new or amended double tax conventions (**New Treaties**) with a number of countries (each, a **Specified Country**). The New Treaties, once in force (see below), may apply to interest derived by a resident of a Specified Country in relation to a Note.

The New Treaties effectively prevent interest withholding tax applying to interest derived by:

- (a) the government of the relevant Specified Country and certain governmental authorities and agency in the Specified Country; and
- (b) certain unrelated banks, and financial institutions which substantially derive their profits by carrying on a business of raising and providing finance, which are resident in the Specified Country (however, we note that under the New Treaties, back-to-back loans and economically equivalent arrangements will not obtain the benefit of the reduction in interest withholding tax),

by reducing the interest withholding tax rate to zero.

The Australian Federal Treasury maintains a listing of Australia's double tax conventions which provides details of country, status, withholding tax rate limits and Australian domestic implementation which is available to the public at the Federal Treasury's Department's website.

12.4 Payment of additional amounts

Despite the fact that the Offered Notes are intended to be issued in a manner which will satisfy the requirements of section 128F of the Tax Act, as set out in more detail elsewhere in this Information Memorandum, payments of interest on the Notes will be reduced by any applicable withholding taxes. The Trustee is not obligated to pay any additional amounts to the Noteholders to cover any withholding taxes.

12.5 Non-resident Withholding Tax Regime

The tax legislation contains certain obligations to withhold an amount in respect of certain payments and non-cash benefits that are made to foreign residents. These rules apply to "payments" as prescribed by regulations.

Regulations introduced to date (covering casino gaming junket arrangements, entertainment and sports activities and construction contracts) will not affect the Series Trust. This is consistent with the non-resident withholding provisions which provide that the regulations will not apply to interest and other payments which are already subject to the current withholding tax rules.

Furthermore, regulations may only be made where the Minister is satisfied that the payment could reasonably be related to assessable income of foreign residents.

The regulations should not apply to repayments of principal under the Notes as such amounts will generally not be reasonably related to assessable income of foreign residents.

12.6 Garnishee Directions by the Commissioner of Taxation

The Commissioner may give a direction requiring the Trustee to deduct from any payment to a Noteholder any amount in respect of Australian tax payable by the holder. If the Trustee is served with such a direction, then the Trustee will comply with that direction and make any deduction required by the direction.

12.7 Death Duties

No Notes will be subject to death, estate or succession duties imposed by Australia, or by any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax, if held at the time of death.

12.8 Supply Withholding Tax

Payments in respect of the Notes can be made free and clear of any "supply withholding tax".

12.9 Consolidation

In general terms, a consolidated or consolidatable group for income tax purposes consists of a head company and all companies or trusts that are wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries of the head company. All members of an income tax consolidated group are jointly and severally liable for the group's income tax liabilities unless this position is displaced by a valid tax sharing agreement entered into by all members of the consolidated group.

The Capital Unit and Income Unit in the Series Trust will be held by BEN. Given this and the fact that the Series Trust is a resident trust estate, the Series Trust automatically became a subsidiary member of the group of which BEN is the head company ("**BEN Group**") following its establishment. The BEN Group has entered into a valid Tax Sharing Agreement ("**BEN TSA**").

BEN is permitted to allocate the group income tax liability of the BEN Group among the members of the BEN Group in accordance with a Tax Sharing Agreement ("**TSA**"). Subject to there being at least \$1 of

Net Trust Income in the Series Trust in any income year and the allocation of group income tax liabilities remaining as currently stated in the TSA, the Trustee should not be liable to pay any contribution amount under the TSA in any income year.

12.10 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and services tax (“GST”) is payable by all entities that make taxable supplies in Australia. The GST Legislation adopts a broad meaning of “entity”, including within that term legal constructs such as partnerships and trusts. Accordingly, we would expect the Series Trust to be treated as a separate entity that makes supplies and acquisitions for GST purposes. Unless otherwise stated, a reference to the Trustee in this part is a reference to the Trustee in its capacity as trustee of the Series Trust.

If an entity, such as the Trustee, makes any taxable supply it will have to pay GST equal to 1/11 of the total GST inclusive value of the consideration it receives for that supply. However, a supply will only be taxable to the extent that it is not “GST-free” or “input taxed”. Based on current GST Legislation, it is expected that the Trustee would not make taxable supplies. In particular, it is expected that supplies and acquisitions made by the Trustee, including:

- (a) the issue of (Class A, B, C, D, E and Redraw) Notes;
- (b) the payment of interest on the Notes; and
- (c) the redemption of the Notes and repayment of any principal on the Notes,

would generally be input taxed (although certain supplies to non-residents outside Australia could still be GST-free). Similarly, it is expected that the issue of the Note 10% Call Option over the Notes, or any supply made pursuant to the exercise of the Note 10% Call Option, would not give rise to a taxable supply by the Trustee or any Noteholders.

If a supply by the Trustee is:

- GST-free, the Trustee does not have to pay GST on the supply and can obtain input tax credits for any GST payable on any corresponding acquisitions that relate to the making of this supply; or
- input taxed, which includes “financial supplies” as defined by regulation 40-5.09 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Regulations 1999*, the Trustee does not have to pay GST on the supply, but will not be able to claim input tax credits for any GST payable on any corresponding acquisitions that relate to the making of the input taxed supply. However, in certain circumstances reduced input tax credits may be available.

Most of the services that the Trustee would acquire are expected to be taxable supplies for GST purposes. Where this is the case, it will generally be the service provider who is liable to pay GST in respect of that supply although, in certain circumstances, the Trustee may become liable to pay GST for an acquisition of certain offshore services.

The acquisitions made by the Trustee from the Trustee (in its personal capacity), the Manager, the Servicer, the Security Trustee, and the Custodian are expected to be acquisitions of taxable supplies. Under the Series Supplement, the Trustee (in its personal capacity), the Manager, the Servicer and BEN (who, amongst other things, may act as Custodian) are each expressly precluded from claiming—in addition to its respective fee and from the Assets of the Series Trust—a reimbursement for, or additional payment in relation to, any GST liability it may have in relation to a taxable supply it makes under or in connection with the Series Trust.

The fee payable to the Trustee (in its personal capacity) may only be adjusted on account of GST where:

- there is a significant change in the GST Legislation (including a change in the rate of GST);
- the Trustee and the Manager agree or, failing agreement, an appropriate adjustment is determined by an expert; and

- the Manager notifies the Rating Agencies in relation to the adjustment.

The Manager may adjust the Management Fee (including for reasons relating to GST), and the Manager and the Servicer may agree to adjust the Servicing Fee (including for reasons relating to GST) provided that the Manager has notified the Rating Agencies in relation to that adjustment. The Manager, BEN and the Custodian may agree to adjust the Custodian Fee at any time provided that the Manager has notified the Rating Agencies in relation to that adjustment.

The Trustee may be entitled to a reduced input tax credit for some of the acquisitions the Trustee makes from service providers. A reduced input tax credit is equivalent to 75% of the value of a full input tax credit, except in respect of the acquisition of certain trustee services, the reduced input tax credit will be 55% if the trust concerned is a “recognised trust scheme”. A trust is not a “recognised trust scheme” if it is a “securitisation entity”. On the basis that the Series Trust satisfies the definition of being a “securitisation entity”, the Series Trust will not be a “recognised trust scheme” and the reduced input tax credits available to the Series Trust in respect of the acquisition of the relevant trustee services will be 75% of the GST payable by the Trustee and Security Trustee respectively. The availability of reduced input tax credits will reduce the expenses of the Series Trust.

The incidence of GST may increase the cost of repairing or replacing damaged properties offered as security for Housing Loans. However, it is a condition of BEN’s loan contract and mortgage documentation that the borrower must maintain full replacement value property insurance at all times during the loan term.

The GST Legislation, in certain circumstances, treats the Trustee as making a taxable supply if the Trustee enforces a security by selling the mortgaged property and applying the proceeds of sale to satisfy the Housing Loan. The Trustee will have to account for GST out of the sale proceeds, with the result that the remaining sale proceeds may be insufficient to cover the unpaid balance of the related loan. However, the general position is that a sale of existing Residential Property is an input taxed supply for GST purposes and so the enforced sale of property which secures the Housing Loans will generally not be treated as a taxable supply under these provisions. As an exception, the Trustee may still have to account for GST out of the proceeds of sale recovered when a Housing Loan is enforced where the borrower carries on an enterprise and is registered for GST purposes, uses the mortgaged property as an asset of its enterprise and any of the following are relevant:

- the property can no longer be used as a residence;
- the property is used as commercial residential premises such as a hostel or boarding house;
- the borrower is the first vendor of the property—the borrower built the property and the property was not used for residential accommodation before 2 December 1998 and has not been used for leasing or similar activities as residential premises for at least 5 years since being built;
- the borrower has undertaken substantial renovation of the property since 2 December 1998; or
- the mortgaged property is sold otherwise than to be used predominantly as a residence.

Any reduction as a result of GST in the amount recovered by the Trustee when enforcing the Housing Loans will decrease the funds available to the Series Trust to pay Noteholders to the extent not covered by the Mortgage Insurance Policies (if any). The extent to which the Trustee is able to recover an amount on account of the GST, if any, payable on the proceeds of sale in the circumstances described in this section, will depend on the terms of the related Mortgage Insurance Policy (if any).

12.11 Taxation of Financial Arrangements

The Tax Act contains tax timing rules for certain taxpayers to bring to account gains and losses from “financial arrangements”. The rules do not alter the rules relating to the imposition of interest withholding tax nor override the interest withholding tax exemption available under section 128F of the Tax Act.

In addition, the rules do not apply to certain taxpayers or in respect of certain short term “financial arrangements”. They should not, for example, generally apply to holders of Notes which are individuals and certain other entities (e.g. certain superannuation entities and managed investment schemes) which do not meet various turnover or asset thresholds, unless they make an election that the rules apply to their

“financial arrangements”. Potential holders of the Notes should seek their own tax advice regarding their own personal circumstances as to whether such an election should be made.

12.12 Disposal or redemption of the Notes

- (a) Offshore Noteholders - a holder of the Notes, who is a non-resident of Australia and who, during the taxable year, does not hold the Notes in the course of carrying on business at or through an Australian Establishment, should not be subject to Australian income tax or capital gains tax on gains realised during that year on the sale of the Notes, provided such gains do not have an Australian source. A gain arising on the sale of Notes by a non-Australian resident holder to another non-Australian resident where the Notes are sold outside Australia and all negotiations are conducted, and documentation executed, outside Australia would not be regarded as having an Australian source; and
- (b) Australian Noteholders - Australian residents or non-Australian residents who hold the Notes in the course of carrying on business at or through an Australian Establishment will be required to include any gain or loss on disposal of the Notes in their taxable income. Special rules apply to the taxation of Australian residents who hold the Notes in the course of carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment outside Australia, which may vary depending on the country in which that permanent establishment is located; and
- (c) Deemed interest – there are specific rules that can apply to treat a portion of the purchase price of the Notes as interest for interest withholding tax purposes when certain notes originally issued at a discount or with a maturity premium or which do not pay interest at least annually are sold to an Australian resident (who does not acquire them in the course of carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment outside Australia) or a non-resident who acquires them in the course of carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia. As the Notes are not issued at a discount and do not have a maturity premium, and interest is payable on the Notes at least annually, these rules should not apply to the Notes. These rules would also have no effect in circumstances where the deemed interest in respect of the Offered Notes would have been exempt under section 128F of the Tax Act.

12.13 Developments

In December 2010, the former Assistant Treasurer announced that the income tax provisions relating to the taxation of trusts would be updated and rewritten into the Tax Act. In November 2011, the former Government released a consultation paper confirming that the rewrite will retain the broad policy framework that currently applies to the taxation of trust income (that is, trustees will only be assessed and liable to pay tax to the extent that amounts of taxable income are not otherwise assessable to the beneficiaries).

In July 2012, the former Government announced that the proposed start for the reform/rewrite will be 1 July 2014. It also released a “Fixed Trusts Discussion Paper” setting out reform options relating to the tax treatment of “fixed trusts”.

The former Government released an options paper for the proposed reforms to the scope of the trust taxation rules on 24 October 2012. The options paper contains two main proposed models for how trust taxation will operate, and poses questions to stakeholders regarding how certain aspects of those models should operate. The options paper does not provide any further guidance with respect to the timing of the reforms.

On 6 November 2013, the current Government announced its approaches to a number of tax measures proposed by the former Government (see Media Release dated 6 November 2013, titled “Restoring integrity in the Australian tax system”). The announcement did not, however, specifically address any proposed measures identified above.

An update of the status of the remaining 64 tax measures provided by the Assistant Treasurer in a media release dated 14 December 2013 also does not provide further guidance on the position of the proposed rewrite.

On 9 April 2015, the current Government released an exposure draft containing certain amendments to the current managed investment trust regime and a new regime for qualifying attribution managed investment trusts (“AMITs”) (“Exposure Draft”). The proposed amendments will only apply to qualifying AMITs. On the basis of the unitholding in the Series Trust, it is not expected that the Series Trust would qualify as an AMIT. However, this should be confirmed if and when the Exposure Draft is enacted into law.

It is not currently expected that the outcome of the Government’s reform of the taxation of trusts should adversely affect the tax treatment of the Trust. However, the development of any new laws should be monitored.

12.14 Stamp Duty

The Manager has received advice that neither the issue, the transfer, nor the redemption of the Notes will currently attract stamp duty in any jurisdiction of Australia.

13. SELLING RESTRICTIONS

13.1 Subscription

Pursuant to the Dealer Agreement, each Joint Lead Manager has agreed to use reasonable endeavours to market the Issue to potential investors. The Manager has agreed to reimburse the Joint Lead Managers for certain expenses in connection with the issue of those Notes.

13.2 Australia

Pursuant to the Dealer Agreement, each Joint Lead Manager understands that:

- (a) no disclosure document in relation to the Notes has been or will be lodged with, or registered by, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”) or ASX Limited (“ASX”); and
- (b) no action has been taken or will be taken which would permit a public offering of the Notes comprised within the Issue or possession or distribution of this Information Memorandum or any other offering material, or any other material issued by or on behalf of the Manager, the Sponsor or the Trustee, in relation to the Notes comprised within the Issue in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Pursuant to the Dealer Agreement, each Joint Lead Manager agrees that:

- (c) it has not and will not offer directly or indirectly for issue, or invite applications for the issue of any Note (or an interest in them) or offer any Notes (or an interest in them) for sale or invite offers to purchase any Note (or an interest in them) to a person, where the offer or invitation is received by that person in Australia, unless the offer, invitation, sale or delivery is made in compliance with all applicable laws in the applicable jurisdiction and:
 - (i) either (x) the minimum aggregate consideration payable by each offeree or invitee on acceptance of the offer is at least \$500,000 (or its equivalent in an alternate currency) (disregarding moneys lent by the offeror or its associates) or (y) the offer is to a professional investor for the purposes of section 708 of the Corporations Act, or (z) the offer or invitation otherwise does not require disclosure to investors in accordance with Part 6D.2 or Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) the offer, invitation or issue does not constitute an offer, invitation or issue to a “retail client” for the purposes of section 761G of the Corporations Act;
 - (iii) the offer or invitation satisfies all applicable laws and directions and does not require any document to be lodged with, or registered by, ASIC; and
 - (iv) it is not authorised to make, and will not make, any representation or use any information in connection with the issue, subscription and sale of the Notes, other than information on the public record or information contained in any Authorised Statement.

Pursuant to the Dealer Agreement, each Joint Lead Manager agrees that it has not and will not directly or indirectly offer for subscription or purchase, or issue invitations to subscribe for or buy, or sell or deliver any Notes comprised within the Issue in any jurisdiction outside Australia unless the offer, invitation, sale or delivery is made in compliance with all applicable laws in the applicable jurisdiction.

The Trustee has no responsibility to ensure compliance by a Joint Lead Manager with this clause.

14. TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

The following documents (and any amendments to them) will be available for inspection by Noteholders and bona fide prospective Noteholders during business hours at the offices of Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ and NAB. However, any person wishing to inspect these documents must first enter into an agreement with Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ or NAB, in a form acceptable to each, not to disclose the contents of these documents without its prior written consent:

Master Trust Deed	A Master Trust Deed dated 9 June 1998 between AB Management Pty. Ltd and Perpetual Trustee Company Limited, as amended.
Series Supplement	A TORRENS Series 2015-1 Trust Series Supplement dated 1 June 2015 between BEN, AB Management Pty. Ltd and Perpetual Trustee Company Limited.
Security Trust Deed	A Security Trust Deed dated 1 June 2015 between Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as trustee of the Series Trust, P.T. Limited and AB Management Pty. Ltd.
Hedge Agreement	An ISDA Master Agreement dated 12 June 2015 between BEN, NAB, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as trustee of the Series Trust and AB Management Pty. Ltd.
Redraw Facility Agreement	A Redraw Facility Agreement dated 1 June 2015 between BEN, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as trustee of the Series Trust and AB Management Pty. Ltd.
Liquidity Facility Agreement	A Liquidity Facility Agreement dated 1 June 2015 between BEN, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as trustee of the Series Trust and AB Management Pty. Ltd.
Dealer Agreement	A Dealer Agreement dated 5 June 2015 between BEN, Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as trustee of the Series Trust, AB Management Pty. Ltd, Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ and NAB.

15. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accrued Interest Adjustment	This is described in Sections 2.6 and 7.4.5
Adjusted Investor Revenues	This is described in Section 7.4.2.
Adverse Effect	An event which materially and adversely affects the amount of any payment to be made to any Investor (to the extent that it affects any Investor other than the Servicer and any Related Body Corporate of the Servicer) or materially and adversely affects the timing of such payment.
Aggregate Initial Invested Amount	This is described in Section 2.3.
ANZ	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522.
Applied Liquidity Amount	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the amount of any Liquidity Shortfall Advance made by the Liquidity Facility Provider; and(b) any amount applied by the Trustee from the Cash Deposit Account in accordance with the Liquidity Facility Agreement, as the case may be, and as reduced by any repayment of that amount.
Arranger	Deutsche Bank Sydney.
Assets of the Series Trust	All assets of the Series Trust from time to time including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) cash on hand or at a bank to the credit of the Trustee;(b) investments referable to the Series Trust;(c) amounts owing to the Trustee by debtors in respect of the Series Trust (excluding any bad or doubtful debts);(d) income accrued from Housing Loans and from investments referable to the Series Trust to the extent not included above;(e) any prepayment of expenditure in respect of the Series Trust;(f) any Housing Loans, related securities and other rights assigned to the Trustee in its capacity as Trustee of the Series Trust (see Section 6.2) on, and subject to, the terms of the Master Trust Deed and the Series Supplement;(g) the interest of the Trustee in any Hedge Agreement and any credit enhancements relating to the Series Trust;(h) the benefit of all representations, warranties and undertakings made by any party in favour of the Trustee under the Transaction Documents; and(i) other property as agreed in writing between the Manager and the Trustee.
Auditor	This is described in Section 10.7.
Authorised Short-Term	This means investments described as such in the Master Trust Deed, but excludes any debt securities which constitute a securitisation exposure or

Investments	a resecuritisation exposure (as defined in Prudential Standard APS 120 issued by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority in January 2015, including any amendment or replacement of that Prudential Standard.
Authorised Statement	<p>This means a statement which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contained in, or incorporated by reference in, this Information Memorandum; (b) a derived statement; or (c) authorised by BEN or the Manager to be made (such authorisation not to be unreasonably withheld).
Bank Bill Rate	In relation to an Interest Period or an interest period under the Liquidity Facility or the Redraw Facility, the rate appearing at approximately 10.00 am Sydney time on the first day of that Interest Period or the first occurring Distribution Date during the interest period (as the case may be) on the Bloomberg Screen BTMM AU Page under the heading "BBSW" as being the average of the mean buying and selling rates appearing on that page for a bill of exchange having a tenor of one month and rounded upwards to 4 decimal places. If the initial Interest Period is not equal to one month, or on the first day of an Interest Period, fewer than 4 financial institutions are quoted on the Bloomberg Screen BTMM AU Page under the heading "BBSW", or for any other reason the rate cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing procedures, then the Bank Bill Rate means such rate as is specified by the Manager or the relevant facility provider (as the case may be) having regard to comparable indices then available.
Basic Term Modification	<p>This means an alteration, addition or amendment to the Security Trust Deed or to the terms and conditions of the Notes which has the effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reducing, cancelling, postponing the date of payment, modifying the method for the calculation or altering the order of priority under the Security Trust Deed, of any amount payable in respect of any principal or interest in respect of the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes; (b) altering the currency in which payments under the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes are to be made; (c) altering the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution under the Security Trust Deed; or (d) sanctioning any scheme or proposal for the exchange or sale of the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes for or the conversion of the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes into or the cancellation of the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes or the Class E Notes in consideration of shares, stock, notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock and/or other obligations and/or securities of the Trustee or any other company formed or to be formed, or for or into or in consideration of cash, or partly for or into or in consideration of such shares, stock, notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock and/or other obligations and/or securities as aforesaid and partly for or in consideration of cash.

Basis Swap	This is described in Section 9.1.2.
BEN	Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178. Any reference in this Information Memorandum to BEN in connection with the Housing Loans is to be construed as a reference to Housing Loans originated by or on behalf of BEN.
Binding Provision	Any provision of the Code of Banking Practice, any other code or arrangement binding on BEN or the Servicer and any laws applicable to banks or other lenders in the business of making retail home loans.
Business Day	Any day on which banks are open for business in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide.
Calculation Period	Calculation Period as defined in the 2006 ISDA Definitions (published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc).
Capital Unit	The single capital unit in the Series Trust.
Capital Unitholder	The holder of the Capital Unit.
Cash Deposit	This means, at any time, the balance standing to the credit of the Cash Deposit Account at that time.
Cash Deposit Account	This is described in Sections 7.9 and 9.2.9.
Cash Deposit Period	Each period commencing immediately following the date that the Liquidity Facility Provider makes a deposit into the Cash Deposit Account and ending on the earliest of the date on which the Liquidity Facility Provider obtains the Designated Credit Rating and the termination of the Liquidity Facility Agreement.
Charge	This is described in Section 9.4.1.
Charge-Offs	These are described in Section 7.6.
Charged Property	The Assets of the Series Trust.
Class	This means the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes, the Redraw Notes, the Capital Unit or the Income Unit, as the context requires.
Class A Note	This means a Class A1 Note and a Class A2 Note.
Class A Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class A1 Note or Class A2 Note, including persons jointly registered.
Class A1 Note	These are described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class A1 Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class A1 Note, including persons jointly registered.
Class A2 Note	These are described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class A2 Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class A2 Note, including persons jointly registered.
Class B Note	These are described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class B Noteholder	This means a Noteholder of a Class B Note.

Class C Note	This is described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class C Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class C Note, including persons jointly registered.
Class D Note	This is described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class D Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class D Note, including persons jointly registered.
Class E Note	This is described in Sections 2 and 4.
Class E Noteholder	The registered holder of a Class E Note, including persons jointly registered.
Clean-Up Date	The first Distribution Date occurring after the last day of a Monthly Period on which the aggregate principal outstanding on the Housing Loans when expressed as a percentage of the aggregate principal outstanding on the Housing Loans as at the Closing Date is 10% or less.
Clean-Up Offer	The offer by the Manager on behalf of the Trustee to hold as assets of the Seller Trust the Trustee's entire right, title and interest in the Housing Loans in return for the payment by BEN of the Clean-Up Settlement Price. The circumstances in which this offer is made are described in Section 6.5.10.
Clean-Up Settlement Price	The amount determined by the Manager to be aggregate of the Fair Market Value of each Housing Loan as at the last day of the Monthly Period ending before the date on which the Clean-Up Settlement Price is to be paid.
Closing Date	Means the Issue Date.
Collections	This is described in Section 7.3.1.
Collections Account	This is described in Section 2.7.
Consumer Credit Code	This means the Consumer Credit Code set out in the Appendix to the Consumer Credit (Queensland) Act 1994 as applied as a law of any Australian jurisdiction.
Corporations Act	This means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).
Custodian Fee	This is described in Section 11.3.
Cut-Off Date	This means such date as the Manager may notify to the Trustee and BEN, which date must (unless otherwise agreed by the Trustee) be at least 10 Business Days before the Closing Date.
Defaulted Amount	This is described in Section 7.5.4.
Designated Credit Rating	This is described in Section 9.2.9.
Determination Date	The date which is 3 Business Days before each Distribution Date.
Deutsche Bank Sydney	Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch ABN 13 064 165 162.
Distribution Date	The 14th day of each month (or if such day is not a Business Day, the next Business Day). The first Distribution Date is 14 July 2015.
Document Transfer Event	This is described in Section 11.2.

Eligibility Criteria	These are described in Section 6.2.4.
Eligible Bank	This means a financial institution which has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a short term credit rating by Moody's of at least P1; and (b) a short term credit rating by S&P of at least A-1 and a long-term rating of A, <p>(or such other minimum rating as required to maintain the then current rating of the Notes by each of Moody's and S&P).</p>
Eligible Depository	This means a financial institution which has assigned to it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) by S&P: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a long term credit rating of at least BBB, provided it also has a short term credit rating of not less than A-2; or (ii) a long term credit rating of at least BBB+; and (b) by Moody's, a short-term credit rating of at least P-1, <p>and includes the Servicer to the extent that it is rated in this manner.</p>
Excess Investor Revenues	This is described in Section 2.7.
Excess Revenue Reserve	This means the ledger account of the Collections Account to which amounts are to be deposited from time to time in accordance with Section 7.4.6(o) and Section 7.10.
Excess Revenue Reserve Draw	This is described in Section 7.4.2.
Excess Revenue Reserve Target Balance	This means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 0.10% of the aggregate of the Invested Amount of the Notes as at the Closing Date; or (b) such other amount notified by the Manager to the Trustee and in respect of which the Manager has issued a Ratings Affirmation Notice.
Extraordinary Expense	This means, in relation to a Monthly Period, any out of pocket Series Trust Expense properly and reasonably incurred by the Trustee in respect of that Monthly Period but which was not incurred in the ordinary course of business of the Series Trust.
Extraordinary Expense Reserve	This means the ledger account of the Collections Account to which amounts are to be deposited from time to time in accordance with Section 7.4.6(p) and Section 7.11.
Extraordinary Expense Reserve Draw	This has the meaning set out in Section 7.11.
Extraordinary Expense Reserve Loan	This has the meaning set out in Section 7.11.
Extraordinary Expense Reserve Required Balance	This means \$150,000.

Extraordinary Expense Reserve Provider	This means Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (ABN 11 068 049 178).
Fair Market Value	In respect of a Housing Loan, means the fair market price for the purchase of that Housing Loan as agreed between the Trustee (acting on expert advice if necessary) and BEN (or, in the absence of agreement, determined by BEN's external auditors) and which reflects the performance status of the Housing Loan. If the price offered to the Trustee in respect of a Housing Loan is at least equal to, or more than, the principal outstanding plus accrued interest in respect of that Housing Loan, the Trustee is entitled to assume that this price represents the Fair Market Value.
Finance Charges	These are described in Section 7.3.2.
First Layer of Collateral Securities	This means, in respect of a Housing Loan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the collateral securities from time to time appearing in the records of the Servicer to be intended as security for that Housing Loan; (b) any Mortgage Insurance Policy relating to that Housing Loan; and (c) any insurance policy relating to that Housing Loan.
Fitch	Fitch Australia Pty Ltd ABN 93 081 339 184.
Fixed Rate Finance Charges	These are described in Section 9.1.3.
Fixed/Basis Swap Agreement	This means the ISDA Master Agreement dated on or after the date of the Series Supplement between the Trustee, NAB, the Manager and BEN which sets out the basis for the Basis Swap and the Fixed Rate Swap described in Sections 9.1.2 and 9.1.3.
Fixed Rate Swap	This is described in Section 9.1.3.
Floating Rate Notes	These are described in Section 4.2.2.
Further Advance	This is described in Section 6.5.8.
Genworth	Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Pty. Ltd. ABN 60 106 974 305.
Gross Liquidity Shortfall	This is described in Section 7.4.2.
GST Act	The A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth) and any other related legislation.
GST Legislation	The "GST Law" as defined in the GST Act.
Hedge Agreement	This is described in Section 9.1, and includes any ISDA Master Agreement to which the Trustee and the Manager are a party where such agreement is in substitution (in whole or in part) for a Hedge Agreement described in Section 9.1.
Hedge Provider	Any entity described in Section 9.1.1 as a Hedge Provider and includes any other party to a Hedge Agreement other than the Trustee and the Manager.
Hedge Provider Event of Default	This means:

- (a) an Event of Default where the Hedge Provider is the Defaulting Party (as those terms are defined in the relevant Hedge Agreement); or
- (b) a Termination Event where the Hedge Provider is the sole Affected Party other than a Termination Event following an Illegality or a Tax Event (as those terms are defined in the relevant Hedge Agreement).

Housing Loan Documents

These are described in Section 6.2.1.

Housing Loan Pool

The pool of Housing Loans to be assigned to, or held by, the Trustee with effect from the Cut-Off Date as specified in each Letter of Offer and as described in Annexure 1.

Housing Loan Rights

These are described in Section 6.2.

Housing Loans

The Housing Loans forming part of the Housing Loan Pool assigned to, or to be assigned to the Trustee.

Income Unit

This is described in Section 10.1.1.

Income Unitholder

The holder of the Income Unit.

Insolvency Event

In relation to a body corporate (other than the Trustee), the happening of any of the following:

- (a) a winding up order is made in respect of the body corporate;
- (b) a liquidator, provisional liquidator, controller (as defined in the Corporations Act) or administrator is appointed in respect of the body corporate or a substantial portion of its assets;
- (c) except to reconstruct or amalgamate on terms reasonably approved by the Trustee (or in the case of a reconstruction or amalgamation by the Security Trustee, reasonably approved by the Manager), the body corporate enters into, or resolves to enter into, a scheme of arrangement, deed of company arrangement or composition with, or assignment for the benefit of, all or any class of its creditors;
- (d) the body corporate resolves to wind itself up, or otherwise dissolve itself, or gives notice of intention to do so, except to reconstruct or amalgamate on terms reasonably approved by the Trustee or in the case of the Security Trustee, by the Manager or is otherwise wound up or dissolved;
- (e) the body corporate is or states that it is insolvent;
- (f) as a result of the operation of section 459F(1) of the Corporations Act, the body corporate is taken to have failed to comply with a statutory demand;
- (g) the body corporate takes any step to obtain protection or is granted protection from its creditors, under any applicable legislation;
- (h) any writ of execution, attachment, distress or similar process is made, levied or issued against or in relation to a substantial portion of the body corporate's assets and is not satisfied or withdrawn or contested in good faith by the body corporate

within 21 days; or

- (i) anything analogous or having a substantially similar effect to any of the events specified above happens under the law of any applicable jurisdiction.

In relation to the Trustee, means each of the following events:

- (a) an application is made to a court (which application is not dismissed or stayed on appeal within 30 days) for an order or an order is made that the Trustee be wound up or dissolved;
- (b) an application is made to a court for an order appointing a liquidator, provisional liquidator, a receiver or receiver and manager in respect of the Trustee (which application is not dismissed or stayed on appeal within 30 days), or one of them is appointed, whether or not under an order;
- (c) except on terms approved by the Security Trustee, the Trustee enters into, or resolves to enter into, a scheme of arrangement, deed of company arrangement or composition with, or assignment for the benefit of, all or any class of its creditors, or it proposes a reorganisation, moratorium or other administration involving any of them;
- (d) the Trustee resolves to wind itself up, or otherwise dissolve itself, or gives notice of intention to do so, except to reconstruct or amalgamate while solvent on terms approved by the Security Trustee or is otherwise wound up or dissolved;
- (e) the Trustee is or states that it is unable to pay its debts when they fall due;
- (f) as a result of the operation of Section 459F(1) of the Corporations Act, the Trustee is taken to have failed to comply with a statutory demand;
- (g) the Trustee is or makes a statement from which it may be reasonably deduced by the Security Trustee that the Trustee is, the subject of an event described in Section 459C(2)(b) or Section 585 of the Corporations Act;
- (h) the Trustee takes any step to obtain protection or is granted protection from its creditors, under any applicable legislation or an administrator is appointed to the Trustee or the board of directors of the Trustee propose to appoint an administrator to the Trustee or the Trustee becomes aware that a person who is entitled to enforce a charge on the whole or substantially the whole of the Trustee's property proposes to appoint an administrator to the Trustee; and
- (i) anything analogous or having a substantially similar effect to any of the events specified above happens under the law of any applicable jurisdiction.

Interest

This is described in Section 4.2.

Interest Off-Set Account

This is described in Section 6.3.2.

Interest Payment Date

This is described in Sections 2.4 and 4.2.2.

Interest Period	This is described in Section 4.2.3.
Interest Rate	This is described in Section 4.2.4.
Invested Amount	In relation to a Note at any given time, means the initial principal amount for that Note on its Issue Date less the aggregate amounts of payments previously made on account of principal to the Noteholders of that Note in accordance with the Series Supplement.
Investor Revenues	This has the meaning given to it in Section 7.4.1.
Investors	The Noteholders and Unitholders of the Series Trust or, where relevant, the noteholders and beneficiaries of the other trusts constituted under the Master Trust Deed.
Issue	An issue or proposed issue (as the context permits) of the Notes on the Closing Date by the Trustee in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed, the Series Supplement and the Dealer Agreement.
Issue Date	Has the meaning given to it in Section 2.3.
Joint Lead Managers	This means Deutsche Bank Sydney, ANZ and NAB.
Letter of Offer	This is described in Section 6.2.3.
Linked Account	Any Interest Off-Set Account or any other deposit account with BEN, the establishment of which was a condition precedent to the provision by BEN.
Liquidity Draw	This is described in Section 7.4.3.
Liquidity Facility	This is described in Section 9.2.
Liquidity Facility Agreement	This is described in Section 14.
Liquidity Facility Interest	In relation to a Distribution Date means the fees and interest due on that Distribution Date pursuant to the terms of the Liquidity Facility Agreement.
Liquidity Facility Limit	This is described in Section 9.2.3.
Liquidity Facility Provider	BEN.
LVR	In relation to a Housing Loan and the land (and property) the subject of the mortgage securing the Housing Loan means at any given time the amount of the Housing Loan then outstanding or if the Housing Loan has not been made at that time, the amount of the then proposed Housing Loan expressed as a percentage of the aggregate value of the land (and property) subject to the mortgage then recorded in the Servicer's records, in accordance with the Servicing Standards, as securing the Housing Loan or where the making of the Housing Loan predates the Servicing Standards, the aggregate value of the land (and property) subject to the mortgage then appearing in the Servicer's records as securing the Housing Loan.
Management Fee	This is described in Section 10.4.5.
Manager	The initial Manager of the Series Trust is AB Management Pty. Ltd. If AB Management Pty. Ltd. is removed or retires as Manager, this expression includes any substitute Manager appointed in its place and the Trustee whilst it is acting as Manager.

Manager Default	This is described in Section 10.4.6.
Margin	The applicable margins over the Bank Bill Rate determined for each relevant Class of Notes as described in Section 4.2.4.
Master Trust Deed	The Master Trust Deed described in Section 14.
Maturity Date	This is described in Sections 2.3 and 4.3.1.
Minimum S&P Uncollateralised Counterparty Rating	This is as defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement.
Monthly Period	A period of approximately 1 calendar month. The first Monthly Period commences on (and includes) the Cut-Off Date and ends on (and includes) the last day of the calendar month prior to the calendar month which includes the first Distribution Date. Each subsequent Monthly Period commences on (and includes) the first day after the last day of the previous Monthly Period and ends on (and includes) the last day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which the previous Monthly Period ended. The final Monthly Period is the Monthly Period ending on (but excludes) the Termination Payment Date.
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited ABN 61 003 399 657.
Mortgage Insurance Policies	These are described in Section 8.
Mortgage Insurer	QBE LMI, Genworth and each other insurer in respect of which the Manager issues a Ratings Affirmation Notice.
Mortgagor Break Benefits	Any benefits payable to a mortgagor under the terms of a Housing Loan or as required by law upon and solely in respect of the early termination of a given fixed interest rate relating to all or part of that Housing Loan prior to the scheduled termination of that fixed interest rate.
Mortgagor Break Costs	Any costs payable by a mortgagor upon and solely in respect of the early termination of a given fixed interest rate relating to all or part of a Housing Loan prior to the scheduled termination of that fixed interest rate.
National Credit Code	This means the National Credit Code set out in Schedule 1 to the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth).
NAB	National Australia Bank Limited ABN 12 004 044 937.
National Consumer Credit Protection Laws	This means each of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the NCCP; (b) the National Consumer Credit Protection (Fees) Act 2009 (Cth); (c) the National Consumer Credit Protection (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009 (Cth) ("Transitional Act"); (d) any acts or other legislation enacted in connection with any of the acts set out in paragraphs (a) to (c) above and any regulations made under any of the acts set out in paragraphs (a) - (c) above; and (e) Division 2 of Part 2 of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001, so far as it relates to the

obligations in respect of an Australian Credit Licence issued under the NCCP.

NCCP	This means the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth).
Net Collections	This is described in Section 7.5.1.
Net Liquidity Shortfall	This, in relation to a Determination Date, is an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the Gross Liquidity Shortfall in respect of that Determination Date; less(b) any Excess Revenue Reserve Draw in respect of that Determination Date.
Non-Collection Fee	In respect of a Monthly Period, an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Waived Mortgage Break Costs in respect of that Monthly Period.
Note Certificate	This is described in Section 4.7.
Note Factor	At any time and in relation to any Class of Notes, the Stated Amount of that Class of Notes on the last day of the just ended Monthly Period expressed as a percentage of the Stated Amount of that Class of Notes at the Closing Date.
Note	This means, as the context requires, a Class A1 Note, a Class A2 Note, a Class B Note, a Class C Note, a Class D Note, a Class E Note or any combination of the foregoing and is described in Sections 2 and 4.
Note 10% Call Option	The right of the Manager to direct the Trustee to redeem the Notes and Redraw Notes as described in Section 4.3.3.
Note Transfer	A transfer and acceptance form for the transfer of a Note in an approved form.
Noteholders	At any time means the person then appearing in the Register as the holder of a Note.
Offered Note	This means, as the context requires, a Class A1 Note, a Class B Note, a Class C Note, a Class D Note, a Class E Note or any combination of the foregoing and is described in Sections 2 and 4.
Offshore Associate	Means an associate (as defined in section 128F(9) of the Tax Act) of the Trustee or BEN, that is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a non resident of Australia that does not acquire the Notes or an interest in the Notes in carrying on a business in Australia at or through a permanent establishment of the associate in Australia; or(b) a resident of Australia that acquires the Notes or an interest in the Notes in carrying on a business in a country outside Australia at or through a permanent establishment of the associate in that country.
Other Loans	All loans, credit and financial accommodation (other than a Housing Loan) secured by a mortgage which also secures a Housing Loan.
Outstanding Prepayment Amount	The amount standing to the credit of the Collections Account which represents prepayments of Collections by the Servicer.

Penalty Payments	<p>Any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) civil or criminal penalty incurred by the Trustee or for which the Trustee is liable under the Consumer Credit Code, the National Consumer Credit Protection Laws or section 11B of the Land Title Act 1994 (QLD) or section 56C of the Real Property Act 1900 (NSW); (b) money ordered by a court or other judicial, regulatory or administrative body or any other body which may legally bind the Trustee to be paid by the Trustee in relation to any claim against the Trustee under the Consumer Credit Code, the National Consumer Credit Protection Laws or section 11B of the Land Title Act 1994 (QLD) or section 56C of the Real Property Act 1900 (NSW); or (c) payment by the Trustee, with the consent of the Servicer, in settlement of a liability or alleged liability under the Consumer Credit Code, the National Consumer Credit Protection Laws or section 11B of the Land Title Act 1994 (QLD) or section 56C of the Real Property Act 1900 (NSW), <p>and includes any legal costs and expenses incurred by the Trustee or which the Trustee is ordered to pay (in each case charged at the usual commercial rates of the relevant legal services provider) in connection with (a) to (c) above.</p>
Perfection of Title Event	This is described in Section 10.2.1.
Permitted Offshore Associate	An associate (as defined in section 128F(9) of the Tax Act) of the Trustee or BEN that holds the Offered Notes in the capacity of a dealer, manager or underwriter in relation to the placement of the Offered Notes or a clearing house, custodian, funds manager or responsible entity of a registered managed investment scheme.
PPS Register	Means the register of security interests maintained in accordance with the PPSA.
PPSA	This is described in Section 5.24.
Prescribed Period	With respect to any Housing Loan acquired by the Trustee from BEN pursuant to the Letter of Offer, the period of 120 days (including the last day of the period) commencing on the Closing Date.
Prescribed Ratings	These are described in Section 9.1.2.
Pricing Date	This is described in Section 4.2.4.
Principal Collections	This is described in Section 7.5.1.
Principal Draw	This is described in Section 7.4.4.
Privacy Act	The Privacy Act 1988 (Cth).
QBE LMI	QBE Lenders' Mortgage Insurance Ltd ABN 70 000 511 071.
Ratings Affirmation Notice	In relation to an event or circumstances means a notice from the Manager to the Trustee (and copied to the Rating Agencies) confirming that it has notified the Rating Agencies of the event or circumstances and that the Manager is satisfied, taking into account any feedback received from the Rating Agencies, that the event or circumstances, as applicable, will not result in a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the ratings then

	assigned by the Rating Agencies to the Notes.
Rating Agencies	Moody's and S&P.
Record Date	The third Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Distribution Date.
Recoveries	Amounts recovered in respect of the principal of a Housing Loan that was part (or the whole) of a Defaulted Amount.
Redraw	A Further Advance made by BEN in respect of a Housing Loan which does not result in the Scheduled Balance of that Housing Loan being exceeded by more than 1 scheduled monthly instalment.
Redraw Facility	This is described in Section 9.3.
Redraw Facility Agreement	This is described in Section 14.
Redraw Facility Limit	This is described in Section 9.3.3.
Redraw Facility Provider	BEN.
Redraw Note	This is described in Section 7.5.3.
Redraw Note Amount	This is described in Section 7.5.3.
Redraw Noteholder	The registered holder of a Redraw Note.
Redraw Principal Outstanding	The aggregate of all advances made under the Redraw Facility less the aggregate of the repayments of principal in respect of the Redraw Facility previously made to the Redraw Facility Provider on account of principal.
Register	The register to be kept by the Trustee of the Notes and Units in respect of the Series Trust. The requirements in respect of the Register are described in Section 4.6.
Related Body Corporate	A related body corporate as defined in section 9 of the Corporations Act.
Relevant Investor	This is described in Section 10.9.1.
Remaining Net Liquidity Shortfall	This, in relation to a Determination Date, is an amount equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Gross Liquidity Shortfall in respect of that Determination Date; less (b) any Excess Revenue Reserve Draw in respect of that Determination Date; less (c) any Liquidity Draw in respect of that Determination Date.
Required Rating	This means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a short term credit rating of at least A2 by S&P and a long term credit rating of at least BBB by S&P; or (b) a long term credit rating of at least BBB+ by S&P.
Residential Property	Property that is zoned for residential use by the relevant local council.
Retail Client	This has the same meaning as in section 761G of the Corporations Act.

S&P	Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty Ltd ABN 62 007 324 852.
Scheduled Balance	In respect of a Housing Loan, the amount that would be owing on that Housing Loan if the Housing Loan had been drawn down in full and the borrower had made prior to the date of determination the minimum payments required on the Housing Loan.
Secured Creditors	These are described in Section 9.4.1.
Secured Moneys	The aggregate of all moneys the payment or repayment of which from time to time form part of the obligations and liabilities of the Trustee to the Security Trustee and the Secured Creditors under, arising from or in connection with, the Transaction Documents which are secured under the Security Trust Deed.
Security Trust	The trust created by the Security Trust Deed.
Security Trust Deed	This is described in Section 14.
Security Trustee	P.T. Limited ABN 67 004 454 666.
Seller Collateral Securities	This is described in Section 10.1.2.
Seller Trust	This is described in Section 10.1.2.
Serial Paydown Triggers	This is described in section 7.5.6.
Series Supplement	This is described in Section 14.
Series Trust	The trust known as the TORRENS Series 2015-1 Trust.
Series Trust Expenses	This is described in Section 7.4.7.
Servicer	The initial Servicer is BEN. If BEN is removed or retires as Servicer, this expression includes any substitute Servicer appointed in its place and the Trustee whilst it is acting as Servicer.
Servicer Default	This is described in Section 10.5.4.
Servicer's Fee	This is described in Section 10.5.3.
Servicer Standby Guarantee	This is described in Section 2.7.
Servicing Guidelines	The written guidelines, policies and procedures established by BEN for servicing Housing Loans.
Servicing Standards	The standards and practices set out in the Servicing Guidelines, or where a servicing function is not covered by the Servicing Guidelines, the standards of practice of a prudent lender in the business of making retail home loans.
Settlement Statement	The statement prepared on each Determination Date by the Manager in the form agreed between the Manager and the Trustee.
Sponsor	BEN.
Standard Housing Loan	This is described in Section 6.3.
Standby Swap Provider	NAB.
Stated Amount	The initial face value of a Note, Redraw Note or a class of Notes less the

	sum of:
	(a) the aggregate payments previously made on account of principal to the Noteholder(s) or Redraw Noteholder(s) (as the case may be) of that Note or class of Note; and
	(b) the aggregate amount of unreimbursed Charge-Offs against that Note, Redraw Note or class of Note.
Support Facility	Any Mortgage Insurance Policies, any Hedge Agreement, the Servicer Standby Guarantee (if any), the Redraw Facility and the Liquidity Facility.
Tax Act	This means the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (Cth) or the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Cth), as appropriate.
Termination Date	This is described in Section 10.6.1.
Termination Payment Date	The Distribution Date declared by the Trustee to be the Termination Payment Date of the Series Trust.
Threshold Mortgage Rate	This is described in Section 2.7.
Total Expenses	This is described in Section 7.4.6.
Total Investor Revenues	This is described in Section 7.4.6.
Total Principal Collections	These are described in Section 7.5.1.
Transaction Documents	The documents described in Section 14 and any other document agreed by the Manager and the Trustee to be a Transaction Document or specified in the Series Supplement as a Transaction Document.
Transfer Date	The day which is 1 Business Day prior to each Distribution Date.
Trustee	The initial Trustee is Perpetual Trustee Company Limited ABN 42 000 001 007. If Perpetual Trustee Company Limited ABN 42 000 001 007 is removed or retires as Trustee, the expression includes any substitute trustee appointed in its place.
Trustee Default	This is described in Section 10.3.7.
Trustee Fee	The monthly fee payable to the Trustee for its trustee services. This is described in Section 10.3.6.
Unit	The Capital Unit or the Income Unit in the Series Trust.
Unitholder	At any time means the person then appearing in the Register as the holder of a Unit in the Series Trust.
Variable Finance Charges	These are described in Section 9.1.2.
Voting Secured Creditor	This means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if any Class A1 Notes are outstanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Class A1 Noteholders; and (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class A1 Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security

Trust Deed);

- (b) if Class A2 Notes, but no Class A1 Notes, remain outstanding:
 - (i) the Class A2 Noteholders; and
 - (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class A2 Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security Trust Deed);
- (c) if Class B Notes, but no Class A1 Notes or Class A2 Notes, remain outstanding:
 - (i) the Class B Noteholders; and
 - (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class B Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security Trust Deed);
- (d) if Class C Notes, but no Class A1 Notes, Class A2 Notes or Class B Notes, remain outstanding:
 - (i) the Class C Noteholders; and
 - (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class C Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security Trust Deed);
- (e) if Class D Notes, but no Class A1 Notes, Class A2 Notes, Class B Notes or Class C Notes, remain outstanding:
 - (i) the Class D Noteholders; and
 - (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class D Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security Trust Deed);
- (f) if Class E Notes, but no Class A1 Notes, Class A2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes or Class D Notes remain outstanding:
 - (i) the Class E Noteholders; and
 - (ii) any Secured Creditors ranking equally or senior to the Class E Noteholders (as determined in accordance with the order of priority set out in clause 13.1 (“Priority of payments”) of the Security Trust Deed);
- (g) if no Class A1 Notes, Class A2 Notes, Class B Notes, Class C Notes, Class D Notes or Class E Notes remain outstanding, the remaining Secured Creditors.

Waived Mortgagor Break Costs

The Mortgagor Break Costs that the Servicer is or was entitled to charge in respect of the Housing Loans but has not charged.

ANNEXURE 1 - DETAILS OF THE HOUSING LOAN POOL

The data set out in this section has been produced on the basis of the information available in respect of a pool of Housing Loans as at the Cut-Off Date.

Further information regarding the Housing Loans and BEN's Housing Loan business is contained in Section 6.

Summary of Portfolio	
Number Of Housing Loans	2106
Housing Loan Pool Size	\$499,328,945
Total Valuation of Properties	\$830,572,385
Average Housing Loan Balance	\$237,098
Maximum Housing Loan Balance	\$740,000
Minimum Housing Loan Balance	\$18,183
Loan Seasoning / Term to Maturity	
Maximum Remaining Term to Maturity in months	337
Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity in months	292
Weighted Average Seasoning in months	59
Loan-to-Value Ratio (LVR)	
Maximum Current LVR	90.00%
Weighted Average Original LVR	75.31%
Weighted Average Current LVR	67.79%

Summary of Year of Origination						
Year Of Origination	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
2000Q1	-	\$ -	\$ -	-		0.00%
2000Q2	2	\$ 482,000.00	\$ 223,402.64	47.25%	\$ 111,701.32	0.04%
2000Q3	2	\$ 277,500.00	\$ 81,633.75	35.82%	\$ 40,816.88	0.02%
2000Q4	2	\$ 595,000.00	\$ 224,668.12	45.17%	\$ 112,334.06	0.04%
2001Q1	1	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 45,655.45	31.49%	\$ 45,655.45	0.01%
2001Q2	2	\$ 334,000.00	\$ 136,859.42	41.50%	\$ 68,429.71	0.03%
2001Q3	2	\$ 418,000.00	\$ 203,664.55	58.06%	\$ 101,832.28	0.04%
2001Q4	2	\$ 452,000.00	\$ 183,247.80	46.63%	\$ 91,623.90	0.04%
2002Q1	6	\$ 1,460,000.00	\$ 598,728.37	45.66%	\$ 99,788.06	0.12%
2002Q2	7	\$ 2,351,000.00	\$ 662,263.56	36.55%	\$ 94,609.08	0.13%
2002Q3	6	\$ 1,595,750.00	\$ 807,820.25	57.51%	\$ 134,636.71	0.16%
2002Q4	12	\$ 4,339,500.00	\$ 1,616,542.92	51.10%	\$ 134,711.91	0.32%
2003Q1	12	\$ 3,027,365.00	\$ 1,585,172.54	57.05%	\$ 132,097.71	0.32%
2003Q2	9	\$ 1,776,000.00	\$ 806,224.04	51.97%	\$ 89,580.45	0.16%
2003Q3	16	\$ 4,212,250.00	\$ 2,130,250.34	60.07%	\$ 133,140.65	0.43%
2003Q4	24	\$ 5,494,500.00	\$ 2,649,659.57	57.68%	\$ 110,402.48	0.53%
2004Q1	13	\$ 3,682,000.00	\$ 1,670,216.59	52.12%	\$ 128,478.20	0.33%
2004Q2	27	\$ 7,446,000.00	\$ 3,648,173.82	57.31%	\$ 135,117.55	0.73%
2004Q3	32	\$ 9,179,000.00	\$ 3,961,685.72	53.90%	\$ 123,802.68	0.79%
2004Q4	72	\$ 22,487,950.00	\$ 9,805,433.41	50.30%	\$ 136,186.58	1.96%
2005Q1	55	\$ 16,855,000.00	\$ 7,397,461.30	52.03%	\$ 134,499.30	1.48%
2005Q2	52	\$ 17,921,500.00	\$ 8,391,659.69	54.86%	\$ 161,378.07	1.68%
2005Q3	54	\$ 17,805,120.00	\$ 8,032,058.61	54.49%	\$ 148,741.83	1.61%
2005Q4	69	\$ 22,088,505.00	\$ 10,964,176.26	58.02%	\$ 158,901.11	2.20%
2006Q1	51	\$ 17,762,000.00	\$ 7,741,791.93	51.61%	\$ 151,799.84	1.55%
2006Q2	28	\$ 8,870,000.00	\$ 4,911,133.98	62.30%	\$ 175,397.64	0.98%
2006Q3	28	\$ 10,663,500.00	\$ 5,602,282.54	57.98%	\$ 200,081.52	1.12%
2006Q4	18	\$ 9,017,000.00	\$ 3,668,383.77	50.02%	\$ 203,799.10	0.73%
2007Q1	21	\$ 8,760,000.00	\$ 4,583,880.05	59.28%	\$ 218,280.00	0.92%
2007Q2	18	\$ 7,816,446.00	\$ 4,783,654.70	66.05%	\$ 265,758.59	0.96%
2007Q3	25	\$ 11,937,000.00	\$ 5,885,125.22	57.35%	\$ 235,405.01	1.18%
2007Q4	10	\$ 4,520,000.00	\$ 2,492,742.60	62.74%	\$ 249,274.26	0.50%
2008Q1	9	\$ 3,630,000.00	\$ 1,687,076.49	61.36%	\$ 187,452.94	0.34%
2008Q2	5	\$ 2,125,000.00	\$ 1,020,301.15	52.63%	\$ 204,060.23	0.20%
2008Q3	3	\$ 1,082,000.00	\$ 549,643.18	56.44%	\$ 183,214.39	0.11%
2008Q4	5	\$ 1,580,000.00	\$ 1,199,478.61	78.76%	\$ 239,895.72	0.24%
2009Q1	6	\$ 3,214,000.00	\$ 1,924,743.60	65.20%	\$ 320,790.60	0.39%
2009Q2	14	\$ 5,633,950.00	\$ 3,306,154.09	68.78%	\$ 236,153.86	0.66%
2009Q3	29	\$ 10,730,800.00	\$ 7,262,495.89	71.99%	\$ 250,430.89	1.45%
2009Q4	54	\$ 20,613,497.00	\$ 14,986,875.64	76.63%	\$ 277,534.73	3.00%
2010Q1	56	\$ 22,046,042.00	\$ 15,182,973.53	76.20%	\$ 271,124.53	3.04%
2010Q2	61	\$ 24,956,357.00	\$ 16,558,565.85	71.63%	\$ 271,451.90	3.32%
2010Q3	54	\$ 23,246,624.00	\$ 15,871,183.19	73.46%	\$ 293,910.80	3.18%
2010Q4	81	\$ 32,897,933.00	\$ 23,760,297.47	76.28%	\$ 293,337.01	4.76%
2011Q1	67	\$ 28,140,680.00	\$ 19,644,532.93	74.30%	\$ 293,201.98	3.93%
2011Q2	68	\$ 26,268,445.00	\$ 18,769,459.79	76.36%	\$ 276,021.47	3.76%
2011Q3	136	\$ 58,619,990.00	\$ 36,719,431.36	68.62%	\$ 269,995.82	7.35%
2011Q4	147	\$ 61,460,681.00	\$ 39,105,231.71	69.05%	\$ 266,021.98	7.83%
2012Q1	98	\$ 41,839,450.00	\$ 26,180,463.70	68.97%	\$ 267,147.59	5.24%
2012Q2	86	\$ 37,462,500.00	\$ 21,925,367.32	67.25%	\$ 254,946.13	4.39%
2012Q3	116	\$ 51,931,900.00	\$ 32,002,043.11	68.56%	\$ 275,879.68	6.41%
2012Q4	120	\$ 53,619,500.00	\$ 34,658,759.69	69.85%	\$ 288,823.00	6.94%
2013Q1	119	\$ 51,597,950.00	\$ 33,487,279.67	71.20%	\$ 281,405.71	6.71%
2013Q2	94	\$ 44,104,200.00	\$ 28,030,933.07	70.08%	\$ 298,201.42	5.61%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Geographic Distribution						
Region	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
South Australia						
Metro	619	\$ 219,017,158.00	\$ 127,326,603.80	66.67%	205,697.26	25.50%
Non Metro	97	\$ 26,566,027.00	\$ 16,065,025.44	67.10%	165,618.82	3.22%
Northern Territory						
Metro	11	\$ 5,797,500.00	\$ 3,688,228.53	72.97%	335,293.50	0.74%
Non Metro	2	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 564,064.14	47.16%	282,032.07	0.11%
New South Wales						
Metro	357	\$ 179,806,607.00	\$ 103,549,921.64	65.48%	290,055.80	20.74%
Non Metro	83	\$ 29,400,000.00	\$ 16,951,934.50	64.11%	204,240.17	3.39%
Victoria						
Metro	285	\$ 118,443,171.00	\$ 73,209,616.81	69.49%	256,875.85	14.66%
Non Metro	72	\$ 20,859,500.00	\$ 12,426,161.42	65.64%	172,585.58	2.49%
Queensland						
Metro	222	\$ 88,634,084.00	\$ 58,946,947.81	72.06%	265,526.79	11.81%
Non Metro	140	\$ 49,911,005.00	\$ 30,921,963.03	69.07%	220,871.16	6.19%
Western Australia						
Metro	158	\$ 66,600,659.00	\$ 40,488,635.47	68.94%	256,257.19	8.11%
Non Metro	13	\$ 5,024,674.00	\$ 2,859,752.90	62.88%	219,980.99	0.57%
Tasmania						
Metro	8	\$ 2,367,000.00	\$ 1,608,772.13	76.20%	201,096.52	0.32%
Non Metro	5	\$ 1,388,000.00	\$ 832,762.42	67.07%	166,552.48	0.17%
Australian Capital Territory						
Metro	34	\$ 15,557,000.00	\$ 9,888,554.51	69.03%	290,839.84	1.98%
Non Metro	-	\$ -	\$ -			0.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Balance Outstanding						
Current Loan Balance	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
\$0 to \$50,000	71	\$ 18,628,200.00	\$ 2,657,846.34	19.99%	\$ 37,434.46	0.53%
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000	215	\$ 56,033,292.00	\$ 16,343,211.26	37.78%	\$ 76,014.94	3.27%
\$100,000.01 to \$150,000	286	\$ 84,940,005.00	\$ 36,323,319.59	49.48%	\$ 127,004.61	7.27%
\$150,000.01 to \$200,000	330	\$ 113,988,735.00	\$ 58,341,049.03	56.50%	\$ 176,791.06	11.68%
\$200,000.01 to \$250,000	314	\$ 113,145,785.00	\$ 70,412,258.14	66.79%	\$ 224,242.86	14.10%
\$250,000.01 to \$300,000	296	\$ 119,004,598.00	\$ 81,251,652.53	71.74%	\$ 274,498.83	16.27%
\$300,000.01 to \$350,000	232	\$ 106,704,142.00	\$ 75,042,174.60	73.52%	\$ 323,457.65	15.03%
\$350,000.01 to \$400,000	154	\$ 79,766,821.00	\$ 57,524,168.87	75.71%	\$ 373,533.56	11.52%
\$400,000.01 to \$450,000	82	\$ 48,805,500.00	\$ 34,881,170.49	74.01%	\$ 425,380.13	6.99%
\$450,000.01 to \$500,000	57	\$ 36,074,807.00	\$ 26,889,463.01	75.95%	\$ 471,744.97	5.39%
Greater than \$500,000	69	\$ 53,480,500.00	\$ 39,662,630.69	77.01%	\$ 574,820.73	7.94%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Current Loan to Value Ratio						
Current LVR (%)	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
0 to 10	23	\$ 12,479,500.00	\$ 926,156.24	7.60%	\$ 40,267.66	0.19%
>10 to 15	28	\$ 13,329,000.00	\$ 1,694,658.60	12.88%	\$ 60,523.52	0.34%
>15 to 20	31	\$ 11,507,500.00	\$ 1,982,401.45	17.34%	\$ 63,948.43	0.40%
>20 to 25	57	\$ 23,725,542.00	\$ 5,292,944.39	22.40%	\$ 92,858.67	1.06%
>25 to 30	86	\$ 37,975,000.00	\$ 10,455,284.71	27.60%	\$ 121,573.08	2.09%
>30 to 35	85	\$ 33,956,500.00	\$ 11,123,102.29	32.82%	\$ 130,860.03	2.23%
>35 to 40	93	\$ 40,974,700.00	\$ 15,471,770.38	37.82%	\$ 166,363.12	3.10%
>40 to 45	108	\$ 44,679,200.00	\$ 19,052,991.19	42.69%	\$ 176,416.59	3.82%
>45 to 50	96	\$ 42,032,500.00	\$ 19,888,743.60	47.36%	\$ 207,174.41	3.98%
>50 to 55	133	\$ 47,408,739.00	\$ 24,959,699.31	52.68%	\$ 187,666.91	5.00%
>55 to 60	136	\$ 54,782,200.00	\$ 31,558,169.43	57.64%	\$ 232,045.36	6.32%
>60 to 65	149	\$ 54,771,540.00	\$ 34,237,951.12	62.54%	\$ 229,784.91	6.86%
>65 to 70	171	\$ 63,227,750.00	\$ 42,661,464.92	67.51%	\$ 249,482.25	8.54%
>70 to 75	194	\$ 71,849,411.00	\$ 52,329,495.18	72.86%	\$ 269,739.67	10.48%
>75 to 80	306	\$ 121,249,836.00	\$ 94,750,834.00	78.18%	\$ 309,643.25	18.98%
>80 to 85	208	\$ 76,421,177.00	\$ 63,131,514.26	82.63%	\$ 303,516.90	12.64%
>85 to 90	202	\$ 80,202,290.00	\$ 69,811,763.48	87.07%	\$ 345,602.79	13.98%
>90 to 95	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
>95 to 100	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
Over 100	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Year of Maturity						
Year of Maturity	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
2015	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
2016	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
2017	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
2018	1	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 53,155.83	25.31%	\$ 53,155.83	0.01%
2019	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
2020	1	\$ 515,000.00	\$ 56,349.59	10.94%	\$ 56,349.59	0.01%
2021	2	\$ 372,000.00	\$ 150,433.77	44.50%	\$ 75,216.89	0.03%
2022	1	\$ 155,000.00	\$ 33,169.50	21.40%	\$ 33,169.50	0.01%
2023	1	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 38,200.76	14.42%	\$ 38,200.76	0.01%
2024	5	\$ 1,070,000.00	\$ 640,468.72	66.42%	\$ 128,093.74	0.13%
2025	12	\$ 2,868,500.00	\$ 1,117,052.65	43.49%	\$ 93,087.72	0.22%
2026	8	\$ 2,362,000.00	\$ 1,237,836.82	56.64%	\$ 154,729.60	0.25%
2027	16	\$ 6,565,000.00	\$ 2,546,710.80	51.87%	\$ 159,169.43	0.51%
2028	34	\$ 8,306,000.00	\$ 3,989,300.52	54.90%	\$ 117,332.37	0.80%
2029	34	\$ 10,155,500.00	\$ 5,424,779.82	59.09%	\$ 159,552.35	1.09%
2030	44	\$ 15,384,234.00	\$ 7,673,519.75	62.71%	\$ 174,398.18	1.54%
2031	28	\$ 9,015,000.00	\$ 4,819,008.80	62.04%	\$ 172,107.46	0.97%
2032	38	\$ 12,372,250.00	\$ 6,070,786.88	57.51%	\$ 159,757.55	1.22%
2033	43	\$ 12,169,615.00	\$ 6,230,703.39	58.48%	\$ 144,900.08	1.25%
2034	106	\$ 32,310,950.00	\$ 13,936,195.77	51.55%	\$ 131,473.55	2.79%
2035	205	\$ 66,868,500.00	\$ 31,399,298.64	54.92%	\$ 153,167.31	6.29%
2036	159	\$ 60,129,505.00	\$ 30,765,501.97	58.52%	\$ 193,493.72	6.16%
2037	106	\$ 44,023,946.00	\$ 24,419,516.33	63.49%	\$ 230,372.80	4.89%
2038	46	\$ 20,277,000.00	\$ 10,563,403.92	63.03%	\$ 229,639.22	2.12%
2039	76	\$ 31,903,247.00	\$ 23,155,126.90	75.72%	\$ 304,672.72	4.64%
2040	219	\$ 91,040,592.00	\$ 62,842,937.29	74.71%	\$ 286,954.05	12.59%
2041	374	\$ 156,451,546.00	\$ 105,418,245.94	72.41%	\$ 281,866.97	21.11%
2042	352	\$ 156,241,850.00	\$ 97,217,169.10	68.86%	\$ 276,185.14	19.47%
2043	195	\$ 89,540,150.00	\$ 59,530,071.09	71.82%	\$ 305,282.42	11.92%
2044	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Property Ownership Type						
Loan Purpose	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Owner Occupied	1,647	\$ 660,435,578.00	\$ 390,060,557.38	66.99%	\$ 236,830.94	78.12%
Investment	459	\$ 170,136,807.00	\$ 109,268,387.17	70.61%	\$ 238,057.49	21.88%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Amortisation Type						
Payment Type	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Principal & Interest	1,877	\$ 728,961,740.00	\$ 425,139,767.23	66.24%	\$ 226,499.61	85.14%
Interest Only	229	\$ 101,610,645.00	\$ 74,189,177.32	76.65%	\$ 323,970.21	14.86%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Mortgage Insurer Distribution						
Mortgage Insurer	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
QBE	647	\$ 229,651,417.00	\$ 132,692,222.14	67.41%	\$ 205,088.44	26.57%
Genworth	567	\$ 195,285,540.00	\$ 143,723,794.73	77.74%	\$ 253,481.12	28.78%
Uninsured	892	\$ 405,635,428.00	\$ 222,912,927.68	61.59%	\$ 249,902.39	44.64%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Product						
Loan Type	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Standard Housing Loan						
Variable	1434	\$ 561,441,029.00	\$ 336,914,430.38	68.08%	\$ 234,947.30	67.47%
Fixed 1 year	85	\$ 33,403,440.00	\$ 20,210,282.41	67.76%	\$ 237,768.03	4.05%
Fixed 2 year	219	\$ 92,587,554.00	\$ 57,833,159.63	69.82%	\$ 264,078.35	11.58%
Fixed 3 year	277	\$ 111,141,962.00	\$ 66,474,084.29	65.72%	\$ 239,978.64	13.31%
Fixed 4 year	5	\$ 1,708,400.00	\$ 824,103.27	58.59%	\$ 164,820.65	0.17%
Fixed 5 year	86	\$ 30,290,000.00	\$ 17,072,884.57	63.61%	\$ 198,521.91	3.42%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Origination Channel						
Ledger	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Wholesale	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Current Interest Rate						
Interest Rate Band	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
4.00% - 5.00%	1,247	\$ 526,584,614.00	\$ 326,228,805.63	69.04%	\$ 261,610.91	65.33%
5.01% - 6.00%	820	\$ 290,859,271.00	\$ 166,393,693.01	65.65%	\$ 202,919.14	33.32%
6.01% - 7.00%	35	\$ 11,845,500.00	\$ 6,381,063.89	60.68%	\$ 182,316.11	1.28%
7.01% - 8.00%	4	\$ 1,283,000.00	\$ 325,382.02	38.81%	\$ 81,345.50	0.07%
8.01% - 9.00%	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
9.01% - 10.00%	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
10.01% - 11.00%	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Arrears						
Days in Arrears	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
0 Days	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%
1 to 30 Days	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Loan Seasoning						
Months of Seasoning	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
3 months or less	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
4 to 6 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
7 to 9 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
10 to 12 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
13 to 15 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
16 to 18 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
19 to 21 months	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
22 to 24 months	45	\$ 19,327,700.00	\$ 12,595,931.57	71.38%	\$ 279,909.59	2.52%
25 to 30 months	240	\$ 109,125,450.00	\$ 69,753,421.37	69.89%	\$ 290,639.26	13.97%
31 to 36 months	226	\$ 100,556,900.00	\$ 61,394,420.45	68.53%	\$ 271,656.73	12.30%
37 to 42 months	218	\$ 91,602,431.00	\$ 57,747,949.67	69.20%	\$ 264,898.85	11.57%
43 to 48 months	234	\$ 98,010,690.00	\$ 63,189,768.38	70.10%	\$ 270,041.75	12.65%
49 to 54 months	147	\$ 59,945,989.00	\$ 42,922,464.58	75.94%	\$ 291,989.55	8.60%
55 to 60 months	107	\$ 45,125,193.00	\$ 31,009,271.23	73.63%	\$ 289,806.27	6.21%
More than 60 months	889	\$ 306,878,032.00	\$ 160,715,717.30	61.58%	\$ 180,782.58	32.19%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Income Type						
Income Verification Type	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Verified Income	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%
Stated Income	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	0.00%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Term Remaining						
Repayment Type	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Interest Only Term Remaining						
0 to 12 months	79	\$ 34,736,631.00	\$ 25,321,770.11	77.07%	\$ 320,528.74	5.07%
13 to 24 months	62	\$ 26,875,314.00	\$ 20,305,558.15	78.05%	\$ 327,509.00	4.07%
25 to 36 months	45	\$ 22,395,500.00	\$ 15,273,412.92	73.45%	\$ 339,409.18	3.06%
37 to 48 months	14	\$ 5,960,000.00	\$ 4,042,867.24	71.08%	\$ 288,776.23	0.81%
49 to 60 months	29	\$ 11,643,200.00	\$ 9,245,568.90	80.14%	\$ 318,812.72	1.85%
Greater than 60 months	-	\$ -	\$ -			0.00%
Principal & Interest Term Remaining						
0 to 12 months	-	\$ -	\$ -			0.00%
13 to 60 months	2	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 109,505.42	17.92%	\$ 54,752.71	0.02%
61 to 120 months	9	\$ 2,102,000.00	\$ 709,246.18	37.53%	\$ 78,805.13	0.14%
121 to 180 months	116	\$ 34,487,000.00	\$ 16,343,524.80	55.97%	\$ 140,892.46	3.27%
181 to 240 months	310	\$ 93,641,815.00	\$ 43,218,412.17	54.25%	\$ 139,414.23	8.66%
241 to 300 months	527	\$ 204,025,392.00	\$ 111,134,047.10	63.51%	\$ 210,880.54	22.26%
301 to 360 months	913	\$ 393,980,533.00	\$ 253,625,031.56	70.24%	\$ 277,793.02	50.79%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

Summary of Term Remaining						
Interest Rate Type	No. of Accounts	Total Security Valuation	Total Loan Balance	Weighted Average LVR	Average Loan Balance	% by Loan Balance
Fixed Term Remaining						
0 to 12 months	409	\$ 164,709,298.00	\$ 101,074,849.87	68.13%	\$ 247,126.77	20.24%
13 to 24 months	111	\$ 44,880,543.00	\$ 26,457,901.19	66.98%	\$ 238,359.47	5.30%
25 to 36 months	114	\$ 46,034,015.00	\$ 26,973,942.42	64.59%	\$ 236,613.53	5.40%
37 to 48 months	16	\$ 4,441,000.00	\$ 2,365,071.48	60.61%	\$ 147,816.97	0.47%
49 to 60 months	22	\$ 9,066,500.00	\$ 5,542,749.21	66.10%	\$ 251,943.15	1.11%
Greater than 60 months	-	\$ -	\$ -			0.00%
Variable Term Remaining						
0 to 12 months	-	\$ -	\$ -			0.00%
13 to 60 months	2	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 109,505.42	17.92%	\$ 54,752.71	0.02%
61 to 120 months	10	\$ 2,042,000.00	\$ 966,618.16	56.56%	\$ 96,661.82	0.19%
121 to 180 months	88	\$ 24,019,864.00	\$ 11,637,243.76	58.33%	\$ 132,241.41	2.33%
181 to 240 months	213	\$ 64,850,250.00	\$ 30,830,248.44	55.66%	\$ 144,742.95	6.17%
241 to 300 months	402	\$ 159,723,654.00	\$ 90,846,261.53	65.96%	\$ 225,985.73	18.19%
301 to 360 months	719	\$ 310,080,261.00	\$ 202,524,553.07	71.56%	\$ 281,675.32	40.56%
TOTAL	2,106	\$ 830,572,385.00	\$ 499,328,944.55	67.79%	\$ 237,098.26	100.00%

DIRECTORY

BEN

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited
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Bendigo VIC 3550

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Security Trustee

P.T. Limited
Level 12
123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Arranger and Joint Lead Manager

Deutsche Bank AG, Sydney Branch
Level 16
Deutsche Bank Place
Corner of Hunter and Phillip Streets
Sydney NSW 2000

Joint Lead Manager

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
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Joint Lead Manager

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Solicitors to BEN and the Manager

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