

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
ABN 48 709 605 719
Special purpose financial report
for the year ended 30 September 2021

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

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National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Trust Information

Principal Place of Business

Level 28, 395 Bourke Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

Trustee

Perpetual Trustee Company Limited
Level 18, Angel Place
123 Pitt Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

Trust Manager

National Australia Managers Limited
Level 28, 395 Bourke Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

Banker

National Australia Bank Limited
2 Carrington St,
Sydney, NSW 2000

Auditor

Ernst & Young
8 Exhibition Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Trustee's Report

Perpetual Trustee Company Limited (the "**Trustee**") presents its report together with the special purpose financial report of National RMBS Trust 2018-1 (the "**Trust**") for the year ended 30 September 2021 and the auditors' report thereon.

The special purpose financial report for the year ended 30 September 2021 has been prepared by National Australia Managers Limited (the "**Manager**") as required by the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010.

The auditors of the Trust, Ernst & Young, who have been appointed by the Trustee in accordance with the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010, have conducted an audit of the special purpose financial report.

A review of the operations of the Trust and the results of those operations for the financial year ended 30 September 2021 is contained within the Manager's Report.

Based on the Trustee's ongoing programme of monitoring and the Trustee's review of the special purpose financial report for the year ended 30 September 2021, the Trustee believes that:

- (i) The operations of the Trust has been conducted in accordance with the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010 and the National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Issue Supplement dated 12 February 2018.
- (ii) The special purpose financial report has been appropriately prepared and contains all relevant and required disclosures.

The Trustee is not aware of any material matter or significant change in the state of affairs of the Trust occurring up to the date of this report that requires disclosure in the special purpose financial report and the notes thereon that has not already been disclosed.

Signed for and on behalf of Perpetual Trustee Company Limited as Trustee for the National RMBS Trust 2018-1:



Name: Juan Manuel Gilarte
Senior Client Service Manager



Name: Nathan Gale
Senior Manager

Dated at Sydney, this 25th day of January 2022

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Manager's Report

National Australia Managers Limited (the “**Manager**”) presents its report on the special purpose financial report of National RMBS Trust 2018-1 (the “**Trust**”) for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Trust information

The Trust was established on 01 November 2017 under the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010 between Perpetual Trustee Company Limited (the “**Trustee**”) and the Manager and the Issue Supplement dated 12 February 2018 between the Trustee and the Manager.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Trust are the acquisition and securitisation of assets. Funding is raised by issuing debt securities to wholesale investors.

Review of results and operations

The performance of the Trust, as represented by the result of its operations, is as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Net profit attributable to unitholders for the period	4,418	5,185
Distributions attributable to unitholders during the period	3,849	5,962

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on global economies and remains a source of uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19 has been assessed by the Trust and overall COVID-19 has had minimal impact on the operations of the Trust during the financial year.

State of affairs

There has been no matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Trust's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations or the Trust's state of affairs in future financial years.

Significant events after the balance date

There are no other items, transactions or events of a material or unusual nature that have arisen in the interval between 30 September 2021 and the date of this report that, in the opinion of the Manager, have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in future years.

Likely developments and expected results

The Trust is expected to continue its operations in accordance with the Trust objectives outlined in the Master Trust Deed.

Going concern

As at 30 September 2021, the Trust was in a net liability position of \$1,112,550 (2020: \$1,681,379) and has recognised a net profit of \$568,829 (2020: net loss \$776,761) which represents changes in credit loss provision.

The Trust distributes its taxable income to remain tax neutral. Expected credit loss provisions in the Trust are not deductible for tax purposes and are therefore ignored in calculating the taxable income distribution. As the taxable income distribution is less than the accounting profit, the Trust ends up in a net profit position.

Interest bearing liabilities due to Noteholders are repaid from cash flows from the mortgage pool receivables. If these collections are insufficient to fully repay the Noteholders, then the losses are borne by the Noteholders and not the Trust.

Therefore the Manager is of view that the Trust will have sufficient cash assets to meet its debts as and when they fall due and that the Trust is expected to continue on a going concern basis.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Manager's Report (continued)

Environmental regulation and performance

The operations of the Trust are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory. There have been no known significant breaches of any other environmental requirements applicable to the Trust.

Indemnification

During or since the end of the financial period, the Trust has not provided any indemnification of any person who is or has been an officer of the Trustee, the Manager or auditors of the Trust.

Insurance

No insurance premiums have been paid during or since the end of the financial period for a person who is or has been an officer of the Trustee, the Manager or auditors of the Trust.

Comparative figures

Comparative figures represent the prior period of annual results and where appropriate, are reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures stated in the current period.

Rounding

The Manager's Report and the special purpose financial report are presented in Australian dollars and all values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated.

Signed for and on behalf of National Australia Managers Limited as Manager of National RMBS Trust 2018-1:



Name:



Name:

Dated at Melbourne, this 25th day of January 2022

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	702	692
Trade and other receivables	4	28,214	33,474
Amortised cost investments	5	742,706	1,009,112
Total assets		771,622	1,043,278
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	3,214	3,863
Distributions payable	7	2,832	4,086
Interest bearing liabilities	8	766,688	1,037,010
Total liabilities		772,734	1,044,959
Net liabilities attributable to unitholders		(1,112)	(1,681)

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents		1	2
Net interest income on amortised cost investments and related imputed loan		16,805	27,700
Interest expense on interest bearing liabilities		(9,620)	(18,102)
Net interest income		7,186	9,600
Transaction and administration expenses	9	(2,875)	(3,638)
Bad and doubtful debts written back/(expense)		107	(777)
Total expenses		(2,768)	(4,415)
Net profit attributable to unitholders		4,418	5,185
Distributions attributable to unitholders	7	(3,849)	(5,962)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		569	(777)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Changes in net liabilities attributable to unitholders		569	(777)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Statement of Changes in Net Liabilities Attributable to Unitholders
For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Net liabilities attributable to unitholders at beginning of the year		(1,681)	(904)
Units issued during the year	10	-	-
Changes in net liabilities attributable to unitholders		569	(777)
Closing net liabilities attributable to unitholders		(1,112)	(1,681)

The above Statement of Changes in Net Liabilities Attributable to Unitholders should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received from cash and cash equivalents		1	2
Net interest received from amortised cost investments and related imputed loan		16,646	27,923
Interest paid on interest bearing liabilities		(9,752)	(18,390)
Transaction and administration expenses paid		(2,911)	(3,666)
Net cash from operating activities		3,984	5,869
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from amortised cost investments		319,607	343,465
Purchases of amortised cost investments		(48,155)	(45,368)
Net cash from investing activities		271,452	298,097
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Repayment of interest bearing liabilities		(270,323)	(297,582)
Distributions paid to unitholders	7	(5,103)	(6,468)
Net cash used in financing activities		(275,426)	(304,050)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		10	(84)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		692	776
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September	3	702	692

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

1. Corporate information

National RMBS Trust 2018-1 was established on 01 November 2017 under the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010 between Perpetual Trustee Company Limited (the “**Trustee**”) and National Australia Managers Limited (the “**Manager**”) and the Issue Supplement dated 12 February 2018 between the same parties. The Trust is domiciled in Australia.

The special purpose financial report of the Trust for the year ended 30 September 2021 was authorised for issue by the Manager.

A description of the Trust's operations and principal activities is included in the Manager's Report.

The ultimate parent entity of the Manager and the Trust is National Australia Bank Limited (“**NAB**”).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Manager does not consider the Trust to be a reporting entity. This special purpose financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the Master Trust Deed. The Manager has determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet those requirements.

The special purpose financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss that have been measured at fair value.

The Statement of Financial Position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and are not distinguished between current and non-current.

The special purpose financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise indicated.

Statement of compliance

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Master Trust Deed and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board, with the exception of the disclosure requirements of the following standards:

- AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- AASB 9: Financial Instruments
- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement
- AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures
- AASB 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation
- AASB 136: Impairment of Assets
- AASB 1054: Australian Additional Disclosures

Comparative figures

Comparative figures represent the prior year annual results and where appropriate, are reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures stated in the current year.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(i) Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Removal of special purpose financial statements

In March 2020 the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued the following two pronouncements:

- AASB 2020-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities
- AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

Whilst the Trust is exempted from the above standards, the Trust have elected to adopt the standards and to prepare general purpose financial statements (tier 2 - simplified disclosures); and apply the disclosures set out in AASB 1060. The Trust will adopt these standards from 1 October 2021. Other than for limited changes in disclosure requirements, the adoption of the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures has no significant impact on the Trust financial statements as the financial statements have always been prepared in full compliance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

(ii) New standards and interpretations effective in the current financial year

There are no new Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations effective in the current financial year that is expected to have a material impact on the Trust.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Trust's financial statements requires the Manager to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Except as explained below, there have been no significant changes to the accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions used in preparing the financial report compared to those applied in the preparation of the 2020 Financial Report.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on global economies and remains a source of uncertainty. In preparing these financial statements the Trust Manager has considered the impact of COVID-19 in determination of the estimates, assumptions and judgements used to prepare the financial statements, its assessment of the fair value of the Trust's assets and liabilities and the completeness and appropriateness of financial statement disclosures.

Provisions

The accounting policy, as explained in Note 2.4(d) relating to impairment of assets, requires the Manager to assess impairment at least at each reporting date. The impairment provisions represent the Manager's best estimate of the expected credit losses in the loans and advances at the reporting date based on experienced judgement.

The use of judgement and reasonable estimates is considered by the Manager to be an essential part of the process for calculating impairment provisions.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as credit risk (both own and counterparty's), correlation and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The models are calibrated regularly and tested for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data. Valuation techniques will be used where conditions are unobservable.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Amortised cost investments

The Trust has purchased the rights, title and interest in a pool of residential mortgages from NAB. In addition the Trust has entered into interest rate and basis swaps with NAB in relation to the underlying mortgage pool receivable.

NAB is unable to derecognise the mortgage loans sold to the Trust because the terms of the interest rate and basis swaps result in NAB retaining substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the underlying mortgage loans. Accordingly NAB is unable to separately recognise the interest rate and basis swaps in its stand-alone financial statements. Consequently the Trust has recognised a receivable from NAB representing the contractual cashflows owing under the arrangement. Payments under the swap contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as interest income from amortised cost investments and imputed loan.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Purchase and sale of investments that require delivery of assets within a time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date.

(b) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for all financial instruments not at fair value through profit and loss using the effective interest rate. This method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocates the interest over the relevant period using the effective interest rate less any allowances for impairment. This is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest earned on financial instruments classified as 'at fair value through the profit or loss' is recorded in 'Interest income' according to the terms of the contract.

(c) Other expenses

The Manager and the Trustee are entitled under the Master Trust Deed to be reimbursed for certain expenses incurred in administering the Trust. Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis. The basis upon which the expenses are reimbursed is defined in the Master Trust Deed.

(d) Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Manager assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The impairment requirements are based on an expected credit loss model. The Manager applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) on debt instruments accounted for at amortised cost. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

i) Stage 1: 12 - months ECL - ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognised.

ii) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired - Credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but is not credit impaired.

iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired - Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset has occurred.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

At each reporting date, the Manger will assess whether there is significant increases in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition. The Manger uses behavioral and forecast information to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset. The amount of the loss is recognised using a provision for doubtful debts account. In addition, the Manger uses reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions including experienced judgement to estimate the amount of an expected impairment loss. The Trust recognises the provision charge in profit and loss, with the carrying amount of the asset being reduced through the use of an allowance account.

Impaired debts together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Trust. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced. If a previous write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'bad and doubtful debts expense'.

Interest income on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Definition of Default

Default occurs when a loan obligation is 90 days or more past due, or when it is considered unlikely that the credit obligation to the Trust will be paid in full without remedial action, such as realisation of security. The offer or uptake of a COVID-19 related payment deferral does not automatically trigger a default event unless there is other evidence that the customer is unlikely to meet their contractual obligations.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Receivables may include amounts for accrued interest and reduced input tax credits and repayments due from NAB as servicer. Amounts are generally received within 30-90 days of being recorded as receivables. Interest is accrued at the reporting date from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2.4(b) above.

(g) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for services provided to the Trust prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. Payables include accrued interest expense, fees payable and redraws due to NAB as servicer.

(h) Interest bearing liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities are accounted for at their settlement dates. Interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at the amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when the liabilities are derecognised.

(i) Taxation

Under current Australian legislation, the Trust is not subject to income tax provided the unitholders are presently entitled to the income of the Trust and the Trust fully distributes its net taxable income.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Distributions

In accordance with the Transaction Documents, the Trust fully distributes its income to unitholders by reference to the net taxable income of the Trust. Distributions to unitholders are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(k) Goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- When the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The Trust is entitled to reduced input tax credits at a rate of 75%, hence trustee fees, servicer fees and other expenses have been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office.

Reduced input tax credits recoverable by the Trust from the Australian Taxation Office are recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

(l) Offsetting

Income and expenses are only offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income if permitted under the relevant accounting standard. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(m) Terms and conditions of units

Residual Units

Each unit issued confers upon the unitholder an equal interest in the Trust, and is of equal value. A unit does not confer any interest in any particular asset or investment of the Trust. Unitholders have various rights under the Master Trust Deed, including the right to:

- have their units redeemed; and
- participate in the termination and winding up of the Trust.

The rights, obligations and restrictions attached to each unit are identical in all respects.

Participation Unit

The unit issue confers upon the unitholder an equal interest in the Trust, and is of equal value. The unit does not confer any interest in any particular asset or investment of the Trust. Unitholders have various rights under the Master Trust Deed, including the right to:

- receive income distributions; and
- have their units redeemed.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2021

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash at bank	702	692

4. Trade and other receivables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Repayments due from servicer	27,709	32,959
Accrued interest income – related party	505	515
	28,214	33,474

5. Amortised cost investments

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Mortgage pool receivable	743,818	1,010,793
Provision for doubtful debts	(1,112)	(1,681)
	742,706	1,009,112

The mortgage pool receivable consists of home loans with varying maturities and interest rates. As at 30 September 2021, the weighted average interest rate is 3.10% (2020: 3.32%).

Modifications

During the financial year ended 30 September 2020, the Trust introduced a number of support measures for customers impacted by COVID-19, including the deferral of payments for customers for an initial period of up to six months. This arrangement ceased in March 2021. The terms and conditions related to the deferrals were considered to be non-substantial modifications and accounted for as continuation of the existing loan agreements. No material modification gains or losses have been recognised in respect of loans on deferral.

6. Trade and other payables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Accrued interest expense on interest bearing liabilities:		
- Held by external investors	89	221
Accrued interest expense on imputed loan:		
- Related party	97	266
Accrued fees payable:		
- External party	19	20
- Other payables	36	71
Amounts owing to related parties:		
- Redraws payable to servicer	2,823	3,135
- Expense reserve	150	150
	3,214	3,863

National RMBS Trust 2018-1
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2021

7. Distributions payable

Reconciliation of movement in distributions to unitholders

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 October	4,086	4,591
Distributions attributable to unitholders	3,849	5,962
Distributions paid during the year	(5,103)	(6,467)
Balance as at 30 September	2,832	4,086

8. Interest bearing liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Class A1-A	524,510	734,019
Class A1-G	102,178	142,991
Class A2 Notes	61,250	70,000
Class B Notes	40,250	46,000
Class C Notes	14,000	16,000
Class D Notes	12,250	14,000
Class E Notes	7,000	8,000
Class F Notes	5,250	6,000
	766,688	1,037,010

The Trust has issued floating rate notes to investors with a maturity date of 24 August 2049. The interest rate payable on the notes consists of the 1 month BBSW and a fixed margin, which is defined in the Master Trust Deed.

Class A1 to F notes are held by external subscribers.

9. Transaction and administration expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Servicer fees – related party	2,265	2,982
Manager fees – related party	300	301
Liquidity facility fees – related party	151	200
Trustee fees	70	92
Other expenses	89	63
	2,875	3,638

National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2021

10. Units on issue

	2021		2020	
	No. of units	\$	No. of units	\$
Balance as at 1 October	11	120	11	120
Units issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Units redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 September	11	120	11	120

Units issued consist of 10 residual units and 1 participation unit.

11. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

As at the balance sheet date, the Trust had access to an undrawn asset liquidity facility provided by National Australia Bank Ltd of \$14,418,557 (2020: \$19,568,322).

As at the balance sheet date, the Trust has no capital or undrawn commitments or contingent liabilities (2020: Nil).

12. Going concern

As at 30 September 2021, the Trust was in a net liability position of \$1,112,550 (2020: \$1,681,379) and has recognised a net profit of \$568,829 (2020: net loss \$776,761) which represents changes in credit loss provision.

The Trust distributes its taxable income to remain tax neutral. Expected credit loss provisions in the Trust are not deductible for tax purposes and are therefore ignored in calculating the taxable income distribution. As the taxable income distribution is less than the accounting profit, the Trust ends up in a net profit position.

Interest bearing liabilities due to Noteholders are repaid from cash flows from the mortgage pool receivables. If these collections are insufficient to fully repay the Noteholders, then the losses are borne by the Noteholders and not the Trust.

Therefore the Manager is of view that the Trust will have sufficient cash assets to meet its debts as and when they fall due and that the Trust is expected to continue on a going concern basis.

13. Significant events after balance date

There are no other items, transactions or events of a material or unusual nature that have arisen in the interval between 30 September 2021 and the date of this report that, in the opinion of the Manager, have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in future years.

National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Manager's Declaration

In the opinion of the Manager,

1. The Trust is not a reporting entity as defined in Australian Accounting Standards.
2. The special purpose financial statements and notes:
 - (a) Present fairly, in all material respects, the Trust's financial position as at 30 September 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (b) Comply with the provisions of the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010 and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) to the extent described in Note 2 to the financial statements.
3. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
4. The Trust has been conducted in accordance with the Master Trust Deed dated 18 October 2010 and the National RMBS Trust 2018-1 Issue Supplement dated 12 February 2018.

Signed for and on behalf of National Australia Managers Limited as Manager of National RMBS Trust 2018-1:



Name:



Name:

Dated at Melbourne, this 25th day of January 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the unitholders of National RMBS Trust 2018-1

Opinion

We have audited the financial report, being a special purpose financial report of National RMBS Trust 2018-1, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Trust Manager's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 September 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist the Trust meet the requirements of the Master Deed. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Trust and should not be distributed to other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report

The Trust Manager is responsible for the other information. The other information is the Trust Manager's report and Trustee's report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Trust Manager for the Financial Report

The Trust Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report and has determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 2 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Master Deed and is appropriate to meet the needs of the unitholders.

The Trust Managers' responsibility also includes such internal controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Trust Manager is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the unitholders either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trust Manager's.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trust Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Trust Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst + Young

Ernst & Young
Melbourne
25 January 2022