Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Financial Report For the year ended 30 September 2009 ABN 37 253 140 996

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Manager's Report For the year ended 30 September 2009

For the purpose of this report, the "Manager" refers to Crusade Management Limited, the manager of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust (the "Trust"). The Manager has prepared this Special Purpose Financial Report under delegation of BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited (the "Trustee").

The Manager of the Trust presents its report together with the financial report of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust for the year ended 30 September 2009 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. Principal activities

The Trust is a special purpose vehicle that holds a portfolio of loans and has issued asset backed securities. The Trust has also entered into interest rate and cross currency swap agreements to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk.

2. Operating and financial review

Review of financial condition

The profit for the financial year ended 30 September 2009 was \$nil (2008: \$nil).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Manager there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Trust during the financial year.

3. Events subsequent to reporting date

Since the end of the financial year, the Manager is not aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this or in the accompanying financial statements that has significantly affected the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent financial years.

4. Environmental regulation

The operations of the Trust are not subject to significant environmental regulation under any law of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any state or territory thereof.

The Trust has not incurred any liability (including for rectification costs) under any environmental legislation.

PATRICK BRENNAN

For and on behalf of the manager

Direc Curtis Alan Zuber

Crusade Management Limited

Signed at Sydney, New South Wales

November 2009

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Income Statement For the year ended 30 September 2009

			**
	Note	2009 \$	24 July 2008 to 30 September 2008 \$
Revenue			
Interest income	2	92,434,172	26,607,842
Other income	2	22,731,869	1,636,375
		115,166,041	28,244,217
Expenses			
Interest expense	2	78,139,907	22,346,219
Bad and doubtful debts expense	2	10,490,043	(238,798)
Custodial fees		142,319	34,365
Service fees		2,374,826	573,126
Manager fees		279,479	68,033
Trustee fees		69,473	26,457
Other expenses	2	1,069,461	231,014
	·	92,565,508	23,040,416
Profit available for distribution		22,600,533	5,203,801
Distributions paid/payable		(22,600,533)	(5,203,801)
Profit before income tax		-	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)			-
Profit for the year		•	-
•			

The Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Balance Sheet As at 30 September 2009

	Note	2009 \$	2008 \$
Assets Cash	4a	51,734,457	63,992,944
Loans and other receivables	5	691,525,092	1,218,305,367
Total assets		743,259,549	1,282,298,311
Liabilities			
Other liabilities Asset backed securities	6 7	10,383,195 732,876,344	11,290,837 1,271,007,464
Total liabilities		743,259,539	1,282,298,301
Net assets		10	10
Equity Posidual capital unit on issue	0	10	. 10
Residual capital unit on issue	8	10	10
Total Equity		10	10

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Statement of Changes in Equity As at 30 September 2008

	2009 \$	24 July 2008 to 30 September 2008 \$
Total equity at the beginning of the year	10	<u>-</u>
Unit issued	-	10
Net income/(expense) recognised directly in equity	-	_
Profit/(loss) after income tax for the year	-	-
Total recognised income and expense for this year		-
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders	-	-
Total equity at the end of the year	10	10

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 September 2009

	Note	2009 \$	24 July 2008 to 30 September 2008 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Interest received Fees received Interest paid Expenses paid Proceeds from bad debt recovery Distributions paid		93,569,118 22,731,869 (81,100,591) (4,069,663) 415,951 (20,406,682)	24,579,200 1,636,375 (16,634,353) (588,842) 4,296
Net cash from operating activities	4b	11,140,002	8,996,676
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from loan repayments Purchase of loans		442,099,604 -	87,431,619 (1,220,207,013)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		442,099,604	(1,132,775,394)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issue of asset backed securities Repayment of asset backed securities Proceeds from issue of trust units		(465,498,093) -	1,187,771,642 - 20
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(465,498,093)	1,187,771,662
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(12,258,487)	63,992,944
Cash at the beginning of the year		63,992,944	-
Cash at the end of the year	4a	51,734,457	63,992,944

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year. Comparative information is reclassified where appropriate to enhance comparability.

a) Basis of preparation

i) General

In the opinion of the directors of Crusade Management Limited, being the Manager of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust (the "Trust"), the Trust is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports. The Trust is domiciled and registered in Australia.

Accordingly this Special Purpose Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Master Trust Deed dated 14 March 2008 ("the Trust Deed"), and the basis of accounting and disclosure requirements specified by the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) and the Urgent Issues Group Interpretations, so far as they are consistent with the provision of the Trust Deed, with exception of the disclosure requirements of the following standards:

AASB 2	Share-based Payment
AASB 3	Business Combinations
AASB 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
AASB 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
AASB 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
AASB 114	Segment Reporting
AASB 124	Related Party Disclosures
AASB 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation
AASB 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

ii) Historical cost convention

The Financial Report has been prepared under the historical cost convention. Cost is determined as the fair value of consideration given in exchange for assets.

iii) Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Trust's functional and presentation currency.

iv) Comparative data

The comparative data covered the period from 24 July 2008 to 30 September 2008, consequently the comparative data is not entirely comparable.

b) Taxation

The Beneficiary holds the sole beneficial interest in the Trust and is presently entitled to the distributable income of the Trust which is taxable in its hands.

Accordingly, no provision for income tax has been made in the Trust's financial statements.

The trust forms part of the Westpac Banking Corporation consolidated tax group of companies and trusts for tax purposes under a valid and effective agreement for purposes of section 721 - 725 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The head entity within the tax consolidated group is Westpac Banking Corporation ("the Bank").

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Taxation (continued)

Current tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidated group using a "group allocation approach" by reference to the carrying amounts in the separate financial statements of each entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation.

Any current tax liabilities (or assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the subsidiaries and trusts are assumed by the head entity in the tax consolidated group and are recognised as amounts payable/receivable to/from other entities in the tax-consolidation group in conjunction with any tax funding arrangement amounts. Any difference between these amounts is recognised by the Bank as an equity contribution or distribution.

The Bank recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the tax-consolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax-consolidated group will be available against which asset can be utilised.

Any subsequent period adjustments to deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses as a result of revised assessments of the probability of recoverability is recognised by the head entity only.

c) Revenue and expense recognition

Interest and fee income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement for all interest earning assets and interest earning liabilities based upon the effective interest rate on the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the instruments. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Trust estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fee income and expense that are integral part of the effective interest rate.

Unrealised profits and losses arising on the foreign currency restatement of the asset backed securities are recognised in the income statement. These profits or losses are offset by the revalued foreign currency hedges in place and therefore have no net effect on the result.

d) Cash

Cash comprises cash at bank. Interest income on cash at bank is recognised in the Income Statement when earned.

e) Loans and other receivables

Loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and other receivables include hire purchase, finance lease, consumer finance and related accrued interest.

Loans and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

f) Other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities include restatement of cross currency swaps used to hedge foreign currency risk, accruals and other liabilities. These liabilities are recognised at the cash value to be realised when settled.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Asset backed securities

Asset backed securities are recorded at cost less estimated impairments on the loans and other receivables backing the securities. Interest on the asset backed securities is recognised on an accrual basis.

Asset backed securities held in foreign currencies are shown in the financial statements at the exchange rate prevailing at balance date. Interest payments due in foreign currencies are hedged by a currency swap. Therefore these payments do not expose the Trust to any foreign currency fluctuation risk. These asset backed securities mature in September 2017.

h) Derivative financial instruments

The entity makes use of derivatives to hedge interest rate risk. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are accounted for on the same basis as the underlying exposure (i.e. on an accruals basis). The basis for adopting this policy is that the derivative financial instrument entered into perfectly matches the financial risk being hedged.

i) Cash flows

For the purpose of the preparation of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, bank deposits at call, current accounts with related entities and is presented net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

j) Loan impairment

The Trust assesses at each balance date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that impairment on an individual loan or portfolio of loans has occurred, an impairment assessment is performed and a loss recognised where appropriate.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loans' carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the loans' original effective interest rate. Loans and advances are presented net of provisions for loan impairment.

The Trust has loan impairment losses which are assessed on both a specific and collective basis.

Specific loan provisions are recognised in situations where, following an assessment of an individual facility, there is objective evidence that a loan is impaired. All other loans and advances that do not have an individually assessed loan provision are assessed collectively for impairment.

Collective provisions reflect the estimated amount of losses incurred on a collective basis, but which have yet to be individually identified.

The expected future cash flows for portfolios of similar assets are estimated by management on the basis of historical loss experience, for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Trust. Loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the period that do not exist at balance date. Increases or decreases in the collective provision are recognised in the income statement.

Changes in assumptions used for estimating future cash flows could result in a change in provisions for loan losses and have a direct impact on the impairment change.

	2009 \$	2008 \$
2. Revenue and expenses		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Income		
Interest income		
- Related party	2,973,434	2,791,831
- Other party	89,460,738	23,816,011
	92,434,172	26,607,842
Other income		
Unrealised profit on write down value of asset back securities	10,653,627	-
Fee income	12,078,242	1,636,375
	22,731,869	1,636,375
Expense		
Interest expense		
- Related party	18,504,694	1,455,579
- Other party	59,635,213	20,890,640
	78,139,907	22,346,219
Bad and doubtful debts expense		
- Bad debt expense net of recoveries	2,620,916	7,889
- Movement in provision for bad debts	7,867,532	(246,687)
- Change in present value	1,595	-
	10,490,043	(238,798)
Other expense		
Audit fees	3,071	_
Austraclear fees	7,670	6,800
Bank charges	1,524	46
Rating fees	1,057,196	224,168
Other fees	3,896	-
	1,069,461	231,014
3. Auditor's remuneration		_
Auditors of the company:		
- other regulatory audit services	3,071	-

During the year PricewaterhouseCoopers assumed the role of the Trust's auditor from KPMG. All audit and review of financial reports fees are paid by the ultimate parent entity.

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	2009 \$	2008 \$
4. Notes to the statement of cash flows		
a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash as at the end of the year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:		
Cash at bank	51,734,457	63,992,944
b) Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year:		-
Adjustment for: Impairment loss Bad debt expense	7,867,532 3,036,867	(246,687) 12,185
Changes in: Accrued expenses Distributions payable Interest payable Interest receivable GST receivable	(136,913) 2,189,955 (2,960,684) 1,134,946 8,299	375,160 5,203,801 5,711,866 (2,028,642) (31,007)
Net cash from operating activities	11,140,002	8,996,676
5. Loans and other receivables		
Consumer loans Hire purchase Finance leases Provision for doubtful debts Currency swap receivable Accrued interest: - Bank deposits	255,919,185 366,995,864 64,711,689 (10,819,612) 13,801,562	430,781,563 591,572,721 110,408,925 (2,952,080) 86,434,589 285,604
- Loans - Interest rate swap GST receivable	696,552 22,708	1,315,025 428,013 31,007
	691,525,092	1,218,305,367

	200 9 \$	2008 \$
6. Other liabilities		•
Accrued expenses	238,247	375,160
Distributions payable Interest payable:	7,393,756	5,203,801
- Asset backed securities	853,665	4,702,086
- Interest rate swap	1,003,955	-
- Cross currency swap	893,562	1,009,780
Residual income unit issued at \$10	10	10
	10,383,195	11,290,837
7. Asset backed securities		
Asset backed securities	743,529,971	1,271,007,464
Unrealised profit on write down value of asset back securities	(10,653,627)	-
	732,876,344	1,271,007,464
8. Equity		
Residual capital unit issued at \$10	10	10

9. Support facilities

In accordance with the Information Memorandum, the Trust had the following support facilities during the year.

a) Liquidity reserve

The Trustee maintains a liquidity account with an approved bank, which is reduced each month to equal 1% of the aggregate principal outstanding of the receivables.

b) Interest rate swap

The Trustee maintains a interest rate swap with St.George Bank Limited for the purposes of hedging the interest rate risk between fixed rates on the receivables and the floating rate obligations of the asset backed securities. The terms of the interest rate swap allow for netting of swap payments.

c) Foreign currency swap

The Trustee entered into a currency swap with the currency swap provider, Royal Bank of Scotland, to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

10. Segment reporting

The Trust operates within the treasury and capital markets segment of the financial services industry. The Trust's operations and customers are located primarily within Australia. The Trust operates in accordance with the Trust Deed for the purposes of deriving a margin on interest income on the receivables and interest expense on asset backed securities.

11. Contingent liability

For the year ended 30 September 2009, there are no material contingent assets and liabilities to be disclosed.

12. Related party information

Related entities

Effective from 17 November 2008, date of the acquisition of St.George Bank Limited by Westpac Banking Corporation, Westpac Banking Corporation is the ultimate parent entity.

St.George Bank Limited is the parent entity of the Manager and custodian of the Trust.

The Manager is Crusade Management Limited, a company incorporated in Australia.

The Trustee is BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited.

Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust Manager's Declaration For the year ended 30 September 2009

As stated in Note 1 a) i) to the financial statements, in the Manager's opinion, the Trust is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports.

In the opinion of the Manager:

- (i) the Income Statement is drawn up in accordance with the Master Trust Deed and other transaction documents for the year ended 30 September 2009;
- (ii) the Balance Sheet is drawn up in accordance with the Master Trust Deed and other transaction documents as at 30 September 2009;
- (iii) the Statement of Cash Flows is drawn up in accordance with the Master Trust Deed and other transaction documents for the year ended 30 September 2009; and
- (iv) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed

Director Curtis Alan Zuber

Crusade Management Limited

Signed at Sydney, New South Wales 74.November 2009



PricewaterhouseCoopers ABN 52 780 433 757

Darling Park Tower 2 201 Sussex Street GPO BOX 2650 SYDNEY NSW 1171 DX 77 Sydney Australia Telephone +61 2 8266 0000 Facsimile +61 2 8266 9999

Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust (the trust), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 September 2009, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the managers' declaration.

The responsibility of the manager for the financial report

The manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report and has determined that the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements, which form part of the financial report, are appropriate to meet the requirements of the trust deed dated 14 March 2008 and are appropriate to meet the needs of the unitholders. The responsibility of the manager also includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used, as described in Note 1, are appropriate to meet the needs of the unitholders. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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. An audit also includes evaluating the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors of the manager, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

The financial report has been prepared for distribution to unitholders for the purpose of fulfilling the financial reporting obligations of the directors of the manager under the trust deed. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this audit report or on the financial report to which it relates to any person other than the unitholders, or for any purpose other than that for which they were prepared.



Independent auditor's report to the unitholders of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust (continued)

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

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

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Crusade ABS Series 2008-2 Trust as of 30 September 2009 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Rob Spring Partner

2 Y Sydney November 2009