



Abacus Group Holdings Limited
ACN 080 604 619
Abacus Group Projects Limited
ACN 104 066 104
Abacus Funds Management Limited
ACN 007 415 590
Abacus Property Services Pty Limited
ACN 050 739 001
Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited
ACN 109 324 834
Abacus Storage Operations Limited
ACN 112 457 075

18 October 2013

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
Sydney
NSW
2000

Dear Sirs,

Abacus Property Group 2013 Annual Report

On 17 October 2013, we lodged with ASX our 2013 Annual Report. We have now noticed that the Auditor's Independent Declaration found on page 52 has been included again on page 143 instead of the second page of the Auditor's opinion.

Attached is a new 2013 Annual Report with the corrected pages included.

Yours faithfully,

Abacus Property Group

2013
abacus property group

ANNUAL REPORT



ABACUS PROPERTY GROUP

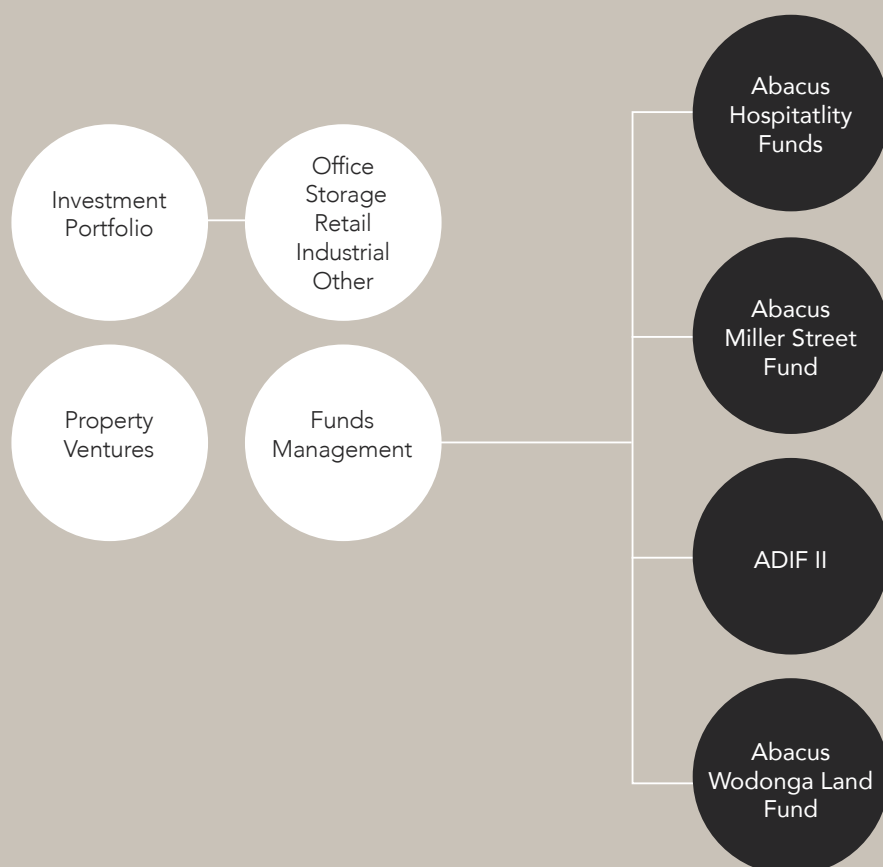
At 30 June 2012, Abacus Property Group comprised Abacus Trust, Abacus Income Trust, Abacus Storage Property Trust, Abacus Group Holdings Limited, Abacus Group Projects Limited and Abacus Storage Operations Limited. The Group structure is illustrated below.

AGHL has been identified as the parent entity of the Group. The financial reports of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2013 comprise the consolidated financial reports of AGHL and its controlled entities, AT and its controlled entities, AGPL and its controlled entities, AIT and its controlled entities, ASOL and its controlled entities, ASPT and its controlled entities, Abacus Hospitality Fund and its controlled entities, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II and its controlled entities, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and its controlled entity and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

ABACUS PROPERTY GROUP

Listed Entities:

AGHL/AGPL/ ASOL/AT/AIT/ASPT



GLOSSARY

Abacus	Abacus Funds Management Limited, the responsible entity of the trusts
AGHL	Abacus Group Holdings Limited
AGPL	Abacus Group Projects Limited
AIT	Abacus Income Trust
APG	Abacus Property Group
ASOL	Abacus Storage Operations Limited
ASPT	Abacus Storage Property Trust
AT	Abacus Trust
Group	Abacus Property Group

Abacus Property Group has significant influence over these managed funds and the adoption of AASB 10 results in the consolidation of these funds.

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WHO IS ABACUS

Abacus Property Group is a diversified property group that specialises in private equity style real estate investments. We seek to invest our capital in core plus property opportunities to drive long term total returns through the property cycle. We look for Australian assets in gateway cities that we actively manage through the asset cycle to increase prospective total returns. Where appropriate, we realise mature assets and redeploy capital into the next generation of higher growth opportunities.

Abacus has a core plus, asset-centric business model where it is not the quantity of assets that is important, but rather the nature of each asset we control and the opportunities they present. Abacus' disciplined property selection process maintains a firm focus on fundamental real estate value. Our experience has shown that strict adherence to our fundamental investment criteria enables Abacus to acquire assets well and provide opportunities for outperformance while minimising downside risk to equity.

Currently Abacus has total assets of \$1.8 billion and a market capitalisation of over \$1 billion and is included in the S&P/ASX 200 Index.



1996

Abacus was formed in 1996 as a boutique property syndicator, providing property based investment opportunities for retail clients of financial planners.



2001

In 2001, Abacus merged a number of property syndicates to form the diversified Abacus Property Group.



2002

In late 2002, Abacus listed the Group on the ASX. Since listing, Abacus has continued to expand its business to become one of Australia's larger listed real estate investment trusts.



2012

In 2012, Abacus merged with its largest unlisted managed fund, Abacus Storage Fund. The merger added \$330 million of quality storage assets to the Group's portfolio.

OUR PHILOSOPHY

Our investment objective is to provide our investors with reliable and increasing returns. We look for property assets that are capable of providing growth in:

- rental income; and
- asset value

as a result of our diligent active management.

Abacus is first and foremost a property investor seeking to extract value through active management.

The diagram on this page depicts the investment process that Abacus undertakes.

Abacus has three integrated property businesses built on our core expertise in accessing properties and projects and actively managing them to realise their full value.

Our flat corporate structure and business model supports strong synergies across our businesses and contributes to the overall success of the businesses and the Group.

In total, Abacus has \$2.1 billion of assets under management.

PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Properties that have realistic prospects for increased capital growth through active management

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Significant asset management experience is applied to drive returns

INVESTMENT REALISATION

Where appropriate asset is returned to market



INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Abacus Property Group holds a diversified investment portfolio of primarily commercial, storage, industrial and retail properties. Rental income from these properties is the largest contributor to the earnings of the Group. Abacus' disciplined property selection process maintains a firm focus on fundamental real estate value. The Group's property portfolio is primarily located on the Eastern seaboard of Australia and New Zealand.

PROPERTY VENTURES

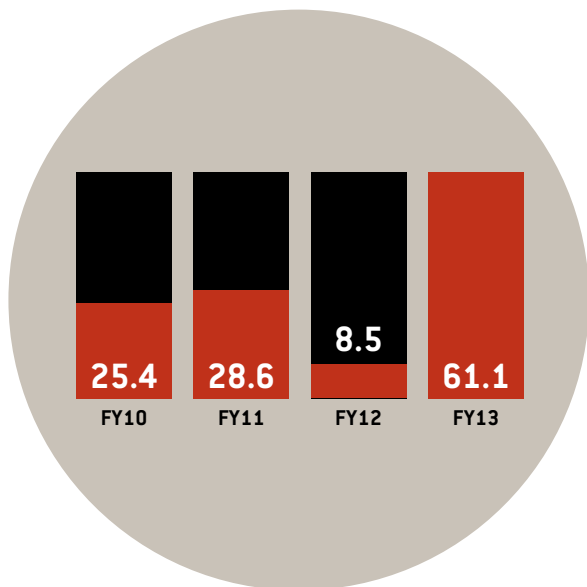
Abacus participates in a range of projects by combining our capital and property expertise with the regional or sector-specific expertise of our business partners.

FUNDS MANAGEMENT

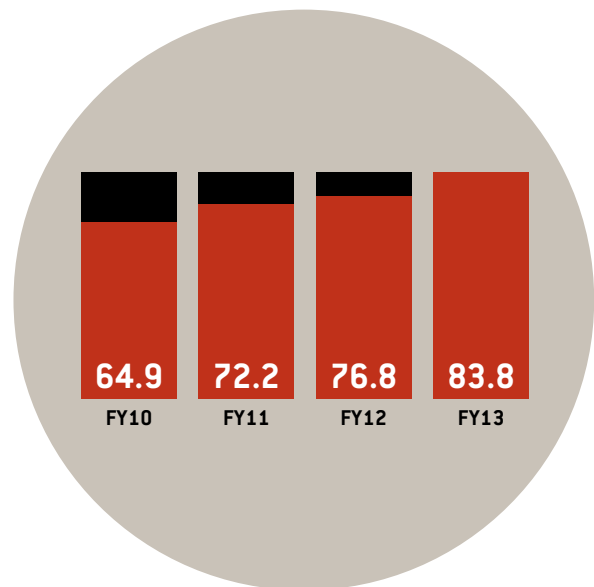
Abacus has historically offered a wide range of high quality investment solutions designed to meet the needs of different groups of retail investors. The Group has now redirected its focus towards wholesale third party capital.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

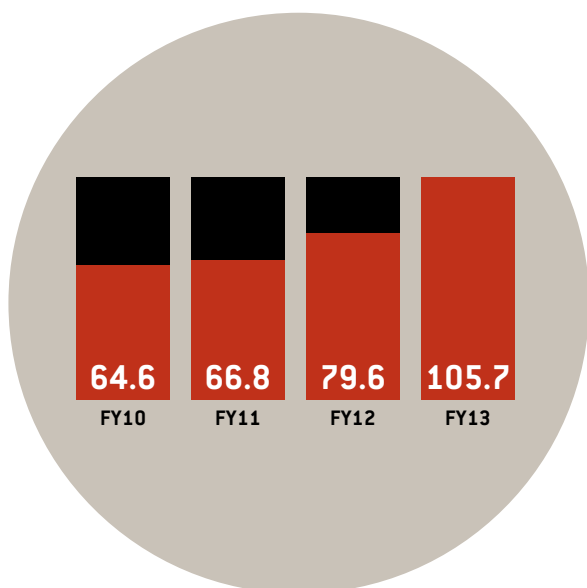
PLEASING GROWTH AND CORRELATION BETWEEN CORE FINANCIAL METRICS



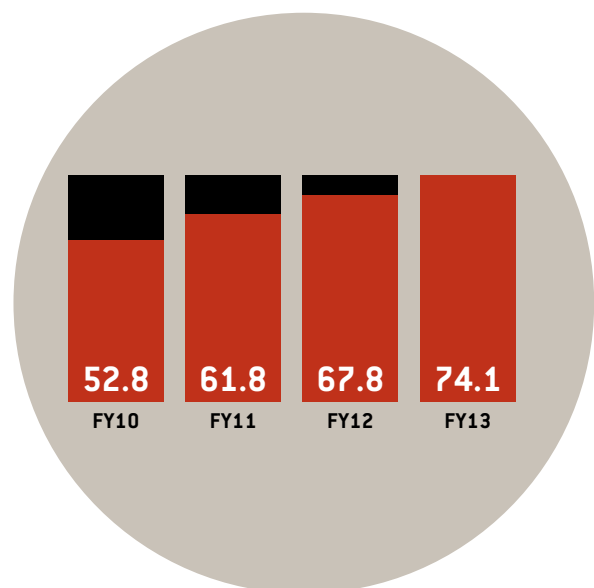
STATUTORY PROFIT (\$ MILLION)



UNDERLYING PROFIT (\$ MILLION)



CASHFLOW FROM OPERATIONS (\$ MILLION)



DISTRIBUTIONS (\$ MILLION)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	2013	2012
Consolidated statutory net profit ¹	\$61.1m	\$8.5m
Underlying profit ²	\$83.8m	\$76.8m
Cashflow from operations	\$105.7m	\$79.6m
Cashflow from operations per security	23.7c	19.9c
Distributions per security ³	16.5c	16.5c
Interest over ratio ⁴	3.3x	3.2x

BALANCE SHEET METRICS		
Total assets	\$1.8bn	\$1.7bn
Net tangible assets ⁵	\$1.0bn	\$1.0bn
NTA per security	\$2.32	\$2.34
Gearing ⁶	28.4%	28.6%
Covenant gearing ⁷	36.6%	36.8%
Total debt drawn	\$565m	\$567m
Debt term to maturity	2.1yrs	3.0yrs
Average cost of debt ⁸	6.1%	7.3%

1 Excludes non controlling interests.

2 Calculated in accordance with the AICD/Finsia principles for reporting underlying profit.

3 Includes distributions declared post period end (1 July 2013, 2 July 2012).

4 Calculated as underlying EBITDA divided by interest expense.

5 Excludes external non-controlling interests of \$43.8 million (2012: \$51.0 million).

6 Bank debt minus cash divided by total assets minus cash.

7 Total liabilities (net of cash) divided by Total Tangible Assets (net of cash).

8 Weighted average base rate plus margin on drawn amount plus facility line fees.

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abacus property group

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT



DEAR SECURITYHOLDERS

WE ARE VERY PLEASED TO PRESENT TO YOU OUR 2013 ANNUAL REPORT.

Once again, Abacus Property Group has delivered a strong result for the financial year. It was pleasing to see consistent growth of our underlying profit and cashflow from operations which illustrates the strength of our diversified business. These metrics remain our key focus as we believe they best illustrate the health of the business.

Abacus is a long term investor in property. We are focused on the performance of our portfolio over the investment cycle and will not be drawn into short term asset acquisitions if they do not represent fundamental property value.

The underlying profit for the financial year to 30 June 2013 was \$83.8 million, a 9.1% increase over the prior year. Abacus also improved its cashflow from operations to \$105.7 million from \$79.6 million a year before. These results underwrote Abacus's distributions to securityholders of approximately \$74.1 million and allowed for capital to be re-invested to further grow returns to securityholders. We achieved a 19.4% total securityholder return over the year.

Since 2010, 96% of securityholder distributions have been paid from recurring revenue sources. Abacus has, over this time, focused on driving revenues from recurring sources to support and grow our distributions. Surplus profits provide Abacus with additional capital to be re-invested into business activities to drive longer term returns to securityholders.

The accompanying annual financial report includes our operating and financial review (OFR) on pages 22 to 33. The objectives of the OFR are to provide our securityholders with a narrative and analysis to supplement the financial report and assist in understanding our operations, financial position, business strategies and prospects. It contains information you need to make an informed assessment of the Group and we encourage you to read the OFR in its entirety.

FY13 FINANCIAL RESULTS

The main financial and capital metrics are presented below:

- Statutory profit increased to \$61.1 million, up from \$8.5 million in the 2012 financial year
- Underlying profit increased to \$83.8 million, up 9.1%
- Cashflow from operations increased to \$105.7 million, up 32.8% to 23.7 cents per security

Abacus' total assets remained fairly stable over the year at \$1.8 billion, with net assets of \$1.0 billion. The Group's net tangible asset backing per security improved slightly to \$2.32 from \$2.30 in December 2012.

The Abacus balance sheet continues to be strong with gearing remaining low at 28.4%, well within our target gearing limit of 35%. Abacus has no significant debt expiries until late 2014 and an average debt term to maturity of over two years.

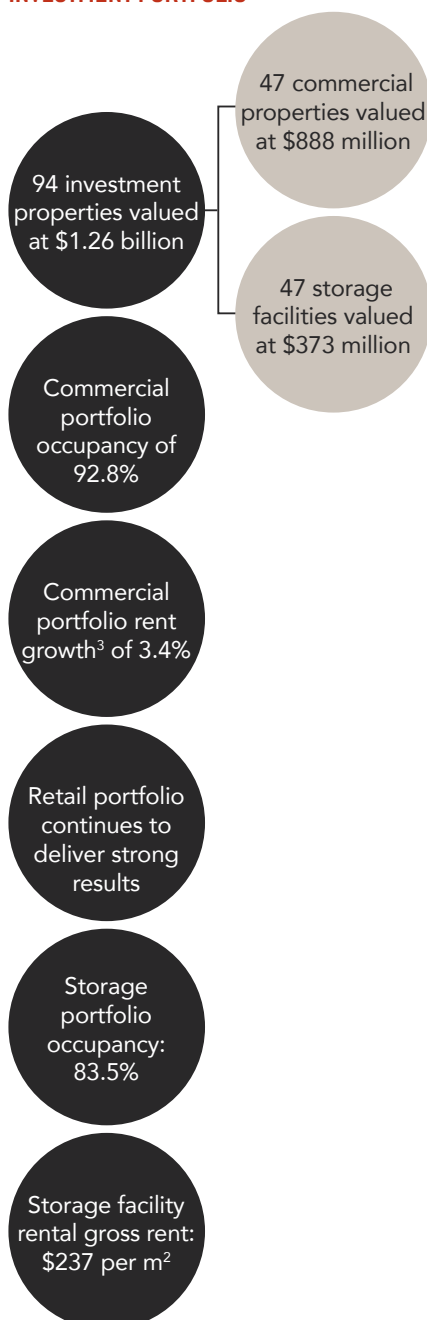
We continue to improve and reweight the balance sheet with a focus on disciplined capital management strategies. We anticipate Abacus' weighted average interest rate will remain relatively stable as current capacity is utilised and anticipate it should be no greater than 6.5% over the 2014 financial year.

1 Underlying profit and earnings per security are a non-AIFRS measure that the Group uses to assess performance and distribution levels. They are calculated in accordance with the AICD/Finsia principles.

2 Cashflow from operations of Abacus excludes cost of inventory sales of \$47.9 million.

OVERVIEW OF OUR OPERATING DIVISIONS

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO



Our investment portfolio generated a \$63.8 million EBITDA⁴ result for the financial year. This result was below 2012 and was attributable to the delayed reinvestment of sales proceeds into new acquisitions. Our commercial portfolio metrics have largely remained consistent with the previous year despite a weakening economic environment. The slight decrease in occupancy and WALE was also largely due to the impact of sales and acquisitions during the year. The portfolio offers embedded long term capital and earnings growth that we are focused on delivering through the property cycle.

The portfolio is diversified across asset classes that are well located, largely along the eastern seaboard in major metropolitan areas. While some geographic areas are challenging, we nevertheless believe the geographic diversification provides a level of security and stability to the portfolio's property income and cashflows.

The Group is focused on maintaining revenue and cashflows to support securityholder distributions.

The storage portfolio has delivered a consistent trading performance across the portfolio providing resilient underlying cashflows despite the subdued economic environment and a competitive storage market. The Australian market has experienced increased competition leading to discounting by market participants. As a result the portfolio experienced a slight decrease over the year in average gross rental to \$237 from \$238 per m². Despite this fall in rate, the portfolio continued to deliver positive revenue growth of 0.5% pa from the Australian portfolio and 4.5% pa from the New Zealand portfolio largely from an overall improvement in occupancy.

While focused on improving occupancy and rental growth from the storage facilities, Abacus also sees the delivery of expansion opportunities in the current portfolio where strong demand allows for low cost expansion as a core focus to driving portfolio returns.

³ Like for like properties excluding those assets classified as development

⁴ Earnings before interest, depreciation, tax and amortisation

PROPERTY VENTURES

The property ventures business invests in projects that focus on select residential and commercial development opportunities in core locations with experienced local joint venture partners. Abacus has total assets of \$313 million in property venture projects, reflecting only 17% of the balance sheet assets but provides potential for outperformance as projects and investments complete.

The division generated a strong EBITDA result, which was 5% above that delivered in the previous year. A site at Lewisham, which was part of the RCL portfolio, was sold in August 2012 for \$48.5 million. Our residential development projects at Rosebery (Sydney, NSW) and Bay Street (Brighton, VIC) made significant progress during the year. Rosebery was completed in May 2013. Our Bay Street project is progressing well and is currently ahead of schedule. Settlement is anticipated by the end of the current calendar year. Abacus also initiated a number of new projects during the year including Jack Road in Cheltenham VIC which comprises a mixed townhouse development of up to 160 residential products and Carlton project in Melbourne VIC, a high density residential apartment development of up to 190 units.

FUNDS MANAGEMENT

The funds management business generated a contribution of \$16.6 million for the year providing a return of 7.8% on total funds invested across the platform. This contribution before fair value adjustments was slightly below the 2012 financial year as a consequence of the merger of the Storage Fund.

SUSTAINABILITY

Abacus has always operated its business activities in a sustainable manner and with regard for the natural environment. Abacus has now enhanced its commitment in this area by adopting a formal sustainability protocol. The protocol is on page 15 of the Annual Report. We have developed a number of measures that will enable us to monitor and benchmark the sustainability performance of our assets. We intend to report on these measures in next year's Annual Report.

Page 17 of this report highlights one such example at our property at 51 Allara Street in Canberra. Here Abacus has completed an upgrade to the building for a Government tenant to include energy efficient lighting, upgraded and efficient air conditioning systems and a 60 place childcare centre.

OUTLOOK

Abacus has delivered a good result that illustrates the strength of the Abacus business, with a strong underlying profit and cashflow from operations. We have a clear focus on activities that will support and generate cashflow.

We believe the Abacus portfolio is well placed to cope with the current challenging conditions and we have created a strong diversified asset base with a clear strategy for major assets and projects. Our income is diversified by asset class, tenancy and geography.

We are long term property investors seeking to develop, deliver and acquire new opportunities to drive long term securityholder returns.

Finally, we and the other members of our Board would like to thank you, our investors and our other stakeholders for your continued support. We are pleased with what we have been able to achieve in light of that and we are confident that we are positioning Abacus well in order to deliver strong long term total returns to investors in the future. This would not be possible without the dedication and hard work of everyone at Abacus. Therefore, on behalf of the Board, we would like to thank our executive team and all our staff.



John Thame
Chairman



Frank Wolf
Managing Director



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abacus property group

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

01

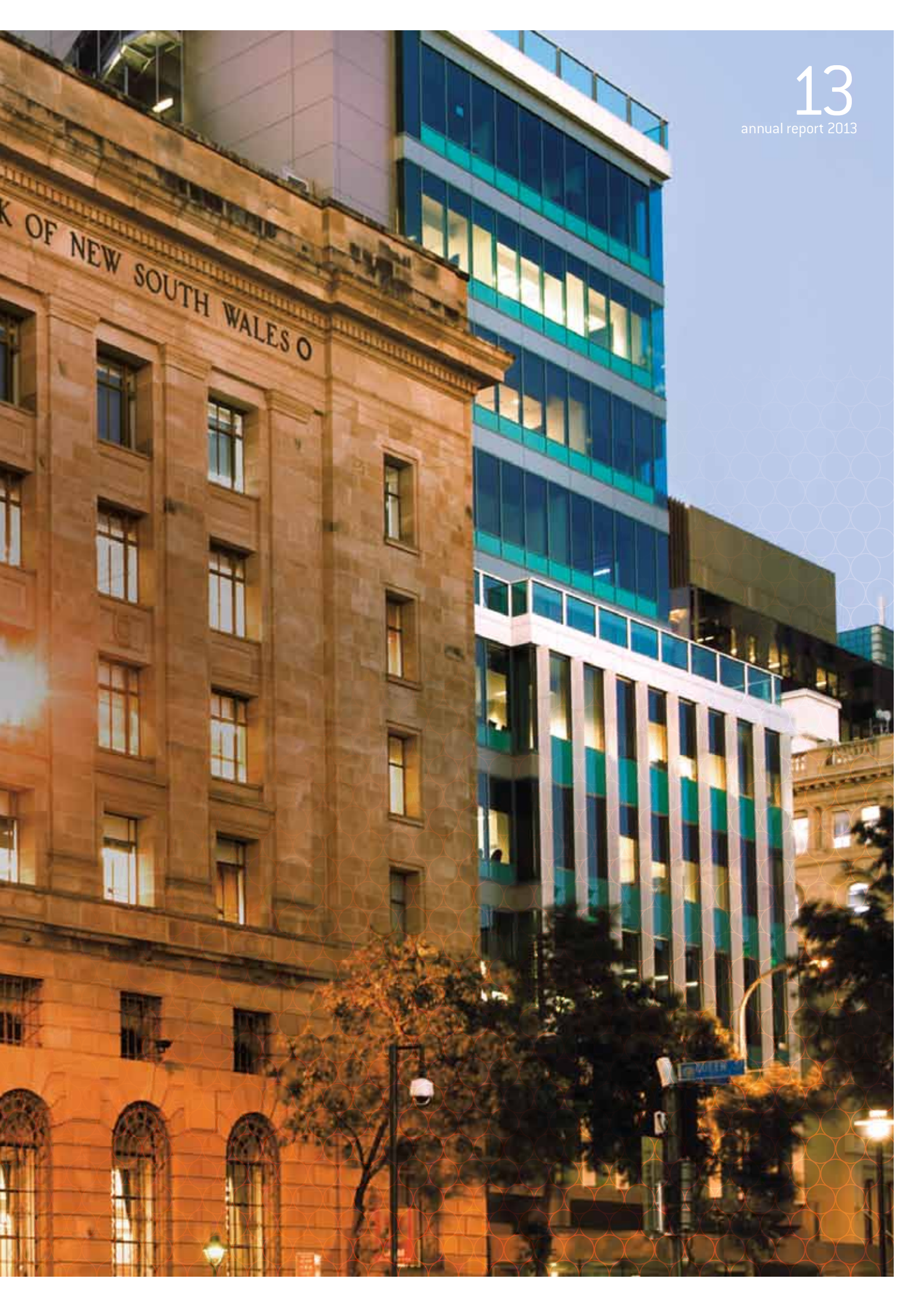
33 QUEEN STREET AND 199 GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE QLD

These properties were acquired as one for \$34 million in April 2013 and represented an initial yield of 9.4%. 33 Queen Street is an historic seven level building with frontage to the Queen Street Mall and immediately adjoining and connected is 199 George Street, a recently constructed modern office and retail tower with frontage to George Street. 33 Queen Street has an unrivalled location at the top of Queen Street Mall, on one of Brisbane's best corners. The heritage building has total NLA of 3,313m², including 1,290m² of retail space leased to Westpac Bank and 2,023m² leased to a number of smaller tenants. Westpac Bank has occupied the retail area for over 160 years. The building is almost fully let. 199 George Street is a near new 2,769m² ten level, A grade commercial office building that connects to all floors of the adjoining heritage building. The property is approximately 90% occupied and has 16 car spaces.

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RECENT ACQUISITIONS
CONTINUED

02

**BROWNS ROAD,
CLAYTON VIC**

This industrial property in Clayton was acquired in May 2013 for \$19.55 million. The transaction represents a sale and lease back for 10 years on triple net terms and represented an initial yield of 9.8%. The property comprises 31,873 sqm of improvements on 6.1 hectares of land. The property represents a strong acquisition with appropriate risk adjusted returns providing an attractive yield and triple net lease. The site's location is an established residential area 21km's SE from the Melbourne CBD, close to local railway and transport nodes and shopping and medical facilities suggesting a residential rezoning, with initial indications showing up to 325 dwellings, may be the highest and best use for the site at some time in the future.

03

**BACCHUS MARSH VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTRE,
BACCHUS MARSH VIC**

This sub-regional shopping centre was acquired for \$31.6 million in June 2013. The property is a well presented and dominant convenience based shopping centre located approximately 50km west of the Melbourne CBD. The total site area is 4.4 hectares of which 0.84 hectares is vacant land with development potential. The acquisition reflects \$2,086psm of gross lettable area representing strong value metrics for an established centre in a location illustrating good demographics and an undersupply of supermarket facilities. The shopping centre has a total gross lettable area of 15,147sqm and is anchored by a Coles supermarket. The other major retail tenants include Aldi, Target Country and Reject Shop. The property provides great enhancement opportunities to increase the net income over the medium term via a renewed leasing and re-positioning strategy, with the vacant land allowing strong development potential.



SUSTAINABILITY



SUSTAINABILITY PROTOCOL

Abacus Property Group (Abacus) is a diversified A-REIT that specialises in investing in core plus property opportunities across Australia. We seek to take advantage of value-adding opportunities to maximise securityholder value, through the acquisition, re-development, refurbishment, re-positioning and re-leasing of assets. Our core plus approach means that our assets are actively managed and often undergo significant change over their lifecycle.

Abacus believes it is important to understand and respond to the environmental, social and governance impacts of our business activities. We believe that integrating sustainability issues into our investment decision-making and business operations is congruent with the responsibility we have to our stakeholders.

We are committed to implementing sustainability practices in our investments, property management, development activities and workplaces. We will use these practices to manage risks, create opportunities and strengthen our operations. We have always applied an ethical approach to our business and we are committed to:

- Ongoing communication with our stakeholders on environmental, social and governance issues.
- Incorporating environmental issues including climate change in our decision-making processes.
- Managing our buildings efficiently to conserve the use of limited natural resources.
- Supporting and developing our employees to use their skills and expertise to respond to the sustainability challenges.
- Maintaining a safety-aware culture ensuring proper standards of workplace health and safety for our staff, contractors and other users of, and visitors to, our properties.

We will work to implement these commitments over time having regard to the nature, context and strategy of individual property assets and the interests of our stakeholders by:

- Developing and implementing appropriate systems to monitor and benchmark the sustainability performance of our assets.
- Pursuing cost effective and efficient use of energy and water and waste reduction.
- Adopting sustainable design practices in our asset improvement and development projects where appropriate.
- Reporting on our sustainability progress and performance.
- Implementing our commitment to sustainability in a practicable manner.
- Influencing our employees and other stakeholders to operate in a manner that supports our sustainability commitments.

This protocol provides the foundation for Abacus' commitment to sustainability. All our employees are responsible for the implementation of this protocol, which will evolve over time in response to our business needs and the reasonable expectations of our stakeholders.

Signed by:

Frank Wolf
Managing Director



CASE STUDY

51 ALLARA STREET CANBERRA ACT

51 Allara Street was acquired by Abacus Property Group in January 2008. The eight level office block is centrally located in the Canberra CBD in the major government office precinct. When the property was acquired it was leased to a number of tenants including EY and the Australian Taxation Office. With the property facing upcoming lease expiries from EY the ATO, Abacus looked to the future and understood that significant private and government sector tenants require properties that satisfy their sustainability requirements. We then undertook a comprehensive review of the property's services. Abacus identified a number of services in the building that could be upgraded. These included lighting, lifts, air conditioning, mechanical ventilation, hot water systems and sub-metering of equipment.

A complete modelling of energy usage led to a plan for refurbishment that would not only reduce energy usage but also upgrade building services which were approximately 20 years old. Abacus commenced a substantial refurbishment of the property in 2011 which included an upgrade to the building's 3.5 star NABERS rating with the aim of achieving a 4.5 star rating.

While the refurbishment was underway Abacus negotiated an improved lease with the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism to increase the area it currently leased to include all vacated space to approximately 8,000m² or approximately 65% of the building's lettable area for 10 years. Abacus' commitment to improving the NABERS rating assisted in positive leasing negotiations.

The major works on the above systems includes the following:

- Conversion of lights in office areas to T5 and low voltage lights in the common areas plus the use of timers and motion sensors to automatically turn off excess lighting when not in use;
- Upgrade of lifts including new traction gearless motors which are more efficient;
- Replacement of chillers with more efficient chillers, installation of variable speed drives on high efficiency motors and upgrading boiler burners;
- Installation of solar panels to generate domestic hot water; and
- Sub-metering mains power to allow for more efficient monitoring.

The works were completed in November 2012 and the building has since achieved a NABERS rating of 4.5 stars. These works dramatically reduce the amount of energy required across the property and not only save ongoing costs but also the carbon impact on the environment. Abacus was able to access the Federal Government's Green Building Fund program to assist in the cost of the building upgrade. Additional fine tuning of the building systems indicate that the building may achieve a NABERS rating of 5 stars when the next assessment is undertaken in late 2013.

DRET had also made enquiries regarding childcare requirements for its employees during its leasing negotiation. Working with the tenant, we were able to convert some commercial internal and external space into a brand new childcare centre. The centre caters for 60 children and provides a useful community service to the building.

Our work at 51 Allara Street showcases the ability of Abacus to work with its tenants and properties to deliver sustainable requirements where required with regard to the natural environment. In undertaking the refurbishment and upgrade works Abacus was able to secure a long term high quality covenant on a 10 year lease to 2021 and maintain the building's standing and desirability into the future.

BOARD MEMBERS

**JOHN THAME**

Mr Thame is the Chairman and has over 30 years' experience in the retail financial services industry in senior management positions. His 26-year career with Advance Bank included 10 years as Managing Director until the Bank's merger with St George Bank Limited in 1997. Mr Thame was Chairman (2004 to 2008) and a director (1997 to 2008) of St George Bank Limited and St George Life Limited. He is also a director of Reckon Limited.

**FRANK WOLF**

Dr Wolf is the Managing Director and has over 20 years' experience in the property and financial services industries, including involvement in retail, commercial, industrial and hospitality-related assets in Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Dr Wolf has been instrumental in over \$2 billion worth of property related transactions, corporate acquisitions and divestments and has financed specialist property-based assets in the retirement and hospitality sectors. He is also a director of HGL Limited, a diversified public listed investment company.

**MALCOLM IRVING**

Mr Irving is a Non-Executive Director and has over 40 years' experience in company management, including 12 years as Managing Director of CIBC Australia Limited. He is also a director of O'Connell Street Associates Pty Ltd, Macquarie University Hospital and is Chairman of Macquarie Graduate School of Management.



WILLIAM J BARTLETT

Mr Bartlett is a Non-Executive Director. As a partner at Ernst & Young for 23 years, he held the roles of Chairman of Worldwide Insurance Practice, National Director of Australian Financial Services Practice and Chairman of the Client Service Board. Mr Bartlett is a director of Suncorp Group Limited, GWA Limited, Reinsurance Group of America Inc and RGA Reinsurance Company of Australia Limited. He is Chairman of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation of Australia.



MYRA SALKINDER

Mrs Salkinder is a Non-Executive Director and is a senior executive of the Kirsh Group. She has been integrally involved over many years with the continued expansion of the Kirsh Group's property and other investments, both in South Africa and internationally. Mrs Salkinder is a director of various companies associated with the Kirsh Group worldwide.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM



ROB BAULDERSTONE
Chief Financial Officer

Rob is responsible for the Group's financial reporting.



CAMERON LAIRD
Joint Director Property Ventures

Cameron is responsible for the Group's joint venture developments and fostering new property ventures. In addition he is responsible for the asset management and development activities across the Group's retail portfolio.



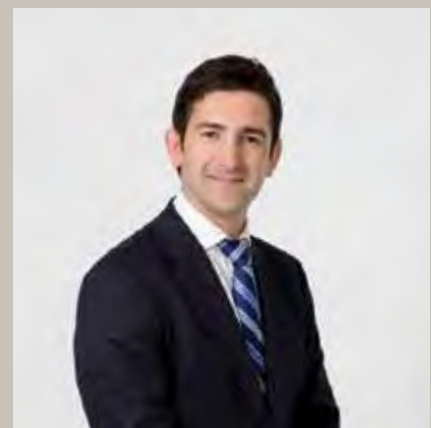
PHIL PETERSON
Associate Director – Investments

Phil is responsible for all investment and development activities in addition to the general day to day management of the Group's Storage assets.



PETER STRAIN
Director Property

Peter is responsible for the asset management activities of the Group.



NEIL SUMMERFIELD
Head of Investor Relations

Neil is responsible for investor relations, communications and marketing activities to the Group's listed and wholesale stakeholders.



GAVIN LECHEM
Director Specialised Capital

Gavin is responsible for matching the capital requirements of the Group's current and future opportunities with those of the investment community.



JOHN L'ESTRANGE
Joint Director Property Ventures

John is responsible for building the Group's property ventures business by overseeing current projects and fostering new opportunities.



LEN LLOYD
Managing Director Abacus Property Services

Len oversees management and administration activities of the Group's property portfolio. Len is also involved in acquisitions, sales and development activities of the portfolio.



ALAN THAKE
Associate Director – Investments

Alan is the fund manager for the Group's other unlisted funds including the Abacus Hospitality Fund and ADIF II. He is responsible for investment, development and capital management activities in addition to the general day to day management of the funds.



ELLIS VAREJES
Chief Operating Officer and Company Secretary

Ellis is responsible for the Group's transactional and business functions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

30 JUNE 2013

The Directors of Abacus Group Holdings Limited ("AGHL"), Abacus Funds Management Limited ("AFML") – the Responsible entity of Abacus Trust ("AT") and Abacus Income Trust ("AIT"), Abacus Group Projects Limited ("AGPL"), Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited ("ASFML") – the Responsible Entity of Abacus Storage Property Trust ("ASPT") and Abacus Storage Operations Limited ("ASOL") present their report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of Abacus Property Group were investment in office, retail and industrial properties, investment in self-storage facilities, participation in property ventures and developments and property funds management. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The operating and financial review is intended to convey the Directors' perspective of Abacus Property Group and its operational and financial performance. It sets out information to assist securityholders to understand and interpret the financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian International Financial Reporting Standards ("AIFRS") included in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Listed Structure / Entities

The listed Abacus Property Group is a diversified property group that operates predominantly in Australia. It comprises AGHL, AT, AGPL, AIT, ASPT and ASOL (collectively "Abacus") and its securities trade on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") as ABP. Abacus was listed on the ASX in November 2002 and its market capitalisation was over \$1 billion at 30 June 2013.

Shares in AGHL, AGPL and ASOL and units in AT, AIT and ASPT have been stapled together so that none can be dealt with without the others and are traded together on the ASX as Abacus securities. An Abacus security consists of one share in AGHL, one unit in AT, one share in AGPL, one unit in AIT, one share in ASOL and one unit in ASPT. A transfer, issue or reorganisation of a share or unit in any of the component parts requires, while they continue to be stapled, a corresponding transfer, issue or reorganisation of a share or unit in each of the other component parts.

AGHL, AGPL and ASOL are companies that are incorporated and domiciled in Australia. AT, AIT and ASPT are Australian registered managed investment schemes. AFML is the Responsible Entity of AT and AIT and ASFML is the Responsible Entity of ASPT. Both AFML and ASFML are incorporated and domiciled in Australia and are wholly-owned subsidiaries of AGHL.

Abacus Property Group Consolidation

The application of AASB10 by Abacus results in the consolidation of Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund (the "Group"). This is due to the combination of Abacus' role as responsible entity, variable returns arising from its collective equity and loan investments in these funds, and certain guarantees.

AGHL has been identified as the parent entity of the Group. The financial reports of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2013 comprise the consolidated financial reports of AGHL and its controlled entities, AT and its controlled entities, AGPL and its controlled entities, AIT and its controlled entities, ASOL and its controlled entities, ASPT and its controlled entities, Abacus Hospitality Fund and its controlled entities, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II and its controlled entities, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and its controlled entity and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

The principal activities of Abacus that contributed to its earnings during the course of the year ended 30 June 2013 included:

- investment in office, retail and industrial properties to derive rental and fee income;
- investment in self-storage facilities to derive storage fee income;
- participation in property ventures and developments to derive interest income and capital profits; and
- property funds management to derive fee income and equity returns.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

These activities are reported through our four core reportable segments of Property, Storage, Property Ventures and Funds Management, respectively.

Abacus is also a member of the S&P/ASX 200 A-REIT index (ASX:XPJ), a sub-index of the S&P/ASX 200 index that contains the listed vehicles classified as A-REITs. Abacus is the only dedicated core plus investor in the XPJ index and offers some differentiation to the market providing a more active management model to the other members of the XPJ index which are focused on rent collection or funds management.

OUR STRATEGY

Abacus' objective is to provide securityholders with strong and stable cash backed distributions from a diversified portfolio of property exposures that provides genuine potential for capital growth. Our strategy is to invest Abacus' capital into core plus properties and take advantage of value adding opportunities to drive long term total returns and maximise securityholder value. Abacus does this through the acquisition, development and active management of property assets. In particular:

- We take advantage of our specialised knowledge and market position as the only listed core plus investor.
- We drive value through active management of the asset portfolio and through the reinvestment of proceeds from the sales of mature or low growth core plus assets, assets that have realised their core plus potential and assets that require a disproportionate investment of management time relative to their value or potential.
- We are committed to simplifying our balance sheet and redeploying realised capital into accretive core plus property investments that are expected to yield 12-15% per annum equity total returns over time.
- Our core plus presence and track record has facilitated joint ventures with a number of sophisticated global third party capital providers, and we are actively working within this market to expand our capacity.

Abacus seeks assets in capital cities, typically on the Eastern seaboard of Australia and New Zealand that are mispriced by the market and which we believe are capable of both cashflow and capital growth. Abacus generally invests in commercial assets up to \$100 million in value. These assets are usually B-Grade assets in good core locations in major trading or CBD areas, as they generally offer more attractive core plus and enhancement characteristics and therefore better opportunities to deliver enhanced returns. Our philosophy with self-storage properties is focused on Australia and New Zealand and includes regional locations.

GROUP RESULTS SUMMARY

The Board monitors a range of financial information and operating performance indicators to measure performance over time. We use several measures to monitor the financial success of our overall strategy. The key measure is underlying profit.

	2013	2012
Revenue (\$ million)	281.0	236.1
Total income (\$ million)	305.9	250.0
Statutory net profit excluding non-controlling interests (\$ million)	61.1	8.5
Underlying profit [^] (\$ million)	83.8	76.8
Underlying profit per security [^] (c)	18.76	19.17
Cashflow from operating activities (\$ million)	168.8	86.3
Cashflow from operating activities per security (c)	37.82	21.51
Distributions per security [^] (c)	16.50	16.50
Interest cover ratio	3.3x	3.2x
Weighted securities on issue [^] (million)	446.4	400.9

[^] Abacus

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

The Group earned a statutory net profit excluding non-controlling interests of \$61.1 million for the year ended 30 June 2013 (2012: \$8.5 million). This profit has been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. It includes certain significant items that need adjustment to enable securityholders to obtain an understanding of Abacus' underlying profit of \$83.8 million, a 9% increase on the 2012 underlying profit of \$76.8 million.

The underlying profit reflects the statutory profit as adjusted in order to present a figure that reflects the Directors' assessment of the result for the ongoing business activities of Abacus, in accordance with the AICD/Finsia principles for reporting underlying profit. The consolidated profits / (losses) which belong to the securityholders of Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II and Abacus Miller Street Holdings Trust are excluded as these profits cannot and do not form part of the distributable income of Abacus. The calculation of underlying profit excludes items such as unrealised fair value gains / (losses) on investment properties, unrealised provision gains / (losses), adjustments arising from the effect of revaluing assets / liabilities carried at fair value (such as derivatives, financial instruments and investments), the consolidated profits / (losses) of managed funds which do not form part of the assessable or distributable profits of Abacus and other adjustments in the determination of underlying profit including transactions that occur infrequently and those that are outside the scope of Abacus' core ongoing business activities. Underlying profit is the basis on which distributions are determined.

The reconciliation between the Group's statutory profit excluding non-controlling interests and Abacus' underlying profit is as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Consolidated statutory net profit after tax attributable to members of the Group	61,052	8,470
add back: Consolidated losses relating to the managed funds (these losses are excluded as the profits/losses of the managed funds cannot and do not form part of the assessable and distributable income of Abacus)	7,299	16,033
Net profit attributable to Abacus securityholders	68,351	24,503
Certain significant items:		
Net (gain) / loss in fair value of investment properties held at balance date	(7,484)	4,958
Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments held at balance date	(3,752)	1,908
Net loss in fair value of derivatives	3,612	35,205
Net change in fair value of property, plant and equipment, inventory and investment properties included in equity accounted investments	4,100	4,707
Costs relating to the merger and restructuring of managed funds	–	5,564
Consolidation of Abacus Wodonga Land Fund	18,943	–
Underlying profit attributable to Abacus securityholders	83,770	76,845
	2013	2012
Basic earnings per security (cents)	13.68	2.11
Basic underlying earnings per security [^] (cents)	18.76	19.17
Distribution per security [^] (cents – including proposed distribution)	16.50	16.50
Weighted average securities on issue (million)	446.4	400.9

[^] Abacus

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

The Australian property market throughout the period has been characterised by a dislocation between pricing and underlying fundamentals. This is driven by strong demand for product by domestic and international buyers attributable to large gaps between bond rates and property yields in institutional markets across the developed world. This demand has largely ignored the weak fundamentals attributable to a slowdown in office activity and uncertain economic conditions. As a result, Abacus proceeded cautiously with its acquisition strategy during the year as fundamental value was difficult to find in traditional Sydney or Melbourne CBD markets. This provided a lag between asset realisations of \$74 million of sales of mature, lower growth assets early in the financial year and the purchase of \$84 million of property (including equity accounted properties) in the final months of the year as Abacus was able to re-invest the capital proceeds appropriately outside of its traditional markets causing a drag on rental income.

The market outlook for the short term remains relatively subdued with a continuation of tough leasing conditions and high market incentives, which will impact our ability to find attractive core plus opportunities. However, as demonstrated towards the end of the current year, Abacus remained able to find sound, mispriced core plus properties. The medium term expectations are anticipating an improvement driven by better economic conditions and white collar employment growth.

The increase in the Group's statutory net profit excluding non-controlling interests was principally due to a movement of \$53 million in the fair value decrement to interest rate swaps in the prior year. The Group has sought to use these interest rate swaps to fix the cost of its borrowings, manage interest cover covenants and align these borrowings with the net revenue earned by the property portfolio.

When considering the underlying profit attributable to Abacus securityholders, the increase in profits by 9% was largely driven by the completion of transactions including the sale of the Lewisham joint venture residential development project.

The impact of both year-end fair value adjustments and the Group's performance on its financial position were as follows:

	2013	2012
Total assets (\$ million)	2,127.8	2,106.8
Gearing [^] (%)	28.4	28.6
Net assets* (\$ million)	1,084.0	1,056.9
Net tangible assets* [^] (\$ million)	1,049.2	1,016.1
NTA per security [^] (\$)	2.32	2.34
NTA per security post distribution [^] (\$)	2.23	2.25

[^] Abacus – gearing calculated as debt minus cash divided by total assets minus cash.

* Excluding external non-controlling interests of \$43.8 million (2012: \$51.0 million).

The increase in net assets of the Group by 3% reflects the improved performance compared to the previous year. During the year, the Group's total assets increased slightly due to property acquisitions towards the end of the year, while the Group's total liabilities year on year remained constant.

The Group has \$164.3 million of interest bearing loans and borrowings maturing in the coming year, of which \$124.4 million are in the managed funds. The Group is actively engaging with counterparties to either extend or refinance most of the loans and \$27.1 million of vendor finance loans will be repaid in the coming financial year. Despite the increase in current liabilities and a reduction in investment properties earmarked for sale, net current assets remained positive at \$72.3 million.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)**Capital management**

The Abacus balance sheet continues to be strong with gearing remaining low at 28.4%, well within our target gearing limit of 35%. At 30 June 2013, Abacus had \$108 million of available liquidity that provided capacity for use for up to \$160 million of accretive acquisitions. Following the settlement of Bacchus Marsh Village Shopping Centre for \$31.6 million in late July, Abacus' acquisition capacity reduced to circa \$125 million.

Abacus has no significant debt expiring until late 2014. We continue to improve and reweight the balance sheet to larger, higher quality assets with a focus on disciplined capital management strategies. We anticipate Abacus' weighted average interest rate will remain relatively stable as current capacity is utilised and anticipate it should be no greater than 6.5% over the next year.

CORE SEGMENT RESULTS SUMMARY

Business activities that specifically contributed to the Abacus' operating performance and financial condition for the financial year were:

Property

As at 30 June 2013, Abacus' property segment delivered a result of \$64.1 million for the year. This represented an increase of 15.0% largely attributable to the impact of an increase in the fair value of investment properties offsetting the lost income from significant asset sales at the beginning of the period. These properties were not replaced until the end of the year. The 47 assets that make up the commercial portfolio (45 at the commencement of the year) had a total value of \$888 million at year end.

Pursuant to the 2013 portfolio valuation process 23 out of 37 of the commercial properties (excluding equity accounted properties) or 73% by value were independently valued during the year to 30 June 2013. The remaining properties were subject to internal review and, where appropriate, their values were adjusted. The valuation process resulted in a net full year revaluation gain of \$6.6 million (2012: \$7.2 million charge) or 0.7% of assets. A significant contributor to this increase was Ashfield Mall, Sydney NSW as a result of a combined improvement in capitalisation rate and rental income following encouraging repositioning and re-leasing works.

During the year Abacus acquired an interest in the following properties:

Office

180 Queen Street, Brisbane QLD (25% indirect ownership)	\$7.4m
Wharf 10, Sydney NSW (25% indirect ownership)	\$8.0m
35 Boundary Street, Brisbane QLD (25% indirect ownership)	\$10.1m
33 Queen Street, Brisbane QLD (100% direct ownership)	\$34.0m

Industrial

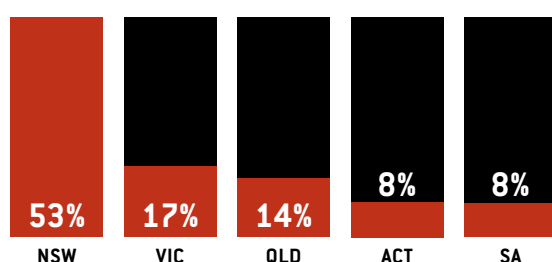
Browns Road, Clayton VIC (100% direct ownership)	\$19.6m
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The acquisition of Bacchus Marsh Village Shopping Centre, Victoria for \$31.6 million was announced on 24 June 2013 (although settlement occurred after year end).

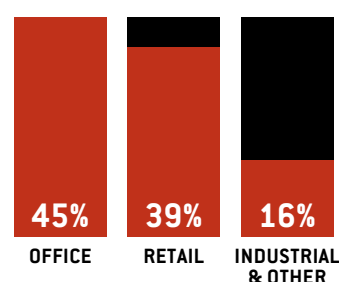
Abacus sold five properties during the year, including Lennon's Plaza in the Brisbane CBD, for \$74.0 million which realised a gain of \$2.8 million.

The commercial portfolio is diversified across asset classes which are well located, largely along the eastern seaboard in major metropolitan areas. While some geographic areas are challenging we nevertheless believe this provides a level of security and stability to the portfolio's property income and cash flows.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)



COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO: \$888 MILLION



COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO: \$888 MILLION

Commercial portfolio

- \$888 million of commercial properties across 47 assets (including equity accounted properties)
- Portfolio capitalisation rate: 8.45%
- Portfolio occupancy: 92.8%
- Like for like rental growth of 4.4%
- Weighted average lease expiry ("WALE") profile of 4.0 years.

Abacus' commercial portfolio metrics have largely remained consistent with FY12, that is, the metrics remain robust despite a weakening economic environment. The portfolio offers embedded long term capital and earnings growth that Abacus is focused on delivering through the property cycle.

The portfolio has approximately 16% of leases up for renewal over the next year to 30 June 2014. This is consistent with prior periods where between 10-20% of leases were due for renewal, and this level or near term expiry is consistent with the length of our WALE and business model. As illustrated in the table below, Abacus has a long and successful track record of leasing up near term expiries and maintaining occupancy thereby mitigating perceived risk to cashflows and distributions.

KEY LEASING METRICS	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Period opening occupancy	90.3%	94.6%	92.8%	94.3%	92.8%
Impending years' vacancy	14%	21%	13%	19%	16%
Total space leased during year	55,556m ²	44,982m ²	82,565m ²	42,243m ²	–
Period close occupancy	94.6%	92.8%	94.3%	92.8%	–

Notwithstanding our strong track record, the office leasing environment, as we have mentioned, during the current year has been challenging, particularly in South East Queensland. This is expected to continue into the coming year. Market expectation on incentives for new leases has risen to circa 30% in Sydney. These factors combined with poor business confidence will continue to create challenges to achieving positive rental growth and occupancy.

We believe Abacus' office portfolio is well suited to these challenging conditions. The portfolio has limited exposure to full floor or multi-floor tenants, and is configured more for multi-tenanted floors. We have found the potential cost (financial and time) of relocating to another property in the same location often outweighs the benefit of a cheaper rent. Our tenants are also strongly connected to the property's location which is traditionally the reason they initially leased the property and results in a positive predisposition to remain. Due to the multi-tenanted floor structure we also have the ability to work proactively with our tenants to contract or expand and adjust their space requirements.

Abacus is focused on maintaining revenue and cashflows to support securityholder distributions but nevertheless being conscious of the market's leasing requirements and competitive offerings.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)**Contribution from Third Party Capital**

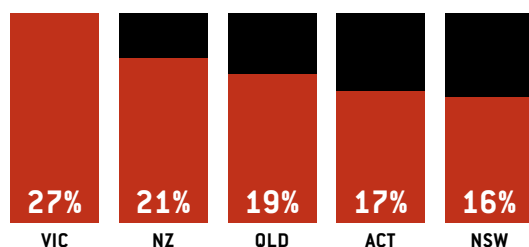
Abacus has continued to grow its third party capital joint ventures and envisages the platform being an integral component of Abacus' future strategy. Abacus typically acquires 25% to 50% of the assets and our capital partners own the balance. Management of the property remains with Abacus and as a result we are able to leverage our capital to gain greater exposure to a higher number of core plus assets. This leads to greater earnings from fees and rental income. We will focus on driving our third party strategy to expand our capital base to add to the \$570 million of high quality assets that Abacus has acquired with its joint venture partners since 2009.

Storage

As at 30 June 2013, Abacus' storage portfolio delivered a result of \$24.4 million for the year. This represents an increase on the FY12's result of \$12.6 million and can be attributed to the impact of a full year's contribution from the storage portfolio. Portfolio assets totalled \$373 million across a total portfolio of 47 assets, an overall increase of two assets during the period.

Pursuant to the 2013 valuation process 24 storage assets out of 47 or 54% by value were independently valued during the year to 30 June 2013. The remaining properties were subject to internal review and, where appropriate, their values were adjusted. The valuation process resulted in a net full year revaluation gain of \$0.9 million (2012: \$2.3 million gain) or 0.2% of assets.

The storage portfolio is well diversified in Australia and New Zealand.

**STORAGE PORTFOLIO: \$373 MILLION**

- \$373 million of storage assets
- Portfolio capitalisation rate: 9.2%
- Occupancy: 81.8%
- Rental gross rent: \$237 per m²

A consistent trading performance across the storage portfolio has continued to deliver resilient underlying cashflows despite the subdued economic environment and a competitive storage market. The Australian market has experienced competition leading to increased discounting from other market participants during the year. The portfolio experienced a slight decrease over the year in gross rental to \$237 from \$238 per m² as a result. Despite this fall in rate, the portfolio continued to deliver positive revenue growth via the Australian portfolio at 0.5% pa and the New Zealand market at 4.5% pa largely from an overall improvement in occupancy.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

While focused on improving occupancy and rental growth, Abacus also sees the delivery of expansion opportunities in the current portfolio where strong demand allows for low cost expansion as a core focus to driving portfolio returns. Abacus currently has a number of store expansions and new store developments that will utilise existing Abacus property holdings to grow the storage platform. These include:

- Expansion of our store at Riccarton, NZ which will be completed by December 2013. It will provide around 3,000m² of new fitout over 2 levels.
- Acquisition of the neighbouring property to our Blacktown, NSW facility which settled in June 2013 providing an additional 3,300m² of gross floor area. We will look to integrate this with the existing storage operation to expand and provide a mix of storage and warehouse space until demand warrants full conversion to storage.
- Castle Hill, NSW: Development approval has been obtained to develop a new facility. This will deliver a new facility of circa 3,500m² on completion once fully developed. We anticipate trading to commence during FY14.
- Wodonga, VIC: A development application has been lodged with council to develop a new facility on our land. This should deliver circa 3,000m² of net lettable area once fully developed.
- Villawood, NSW: A development application has been lodged with council in one tenancy of an Abacus industrial property. This should deliver circa 2,000m² as part of stage one, with potential to grow the facility as demand requires.

Property Ventures

The Property Ventures business invests in projects that focus on select residential and commercial development opportunities in core locations with experienced local joint venture partners. Abacus has total assets of \$325 million in property venture projects, an increase of \$69 million from the previous year. Abacus initiated a number of new projects during the year including:

- Jack Road, Cheltenham VIC. A mixed townhouse development of up to 160 residential products.
- Carlton, Melbourne VIC. A high density residential apartment development of up to 190 units.

The Property Ventures division generated a result of \$30.4 million for the year, an increase of 43% to FY12 result of \$21.3 million following strong transactional profits in the year. A site at Lewisham, which was part of the RCL portfolio, was sold in August 2012 for \$48.5 million. The sale contributed \$6.3 million to the division's result. Our residential development projects at Rosebery (Sydney, NSW) and Bay Street (Brighton, VIC) made significant progress during the year. Rosebery was completed in May 2013 with Abacus generating a total profit of over \$5 million. Our Bay Street project is progressing well and is currently ahead of schedule. It remains on target for settlement by the end of the current calendar year.

Funds Management

The funds management business generated a result of \$16.6 million for the year providing a return of 7.8% on total funds invested across the platform. This result before fair value adjustments was slightly below the FY12 result of \$18 million, which is consistent with a reduction of fee and interest income by virtue of the merger of the Storage Fund in FY12 and a reduction in assets under management. Abacus continues to manage these unlisted funds to try to optimise the returns with selective sales of assets where opportunity and market conditions allow.

The progress of the management for each of the funds is set out in the non-core segment results summary as follows.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)**NON-CORE SEGMENT RESULTS SUMMARY**

As a result of AASB10, the managed funds are consolidated into the Group financial statements and the Group's statutory profit includes the financial performance of these funds. These funds are treated as non-core segments as the assets of the funds are not directly owned by Abacus securityholders and do not contribute directly to Abacus' underlying profit and distributable income.

An overview of the financial performance of each of the funds for the year ended 30 June 2013 is as follows:

Abacus Hospitality Fund (AHF)

AHF owns four hotels: Rydges Tradewinds in Cairns, North Queensland with 246 rooms; Rydges Esplanade in Cairns, North Queensland with 242 rooms; Novotel Twin Waters Resort on the Sunshine Coast, Queensland with 374 rooms and Chateau on the Park, Christchurch, New Zealand with 192 rooms.

The Queensland market remains difficult. Domestic and overseas visitor numbers are lower than in previous years because of the strong Australian dollar (although recent weakening should improve overseas visitor numbers). There are however some signs of improvement in the Cairns market with a pick-up in demand from Japanese tourists which had declined in previous years after the Japanese tsunami natural disaster. The Novotel Twin Waters Resort on the Sunshine Coast has experienced a reduction in revenue largely due to a weak corporate conference market. AHF has exchanged contracts to purchase a 7ha parcel of land adjacent to the hotel for \$1.3 million which is currently used for car parking. The land was previously leased from the Crown.

The Chateau on the Park hotel in Christchurch is presently undergoing a major repair to fix the damage caused by the 2011 earthquake. Repair work has continued for almost a year and is expected to be completed in this calendar year. A number of rooms have consequently been unavailable resulting in lower hotel occupancy and room revenue compared with the prior year corresponding period (the previous year benefited from high occupancy through demand from emergency and construction workers assessing the earthquake damage throughout the Christchurch CBD). The total cost of the repair works is around NZ\$7.0 million. Most of the repair cost is expected to be covered by insurance, but there will be an assessment by the insurer to determine if any of the works are improvements rather than repairs to damage caused by the earthquake. The insurer also provided business interruption cover until the end of February 2013.

AHF has a bank facility expiring in June 2014.

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II (ADIF II)

At 30 June 2013 ADIF II owned 21 investment properties diversified by sector and state. The property portfolio was approximately 95% occupied and had a weighted average lease term of 3.5 years. The portfolio occupancy and average lease term have remained relatively stable during the year as a result of signing new leases and renewing expiring leases.

During the year ADIF II sold four properties for \$18.4 million. Sales proceeds were used to acquire 37 Epping Road, Macquarie Park, NSW for \$17.4 million in March 2013. ADIF II also exercised the property option over 79-85 Melville Street, Hobart, TAS in May 2013.

ADIF II has two bank facilities. One of the facilities with a drawn balance of \$32.2 million expires in September 2013. The other facility expires in November 2014.

Abacus Miller Street Holdings Trust (AMSHT)

AMSHT owns the commercial property at 50 Miller Street North Sydney. The ten floors of office space are leased by National Australia Bank ("NAB") and there are six retail tenancies on the ground floor. In accordance with the lease agreement, NAB will hand back one floor of 750 m² around November 2013 and continue to lease the remaining nine floors until October 2017. NAB has sublet six of its nine floors to National Broadband Network ("NBN").

The property is being marketed for sale in accordance with the recommendation from the responsible entity. It has a weighted average lease expiry of approximately 4 years, a NABERs rating of 5, large contiguous floor space and it is well located in North Sydney. The bank facility which was to expire in September 2013 has been extended to March 2014 to allow for an orderly sales process to occur.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Abacus Wodonga Land Fund (AWLF)

AWLF owns the estate known as White Box Rise located in Wodonga, Victoria. During the year 84 residential lots and 5 commercial lots were sold for combined gross proceeds of \$15.7 million. Construction of new residential stages is ongoing to maintain inventory for a range of markets including first home buyers, families, investors and retirees. In February 2013 Wodonga council opened its new aquatic centre located at White Box Rise. This will complement the estate's primary school and Woolworths shopping centre.

White Box Rise has approximately 700 residential lots left in accordance with the approved masterplan.

At 30 June 2013, the bank loan was drawn to \$6.7 million against a facility limit of \$12 million. The loan was re-drawn to \$10.5 million at August 2013, secured on the new residential lots constructed.

FUTURE PROSPECTS AND RISKS

Abacus remains committed to growing its core segments and will achieve this through the acquisition and ownership of core plus assets either through joint venture or directly on balance sheet. We will continue to actively manage our portfolio and where appropriate recycle the mature, lower growth assets realising its improved capital position to help provide liquidity to fund future acquisitions. We believe that increasing our allocation to core plus assets will improve recurring earnings to support and grow our distributions and cash flows, optimising securityholder returns in the coming years. At 30 June 2013 Abacus held sufficient acquisition capacity to acquire a further \$160 million of properties directly on the balance sheet.

This capacity can be further leveraged to acquire a larger number of assets through joint venture acquisitions. The total portfolio is anticipated to deliver an increased level of rental income in the coming year as the full year impact of recent acquisitions is captured. The on-going weakness in the leasing markets and the currently high level of incentives provided to new tenants is likely to have a negative influence on revenue growth. Growth in revenue through further acquisitions will be driven by our ability to access markets for core plus opportunities that deliver our required equity returns.

Abacus remains committed to delivering transactional returns to securityholders in addition to returns from recurring income. The timing and nature of transactional returns are unpredictable and uncertain therefore making it difficult to forecast.

There are a number of risk factors associated with property-related businesses that may have an impact on the financial prospects of Abacus. Some of the key risks are outlined below. This outline is not exhaustive, and performance may be affected adversely by any of these risk and other factors.

- **Returns from investment** – Returns from investment in real property and other related property exposures depend largely on the amount of rental income that can be generated from the property, the expenses incurred in operations, including the management and maintenance of the property, as well as changes in the market value of the property. Factors which may adversely impact these returns include:
 - the overall conditions in the national and local economy, such as changes in gross domestic product, employment trends, inflation and interest rates;
 - local real estate conditions, such as the level of demand for and supply of retail, commercial and industrial space;
 - the perception of prospective tenants of the attractiveness, practicality and convenience of the rental space;
 - changes in tenancy laws and planning approval requirements;
 - external factors including major world events such as war, terrorist attacks or force majeure events;
 - unforeseen capital expenditures;
 - supply of new property and other investment assets;
 - cost of property outgoings and recoverability from tenants; and
 - investor demand/liquidity in investment markets.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

- **Leasing terms and tenant defaults** – The future financial performance of Abacus will depend, in part, on its ability to continue to lease existing retail, office, industrial, storage and hotel space that is vacant or becomes vacant on economically favourable terms. In addition, the ability to lease new asset space in line with expected terms will impact on the financial performance of Abacus.

The ability of major tenants to meet their rental and other contractual commitments to Abacus (such as in situations of insolvency or closure of their businesses) may have an adverse impact on the income from properties, which may result in an adverse impact on the financial performance of Abacus.

This risk is managed through active asset management including ongoing liaison with tenants, regular maintenance and refurbishment of properties to attract tenants, timely marketing programs for vacant space and due diligence on the financial strength of prospective tenants prior to completing leases.

- **Funding** – The property investment and development sector is highly capital intensive. The ability of Abacus to raise funds (equity and debt) on acceptable terms will depend on a number of factors including capital market conditions, general economic and political conditions, Abacus' performance, and credit availability. Changes in the cost of current and future borrowings and equity raisings may impact the earnings of Abacus, and impact the availability of funding for new acquisitions, projects or increase the refinancing risks as debt facilities mature.

Abacus uses debt funding provided by major banks. Any downgrade of Abacus' bank credit assessment may increase overall debt funding costs and adversely affect Abacus' access to debt funding and the terms on which that funding is offered.

Abacus staggers the debt maturity profile to reduce the concentration of refinancing risks at any point in time and obtains funding through different banks to reduce credit and counterparty risks.

- **Insurance** – While Abacus will carry customary property insurance, there are types of losses (such as against floods and earthquakes) that are generally not insured at full replacement cost or that are insured subject to larger deductibles or insurance may not be able to be obtained. Additionally, Abacus will face risks associated with the financial strength of its insurers to meet their indemnity obligations when called upon which could lead to an adverse effect on earnings.

Abacus mitigates this risk through the use of insurance brokers to seek to place cover with well rated insurers and ensure that this insurance risk is diversified across various insurers. The diversification of the property portfolio across geographical regions reduces the impact of any potential losses to Abacus.

- **Environmental** – Abacus may from time to time be exposed to a range of environmental risks including those resulting from soil and water contamination, construction, cultural heritage and flora and fauna (e.g. native vegetation). In addition, there is a risk that property owned by or projects undertaken by Abacus from time to time may be contaminated by materials harmful to human health (such as asbestos or other hazardous materials). Also, returns may be adversely impacted by changes to sustainability and environmental requirements and potentially costs associated with the carbon pricing or the introduction of new regulations referable to the property industry.

In these circumstances, Abacus may be required to undertake remedial works on contaminated sites. Additional expenses may result from changes in environmental regulations across the industry. Abacus as part of the property acquisition due diligence engages experts to advise on any potential environmental risks and factors these into the acquisition price of the property. Abacus also constantly monitors for any potential exposure in changes in environmental regulations to manage any costs and impacts associated with these risks.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

- **Treasury risk** – Abacus manages its exposure to financial market risks by way of a formal treasury policy encompassing among other things interest rate, funding, liquidity and credit risk management. Risk management is undertaken over multiple timeframes with risk management activity reviewed on a regular basis by our Treasury Management Committee, a formally documented senior management committee.

The overarching treasury policy parameters for interest rate and funding risk management reflect the objective of balancing a desired level of certainty for interest expense against retaining an appropriate level of flexibility to respond to external developments within not only domestic and global financial markets but also the wider domestic and global economies. The Treasury Policy is reviewed on a regular basis by senior management and the Board. This is enhanced by utilising the in-depth market knowledge of Abacus' external independent treasury adviser.

With high levels of uncertainty not only in domestic financial markets but also in the Australasian residential and commercial property sectors and the wider global economy, Abacus has focused its interest rate risk management activity over the last financial year on the near-term, albeit within the overall interest rate risk management hedging requirements of our Treasury Policy. Funding risk management has focused on the timely renegotiation of maturing facilities and where possible seeks to increase the overall maturity profile.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The contributed equity of the Group increased \$36.4 million to \$1,268.4 million compared to \$1,232.0 million as at 30 June 2012 due to securityholder participation in the distribution reinvestment plan.

Total equity increased by \$19.9 million to \$1,127.8 million at 30 June 2013 compared to \$1,107.9 million at 30 June 2012 principally as a result of the performance of the Group.

On 30 June 2013 the Group consolidated Abacus Wodonga Land Fund in application of AASB10 – Consolidated Financial Statements. This is due to the combination of Abacus' role as responsible entity and variable returns arising from its equity and loan investments in the fund. The fair value of the fund's assets and liabilities were determined at the date of consolidation and a loss of \$18.9 million was recognised by the Group.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Abacus' distributions in respect of the year ended 30 June 2013 were \$74.1 million (2012: \$67.8 million), which is equivalent to 16.5 cents per stapled security (2012: 16.5 cents). This distribution includes 8.25 cents (\$37.4 million) that was paid on 15 August 2013. Further details on the distributions, including distributions by the managed funds are set out in note 9 of the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

Other than as disclosed in this report and to the knowledge of directors, there has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may affect, the Group's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Group will continue to pursue strategies that seek to improve total securityholder returns during the coming year as described in the operating and financial review section of this report.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The Directors of AGHL, AFML, ASOL and AGPL in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

John Thame	Chairman (Non-executive)
Frank Wolf	Managing Director
William Bartlett	Non-executive Director
David Bastian	Non-executive Director (retired 14 November 2012)
Malcolm Irving	Non-executive Director
Myra Salkinder	Non-executive Director

The qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of the Directors and Company Secretary are as follows:

John Thame AIBF, FCPA – Chairman (non-executive)

Mr Thame has over 30 years' experience in the retail financial services industry in senior management positions. His 26-year career with Advance Bank included 10 years as Managing Director until the Bank's merger with St George Bank Limited in 1997. Mr Thame was Chairman (2004 to 2008) and a director (1997 to 2008) of St George Bank Limited and St George Life Limited. He is also a director of Reckon Limited.

Mr Thame is Chairman of the Due Diligence Committee and a member of the Audit & Risk and Remuneration & Nomination Committees.

Frank Wolf OAM, PhD, BA (Hons) – Managing Director

Dr Wolf has over 20 years' experience in the property and financial services industries, including involvement in retail, commercial, industrial and hospitality-related assets in Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Dr Wolf has been instrumental in over \$2 billion worth of property related transactions, corporate acquisitions and divestments and has financed specialist property-based assets in retirement and hospitality sectors. He is also a director of HGL Limited, a diversified publicly listed investment company.

Malcolm Irving AM, FCPA, SF Fin, BCom, Hon DLitt

Mr Irving is a Non-Executive Director and has over 40 years' experience in company management, including 12 years as Managing Director of CIBC Australia Limited. He is also a director of O'Connell Street Associates Pty Ltd, Macquarie University Hospital and is Chairman of Macquarie Graduate School of Management.

Mr Irving is Chairman of the Audit & Risk and Compliance Committees and a member of the Due Diligence Committees.

William J Bartlett FCA, CPA, FCMA, CA(SA)

Mr Bartlett is a Non-Executive Director. As a partner at Ernst & Young for 23 years, he held the roles of Chairman of Worldwide Insurance Practice, National Director of Australian Financial Services Practice and Chairman of the Client Service Board. Mr Bartlett is a director of Suncorp Group Limited, GWA Limited, Reinsurance Group of America Inc and RGA Reinsurance Company of Australia Limited. He is Chairman of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation of Australia.

Mr Bartlett is Chairman of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee and a member of the Due Diligence and Audit & Risk Committee.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY (CONTINUED)

Myra Salkinder MBA, BA

Mrs Salkinder is a Non-Executive Director and is a senior executive of the Kirsh Group. She has been integrally involved over many years with the continued expansion of the Kirsh Group's property and other investments, both in South Africa and internationally. Mrs Salkinder is a director of various companies associated with the Kirsh Group worldwide.

Mrs Salkinder is a member of the Due Diligence and Remuneration & Nomination Committees.

Ellis Varejes BCom, LLB – Company Secretary and Chief Operating Officer

Mr Varejes has been the Company Secretary since September 2006. He has over 25 years' experience as a corporate lawyer in private practice.

As at the date of this report, the relevant interests of the directors in the stapled securities of ABP Group were as follows:

DIRECTORS	ABP SECURITIES HELD
J Thame	55,364
F Wolf	2,837,464
W Bartlett	22,806
M Irving	31,471

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) of AGHL, AFML (the Responsible Entity of AT and AIT), AGPL, ASFML (the Responsible Entity of ASPT) and ASOL, held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	BOARD		AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE		REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE	
	HELD	ATTENDED	HELD	ATTENDED	HELD	ATTENDED
J Thame	14	14	4	4	2	2
F Wolf	14	14				
W Bartlett	14	14	4	4	2	2
D Bastian	6	6			1	1
M Irving	14	14	4	4	2	2
M Salkinder	14	14	4	4		

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Group has paid an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring all directors, full time executive officers and the secretary. The terms of this policy prohibit disclosure of the nature of the risks insured or the premium paid.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its property activities. Adequate systems are in place for the management of the Group's environmental responsibilities and compliance with the various licence requirements and regulations. No material breaches of requirements or any environmental issues have been identified during the year. The Group is a core plus investor, not a builder of new buildings. The Group endeavours to choose sustainable options whenever that is a cost-effective outcome.

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

We have obtained an independence declaration from our auditor, Ernst & Young, and such declaration is shown on page 52.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The following non-audit services were provided by the Group's auditor, Ernst & Young. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst & Young did not receive or are due to receive amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in this report and in the half-year financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 (where rounding is applicable) under the option available to the group under ASIC Class Order 98/100. The group is an entity to which the Class Order applies.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This Remuneration Report outlines Abacus' remuneration arrangements for directors and executives in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and Regulations. For the purposes of this report Key Management Personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of Abacus, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes the executives receiving the highest remuneration.

For the purposes of this report, the term executive encompasses the Managing Director and other senior executives of Abacus.

Details of key management personnel (KMPs)**(i) Non-executive Directors**

J. Thame	Chairman
W. Bartlett	Director
D. Bastian	Director (retired 14 November 2012)
M. Irving	Director
M. Salkinder	Director

(ii) Executive Director

F. Wolf	Managing Director
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(iii) Executives

E. Varejes	Chief Operating Officer
C. Aarons	Head of Strategy
R. Baulderstone	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 30 November 2012)
R. de Aboitiz	Chief Financial Officer (resigned 30 November 2012)
C. Laird	Director Property Ventures
J. L'Estrange	Director Property Ventures
L. Lloyd	Managing Director – Abacus Property Services
P. Strain	Director Property

REMUNERATION AT A GLANCE**Fixed Remuneration**

Base salaries paid to executives increased by an average of 5% in the year ended 30 June 2013. The average annual increase over the last two years was 2.5% (as there was no increase in the previous year).

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Variable Remuneration

Current Variable Remuneration

Current variable remuneration totalling \$1,560,000 is payable to the executives of Abacus for the year ended 30 June 2013 as compared with \$1,700,000 paid in the previous year. The details are set out in table 1. Current variable remuneration is generally payable only if the underlying profit target is met. The group target was exceeded in the current year. The amount of each award was determined by reference to the performance of the executive against key performance indicators (KPIs) and other aspects of the executive's performance considered relevant in the context of the assessment.

Deferred Variable Remuneration

In June 2012 the rights issued under the former long term incentive plan were cancelled. The executives had received no benefits from the operation of the plan.

During the 2013 financial year the Remuneration & Nomination Committee worked with its independent remuneration consultant, Guerdon Associates, to update the deferred variable remuneration plan in order to align it more closely with Abacus' growth objectives. The first issue of security acquisition rights (SARs) was made in May 2013 under the Security Acquisition Rights Plan (SARs Plan). A total of 701,316 SARs were issued to key management personnel under the SARs Plan. The rights will (subject to the terms of the Plan, which include claw back provisions) vest in equal tranches over a four year period.

Board oversight of remuneration

Remuneration & Nomination Committee

The Remuneration & Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration arrangements for the non-executive directors and executives.

The Committee must comprise at least three non-executive directors with a majority of independent members. The members of the Committee during the year were:

W. Bartlett – Chairman (independent non-executive)

D. Bastian – (independent non-executive) – retired 14 November 2012

M. Irving – (independent non-executive)

J. Thame – Ex-officio member (independent non-executive)

On 10 July 2013 Ms Salkinder replaced Mr Irving as a member of the Committee.

Under its charter the Committee must meet at least two times during a year. The Committee met two times during the year and the attendance records are set out in the Directors' Report. The Committee's charter can be downloaded from the Corporate Governance section of the Abacus website.

The Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of non-executive directors and executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a quality performing Board and attracting motivating and retaining a quality executive team.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)**Board oversight of remuneration (continued)***Remuneration policy*

The remuneration policy supports the achievement of the group's overall objective of producing sustainable earnings growth and continuing growth in security value. Total remuneration levels are positioned at market median, with higher rewards justified by performance. The policy framework is designed to reward individual performance while closely aligning the interests of the executives to those of securityholders through the use of variable remuneration. To this end, Abacus embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- provide sufficient rewards to attract and retain skilled executives who are well qualified and experienced;
- link executive rewards to Abacus' performance;
- have a reasonable portion of executive remuneration at risk while not encouraging excessive risk taking so as to protect the defensive nature of the stock; and
- establish performance hurdles for the variable components of executive remuneration that require sustainable non-volatile earnings performance over time.

Executive remuneration consists of the following key elements:

- fixed remuneration
- variable remuneration
 - current variable remuneration
 - deferred variable remuneration with a claw back feature.

The fixed remuneration component includes base salary, statutory superannuation and non-monetary benefits (car parking and the applicable fringe benefits tax). Abacus aims to ensure that the split of fixed and variable remuneration for executives is appropriate for the type of business it operates, namely, a cyclical, mature business that seeks to provide stable income earnings with a high level of distribution to securityholders. Volatile outcomes are not valued by the stock market and therefore remuneration is not highly incentive leveraged. The variable remuneration is designed to reward consistency of sustainable distributions and steady improvement to the underlying financial strength of the business. The result is a higher proportion of fixed remuneration for executives compared to other A-REITs and a lower proportion of variable remuneration. It also recognises that long term value is the outcome of a string of sustained short term outcomes. Volatile earnings and security distribution outcomes are not acceptable. For this reason, reward is contingent on annual performance, and the maintenance of that annual performance in succeeding years. The two are not considered independent, and therefore the reward structure does not allow for separate short term and long term measures. This is a deliberate remuneration strategy that differs from traditional standards and, in the board's view, better reflects the group's positioning in the A-REIT industry.

Security Trading policy

Abacus has a security trading policy in place for directors and employees. The policy can be downloaded from the Corporate Governance section of the Abacus website. Trading in Abacus securities is only permitted within the six week periods commencing on the second trading day after the half-year and full-year results are announced and after the annual general meeting. The Chairman may approve trading windows at other times of the year. Trading is not permitted at any time if directors and employees are in receipt of confidential information.

Remuneration structure

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, the separate structure of non-executive director and executive remuneration is as follows.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Board oversight of remuneration (continued)

Non-executive director remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that enables Abacus to attract, motivate and retain directors of the highest calibre, while incurring a cost that is market competitive.

Structure

Abacus' constituent documents and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors must be determined from time to time by securityholders. The last determination was at the annual general meeting held on 12 November 2010 when securityholders approved an aggregate remuneration limit of \$800,000 per year. This amount is a limit on non-executive directors' total fees, not the actual fees paid to non-executive directors which are set out in Table 1. Following the review of the Board's composition Mr David Bastian retired as a director in November 2012. This reduced the number of directors to five, the majority of whom are independent. The Board believes that it has a sufficient complement of experienced directors to manage the group.

The aggregate remuneration limit and the fee structure are reviewed annually and fees were last increased in October 2011. There was no increase in the year ended 30 June 2013.

Fees payable, inclusive of superannuation, to non-executive directors are as follows:

BOARD/COMMITTEE	ROLE	FEE
Board	Chairman	\$191,000
Board	Member	\$71,000
Audit & Risk Committee	Chairman	\$20,000
Audit & Risk Committee	Member	\$10,000
Compliance Committee	Chairman	\$10,000
Due Diligence Committee	Chairman	\$15,000
Due Diligence Committee	Member	\$5,000
Remuneration & Nomination Committee	Chairman	\$12,000
Remuneration & Nomination Committee	Member	\$8,000
Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited Board	Member	\$9,000

The payment of additional fees for serving on a Board committee or on the Board of Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited recognises the additional time commitment required by directors who serve in those capacities.

The non-executive directors do not receive retirement benefits. Nor do they participate in any incentive programs. The remuneration of non-executive directors for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 2012 is detailed in Table 1 of this report.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)Executive remuneration**Objective**

Abacus aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities so as to:

- reward executives for group, business unit and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- maintain consistent performance over time;
- align the interests of executives with those of securityholders; and
- ensure remuneration is appropriate by market standards.

Abacus' key gateway financial measure for variable remuneration is underlying profit, which the Board believes is the appropriate way to ensure that variable remuneration is aligned with the interests of securityholders. Abacus does not issue market guidance, but the gateway has been determined by the Board as appropriately challenging.

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Remuneration & Nomination Committee received advice from its external consultants, Guerdon Associates. (Guerdon Associates did not make remuneration recommendations in relation to any of the KMPs.)

Executive remuneration consists of the following key elements:

- fixed remuneration (base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits)
- variable remuneration
 - o current variable remuneration; and
 - o deferred variable remuneration with a claw back feature.

The Board has determined that within the context of providing median levels of total remuneration to Abacus executives, it is appropriate that:

- (a) executives have a reasonable and motivating portion of their total remuneration at risk by linking it to the performance of the business and their own contributions to that performance; and
- (b) executive remuneration be delivered with the proportion of fixed to potential maximum variable pay being, with exceptions for outstanding personal achievement, in the ratio of approximately 60:40 (with the variable component generally allocated as to half to current variable remuneration and half to deferred variable remuneration).

These arrangements apply only to those executives who are invited to participate in the Abacus deferred variable remuneration plan. Participation is limited to those executives whose positions have the potential to affect the medium to long term value of the group. By definition, all KMPs are eligible to participate because of their potential to influence sustained underlying profit, security value and distributions over the longer term.

Abacus has an investment strategy principally ensuring that at least 70% of its balance sheet exposure is to directly held core plus property providing a sustainable recurring income stream, with the balance focused on active real estate positions. Abacus' investment philosophy is to provide investors with stable returns derived primarily from sound rental income and improvement of asset values results from diligent asset management of core plus assets with upside potential from active positions.

Reflecting Abacus' investment philosophy, the variable remuneration plan design is directed to rewarding activities that are in the medium to long term interests of securityholders. The variable remuneration strategy is consequently designed to drive sustainable and growing underlying profit (determined in accordance with the AICD/Finsia principles for reporting underlying profit) that covers the distribution level implicit in the Abacus security price and incremental growth in capital value.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)Executive remuneration (continued)

It follows that a current variable remuneration award for a financial year will generally be shadowed with an equal deferred variable remuneration award for the next financial year (as the short and medium term goals are essentially the same). The Board nevertheless retains the discretion whether or not to make deferred remuneration grants and to determine the amount of the deferred remuneration grants it makes.

The primary purpose of the plan is to ensure that the best performers have an incentive to remain with the group, to give them an opportunity to extend and sustain their performance and to reduce risk taking associated with short term performance payments. The vehicle of payment provides exposure to the security price and yield.

The table below sets out the structure of the Abacus executive remuneration arrangements:

REMUNERATION COMPONENT	METHOD	PURPOSE	LINK TO PERFORMANCE
Fixed remuneration	Paid in cash – comprises base salary, superannuation contributions and other benefits.	Set with reference to role, market, experience and skill-set.	No direct link to performance. Periodic increases are linked to market movements, changes in roles and responsibilities, and to performance in the previous year.
Current variable component	Paid in cash in September.	To drive achievement of underlying profit target.	Underlying profit is a key financial metric for availability of a current variable award. Individual performance is then tested against KPIs, key effectiveness indicators and other internal financial and performance measures.
Deferred variable component	Awards are made in the form of security acquisition rights. Claw back of prior grants is considered if applicable.	To reward executives for achieving sustainable underlying profit growth over the short to medium term and to reduce excessive risk taking associated with short term performance assessment models.	Directly linked to the increase in the Abacus security price over the vesting period, and the maintenance of distributions.

Fixed Remuneration**Objective**

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The process consists of a review of group, business unit and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Base Salary

Base salary is set by reference to the executive's position, performance and experience. In order to attract and retain executives with appropriate expertise and experience Abacus aims to set a fair base salary. Base salary levels are benchmarked periodically against objective benchmarking information and are reviewed on an annual basis having regard to performance, external market forces and promotion.

Base salaries paid to executives increased by an average of 5% in the year ended 30 June 2013. The average annual increase over the last two years was 2.5% (there was no increase in the previous year).

The fixed remuneration component of the Managing Director and other key management personnel is detailed in Table 1.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)**Managing Director's remuneration**

In determining the Managing Director's remuneration the Board considered independent benchmarking information for the property industry as well as data from the stock market (general listed industry companies of comparable size and, within that, A-REITs of comparable size) to determine an appropriate market-competitive level of pay, his personal performance and his value to the group. The board also evaluated his performance against agreed strategic goals and other performance metrics. Abacus considers that this approach works well in achieving its performance and remuneration objectives and that the Managing director has been appropriately rewarded based on his achievement of these goals and metrics.

Variable Remuneration – current variable remuneration**Objective**

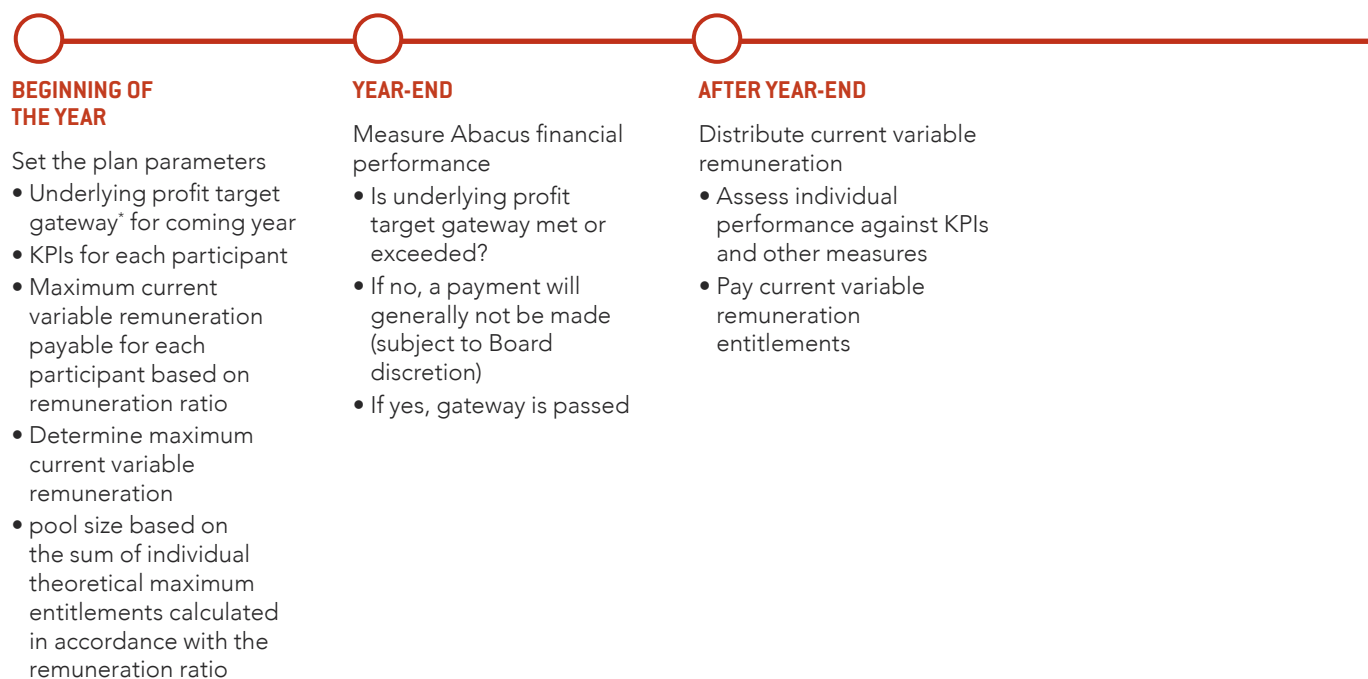
The objective of the current variable remuneration plan is to link the achievement of Abacus' operational targets with the remuneration received by the executives charged with meeting those targets.

Structure

The current variable remuneration plan is designed to link financial rewards with performance consistency, and steady improvement of the underlying financial strength of the business:

- Current variable remuneration pool – available for current variable remuneration awards – is linked directly to the achievement of an underlying profit target for the assessment year that meets stakeholder and market expectations.
- KPIs – the performance measures that determine individual current variable remuneration rewards represent the contributions to be made by executives to Abacus' financial and operating performance.

Securityholders expect that the Board consider the financial performance of the business when forming decisions about whether to pay a current variable remuneration award or not, and, if so, how much will be paid. The Board has established a process to manage the assessment and payment of current variable remuneration entitlements through KPIs and key effectiveness indicators. The process is set out as follows:



* The Board has compared Abacus' performance against several financial performance measures over annual periods to determine the strength of the relationship between the measures and security-holder value creation (measured by total security-holder return) and hence the most appropriate measure to determine entitlements to variable remuneration. Based on this analysis the Board has adopted underlying profit as the measure. Underlying profit reflects the statutory profit as adjusted in order to present a figure that reflects the Directors' assessment of the result for the ongoing business activities of Abacus, in accordance with the AICD/Finsia principles for reporting underlying profit. The underlying profit is not audited.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)Variable Remuneration – current variable remuneration (continued)**Structure (continued)**

For each relevant year the Board will specify an underlying profit target that operates as a gateway that must be passed if current variable remuneration awards are to be generally payable. The Board retains the discretion, based on its view of the circumstances at the time, to adjust the current variable remuneration pool size.

If the underlying profit target is missed, the Board retains the discretion to make the current variable remuneration pool, or a reduced pool, generally available if it determines the circumstances warrant such action. If performance has been exceptionally strong the Board may increase the total pool size to provide additional current variable remuneration awards reflective of the above target performance. Where the financial gateway has not been achieved and the Board determines that no part of the current variable remuneration pool will be generally available, it retains the discretion to pay current variable remuneration awards to selected individuals to reward them for their personal above target performance. The application of any of these discretions will be disclosed.

If an executive is no longer employed at the time when Abacus pays current variable remuneration awards for any relevant year then that executive will generally not be entitled to be paid their current variable remuneration awards if the relevant executive resigned for any reason or if their employment was terminated with cause.

Key Performance Indicators

When the financial gateway has been passed, and current variable remuneration awards are to be paid, it is necessary to determine how these entitlements will be quantified for participating executives.

Current variable remuneration payments made to each executive depend on the extent to which KPIs set at the beginning of the financial year are met. Account is also taken of qualitative indicators of effectiveness, performance and behaviour. They are the primary tools the Board uses as a means of determining performance against expectations in order to distribute current variable remuneration awards where the financial performance gateway specified by the Board has been achieved.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PROPORTION OF CURRENT VARIABLE REMUNERATION AWARD MEASURE APPLIES TO	
	MANAGING DIRECTOR	OTHER EXECUTIVES
Financial measure: • Contribution to Abacus underlying profit • Contribution to sustainability of distribution • Contributions to projects expected to grow security value	60%	20-40% (dependent on role)
Non-financial measures: • Quality of analysis and recommendations • Reporting and financial requirements • Tax and compliance requirements • Transaction and project management • Key growth activities • Risk management • Leadership, staff management, teambuilding and succession • Other performance measures focuses on achieving business imperatives	40%	60-80%

These measures were chosen as they represent the key drivers for the short-term success of the business and provide a framework for long term securityholder value.

The Board is mindful of the competing needs for Abacus to:

- maintain a robust framework by which performance expectations are set and measured; and
- retain its flexibility to reward exceptional achievement.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)**Key Performance Indicators (continued)**

The Board has the discretion to consider each executive's total contribution to the group in addition to the specific KPIs selected for the relevant year.

The target levels of performance set by the Board are challenging, and payment of 100% of the current variable remuneration award opportunity to an executive requires superior performance.

The payment of current variable remuneration awards to executives is subject to a recommendation by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to, and approval of, the Board. The Committee considers the performance of the executive against the KPIs and other applicable measures and approves the amount, if any, of the current variable remuneration to be paid. For the 2013 financial year current variable remuneration awards of \$1,560,000 have been accrued and will be paid in September 2013.

For the 2012 financial year, 100% of the current variable remuneration awards of \$1,700,000 accrued in that year vested and were paid to executives in the 2013 financial year. There were no forfeitures.

Performance and its link to variable remuneration of the Managing Director

The financial measures driving variable remuneration outcomes are underlying profit and sustainable distributions. In addition Abacus has a number of non-financial measures that it uses to determine variable remuneration.

The following table sets out performance of the Managing Director against these targets:

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	FY13 PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS
Financial	
Underlying profit	Above target
Sustainable distribution	At target
Non-financial	
Strategic planning	Above target
Reporting and financial requirements	At target
Key growth activities	Above target
Risk management	At target
Leadership, team building	Above target

Variable Remuneration – deferred variable remuneration

The KMPs and other selected executives were invited by the Board to participate in the deferred variable remuneration plan which rewards sustainability of distributions each year over a four year period.

Objective

The objective of the deferred variable remuneration plan is to reward executives for sustaining underlying profit that covers the distribution level implicit in the Abacus security price.

Deferred Security Acquisition Rights Plan

The deferred variable remuneration plan has been designed to align the interests of executives with those of securityholders by providing for a significant portion of the remuneration of participating executives to be linked to the delivery of sustainable underlying profit that covers the distribution level implicit in the Abacus security price.

The deferred security acquisition rights plan (SARs Plan) is a deferred variable remuneration plan under which deferred variable remuneration awards in the form of security acquisition right (SAR's) may be awarded in accordance with the remuneration ratio. Key executives may be allocated a deferred variable remuneration award value in any financial year generally equal to the last current variable remuneration award paid. Allocations in a financial year are based on the performance assessment completed in determining current variable remuneration awards for the prior financial year, adjusted to take into account other factors that the Board considers specifically relevant to the purpose of providing deferred variable remuneration awards. Adjustments may be needed, for example, to take into account an award of a current variable remuneration award above the theoretical maximum, the potential of an executive, or their impending retirement.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Deferred Security Acquisition Rights Plan (continued)

The Board has the discretion to award SARs in excess of the cap in the case of exceptional performance.

The deferred variable remuneration grant value allocated to a plan participant for a financial year will be divided by the 10 day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of Abacus Property Group securities (ABP securities) for the period commencing on the second trading day after the full year results announcement for the previous financial year was released to the market (the business day after that 10 day period ends is the allocation date). The quotient will be the number of SARs to be allocated to the relevant executive for that financial year.

The SARs allocated to an executive for a financial year will vest in four equal annual tranches on the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of the allocation date.

To receive the deferred remuneration award the executive must remain employed by Abacus, unless they are considered a "good leaver" (that is, through death, disability, or genuine retirement, or some other circumstance considered acceptable or the board in its discretion). All other leavers are considered a "bad leavers" for the purposes of the SARs Plan.

As well the Board will have the discretion, if the amount of distributions per ABP security falls by more than a percentage determined by the Board for each respective SARs issue, to claw back any unvested tranches. For example, if the Board determines at the time of a new allocation of SARs that a sustainable annual distribution rate for the whole vesting period for that allocation of SARs is 16.5 cents per security then the Board may decide that if that rate falls by more than 5% in respect of any financial year before all of the tranches of SARs in that allocation have vested, the Board may claw back the unvested SARs that formed part of that allocation. The allocation of SARs for the following year may have a higher distribution rate and negative variance buffer set, and so on for succeeding years.

If an executive is not a bad leaver but the Board determines that the executive is responsible for misconduct resulting in material non-compliance with financial reporting requirements or for excessive risk taking, the executive will forfeit all unvested SARs entitlements.

When a tranche of SARs vests the SARs in that tranche will convert into ABP securities on a one for one basis or (exceptionally, subject to the discretion of the Board where an executive already has a significant holding of ABP securities) a cash amount equal to the product derived by multiplying the number of SARs in that tranche by the VWAP of ABP securities over the first 10 trading days after the date the relevant tranche vests.

To achieve a closer alignment of the interests of securityholders and senior executives, when a tranche of SARs vests, the holder will also be paid in respect of each SAR vesting an amount (a notional distribution) equivalent to the aggregate of the distributions per ABP security paid during the period from allocation date of the relevant tranche to the vesting date for the relevant tranche plus the amount of any distribution per security declared and unpaid as at the vesting date. This entitlement will be satisfied in ABP securities. In that event the number of additional securities will be calculated by dividing the amount of the notional distribution by the VWAP of ABP securities over the first 10 trading days after the date the relevant tranche vests.

Executives will be entitled before any tranche of SARs vests, to extend the vesting date for that tranche by 12 months. This right may be exercised at any time and from time to time in respect of any unvested tranche while the executive's employment continues.

1 If the entitlements on a vesting of SARs is satisfied in ABP securities that are cum distribution then the amount of that unpaid distribution will not be included in the notional distribution.

2 Subject to the Board's discretion to satisfy this in cash.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)*Deferred Security Acquisition Rights Plan (continued)*

The grant and vesting levels of SARs for key management personnel during the 2013 financial year were as follows:

Allocation of SARs to key management personnel

Allocation of Grants to Key Management Personnel								
	GRANT DATE	NUMBER	FAIR VALUE PER RIGHT	FAIR VALUE RECOGNISED IN FY13 ON UNVESTED RIGHTS	THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS WILL VEST IN THE PERIODS INDICATED SUBJECT TO PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL CLAW BACK			
					FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Director								
F Wolf	15/05/2013	212,420	\$2.41	\$266,632	53,105	53,105	53,105	53,105
Executives								
E Varejes	15/05/2013	84,968	\$2.41	\$106,653	21,242	21,242	21,242	21,242
C Aarons	15/05/2013	65,360	\$2.41	\$82,040	16,340	16,340	16,340	16,340
R Baulderstone	15/05/2013	65,360	\$2.41	\$82,040	16,340	16,340	16,340	16,340
J L'Estrange	15/05/2013	74,920	\$2.41	\$94,040	18,730	18,730	18,730	18,730
C Laird	15/05/2013	71,652	\$2.41	\$89,938	17,913	17,913	17,913	17,913
L Lloyd	15/05/2013	61,276	\$2.41	\$76,914	15,319	15,319	15,319	15,319
P Strain	15/05/2013	65,360	\$2.41	\$82,040	16,340	16,340	16,340	16,340
		701,316		\$880,297	175,329	175,329	175,329	175,329

The expense recognised for security based payments (Note 29) includes SARs issued to other executives in the Group. There was no grant of rights in the previous period.

For the purpose of determining remuneration Abacus subscribes to an independent property salary and remuneration survey recommended to it by EY and Abacus performs a review of the published remuneration of the members of the S&P ASX 200 Index and the S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT Index.

Tax advice on the deferred variable remuneration plan was provided by Minter Ellison.

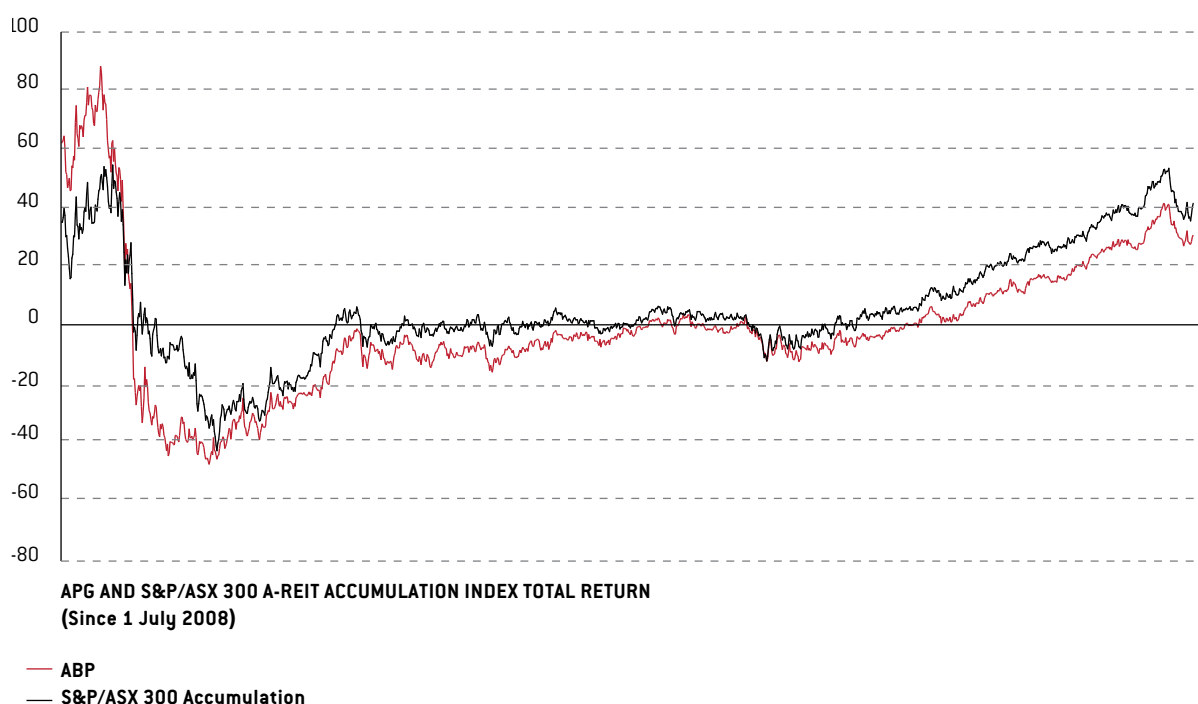
REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Link between remuneration policy and Abacus' performance

Abacus' performance is compared with its peers in the S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT index. This peer group reflects Abacus' competitors for capital transactions and talent. As previously discussed, KMPs and other selected executives are eligible to receive current variable remuneration and a deferred variable remuneration. Both are risk-related components of total remuneration as payment entitlements are dependent on performance. The group's objective is for remuneration policy to encourage business strategy and implementation that achieves growth in total securityholder returns and favourable peer comparison.

The variable remuneration strategy is designed to drive sustainable and growing underlying profit that covers the distribution level implicit in the Abacus security price.

Abacus' performance in comparison with the S&P/ASX 300 A-REIT index is set out in the following graph:



Abacus' performance for the past five years is as follows:

	2009	2010	2011*	2012	2013
Underlying earnings per security (cents)	8.30	3.90	19.38	19.17	18.76
Distributions paid and proposed (cents)	7.75	3.15	16.50	16.50	16.50
Closing security price (30 June)	\$0.37	\$0.41	\$2.31	\$2.04	\$2.27
Net tangible assets per security**	\$0.62	\$0.58	\$2.51	\$2.34	\$2.32
Weighted average securities on issue	867.5m	1,662.5m	372.3m	400.9m	446.4m

* Abacus securities were consolidated on a 5:1 basis on 29 November 2010.

** Net tangible assets per security includes the impact of the fair value movements.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)**Employment contracts*****Managing Director***

The Managing Director, Dr Wolf, is employed under a rolling contract. The current employment contract commenced on 10 October 2002. Under the terms of the contract:

- Dr Wolf receives a base salary that is reviewed annually;
- he is eligible to participate in the deferred variable income plans that are made available and to receive current variable remuneration payments;
- Dr Wolf may resign from his position and thus terminate this contract by giving 6 months written notice; and
- Abacus may terminate this employment agreement by providing 12 months written notice or providing payment in lieu of notice (based on the fixed component of Dr Wolf's remuneration).

Other Executives

The other executives are employed on an ongoing basis under letter agreements until (generally) one month's notice is given by either party. Abacus may terminate an executive's service at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. Where termination with cause occurs the executive is only entitled to remuneration up to the date of termination. Deferred variable remuneration allocations vest according to the SARs plan rules.

TABLE 1: REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

2013	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS														POST-EMPLOYMENT				LONG-TERM BENEFITS		SECURITY-BASED PAYMENT		PERFORMANCE RELATED		SARS RELATED			
	TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS AND SHORT TERM BENEFITS														LEAVE ON TERMINATION				LONG SERVICE LEAVE*		SECURITY ACQUISITION RIGHTS (SARS)*		TOTAL		PERFORMANCE RELATED		SARS RELATED	
	SALARY & FEES		CURRENT VARIABLE INCENTIVE		NON-MONETARY BENEFITS		TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS AND SHORT TERM BENEFITS		SUPERANNUATION		TERMINATION		LONG SERVICE LEAVE*		SECURITY ACQUISITION RIGHTS (SARS)*		TOTAL		PERFORMANCE RELATED		SARS RELATED							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%	%						
Non-executive directors																												
	183,530	-	-	-	183,530	16,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-							
	93,578	-	-	-	93,578	8,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000	-	-	-	-							
	17,999	-	-	-	17,999	20,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,750	-	-	-	-							
	133,000	-	-	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,000	-	-	-	-							
	87,156	-	-	-	87,156	7,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	-	-	-							
	515,263	-	-	-	515,263	53,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568,750	-	-	-	-							
Executive Directors																												
	1,275,000	625,000	5,135	1,905,135	25,000	-	-	38,023	266,632	2,234,790	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Other key management personnel																												
	495,000	150,000	5,135	650,135	25,000	-	-	10,499	106,653	792,287	32	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	375,000	100,000	5,135	480,135	25,000	-	-	34,371	82,040	621,546	29	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	197,304	-	-	197,304	6,863	21,247	-	2,609	-	228,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	230,417	150,000	-	380,417	14,583	-	-	3,226	82,040	480,266	48	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	422,030	175,000	2,568	599,598	16,470	-	-	38,091	89,938	744,097	36	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	433,500	110,000	5,135	548,635	25,000	-	-	6,774	94,040	674,449	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	375,000	100,000	-	475,000	25,000	-	-	6,262	76,914	583,176	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	412,750	150,000	5,135	567,885	25,000	-	-	9,031	82,040	683,956	34	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	4,216,001	1,560,000	28,243	5,804,244	187,916	21,247	148,886	880,297	7,042,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	4,731,264	1,560,000	28,243	6,319,507	241,403	21,247	148,886	880,297	7,611,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

Ms Aarons was appointed to the Executive Committee on 1 July 2012.

[^] Mr de Aboitiz resigned and Mr Baulderstone was appointed in November 2012.

* Accrued not presently entitled

TABLE 1: REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (CONTINUED)

2012	SALARY & FEES	CASH BONUS	MONETARY BENEFITS	NON-MONETARY BENEFITS	TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS AND SHORT TERM BENEFITS	POST-EMPLOYMENT	LONG-TERM BENEFITS	SECURITY-BASED PAYMENT	TOTAL	PERFORMANCE RELATED
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Non-executive directors										
J Thame – Chairman	182,225	–	–	–	182,225	15,775	–	–	198,000	–
W Bartlett	90,138	–	–	–	90,138	8,112	–	–	98,250	–
D Bastian	42,250	–	–	–	42,250	50,000	–	–	92,250	–
M Irving	126,750	–	–	–	126,750	–	–	–	126,750	–
M Salkinder	86,009	–	–	–	86,009	7,741	–	–	93,750	–
Sub-total non-executive directors	527,372	–	–	–	527,372	81,628	–	–	609,000	–
Executive Directors										
F Wolf – Managing Director	1,150,000	750,000	5,150	–	1,905,150	50,000	–	–	1,974,833	38
Other key management personnel										
E Varejes – Chief Operating Officer	459,223	175,000	5,150	–	639,373	40,777	–	–	688,162	25
R de Aboitiz – Chief Financial Officer	474,225	150,000	–	–	624,225	15,775	–	–	687,087	22
C Laird – Director Property Ventures	409,225	150,000	2,997	–	562,222	15,775	–	–	577,997	26
J L'Estrange – Director Property Ventures	411,225	200,000	5,150	–	616,375	33,775	–	–	656,625	30
L Lloyd – Managing Director, Property Services	350,000	125,000	–	–	475,000	50,000	–	–	531,335	24
P Strain – Director Property	375,000	150,000	5,150	–	530,150	50,000	–	–	586,864	26
Sub-total executive KMP	3,628,898	1,700,000	23,597	–	5,352,495	256,102	–	–	5,702,903	–
Total	4,156,270	1,700,000	23,597	–	5,879,867	337,730	–	–	6,311,903	–

* Accrued but not presently entitled

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors. Abacus Group Holdings Limited (ABN 31 080 604 619)



John Thame
Chairman
Sydney, 28 August 2013



Frank Wolf
Managing Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
30 JUNE 2013
CONTINUED



Ernst & Young
100 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
CH01BAC2013 30/06/2013

Ref: 1312 0348 5555
Fax: 1312 0348 5555
ey.com

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Abacus Group Holdings Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Abacus Group Holdings Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2013, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

K. Zdrilic
Partner
28 August 2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2013

DIRECTORY

Abacus Group Holdings Limited

ABN: 31 080 604 619

Abacus Group Projects Limited

ABN: 11 104 066 104

Abacus Storage Operations Limited

ABN: 37 112 457 075

Abacus Funds Management Limited

ABN: 66 007 415 590

Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited

ABN: 41 109 324 834

Registered Office

Level 34, Australia Square

264-278 George Street

SYDNEY NSW 2000

Tel: (02) 9253 8600

Fax: (02) 9253 8616

Website: www.abacusproperty.com.au

Custodian

Perpetual Trustee Company Limited

Level 12 Angel Place

123 Pitt Street

SYDNEY NSW 2000

Directors of Responsible Entities and Abacus Group Holdings Limited

John Thame, Chairman

Frank Wolf, Managing Director

William Bartlett

Malcolm Irving

Myra Salkinder

Company Secretary

Ellis Varejes

Auditor (Financial and Compliance Plan)

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young Centre

680 George Street

SYDNEY NSW 2000

Share Registry

Boardroom Pty Ltd

Level 7, 207 Kent St

SYDNEY NSW 2000

Tel: 1300 737 760

Fax: 1300 653 459

It is recommended that this Annual Financial Report should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report of Abacus Trust, Abacus Group Projects Limited, Abacus Income Trust, Abacus Storage Property Trust and Abacus Storage Operations Limited as at 30 June 2013. It is also recommended that the report be considered together with any public announcements made by the Abacus Property Group in accordance with its continuous disclosure obligations arising under the Corporations Act 2001.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
REVENUE			
Rental income		95,010	101,506
Storage income		45,249	47,093
Hotel income		55,184	52,011
Finance income	6(a)	21,721	28,997
Funds management income	6(b)	7,509	6,509
Sale of inventory		56,347	–
Total Revenue		281,020	236,116
Net change in fair value of investment properties derecognised		1,973	9,456
Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments derecognised		6,854	(132)
Net change in fair value of investment properties and property, plant & equipment held at balance date		497	(2,235)
Net change in fair value of investments held at balance date	6(c)	5,409	(1,244)
Share of profit / (loss) from equity accounted investments	17(b)	10,164	7,379
Other		–	686
Total Revenue and Other Income		305,917	250,026
Property expenses and outgoings		(17,806)	(18,123)
Storage expenses		(15,981)	(16,410)
Hotel expenses		(38,928)	(40,010)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	7(a)	(6,999)	(7,800)
Cost of inventory sales	7(b)	(48,176)	–
Net change in fair value of derivatives		(1,153)	(54,315)
Loss on consolidation	27	(18,943)	–
Finance costs	7(c)	(56,244)	(73,043)
Impairment charges – related parties		–	(3,507)
Administrative and other expenses	7(d)	(27,368)	(26,318)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		74,319	10,500
Income tax expense	8(a)	(6,839)	(2,474)
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX		67,480	8,026
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of the parent entity (AGHL)		3,691	450
<i>Equity holders of other stapled entities</i>			
AT members		32,074	6,507
AGPL members		5,391	208
AIT members		6,751	1,964
ASPT members		(12,820)	(11,071)
ASOL members		25,965	10,412
Stapled security holders		61,052	8,470
Net profit / (loss) attributable to external non-controlling interests		6,428	(444)
NET PROFIT		67,480	8,026
Basic and diluted earnings per stapled security (cents)	10	13.68	2.11

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	67,480	8,026
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>		
Revaluation of assets, net of tax	(6,062)	3,957
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>		
Foreign exchange translation adjustments, net of tax	1,737	3,782
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	63,155	15,765
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Members of the APG Group	62,099	9,808
External non-controlling interests	1,056	5,957
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	63,155	15,765
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to members of the Group analysed by amounts attributable to:		
AGHL members	3,288	1,788
AT members	32,074	6,507
AGPL members	5,469	208
AIT members	6,751	1,964
ASPT members	(11,517)	(11,071)
ASOL members	26,034	10,412
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP	62,099	9,808

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	44,822	54,129
Trade and other receivables	12(a)	19,560	11,918
Investment properties held for sale	16	175,710	190,821
Inventory	15(a)	72,992	26,479
Property loans	13(a)	2,452	19,098
Other financial assets	13(b)	–	8,053
Other		3,636	3,004
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		319,172	313,502
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	12(b)	6,897	6,212
Investment properties	16	1,221,395	1,181,203
Inventory	15(b)	91,942	100,974
Property loans	13(c)	138,370	154,758
Other financial assets	13(d)	28,282	24,489
Property, plant and equipment	14	152,100	154,065
Equity accounted investments	17	124,458	121,833
Deferred tax assets	8(c)	11,923	16,320
Intangible assets and goodwill	18	33,261	33,461
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,808,628	1,793,315
TOTAL ASSETS		2,127,800	2,106,817
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	19(a)	63,313	30,426
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	164,318	29,950
Derivatives at fair value		1,263	–
Income tax payable		876	636
Other financial liabilities	30	11,000	–
Other		6,112	4,516
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		246,882	65,528
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	19(b)	–	12,725
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	639,290	772,260
Derivatives at fair value		55,942	79,752
Deferred tax liabilities	8(c)	10,312	10,183
Other financial liabilities	30	45,250	56,250
Other		2,304	2,227
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		753,098	933,397
TOTAL LIABILITIES		999,980	998,925
NET ASSETS		1,127,820	1,107,892
TOTAL EQUITY		1,127,820	1,107,892

	NOTES	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Equity attributable to members of AGHL:			
Contributed equity		162,070	157,386
Reserves		6,816	6,050
Accumulated losses		(43,984)	(47,337)
Total equity attributable to members of AGHL:		124,902	116,099
Equity attributable to unitholders of AT:			
Contributed equity		804,153	783,358
Accumulated losses		(152,236)	(137,593)
Total equity attributable to unitholders of AT:		651,917	645,765
Equity attributable to members of AGPL:			
Contributed equity		21,018	20,415
Reserves		–	(78)
Accumulated losses		(12,138)	(17,529)
Total equity attributable to members of AGPL:		8,880	2,808
Equity attributable to unitholders of AIT:			
Contributed equity		177,151	170,620
Accumulated losses		(18,894)	(566)
Total equity attributable to unitholders of AIT:		158,257	170,054
Equity attributable to members of ASPT:			
Contributed equity		90,589	87,461
Reserves		(1,021)	(2,322)
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings		(4,437)	8,790
Total equity attributable to members of ASPT:		85,131	93,929
Equity attributable to members of ASOL:			
Contributed equity		13,400	12,754
Reserves		82	13
Retained earnings		41,466	15,501
Total equity attributable to members of ASOL:		54,948	28,268
Equity attributable to external non-controlling interest:			
Contributed equity		78,007	67,295
Reserves		52	5,424
Accumulated losses		(34,274)	(21,750)
Total equity attributable to external non-controlling interest:		43,785	50,969
TOTAL EQUITY		1,127,820	1,107,892
Contributed equity	23	1,268,381	1,231,994
Reserves		5,877	3,663
Accumulated losses		(190,223)	(178,734)
Total stapled security holders' interest in equity		1,084,035	1,056,923
Total external non-controlling interest		43,785	50,969
TOTAL EQUITY		1,127,820	1,107,892

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE STAPLED SECURITY HOLDER					EXTERNAL	
CONSOLIDATED	ISSUED CAPITAL \$'000	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE \$'000	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION \$'000	EMPLOYEE EQUITY BENEFITS \$'000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$'000	NON- CONTROLLING INTEREST \$'000	TOTAL EQUITY \$'000
At 1 July 2012	1,231,994	612	(2,397)	5,448	(178,734)	50,969	1,107,892
Other comprehensive income	–	(573)	1,619	–	–	(5,371)	(4,325)
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	61,052	6,428	67,480
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(573)	1,619	–	61,052	1,057	63,155
Distribution reinvestment plan	36,387	–	–	–	–	–	36,387
Security acquisition rights	–	–	–	1,168	–	–	1,168
Distribution to security holders	–	–	–	–	(72,541)	(8,241)	(80,782)
At 30 June 2013	1,268,381	39	(778)	6,616	(190,223)	43,785	1,127,820

CONSOLIDATED	ISSUED CAPITAL \$'000	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE \$'000	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION \$'000	EMPLOYEE EQUITY BENEFITS \$'000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$'000	NON- CONTROLLING INTEREST \$'000	TOTAL EQUITY \$'000
At 1 July 2011	1,139,824	1,021	(4,142)	5,448	(148,411)	146,670	1,140,410
Other comprehensive income	–	(409)	1,745	–	–	6,403	7,739
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	8,470	(444)	8,026
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(409)	1,745	–	8,470	5,959	15,765
Equity raisings [^]	56,528	–	–	–	–	–	56,528
Return of capital [^]	(61,873)	–	–	–	–	–	(61,873)
Distribution reinvestment plan	36,189	–	–	–	–	–	36,189
Issue costs	(2,168)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,168)
Acq. of non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	(1,754)	(1,754)
Merger of ASOL / ASPT	63,494	–	–	–	24,387	(87,881)	–
Distribution to security holders	–	–	–	–	(63,180)	(12,025)	(75,205)
At 30 June 2012	1,231,994	612	(2,397)	5,448	(178,734)	50,969	1,107,892

[^] Capital was returned to securityholders that was applied to the issue of securities as part of the merger between the ABP Group and ASF.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income receipts		302,100	258,618
Interest received		4,051	3,657
Distributions received		259	1,015
Income tax paid		(2,286)	(1,353)
Finance costs paid		(47,892)	(60,735)
Operating payments		(87,399)	(114,952)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11	168,833	86,250
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for investments and funds advanced		(76,436)	(91,909)
Proceeds from sale and settlement of investments and funds repaid		25,503	27,208
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7,822)	(1,230)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		–	15,512
Purchase of investment properties		(111,722)	(24,382)
Disposal of investment properties		86,246	96,079
Consolidation of AWLF		2,042	–
Payment for other investments		(6,133)	(5,138)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) / FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(88,322)	16,140
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of stapled securities		–	62,901
Return of capital		–	(61,873)
Payment of issue / finance costs		(733)	(6,223)
Repayment of borrowings		(121,833)	(242,345)
Proceeds from borrowings		81,384	174,954
Distributions paid		(49,057)	(40,338)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(90,239)	(112,924)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(9,728)	(10,534)
Net foreign exchange differences		420	15
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		54,129	64,648
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	11	44,821	54,129

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2013

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Abacus Property Group ("APG" or the "Group") is comprised of Abacus Group Holdings Limited ("AGHL") (the nominated parent entity), Abacus Trust ("AT"), Abacus Group Projects Limited ("AGPL"), Abacus Income Trust ("AIT"), Abacus Storage Property Trust ("ASPT") and Abacus Storage Operations Limited ("ASOL"). Shares in AGHL, AGPL and ASOL and units in AT, AIT and ASPT have been stapled together so that neither can be dealt with without the other. The securities trade as one security on the Australian Securities Exchange (the "ASX") under the code ABP. The units in ASPT and the shares in ASOL were stapled to the Group in March 2012.

The financial report of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2013 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 August 2013.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors' report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value, interests in joint ventures and associates which are accounted for using the equity method, and certain investments and financial assets measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Group under ASIC Class Order 98/100. The Group is an entity to which the class order applies.

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the AASB and IASB respectively.

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

The Group has adopted the following new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB interpretations as of 1 July 2012. Adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- AASB 2011-9 Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income – This standard requires entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they might be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not.
- AASB 2010-8 Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets – The amendment addresses the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value and introduces a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax is measured on the basis that the carrying amount will be recoverable through sale rather than use. This amendment will have no impact on the Group as the majority of investment properties are held within the Group's Trusts and where the investment property is held within a company, the Group already had a policy to assess recoverability and record deferred tax where appropriate based on the assessment of recoverability of the carrying value per property.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Group early adopted the following standards during the year ended 30 June 2012:

- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and UIG-112 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.

The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control.

Adoption resulted in the consolidation of Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II and Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust. This is due to the combination of APG's role as responsible entity, variable returns arising from its collective equity and loan investments in these funds and certain guarantees.

- AASB 11 Joint Arrangements - replaces AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures and UIG-113 Jointly controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures. AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition it removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the parties a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the parties a right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method.

Adoption had no impact in the Group's method of accounting for its joint arrangements.

- AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgements made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about certain joint arrangements, associates and structured entities and subsidiaries with non controlling interests.

Adoption resulted in the Group disclosing the summarised financial information of material investments in joint arrangements. Prior to adoption of AASB12, the Group's share of summarised financial information was disclosed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)***(i) Accounting standards and Interpretations issues but not yet effective*

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2013. These are outlined in the following table.

REFERENCE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD*	IMPACT ON GROUP FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP*
AASB 9	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below. (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. (b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. (d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: – The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) – The remaining change is presented in profit or loss. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10.	1 January 2015	The Group will review the classification of its existing financial assets and liabilities in line with the standard, such as secured and related party loans, options and derivatives. The tests above with respect to any potential reclassification of financial assets with variable cash flows will depend on the facts applicable at transition date.	1 July 2015

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

REFERENCE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD*	IMPACT ON GROUP FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP*
AASB 13	AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets. AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-8.	1 January 2013	The Group will review the assets and liabilities requiring measurement at fair value. The standard is unlikely to have a material financial impact on the Group however the Group may be required to increase its level of disclosure.	1 July 2013
AASB 119	The main change introduced by this standard is to revise the accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendment removes the options for accounting for the liability, and requires that the liabilities arising from such plans is recognised in full with actuarial gains and losses being recognised in other comprehensive income. It also revised the method of calculating the return on plan assets. The revised standard changes the definition of short-term employee benefits. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is now based on whether the benefits are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-10.	1 January 2013	This revision will have no impact on how the Group measures its employee benefits.	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-5	AASB 2012-5 makes amendments resulting from the 2009-2011 Annual Improvements Cycle. The standard addresses a range of improvements, including the following: – Repeat application of AASB 1 is permitted – Clarification of the comparative information requirements when an entity provides a third balance sheet (AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements).	1 July 2013	The Group will review any amendments to the standards when adopted by the AASB.	1 July 2013

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

REFERENCE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE OF STANDARD*	IMPACT ON GROUP FINANCIAL REPORT	APPLICATION DATE FOR GROUP*
AASB 2011-4	This amendment deletes from AASB124 individual key management personnel disclosure requirements for disclosing entities that are not companies. It also removes the individual KMP disclosure requirements for all disclosing entities in relation to equity holdings, loans and other related party transactions.	1 July 2013	The amendment will have no impact on the disclosures for the Group.	1 July 2013
AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards (b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements. The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability (as defined in this Standard) (b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability (b) All not-for-profit private sector entities (c) Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments.	1 July 2013	The Group is required to report under the Tier 1 requirement as a for-profit entity in the private sector that has public accountability. There will be no impact to the reporting requirements of the Group.	1 July 2013

*designates the beginning of the applicable annual reporting period

AASB 2012-2, AASB 2012-4, AASB 2012-9, AASB 2012-10, AASB 2012-2 and Interpretation 20 will have no application to the Group.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of AGHL and its subsidiaries, AT and its subsidiaries, AGPL and its subsidiaries, AIT and its subsidiaries, ASPT and its subsidiaries and ASOL and its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the Group.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has power over the investee such that the Group is able to direct the relevant activities, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The adoption of AASB 10 in the year ended 30 June 2012 led to the consolidation of Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II and Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust. In the year ended 30 June 2013 the Group also consolidated Abacus Wodonga Land Fund. This is due to the combination of the Group's role as responsible entity and its exposure to variable returns arising from its collective equity and loan investments in these funds and certain guarantees.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies with adjustments made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full and subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Where there is a loss of control of a subsidiary, the consolidated financial statements include the results for the part of the reporting period during which the Group has control.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating the cost of the business combination to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Non-controlling interests are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the consolidated income statement and are presented within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent.

Non-controlling interests represent those equity interests in Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust, Abacus Jigsaw Trust and Abacus Independent Retail Property Trust that are not held by the Group and are presented separately in the income statement and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of the Group are in Australian dollars. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings on translation of foreign operations that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign operation. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(e) Foreign currency translation (continued)**

At reporting date the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency of the Group at the rate of exchange prevailing at balance date and the financial performance is translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the reporting period. The exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rental and Storage income

Rental income from investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental income is recognised as income in the periods in which it is earned. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income.

Hotel Income

Revenue from rooms is recognised and accrued on the provision of rooms or on the date of which rooms are to be provided in accordance with the terms and conditions of the bookings. Advance deposits from customers received are not recognised as revenue until such time when the rooms have been provided or when the customers forfeit the deposits due to failure of attendance.

Finance Income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which 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.

Income from the sale of joint venture profit share rights is recognised when the Group enters into arrangements with other parties which result in the Group receiving consideration for the sale of its right to receive a profit share from the joint venture

Dividends and distributions

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments derecognised during the year

Revenue from sale of investments is recognised on settlement when the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the investments have been transferred to the buyer. Risks and rewards are generally considered to have passed to the buyer at the time of settlement of the sale. Financial instruments are derecognised when the right to receive or pay cash flows from the financial derivative has expired or when the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial derivative through termination. Gains or losses due to derecognition are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Net change in fair value of investments held at balance date

Changes in market value of investments are recognised as revenue or expense in determining the net profit for the period.

Property development sales

Revenue from property development sales is recognised when the significant risks, rewards of ownership and effective control has been transferred to the purchaser which has been determined to occur upon settlement and after contractual duties are completed.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the costs incurred or to be incurred cannot be measured reliably, there is a risk of return or there is continuing management involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Expenses

Expenses including rates, taxes and other outgoings, are brought to account on an accrual basis and any related payables are carried at cost.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet 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 which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised at amortised cost, which in the case of the Group, is the original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

Collectibility of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group utilises derivative financial instruments, both foreign exchange and interest rate swaps to manage the risk associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value.

The Group has set defined policies and implemented hedging policies to manage interest and exchange rate risks. Derivative instruments are transacted in line with these policies to achieve the economic outcomes in line with the Group's treasury and hedging policy. They are not transacted for speculative purposes.

The Group does not employ hedge accounting and as such derivatives are recorded at fair value with gains or losses arising from the movement in fair values recorded in the income statement.

(k) Investments and other financial assets

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given.

Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end. At 30 June 2013 the Group's investments in listed and unlisted securities have been classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and property loans are classified as loans and receivables.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the assets. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or been transferred.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading, are measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term with the intention of making a profit. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to the Australian Securities Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

For investments where there is no quoted market or unit price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)*****Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

A financial asset or financial liability at fair value is designated by the entity at fair value through the profit and loss upon initial recognition. APG uses this designation where doing so results in more relevant information. This group of financial assets and liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with APG's documented risk management and investment strategy which outlines that these assets and liabilities are managed on a total rate of return basis, and information about the instruments is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel and the Board.

APG enters into loans and receivables with associated options that provide for a variety of outcomes including repayment of principal and interest, satisfaction through obtaining interests in equity or property or combinations thereof. The fair value of the maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to these instruments was \$28.2 million (2012: \$27.9 million).

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are held at lower of cost or recoverable amount.

(l) Investment in associates

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control and accordingly are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures.

The investment in the associates is carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates, less any impairment in value. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivable and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The reporting dates of the associates and the Group are identical and the associates' accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Investments in associates held by the parent are held at lower of cost and recoverable amount in the parent's financial statements.

(m) Interest in joint arrangements

The Group's interest in joint venture entities is accounted for under the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The investment in the joint venture entities is carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint ventures, less any impairment in value. The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint ventures.

Investments in joint ventures are held at lower of cost or recoverable amount in the investing entities.

The Group's interest in joint operations that give the parties a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Property, plant and equipment

Hotel property, plant and equipment

Property (including land and buildings), plant and equipment represent owner-occupied properties and are initially measured at cost including transaction costs and acquisition costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, properties are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value after the date of revaluation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings – 50 years

Plant and equipment – 3 to 20 years

Revaluations of land and buildings

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the assets.

Other

Land and buildings are measured at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation on buildings and less any impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings – 40 years

Plant and equipment – over 5 to 15 years

Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of property (including land and buildings), plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the balance sheet date.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(n) Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

(o) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time that the cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market and property specific conditions at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

Investment properties under construction are carried at fair value after allowing for the remaining expected costs of completion plus an appropriate risk adjusted development margin.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale.

For a transfer from investment property to inventories, the deemed cost of property for subsequent accounting is its fair value at the date of change in use. For a transfer from inventories to investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. When the Group completes the construction or development of a "self-constructed investment property", any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Land and buildings are considered to have the function of an investment and are therefore regarded as a composite asset, the overall value of which is influenced by many factors, the most prominent being income yield, rather than diminution in value of the building content due to the passing of time. Accordingly, the buildings and all components thereof, including integral plant and equipment, are not depreciated.

Investment properties are independently valued on a staggered basis every two years unless the underlying financing requires a more frequent independent valuation cycle. In determining fair value, the capitalisation of net income method and the discounting of future cashflows to their present value have been used.

Lease incentives provided by the Group to lessees, and rental guarantees which may be received by the Group from third parties (arising from the acquisition of investment properties) are included in the measurement of fair value of investment property. Leasing costs are treated as separate assets and are amortised over the respective periods to which the lease incentives and rental guarantees apply, either using a straight-line basis, or a basis which is more representative of the pattern of benefits.

Under AASB 140, investment properties, including any plant and equipment, are not subject to depreciation. However, depreciation allowances in respect of certain buildings, plant and equipment are currently available to investors for taxation purposes.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the lease assets are classified as operating leases.

(q) Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and is not amortised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- Represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Is not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's secondary reporting format determined in accordance with AASB 8 Operating Segments.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately or in a business combination are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangibles are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Intangible assets created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite life is reviewed at least each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefit embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in an accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement through the 'depreciation and amortisation expense' line item.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(q) Goodwill and Intangibles (continued)**

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

(r) Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

(s) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(t) Provisions and employee leave benefits

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

Employee leave benefits***(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave***

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Distributions and dividends

Trusts generally distribute their distributable assessable income to their unitholders. Such distributions are determined by reference to the taxable income of the respective trusts. Distributable income may include capital gains arising from the disposal of investments and tax-deferred income. Unrealised gains and losses on investments that are recognised as income are usually retained and are generally not assessable or distributable until realised. Capital losses are not distributed to security holders but are retained to be offset against any future realised capital gains.

A liability for dividend or distribution is recognised in the Balance Sheet if the dividend or distribution has been declared, determined or publicly recommended prior to balance date.

(v) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of transaction costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid in the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities where the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred unless they relate to a qualifying asset or to upfront borrowing establishment and arrangement costs, which are deferred and amortised as an expense over the life of the facility. A qualifying asset is an asset that generally takes more than 12 months to get ready for its intended use or sale. In these circumstances, the financing costs are capitalised into the cost of the asset. Where funds are borrowed by the Group for the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset, the amount of the borrowing costs capitalised are those incurred in relation to the borrowing.

(w) Contributed equity

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Stapled securities are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new securities are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(x) Transfers to / (from) total equity

In respect of the Group, revaluation increments or decrements arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties and derivative financial instruments, unrealised gains and losses in the net value of investments, accrued income not yet assessable and expenses provided for or accrued not yet deductible, net capital losses and tax free or tax deferred amounts maybe transferred to equity and may not be included in the determination of distributable income.

(y) Non-current assets held for sale

Before classification as held for sale the measurement of the assets is updated. Upon classification as held for sale, assets are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell with the exception of investment properties which are valued in accordance with 2(o).

Gains and losses from revaluations on initial classification and subsequent re-measurement are recognised in the income statement.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(z) Inventories*****Property Development***

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined on the basis of sales in the ordinary course of business. Expenses of marketing, selling and distribution to customers are estimated and deducted to establish net realisable value. Where the net realisable value of inventory is less than cost, an impairment expense is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Reversals of previously recognised impairment charges are recognised in the consolidated income statement such that the inventory is always carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the purchase consideration, development costs and holding costs such as borrowing costs, rates and taxes.

Hotel

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(za) Taxation

The Group comprises taxable and non-taxable entities. A liability for current and deferred tax and tax expense is only recognised in respect of taxable entities that are subject to income tax and potential capital gains tax as detailed below.

Trust income tax

Under current Australian income tax legislation AT, AIT, ASPT, AHT, ADIFII and AMSHT are not liable to Australian income tax provided security holders are presently entitled to the taxable income of the trusts and the trusts generally distribute their taxable income.

Company income tax

AGHL and its Australian resident wholly-owned subsidiaries, ASOL and its Australian resident wholly-owned subsidiaries and AHL and its Australian resident wholly-owned subsidiaries have formed separate tax consolidation groups. AGHL, ASOL and AHL have entered into tax funding agreements with their Australian resident wholly-owned subsidiaries, so that each subsidiary agrees to pay or receive its share of the allocated tax at the current tax rate.

The head tax entity and the controlled entities in each tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head tax entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreements are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(za) Taxation (continued)

Company income tax (continued)

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

New Zealand

The trusts that operate in New Zealand ("NZ") are treated as a company for NZ income tax purposes and are taxed at the corporate tax rate of 28% (2012: 28%). NZ income tax paid the Trusts can be claimed as foreign tax credits to offset against foreign income and distributable to security holders. NZ tax losses are carried forward provided the continuity test of ownership is satisfied. Interest expense from the Trusts are fully deductible subject to thin capitalisation considerations. Property revaluation gains or losses are to be excluded from taxable income, with no deferred tax implications as capital gains are not taxed in NZ.

Income derived by companies which are incorporated in Australia and registered in NZ as overseas companies is exempt from tax in Australia where the income has been taxed in NZ. This income is regarded as non-assessable non-exempt income. As such, income tax is calculated on the companies' NZ taxable income and taxed at the NZ corporate rate of 28% (2012: 28%).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(za) Taxation (continued)*****Goods and services tax (GST)***

Revenues, 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 net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement 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 are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(zb) Earnings per stapled security (EPSS)

Basic EPSS is calculated as net profit attributable to stapled security holders, adjusted to exclude costs of servicing equity (other than distributions) divided by the weighted average number of stapled securities on issue during the period under review.

Diluted EPSS is calculated as net profit attributable to stapled security holders, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than distributions);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential stapled securities that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential stapled securities;

divided by the weighted average number of stapled securities and dilutive potential stapled securities, adjusted for any bonus element.

(zc) Security based payment plans

Executives of the Group receive remuneration in the form of security based payments, whereby Executives render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense (note 29).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting conditions are satisfied, provided that all other performance and / or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the security based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The risks arising from the use of the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest rate risk, price risk and foreign currency risk).

The Group's financial risk management focuses on mitigating the unpredictability of the financial markets and its impact on the financial performance of the Group. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Treasury Management Committee under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including the setting of limits for trading in derivatives, hedging cover of interest rate risks and cash flow forecast projections.

The main purpose of the financial instruments used by the Group is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions principally interest rate swaps. The purpose is to manage the interest rate exposure arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in notes 2 and 4 to the financial statements.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, investment in securities and options, secured property loans and interest bearing loans and derivatives with banks.

The Group manages its exposure to risk by:

- derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions;
- policy which limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution;
- providing loans as an investment into joint ventures, associates, related parties and third parties where it is satisfied with the underlying property exposure within that entity;
- regularly monitoring loans and receivables balances on an ongoing basis;
- regularly monitoring the performance of its associates, joint ventures, related parties and third parties on an ongoing basis; and
- obtaining collateral as security (where required or appropriate).

The Group's credit risk is predominately driven by its Property Ventures business which provides loans to third parties, those using the funds for property development and / or investment. The Group mitigates the exposure to this risk by evaluation of the application before acceptance. The analysis will specifically focus on:

- the Loan Valuation Ratio (LVR) at drawdown;
- mortgage ranking;
- background of the developer (borrower) including previous developments;
- background of the owner (borrower) including previous investment track record;
- that the terms and conditions of higher ranking mortgages are acceptable to the Group;
- appropriate property insurances are in place with a copy provided to the Group; and
- market analysis of the completed development being used to service drawdown.

The Group also mitigates this risk by ensuring adequate security is obtained and timely monitoring of the financial instrument to identify any potential adverse changes in the credit quality.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(b) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate and diverse amount of committed credit facilities, the ability to close out market positions and the flexibility to raise funds through the issue of new stapled securities or the distribution reinvestment plan.

The Group's policy is to maintain an available loan facility with banks sufficient to meet expected operational expenses and to finance investment acquisitions for a period of 90 days, including the servicing of financial obligations. Current loan facilities are assessed and extended for a maximum period based on the Group's expectations of future interest and market conditions.

As at 30 June 2013, the Group had undrawn committed facilities of \$262.7 million and cash of \$44.8 million which are adequate to cover short term funding requirements.

Further information regarding the Group's debt profile is disclosed in Note 20.

(c) Refinancing Risk

Refinancing risk is the risk that unfavorable interest rate and credit market conditions result in an unacceptable increase in the Group's credit margins and interest cost. Refinancing risk arises when the Group is required to obtain debt to fund existing and new debt positions.

The Group is exposed to refinancing risks arising from the availability of finance as well as the interest rates and credit margins at which financing is available. The Group manages this risk by spreading maturities of borrowings and interest rate swaps, diversification of lenders and reviewing potential transactions to understand the impact on the Group's credit worthiness.

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on its investment in foreign operations, equity investments, investment in associates and property loans denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of Group entities. The currencies in which these transactions are conducted are primarily are denominated in NZD.

As a result the Group's balance sheet can be affected by movements in the A\$/NZ\$ exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

APG's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to APG's long-term bank debt obligations which are based on floating interest rates. APG's policy is to maintain a mix of floating exposure and fixed interest rate hedging with fixed rate cover highest in years 1 to 5.

Similar policies are employed for the funds consolidated by the Group (AHF, ADIF II and AMSHT).

The Group hedges to minimise interest rate risk by entering variable to fixed interest rate swaps which also helps deliver interest covenant compliance and positive carry (net rental income in excess of interest expense) on the property portfolio. Interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from variable rates to fixed rates. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. At 30 June 2013, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately 83.0% of the Group's drawn debt is subject to fixed rate hedges (2012: 97.0%). Hedge cover as a percentage of available facilities at 30 June 2013 is 59.5% (2012: 69.7%).

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market Risk (continued)

Fair value interest rate risk

As the Group holds interest rate swaps against its variable rate debt there is a risk that the economic value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The level of swapped and fixed rate debt is disclosed in note 22.

(e) Other market price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. The key risk variable is the quoted price of securities which is influenced by a range of factors, most of which are outside the control of the Group. Management of the Group monitors the securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices and published prices. Investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy / sell decisions are approved by the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In applying the Group's accounting policies management continually evaluates judgments, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Group. All judgments, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

(i) Significant accounting judgments

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and has thus classified the leases as operating leases.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and tax losses on revenue account as management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences and tax losses.

Classification of and valuation of investments

The Group has decided to classify investments in listed and unlisted securities as 'held for trading' investments and movements in fair value are recognised directly in profit or loss. The fair value of listed securities has been determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The fair value of unlisted securities has been determined by reference to the net assets of the entity and available redemption facilities.

Impairment of property loans and financial assets

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. For property loans and interim funding to related funds this involves value in use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions around cashflows and fair value of underlying investment properties held by the borrower and expected timing of cashflows from equity raisings of related funds.

Accounting policy – financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

A financial asset or financial liability is designated by the entity as being at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. APG uses this designation where doing so results in more relevant information, because it is a group of financial assets and liabilities which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with APG's documented risk management and investment strategy, and information about the instruments is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel and the Board.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)**(i) Significant accounting judgments (continued)*****Control and significant influence***

In determining whether the Group has control over an entity, the Group assess its exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and whether it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group may have significant influence over an entity when it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policies decisions of the entity but is not in control or joint control of those policies.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions***Impairment of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives***

The Group determines whether goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are allocated. For goodwill this involves value in use calculations which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions around cash flows and fair value of investment properties upon which these determine the revenue / cash flows. The assumptions used in the estimations of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are discussed in note 18.

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of derivatives is determined using closing quoted market prices (where there is an active market) or a suitable pricing model based on discounted cash flow analysis using assumptions supported by observable market rates. Where the derivatives are not quoted in an active market their fair value has been determined using (where available) quoted market inputs and other data relevant to assessing the value of the financial instrument, including financial guarantees granted by the Group, estimates of the probability of exercise.

Valuation of investment properties and property, plant and equipment held at fair value

The Group makes judgements in respect of the fair value of investment properties (note 2(o)). The fair value of these properties are reviewed regularly by management with reference to external independent property valuations and market conditions existing at reporting date, using generally accepted market practices. The assumptions underlying estimated fair values are those relating to the receipt of contractual rents, expected future market rentals, maintenance requirements, capitalisation rates and discount rates that reflect current market conditions and current or recent property investment prices. If there is any material change in these assumptions or regional, national or international economic conditions, the fair value of investment properties may differ and may need to be re-estimated.

Net realisable value of inventory

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period. The key assumptions that require the use of management judgment are reviewed half-yearly. If the net realisable value is less than the carrying value of inventory, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Fair value of financial assets

APG enters into loans and receivables with associated options that provide for a variety of outcomes including repayment of principal and interest, satisfaction through obtaining interests in equity or property or combinations thereof. At the end of the year, the fair value of the maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to these instruments was \$23.6 million (2012: \$27.9 million).

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group predominately operates in Australia. Following are the Group's operating segments, which are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources allocation and to assess performance:

- (a) Property: the segment is responsible for the investment in and ownership of commercial, retail and industrial properties. This segment also includes the equity accounting of material co-investments in property entities not engaged in development and construction projects;
- (b) Funds Management: the segment includes development, origination, co-investment and fund management revenues and expenses in addition to discharging the Group's responsible entity obligations;
- (c) Property Ventures: provides secured lending and related property financing solutions and is also responsible for the Group's investment in joint venture and associates' development and construction projects, which includes revenue from debt and equity investments in joint ventures and associates. This segment also is responsible for the Group's investment in property securities; and
- (d) Storage: the segment is responsible for the investment in and ownership of self-storage facilities.

Segment result includes transactions between operating segments which are then eliminated.

AASB 10 - in application of the standard the Group has consolidated the Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund. The performances of these entities which are operated as externally managed investment schemes are considered to be non-core segments and are reviewed separately to that of the performance of the Group's business segments.

^ Includes fair value loss of \$4.1 million.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	CORE SEGMENTS				NON CORE SEGMENTS				
	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT \$'000	FUNDS \$'000	PROPERTY VENTURES \$'000	TOTAL CORE SEGMENTS \$'000	AHF \$'000	ADIFI \$'000	AMSHT \$'000	UNALLOCATED/ ELIMINATIONS \$'000	CONSOLIDATED \$'000
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013									
Loss on consolidation*				(18,943)	–	–	–	–	(18,943)
Net change in fair value of derivatives				(3,612)	9	1,704	746	–	(1,153)
Finance costs				(38,318)	(10,270)	(11,899)	(4,072)	8,315	(56,244)
Profit / (loss) before tax				75,732	628	4,978	(637)	(6,382)	74,319
Income tax benefit / (expense)				(5,786)	(891)	(162)	–	–	(6,839)
Net profit / (loss) for the year				69,946	(263)	4,816	(637)	(6,382)	67,480
less non-controlling interest				(1,595)	(5,278)	–	445	–	(6,428)
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to members of the Group				68,351	(5,541)	4,816	(192)	(6,382)	61,052

* AWLF was consolidated by the Group on 30 June 2013. Accordingly the Group has not recorded any income and expenses of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2013.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	CORE SEGMENTS				NON CORE SEGMENTS							
	PROPERTY \$'000	MANAGEMENT \$'000	FUNDS \$'000	PROPERTY VENTURES \$'000	STORAGE \$'000	TOTAL CORE SEGMENTS \$'000	AHF \$'000	ASF \$'000	ADIFI \$'000	AMSH \$'000	UNALLOCATED/ ELIMINATIONS \$'000	CONSOLIDATED \$'000
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012												
Revenue												
Rental income	76,485	-	-	-	-	76,485	1,337	-	18,111	5,573	-	101,506
Storage income	1,864	-	-	-	17,013	18,877	-	28,216	-	-	-	47,093
Hotel income	2,625	-	-	-	-	2,625	49,386	-	-	-	-	52,011
Finance income	1,316	-	-	26,635	-	27,951	-	-	-	-	(1,316)	26,635
Funds management income	-	19,503	-	-	-	19,503	-	-	-	-	(12,994)	6,509
Net change in fair value of investment properties derecognised	9,869	-	-	-	-	9,869	-	-	(413)	-	-	9,456
Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments derecognised	-	560	-	-	(50)	510	-	-	-	-	(642)	(132)
Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments held at balance date	(9,225)	-	70	-	2,290	(6,865)	4,317	1,603	9,750	423	(12,707)	(3,479)
Share of profit from equity accounted investments	4,806	2,069	82	-	-	6,957	-	-	-	-	422	7,379
Other revenue	5	942	6	-	-	953	-	675	-	-	(942)	686
Other unallocated revenue						1,854	341	63	50	54		2,362
Total consolidated revenue	87,745	23,074	26,793	19,253	158,719	55,381	30,557	27,498	6,050	(28,179)		250,026
Property expenses and outgoings	(16,237)	-	-	-	-	(16,237)	(342)	14	(1,485)	(826)	753	(18,123)
Storage expenses	(753)	-	-	-	(5,815)	(6,568)	-	(9,842)	-	-	-	(16,410)
Hotel expenses	(3,018)	-	-	-	-	(3,018)	(36,992)	-	-	-	-	(40,010)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	(2,835)	-	-	-	(116)	(2,951)	(4,134)	(140)	(388)	(187)	-	(7,800)
Administrative and other expenses	(9,124)	(4,915)	(5,489)	(1,467)	(20,995)	(1,723)	(1,226)	(360)	(362)	(1,652)		(26,318)
Segment result	55,778	18,159	21,304	11,855	108,950	12,190	19,363	25,265	4,675	(29,078)		141,365

* commenced in March 2012 following the merger of Abacus Storage Fund with Abacus Property Group.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	CORE SEGMENTS				NON CORE SEGMENTS							
	PROPERTY \$'000	MANAGEMENT \$'000	FUNDS \$'000	PROPERTY VENTURES \$'000	STORAGE \$'000	TOTAL CORE SEGMENTS \$'000	AHF \$'000	ASF \$'000	ADIFI \$'000	AMSH \$'000	UNALLOCATED/ ELIMINATIONS \$'000	CONSOLIDATED \$'000
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012												
Impairment charge – related party						(3,507)	–	–	–	–	–	(3,507)
Net change in fair value of derivatives						(35,205)	(10,684)	(2,998)	(4,555)	(873)	–	(54,315)
Finance costs						(43,860)	(11,308)	(11,698)	(12,653)	(4,317)	10,793	(73,043)
Profit / (loss) before tax						26,378	(9,802)	4,667	8,057	(515)	(18,285)	10,500
Income tax benefit / (expense)						(1,185)	8	(890)	(407)	–	–	(2,474)
Net profit / (loss) for the year						25,193	(9,794)	3,777	7,650	(515)	(18,285)	8,026
less non-controlling interest						(690)	3,874	(3,098)	–	358	–	444
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to members of the Group						24,503	(5,920)	679	7,650	(157)	(18,285)	8,470

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	CORE SEGMENTS						NON CORE SEGMENTS						
	PROPERTY \$'000	MANAGEMENT \$'000	FUNDS \$'000	PROPERTY VENTURES \$'000	STORAGE \$'000	UNALLOCATED \$'000	TOTAL \$'000	AHF \$'000	ADIFI \$'000	AMSHT \$'000	AWLF \$'000	ELIMINATIONS \$'000	CONSOLIDATED \$'000
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013													
Current assets	110,671	-	-	67,179	-	46,428	224,278	15,758	6,689	62,214	10,978	(745)	319,172
Non-current assets													
Investment properties	669,297	-	-	-	371,558	-	1,040,855	-	180,540	-	-	-	1,221,395
Inventory	-	-	-	72,905	-	-	72,905	-	-	-	21,072	(2,035)	91,942
Property, plant & equipment	4,690	-	-	-	1,778	-	6,468	145,620	-	-	12	-	152,100
Other	136,463	135,892	184,512	-	-	41,211	498,078	3,062	110	-	-	(158,059)	343,191
Total assets	921,121	135,892	324,596	373,336	87,639	1,842,584	164,440	187,339	62,214	32,062	(160,839)	(160,839)	2,127,800
Current liabilities	13,357	13,968	31,826	8,016	40,682	107,849	67,790	35,388	35,682	173	-	-	246,882
Non-current liabilities	568	35,376	253	316	603,773	640,286	117,798	150,758	20,348	48,053	(224,145)	(224,145)	753,098
Total liabilities	13,925	49,344	32,079	8,332	644,455	748,135	185,588	186,146	56,030	48,226	(224,145)	(224,145)	999,980
Net assets	907,196	86,548	292,517	365,004	(556,816)	1,094,449	(21,148)	1,193	6,184	(16,164)	63,306	63,306	1,127,820

* AWLF was consolidated by the Group on 30 June 2013.

The presentation of the core segments reflects the adjustments arising from the adoption of AASB 10 and is consistent with the reporting to the CODM.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	CORE SEGMENTS					NON CORE SEGMENTS						
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012	PROPERTY \$'000	MANAGEMENT \$'000	FUNDS \$'000	PROPERTY VENTURES \$'000	STORAGE \$'000	UNALLOCATED \$'000	TOTAL \$'000	AHF \$'000	ADIFI \$'000	AMSHT \$'000	ELIMINATIONS \$'000	CONSOLIDATED \$'000
Current assets	132,996	-	-	19,267	-	53,341	205,604	27,326	17,207	63,365	-	313,502
Non-current assets												
Investment properties	652,997	-	-	-	357,761	-	1,010,758	-	170,445	-	-	1,181,203
Inventory	25,310	-	-	75,664	-	-	100,974	-	-	-	-	100,974
Property, plant and equipment	4,889	-	-	-	720	-	5,609	148,456	-	-	-	154,065
Other	126,343	158,340	160,218	-	-	45,028	489,929	3,734	17	-	(136,607)	357,073
Total assets	942,535	158,340	255,149	358,481	98,369	1,812,874	179,516	187,669	63,365	63,365	(136,607)	2,106,817
Current liabilities	8,725	3,722	4,962	5,411	30,554	53,374	7,461	3,865	828	-	-	65,528
Non-current liabilities	3,144	56,431	10,367	242	618,838	689,022	184,925	182,829	54,859	(178,238)	(178,238)	933,397
Total liabilities	11,869	60,153	15,329	5,653	649,392	742,396	192,386	186,694	55,687	(178,238)	(178,238)	998,925
Net assets	930,666	98,187	239,820	352,828	(551,023)	1,070,478	(12,870)	975	7,678	41,631	41,631	1,107,892

The prior year has been restated for comparability with current year

6. REVENUE

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Finance income		
Interest and fee income on secured loans	20,367	15,635
Sale of joint venture profit share rights	–	11,000
Bank interest	1,354	2,362
Total finance income	21,721	28,997
(b) Funds management income		
Asset / property management fees	3,977	3,002
Interest on loans	3,532	3,507
Total funds management income	7,509	6,509
(c) Net change in fair value of investments held at balance date		
Net change in fair value of property securities held at balance date	(73)	(280)
Net change in fair value of options held at balance date	4,130	503
Net change in fair value of other investments held at balance date	1,352	(1,467)
Total change in fair value of investments held at balance date	5,409	(1,244)

7. EXPENSES

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and software	4,559	4,728
Net loss on property, plant and equipment remeasured at fair value	(24)	688
Impairment of intangible assets	–	12
Amortisation – leasing costs	2,464	2,372
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	6,999	7,800
(b) Cost of inventory sales		
Acquisition and holdings costs	35,800	–
Additional development costs*	12,376	–
Total cost of inventory sales	48,176	–
* co-owner contribution to the Lewisham residential development		
(c) Finance costs		
Interest on loans	51,631	66,229
Amortisation of finance costs	4,613	4,756
Finance costs incurred in the merger with Abacus Storage Fund	–	2,058
Total finance costs	56,244	73,043
(d) Administrative and other expenses		
Wages and salaries	13,976	11,363
Contributions to defined contribution plans	776	753
Other expenses	12,616	14,202
Total administrative and other expenses	27,368	26,318

8. INCOME TAX

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
<i>Current income tax</i>		
Current income tax charge	5,861	1,831
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	2,076	(123)
<i>Deferred income tax</i>		
Movement in depreciable assets tax depreciation	–	201
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,098)	565
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	6,839	2,474
(b) Numerical reconciliation between aggregate tax expense recognised in the income statement and tax expense calculated per the statutory income tax rate		
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of the accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Profit before income tax expense	74,319	10,500
Prima facie income tax expense calculated at 30% (AU)	22,153	2,743
Prima facie income tax expense calculated at 28% (NZ)	143	380
Less prima facie income tax expense on profit from Trusts	(18,124)	(1,541)
Prima Facie income tax of entities subject to income tax	4,171	1,582
Adjustment of prior year tax applied	2,076	(123)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	1,000	857
Entertainment	19	21
Foreign exchange translation adjustments	34	(51)
Franked dividends	(175)	–
Other items (net)	(286)	188
Income tax expense	6,839	2,474
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated income statement	6,839	2,474

The Group has capital tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised on the balance sheet of gross \$7.21 million (2012: \$6.82 million), which are available indefinitely for offset against future gains subject to continuing to meet relevant statutory tests.

8. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(c) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Deferred income tax at 30 June 2013 relates to the following:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Revaluation of investment properties at fair value	9,356	7,317
Revaluation of financial instruments at fair value	1,092	2,123
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	229
Reset of tax cost bases	1,048	1,048
Other	1,185	871
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	12,681	11,588
Set off of deferred tax assets	(2,369)	(1,405)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	10,312	10,183
Deferred tax assets		
Revaluation of financial instruments at fair value	2,408	5,355
Provisions – other	8,343	5,387
Provisions – employee entitlements	1,060	1,028
Derecognition of deferred tax asset	(1,000)	–
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	2,958	5,791
Other	523	164
Gross deferred income tax assets	14,292	17,725
Set off of deferred tax assets	(2,369)	(1,405)
Net deferred income tax assets	11,923	16,320

Unrecognised temporary differences

At 30 June 2013, the Group has unrecognised deferred tax assets on capital account in relation to the fair value of investments (\$1.1 million gross) (2012: \$1.2 million) and fair value of investment properties (\$3.6 million gross) (2012: \$3.8 million).

Tax consolidation

AGHL and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries, ASOL and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries and AHL and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries have formed separate tax consolidated groups. AGHL, ASOL and AHL are the head entity of their respective tax consolidated groups. The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The current and deferred tax amounts are measured in a manner that is consistent with the broad principles in AASB 112 Income Taxes. The nature of the tax funding agreement is discussed further below.

Nature of the tax funding agreement

Members of the respective tax consolidated groups have entered into tax funding agreements. The tax funding agreements require payments to/from the head entity to be recognised via an inter-entity receivable (payable) which is at call. To the extent that there is a difference between the amount allocated under the tax funding agreement and the allocation under UIG 1052, the head entity accounts for these as equity transactions.

The amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreements are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year. The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its obligations to pay tax instalments.

9. DISTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PROPOSED

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Property Group*		
(a) Distributions paid during the year		
June 2012 half: 8.25 cents per stapled security (2011: 8.25 cents)	35,886	31,217
December 2012 half: 8.25 cents per stapled security (2011: 8.25 cents)	36,702	31,963
	72,588	63,180

(b) Distributions proposed and not recognised as a liability[^]

June 2013 half: 8.25 cents per stapled security (2012: 8.25 cents)	37,376	35,886
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Distributions were paid from Abacus Trust and Abacus Income Trust (which do not pay tax provided they distribute all their taxable income) hence, there were no franking credits attached.

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

[^] The final distribution of 8.25 cents per stapled security was declared on 1 July 2013. The distribution being paid on or about 15 August 2013 will be approximately \$37.4 million. No provision for the distribution has been recognised in the balance sheet at 30 June 2013 as the distribution had not been declared by the end of the year.

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Hospitality Fund		
(a) Distributions paid during the year		
June 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per security (2011: 1.125 cents)	552	551
September 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per security (2011: 1.125 cents)	556	551
December 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per security (2011: 1.125 cents)	552	551
March 2013 quarter: 0.500 cents per security (2012: 1.125 cents)	248	551
	1,908	2,204

(b) Distributions proposed and recognised as a liability

June 2013 quarter: 0.500 cents per stapled security (2012: 1.125 cents)	248	551
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	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust		
(a) Distributions paid during the year		
June 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per unit (2011: Nil cents)	214	–
September 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per unit (2011: 1.125 cents)	214	214
December 2012 quarter: 1.125 cents per unit (2011: 1.125 cents)	214	214
March 2013 quarter: 1.125 cents per unit (2012: 1.125 cents)	214	214
	856	642

(b) Distributions proposed and recognised as a liability

June 2013 quarter: 1.125 cents per unit (2012: 1.125 cents)	214	214
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9. DISTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PROPOSED (CONTINUED)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Diversified Income Fund II		
(a) Distributions paid during the year		
Final distribution for financial year 30 June 2012: rate as per unit class		
Class A units 0.75 cents per unit (2011: 2.125 cents)	80	233
Class B units 2.331 cents per unit (2011: 2.250 cents)	590	562
Class C units 1.748 cents per unit (2011: 1.668 cents)	469	268
	1,139	1,063
September 2012: rate as per unit class		
Class A units 0.75 cents per unit (2011: 0.75 cents)	80	80
Class B units 2.3585 cents per unit (2011: 2.331 cents)	597	590
Class C units 1.7689 cents per unit (2011: 1.748 cents)	474	374
December 2012: rate as per unit class		
Class A units 0.75 cents per unit (2011: 0.75 cents)	80	80
Class B units 2.3585 cents per unit (2011: 2.331 cents)	597	590
Class C units 1.7689 cents per unit (2011: 1.748 cents)	474	434
March 2013: rate as per unit class		
Class A units 0.75 cents per unit (2012: 0.75 cents)	79	80
Class B units 2.3585 cents per unit (2012: 2.331 cents)	596	590
Class C units 1.7689 cents per unit (2012: 1.748 cents)	473	469
	3,450	3,287
(b) Distributions proposed and recognised as a liability		
Final distribution payable for the June 2013 quarter: rate as per unit class		
Class A units 0.75 cents per unit (2012: 0.75 cents)	80	80
Class B units 2.3585 cents per unit (2012: 2.331 cents)	597	590
Class C units 1.7689 cents per unit (2012: 1.748 cents)	474	469
	1,151	1,139
Abacus Property Group*	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(c) Franking credit balance		
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:		
Franking account balance as at the beginning of the financial year at 30% (2012: 30%)	12,089	10,396
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income payable at the end of the financial year	1,106	1,693
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year 30% (2012 30%)	13,195	12,089

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 JUNE 2013
CONTINUED

10. EARNINGS PER STAPLED SECURITY

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Basic and diluted earnings per stapled security (cents)	13.68	2.11
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per stapled security		
Basic and diluted earnings per stapled security		
Net profit	61,052	8,470
Weighted average number of stapled securities:		
Weighted average number of stapled securities for basic earning per security	446,427	400,921

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Reconciliation to Cash Flow Statement		
For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June 2013:		
Cash at bank and in hand ⁽ⁱ⁾	44,822	54,129
(i) Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents represent fair value.		
(a) Reconciliation of net profit after tax to net cash flows from operations		
Net profit	67,480	8,026
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	6,999	7,800
Provision for doubtful debts	1,060	348
Diminution of inventory	–	1,500
Restructuring charge – related parties	–	3,507
Loss on consolidation	18,943	–
Net change in fair value of derivatives	1,153	54,315
Net change in fair value of investment properties held at balance date	(497)	2,235
Net change in fair value of investments held at balance date	(5,409)	1,244
Net change in fair value of investment properties derecognised	(1,973)	(9,456)
Net change in fair value of investments and financial instruments derecognised	(6,854)	(132)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	17,768	(2,518)
Increase/(decrease) in unearned revenue	14,750	–
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	48,176	–
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and other assets	7,234	19,381
Net cash from operating activities	168,830	86,250

(b) Disclosure of financing facilities

Refer to note 20d.

(c) Disclosure of non-cash financing activities

Non-cash financing activities include capital raised pursuant to APG's distribution reinvestment plan. During the year 18.6 million stapled securities were issued with a cash equivalent of \$36.6 million.

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Current		
Trade debtors	645	935
Other debtors	20,913	13,549
Gross receivables	21,558	14,484
Less provision for doubtful debts	(1,998)	(2,566)
Net current receivables	19,560	11,918
(b) Non-current		
Other debtors	6,897	6,212
Non-current receivables	6,897	6,212

13. PROPERTY LOANS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Current property loans		
Secured loans – amortised cost ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,047	17,713
Interest receivable on secured loans – amortised cost	405	1,385
	2,452	19,098
(b) Current other financial assets		
Investments in securities – listed – fair value	–	168
Other financial assets – fair value ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	–	7,885
	–	8,053
(c) Non-current property loans		
Secured loans – amortised cost ⁽ⁱ⁾	116,404	137,938
Interest receivable on secured loans – amortised cost	21,966	16,820
	138,370	154,758
(d) Non-current other financial assets		
Investments in securities – unlisted – fair value	4,642	4,489
Other financial assets – fair value ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	23,640	20,000
	28,282	24,489

(i) Mortgages are secured by real property assets. The current facilities are scheduled to mature and are expected to be realised on or before 30 June 2014 and the non-current facilities will mature between 1 July 2014 and 24 December 2018. For 30 June 2012, an amount of \$33.1 million relates to a loan to Abacus Wodonga Land Fund, a related party, which consolidated into the Group on 30 June 2013.

(ii) Abacus enters into loans and receivables with associated options that provide for a variety of outcomes including repayment of principal and interest, satisfaction through obtaining interests in equity or property or combinations thereof. At the end of the period, the maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to these instruments was \$23.6 million (2012: \$27.9 million).

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Land and buildings		
At 1 July, net of accumulated depreciation	138,412	144,999
Additions	5,976	205
Disposals	–	(13,663)
Revaluations	(7,260)	7,452
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	2,068	444
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,547)	(1,025)
At 30 June, net of accumulated depreciation	137,649	138,412
Gross value	151,436	150,653
Accumulated depreciation	(13,787)	(12,241)
Net carrying amount at end of year	137,649	138,412
Plant and equipment		
At 1 July, net of accumulated depreciation	15,653	18,239
Additions	1,792	1,371
Disposals	(39)	(298)
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	35	47
Depreciation charge for the year	(2,990)	(3,706)
At 30 June, net of accumulated depreciation	14,451	15,653
Gross value	38,769	36,689
Accumulated depreciation	(24,318)	(21,036)
Net carrying amount at end of year	14,451	15,653
Total	152,100	154,065
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment		
Hotel properties ⁽¹⁾	149,820	152,155
Storage properties	1,778	1,823
Office Equipment / furniture and fittings	502	87
Total property, plant and equipment	152,100	154,065

(1) Includes a pub property but excludes the value of licence that is accounted for separately as an intangible.

The property, plant and equipment are carried at the directors' determination of fair value. The determination of fair value includes reference to the original acquisition cost together with capital expenditure since acquisition and either the latest full independent valuation, latest independent update or directors' valuation. Total acquisition costs include incidental costs of acquisition such as property taxes on acquisition, legal and professional fees and other acquisition related costs.

The independent and directors' valuations are based on common valuation methodologies including capitalisation and discounted cash flow approaches, which have regard to recent market sales evidence. Accordingly, the directors' valuations at 30 June 2013 have regard to market sales evidence in adopting a market valuation for each property including the key assumptions outlined.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The key underlying assumptions, on a portfolio basis, contained within the independent and directors' valuations above for the Hotel properties are as follows:

- A weighted average capitalisation rate for the hotel properties is 9.39% (2012: 9.33%)
- The current weighted average occupancy rate for the hotel properties is 72% (2012: 72%)

The independent and directors' valuations are based on common valuation methodologies including capitalisation and discounted cash flow approaches, which have regard to recent market sales evidence. Accordingly, the directors' valuations at 30 June 2013 have regards to market sales evidence in adopting a market valuation for each property including the key assumptions outlined.

15. INVENTORY

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Current		
Hotel supplies	501	479
Projects ¹		
– purchase consideration	10,833	26,000
– development costs	53,148	–
– finance costs ²	7,354	–
– other costs ³	1,156	–
	72,992	26,479
(b) Non-current		
Projects ¹		
– purchase consideration	57,245	81,246
– development costs	26,749	12,163
– finance costs ²	6,792	6,579
– other costs ³	2,656	2,486
– diminution	(1,500)	(1,500)
	91,942	100,974
Total inventories	164,934	127,453

1. Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2. Finance costs were capitalised at interest rates within the range of 8.1% to 12.7% during the financial year (2012: 9.3% to 9.8%)

3. Other costs are described in note 2(z).

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Investment properties held for sale		
Retail	69,710	23,801
Commercial	93,000	144,550
Industrial	13,000	9,220
Other	–	13,250
Total investment properties held for sale	175,710	190,821

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Investment properties		
Retail	266,249	296,507
Commercial	362,279	310,395
Industrial	198,083	198,740
Storage	371,558	357,761
Other	23,226	17,800
Total investment properties	1,221,395	1,181,203

Total investment properties including held for sale	1,397,105	1,372,024
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The current investment properties represent 12 properties which are either subject to a sales contract or an active sales campaign and are expected to be sold by 30 June 2014.

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment properties excluding properties held for sale at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of the financial year	1,181,203	1,338,130
Straight lining rental assets	–	(167)
Additions and capital expenditure	113,133	35,152
Fair value adjustments for properties held at balance date	3,914	(2,263)
Disposals	(15,404)	(61,636)
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	5,115	368
Properties transferred to held for sale	(92,950)	(158,621)
Transfers	26,384	30,240
Carrying amount at end of the financial year	1,221,395	1,181,203

Investment properties are carried at the Directors' determination of fair value. The determination of fair value includes reference to the original acquisition cost together with capital expenditure since acquisition and either the latest full independent valuation, latest independent update or directors' valuation. Total acquisition costs include incidental costs of acquisition such as property taxes on acquisition, legal and professional fees and other acquisition related costs.

Investment properties are independently valued on a staggered basis every two years unless the underlying financing requires a more frequent independent valuation cycle. The key underlying assumptions, on a portfolio basis, contained within the independent and director valuations above are as follows:

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Abacus Property Group*

- A weighted average capitalisation rate for each category is as follows:
 - Group – 8.67% (2012: 8.69%)
 - Retail – 7.89% (2012: 8.18%)
 - Commercial – 8.51% (2012: 8.38%)
 - Industrial – 9.81% (2012: 9.78%)
 - Storage – 9.20% (2012: 9.18%)
 - Other – 7.49% (2012: 8.75%)
- The current occupancy rate for the principal portfolio excluding development and self-storage assets is 92.8% (2012: 94.3%). The current occupancy rate for self-storage assets is 81.8% (2012: 82.8%).
- A weighted average rent review for the 12 months to 30 June 2013 of 4.0% (2012: 3.7%).

During the year ended 30 June 2013, 56% (2012: 62%) of the number of investment properties in the portfolio was subject to external valuations, the remaining 44% (2012: 38%) was subject to internal valuation.

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II

- A weighted average capitalisation rate for each category is as follows:
 - Commercial – 10.41% (2012: 9.34%)
 - Industrial – 8.85% (2012: 8.86%)
- The current occupancy rate for the portfolio is 95% (2012: 97%).
- The weighted average lease expiry term is 3.48 years (30 June 2012: 4.08 years).

During the year ended 30 June 2013, 100% of the number of properties in the portfolio was subject to external valuations.

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust

- A capitalisation rate of 8.75% (2012: 8.75%).
- The current occupancy rate of the property is 100% (2012: 98%).
- A weighted average rent review for the 12 months to 30 June 2013 of 4.0% (2012: 4.0%).

The property was externally valued as at 30 June 2013.

The independent and director valuations are based on common valuation methodologies including capitalisation and discounted cash flow approaches, which have regard to recent market sales evidence. Accordingly, the directors' valuations at 30 June 2013 have regard to market sales evidence in adopting a market valuation for each property including the key assumptions outlined.

The majority of the investment properties are used as security for secured bank debt.

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

17. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	NOTE	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Investment in joint ventures	17	124,458	121,833
		124,458	121,833

(a) Details of Joint Ventures

	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY	OWNERSHIP INTEREST		CARRYING VALUE	
		30 JUNE 2013 %	30 JUNE 2012 %	30 JUNE 2013 %	30 JUNE 2012 %
309 George St JV Trust	Property investment	25	25	10,245	11,478
Abacus Aspley Village Trust	Property investment	33	33	7,476	10,459
Abacus Rosebery Property Trust	Property development	50	50	1,697	1,284
Abwill 350 George St Trust	Property development	50	50	6,371	6,842
Australian Aggregation Head Trust	Property investment	25	25	27,925	14,241
Birkenhead Point Marina Pty Ltd ⁽¹⁾	Marina operator	50	50	80	583
Fordtrans Pty Ltd (Virginia Park)	Property investment	50	50	61,399	60,412
Hampton Residential Retirement Trust	Property development	50	50	4,255	4,519
Jack Road Investments Unit Trust	Property development	50	–	4,350	–
Jigsaw Trust	Childcare operator	50	50	–	9,784
Pakenham Valley Unit Trust	Land subdivision	50	50	21	21
Queensberry Street Carlton Unit Trust	Property development	50	–	–	–
The Abacus Colemans Road Trust	Property development	50	50	–	1,672
The Mount Druitt Unit Trust	Property investment	50	50	639	538
The Tulip Unit Trust	Property development	50	50	–	–
				124,458	121,833

(1) Operates the marina adjacent to the Birkenhead Point Shopping Centre in Drummoyne NSW.

There were no impairment losses or contingent liabilities relating to the investment in the associates and joint ventures.

(b) Extract from associates and joint ventures' profit & loss statements

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Revenue	154,408	73,781
Expenses	(127,862)	(56,880)
Net profit	26,546	16,901
Share of net profit	10,164	7,379

17. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (CONTINUED)

(c) Extract from associates and joint ventures' balance sheets

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Current assets	41,413	48,492
Non-current assets	572,535	524,846
	613,948	573,338
Current liabilities	(18,098)	(18,485)
Non-current liabilities	(239,813)	(239,282)
	(257,911)	(257,767)
Net assets	356,037	315,571
Share of net assets	124,458	121,833

Material investments in joint ventures follows.

Fordtrans Pty Ltd (Virginia Park) ("VP")

The Group has a 50% interest in the ownership and voting rights of Fordtrans Pty Ltd. VP's principal place of business is in Bentleigh East, Victoria.

VP owns a sizeable Business Park providing a mixture of industrial and office buildings as well as supporting facilities including gymnasium, swim centre, child care centre, children's play centre, cafe, yoga centre and martial arts centre. The site has recently been enhanced following the purchase of a neighbouring site by the Group that offers expansion potential and residential opportunity.

The Group jointly controls the venture with the other partner under the terms of Unitholders Agreement and requires unanimous consent for all major decisions over the relevant activities.

The Group's share of income (including distributions) for the year ended 30 June 2013 was \$4.79 million (2012: \$4.54 million).

Summarised Financial Information

Summarised financial information in respect of VP is as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Cash & cash equivalents	843	1,134
Other current assets	15,745	11,233
Total current assets	16,588	12,367
Total non-current assets	176,783	176,286
Total assets	193,371	188,653
Other current liabilities	6,188	3,377
Total current liabilities	6,188	3,377
Non-current financial liabilities	64,732	64,389
Total non-current liabilities	64,732	64,389
Total liabilities	70,920	67,766
Net assets	122,451	120,887

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17. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD (CONTINUED)

Fordtrans Pty Ltd (Virginia Park) ("VP") (continued)

Summarised Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Revenue	16,578	15,559
Interest income	3,416	2,416
Interest expense	(4,558)	(4,026)
Profit before tax	8,929	8,853
Income tax expense	–	–
Total comprehensive income	8,929	8,853

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Goodwill		
Balance at 1 July	32,461	32,461
Balance at 30 June	32,461	32,461
Licences and entitlements		
At 1 July, net of accumulated amortisation	1,000	2,712
Disposal	(200)	(1,700)
Impairment	–	(12)
At 30 June, net of accumulated amortisation	800	1,000
Total goodwill and intangibles	33,261	33,461

Description of the Group's intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill

After initial recognition, goodwill acquired in a business combination is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised but is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis or whenever there is an indication of impairment.

Licences and entitlements

Licences and entitlements represent intangible assets acquired through the acquisition of certain hotel assets. Licences and entitlements essentially relate to gaming and liquor licence rights attaching to the hotel assets. These intangible assets have been determined to have indefinite useful lives and the cost model is utilised for their measurement. These licences and entitlements have been granted for an indefinite period by the relevant government department. This supports the Group's assertion that these assets have an indefinite useful life. As these licences and entitlements are an integral part of owning a hotel asset, they are subjected to impairment testing on an annual basis or whenever there is an indication of impairment as part of the annual property valuation and review process of the hotels as a going concern.

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (CONTINUED)**Impairment tests for goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives**

(i) Description of the cash generating units and the other relevant information

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and licences and entitlements have been allocated to two individual cash generating units, each of which is a reportable segment, for impairment testing as follows:

- Funds Management – property / asset management business
- Property – or specifically the hotel assets

Funds Management

The recoverable amount of the Funds Management unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections as at 30 June 2013 covering a five-year period.

A pre tax discount rate of 9.49% (2012: 9.49%) and a terminal growth rate of 3% (2012: 3%) have been applied to the cash flow projections.

Property

The recoverable amount of the indefinite life intangible assets has been determined based on the independent and directors' valuations of the hotels on a going concern basis. Common valuation methodologies including capitalisation and discounted cash flow approaches are used, with assumptions reference to recent market sales evidence. Accordingly, the directors' valuations at 30 June 2013 have regards to market sales evidence in adopting a market valuation for each property including the key assumptions outlined.

(ii) Carrying amounts of goodwill, management rights, licences and entitlements allocated to each of the cash generating units

The carrying amounts of goodwill, management rights, licences and entitlements are allocated to Funds Management and Property as follows:

	FUNDS MANAGEMENT		PROPERTY		TOTAL	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Goodwill	32,394	32,394	67	67	32,461	32,461
Management rights, licences and entitlements	–	–	800	1,000	800	1,000

(iii) Key assumptions used in valuation calculations

Funds Management Goodwill

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Fee income
- Discount rates
- Property values of the funds/properties under management

Fee income – fee income is based on actual income in the year preceding the start of the budget period and actual funds under management.

Discount rates – discount rates reflect management's estimate of the time value of money and the risks specific to each unit that are not reflected in the cash flows.

Property values – property values are based on the fair value of properties which are valued on a staggered two year basis by independent valuers.

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

(iii) Key assumptions used in valuation calculations (continued)

Hotel Intangible Assets

The calculation of the hotel valuations is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- a. Hotel income
- b. Discount rates and capitalisation rates with reference to market sales evidence
- c. Other value adding or potential attributes of the hotel asset

Hotel income – hotel income is based on actual income in the year preceding the start of the budget period, adjusted based on industry norms for valuation purposes.

Discount rates and capitalisation rates – these rates reflect the independent valuers' and management's estimate of the time value of money and the risks specific to each unit that are not reflected in the cash flows, with reference to recent market sales evidence. The weighted average capitalisation rate used for the hotel valuation at June 2013 was 11.5% (2012: 12.5%).

Other value adding or potential attributes – unique features of individual hotel assets that will add or have the potential to add value to the property in determining the total fair value of the hotel.

(iv) Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Significant and prolonged property value falls and market influences which could increase discount rates could cause goodwill to be impaired in the future, however, the goodwill valuation as at 30 June 2013 has significant head room thus reasonable changes in the assumptions such as a 1% change in the discount rate or a 10% fall in revenue assumptions would not cause any impairment.

Intangibles have been impaired on the basis that they now represent recoverable amount. A decrease in hotel income or increase in discount rate have already been taken into consideration in the sensitivity of market factors as part of the external valuation.

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Current		
Trade creditors	503	962
Other creditors	24,325	13,028
Unearned revenue	25,889	–
Rental guarantee	2,785	900
Goods and services tax	1,146	6,907
Accrued expenses	8,665	8,629
	63,313	30,426
(b) Non-current		
Unearned revenue	–	10,125
Rental guarantee	–	2,600
	–	12,725

20. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Property Group*		
Current		
Bank loans – A\$	8,600	29,950
Other loans – A\$	31,367	–
	39,967	29,950
Abacus Hospitality Fund		
Current		
Bank loans – A\$	36,740	–
Bank loans – A\$ value of NZ\$ denominated loan	21,538	–
	58,278	–
Abacus Diversified Income Fund II		
Current		
Bank loans – A\$	32,189	–
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	(106)	–
	32,083	–
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust		
Current		
Bank loans – A\$	34,000	–
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	(10)	–
	33,990	–
(a) Total current	164,318	29,950

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

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20. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Property Group*		
Non-current		
Bank loans – A\$	500,548	484,484
Other loans – A\$	–	29,354
Bank loans – A\$ value of NZ\$ denominated loan	55,374	53,038
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	(2,719)	(6,546)
	553,203	560,330
Abacus Hospitality Fund		
Non-current		
Bank loans – A\$	–	49,240
Bank loans – A\$ value of NZ\$ denominated loan	–	20,020
Loans from other parties	27,350	25,267
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	(235)	(469)
	27,115	94,058
Abacus Diversified Income Fund II		
Non-current		
Bank loans – A\$	52,349	84,319
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	(34)	(427)
	52,315	83,892
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust		
Non-current		
Bank loans – A\$	–	34,000
Less: Unamortised borrowing costs	–	(20)
	–	33,980
Abacus Wodonga Land Fund		
Non-current		
Bank loans – A\$	6,657	–
	6,657	–
(b) Total non-current	639,290	772,260

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

20. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(c) Maturity profile of current and non-current interest bearing loans		
Due within one year	164,434	29,950
Due between one and five years	642,278	779,722
Due after five years	–	–
	806,712	809,672

Abacus Property Group*

The Group maintains a range of interest-bearing loans and borrowings. The sources of funding are spread over a number of counterparties and the terms of the instruments are negotiated to achieve a balance between capital availability and cost of debt.

Bank loans are \$A and \$NZ denominated and are provided by several banks at interest rates which are set periodically on a floating basis. The term to maturity for the loans varies from May 2014 to April 2016. The bank loans are secured by charges over the investment properties, certain inventory and certain property, plant and equipment.

Approximately 83% (2012: 97%) of bank debt drawn was subject to fixed rate hedges. The bank debt drawn at 30 June 2013 has a weighted average term to maturity of 2.1 years (2012: 3 years). Hedge cover as a percentage of available facilities at 30 June 2013 is 59.5% (2012: 69.7%).

APG's weighted average interest rate as at 30 June 2013 was 6.05% (2012: 7.27%). Line fees on undrawn facilities contributed to 0.47% of the weighted average interest rate at 30 June 2013 (2012: 0.40%). APG's weighted average interest rate excluding the undrawn facilities line fees as at 30 June 2013 was 5.58% (2012: 6.87%).

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

Abacus Hospitality Fund

AHF's \$A and \$NZ bank facility matures in June 2014. The facility is secured by a charge over AHF's hotel assets and at 30 June 2013 approximately 73.7% (2012: 62.0%) of drawn bank debt facilities were subject to current fixed rate hedges. The bank debt drawn at 30 June 2013 has a weighted average term to maturity of 1.0 year (2012: 2.0 years).

AHF's weighted average interest rate as at 30 June 2013 was 8.0% (2012: 8.1%). Line fees on undrawn facilities contributed to 0.41% of the weighted average interest rate at 30 June 2013 (2012: 0.18%). AHF's weighted average interest rate excluding the undrawn facilities line fees as at 30 June 2013 was 7.59% (2012: 7.92%).

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II

ADIF II has financed its Australian investment property portfolio via two \$A facilities provided by two major Australian banks which mature in September 2013 and November 2014 respectively.

The facilities are secured by charges over ADIF II's investment properties and at 30 June 2013 approximately 92.9% (2012: 93.1%) of drawn bank debt facilities were subject to fixed rate hedges. The bank debt drawn at 30 June 2013 has a weighted average term to maturity of 0.9 years (2012: 1.9 years).

ADIF II's weighted average interest rate as at 30 June 2013 was 8.86% (2012: 8.85%). Line fees on undrawn facilities contributed to 0.29% of the weighted average interest rate at 30 June 2013 (2012: 0.20%). ADIF II's weighted average interest rate excluding the undrawn facilities line fees as at 30 June 2013 was 8.57% (2012: 8.65%).

20. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)**Abacus Wodonga Land Fund**

AWLF maintains a range of interest-bearing loans and borrowings. The sources of funding are spread over a number of counterparties and the terms of the instruments are negotiated to achieve a balance between capital availability and cost of debt. The loan is secured by a charge over the Fund's development property and AGHL has provided a guarantee.

The bank loan is provided by an Australian bank at interest rates that include both fixed and floating arrangements. The loan is denominated in Australian dollars and the term to maturity date is 30 April 2015. The weighted average interest rate of the bank borrowing which is covered by fixed rate hedges was 12.66% at 30 June 2013 (2012: 10.95%).

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust

The Miller Street investment property is financed by a major Australian bank via a secured charge. The bank loan is a \$34.0 million facility which expires in March 2014. AMSHT has hedged 97.1% of its drawn debt (2012: 97.1%) and at reporting date AMSHT's weighted average interest rate was 8.09%. (2012: 8.38%). Line Fees on undrawn facilities contributed to 0.03% of the weighted average interest rate as at 30 June 2013 (2012: 0.02%). AMSHT's weighted average interest rate excluding the undrawn facilities line fees as at 30 June 2013 was 8.06% (2012: 8.36%).

(d) Financing facilities available

At reporting date, the following financing facilities had been negotiated and were available:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Abacus Property Group		
Total facilities – bank loans	786,500	789,950
Facilities used at reporting date – bank loans	(564,522)	(567,472)
Facilities unused at reporting date – bank loans	221,978	222,478
Abacus Hospitality Fund		
Total facilities – bank loans	80,724	78,646
Facilities used at reporting date – bank loans	(58,278)	(69,260)
Facilities unused at reporting date – bank loans	22,446	9,386
Abacus Diversified Income Fund		
Total facilities – bank loans	96,500	104,577
Facilities used at reporting date – bank loans	(84,538)	(84,319)
Facilities unused at reporting date – bank loans	11,962	20,258
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust		
Total facilities – bank loans	35,000	35,000
Facilities used at reporting date – bank loans	(34,000)	(34,000)
Facilities unused at reporting date – bank loans	1,000	1,000
Abacus Wodonga Land Fund		
Total facilities – bank loans	12,000	–
Facilities used at reporting date – bank loans	(6,657)	–
Facilities unused at reporting date – bank loans	5,343	–

20. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

(e) Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current interest bearing liabilities are:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Current		
<i>First mortgage</i>		
Inventory	72,489	–
Investment properties held for sale	175,710	190,821
Total current assets pledged as security	248,199	190,821
Non-current		
<i>First mortgage</i>		
Freehold land and buildings	6,216	5,609
Property, plant and equipment	145,620	148,456
Inventory	58,422	54,663
Investment properties	1,194,931	1,173,163
Total non-current assets pledged as security	1,405,189	1,381,891
Total assets pledged as security	1,653,388	1,572,712

(f) Defaults and breaches

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

21. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Results of the parent entity		
Profit / (loss) for the year*	4,978	(72,912)
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year	4,978	(72,912)
Financial position of the parent entity at year end		
Current assets	9,951	21,808
Total assets	183,904	155,723
Current liabilities	118	11,884
Total liabilities	52,638	35,539
Net assets	131,266	120,184
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Issued capital	165,611	160,673
Retained earnings	(40,960)	(45,937)
Employee options reserve	6,615	5,448
Total equity	131,266	120,184

* Includes diminution of subsidiary of \$98 million in 2012 which is eliminated in the consolidation of the Group's results.

Parent entity contingencies

The parent entity has entered into the following agreement in the year ended 30 June 2011 which is current as at 30 June 2013:

- Provide a corporate guarantee to a bank to increase the amount of drawn funds available and to guarantee the payment of interest on a tranche. The maximum liability is approximately \$5.1 million (2012: \$6.8 million). No property security has been provided by the parent.

Parent entity capital commitments

There are no capital commitments of the parent entity as at 30 June 2013 (2012: Nil).

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Credit Risk

Credit Risk Exposures

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	CARRYING AMOUNT	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Receivables	26,457	18,130
Secured property loans	140,822	173,856
Other financial assets	28,281	32,542
Cash and cash equivalents	44,822	54,129
	240,382	278,657

As at 30 June 2013, the Group had the following concentrations of credit risk:

- Secured property loans: a loan which represents 43% of the portfolio covers two large projects at Riverlands and Camelia;
- Other financial assets (fair value) is represented by 2 issuers (2012: 2 issuers)

Secured property loans

The following table illustrates grouping of the Group's investment in secured loans. As noted in disclosure note 3, the Group mitigates the exposure to this risk by evaluation of the credit submission before acceptance, ensuring security is obtained and consistent and timely monitoring of the financial instrument to identify any potential adverse changes in the credit quality.

	TOTAL \$'000	ORIGINAL TERM \$'000	RENEWED/ EXTENDED TERM ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	PAST DUE TERM ⁽²⁾ \$'000	IMPAIRED ⁽³⁾ \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Loans	140,822	56,321	84,501	—	—
less: provisioning	—	—	—	—	—
Total	140,822	56,321	84,501	—	—

	TOTAL \$'000	ORIGINAL TERM \$'000	RENEWED/ EXTENDED TERM ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	PAST DUE TERM ⁽²⁾ \$'000	IMPAIRED ⁽³⁾ \$'000
30 JUNE 2012					
Loans	173,856	150,121	23,735	—	—
less: provisioning	—	—	—	—	—
Total	173,856	150,121	23,735	—	—

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(i) Credit Risk (continued)****Secured property loans (continued)**

1) Loans are generally renewed / extended on comparable terms.

2) For loans with past due terms all are less than two years old and are expected to be recovered.

3) In considering the impairment of loans, the Group will undertake a market analysis of the secured property development which is used to service the loan and identify if a deficiency of security exists and the extent of that deficiency, if any. If there is an indicator of impairment, fair value calculations of expected future cashflows are determined and if there are any differences to the carrying value of the loan, an impairment is recognised.

Other financial assets of \$28.3 million (2012: \$32.5 million) include options totalling \$23.6 million (2012: \$27.9 million) which are both on original or renewed terms.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of secured property loans and receivables during the year was as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2012	–	–
movement during the year	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2013	–	–

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The table below shows an analysis of the contractual maturities of key liabilities which forms part of the Group's assessment of liquidity risk.

Abacus Property Group*

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	51,787	51,787	51,787	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	628,862	715,475	79,834	624,742	10,899
Total liabilities	680,649	767,262	131,621	624,742	10,899

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2012					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	32,735	32,735	20,010	12,725	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	643,566	724,007	82,846	635,311	5,850
Total liabilities	676,301	756,742	102,856	648,036	5,850

[#] Carrying amount includes fair value of derivative liabilities. Contractual cash flows includes contracted debt and net swap payments using prevailing forward rates.

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Liquidity Risk (continued)

Abacus Hospitality Fund

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	8,645	8,645	8,645	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	96,645	105,957	64,796	19,960	21,201
Total liabilities	105,290	114,602	73,441	19,960	21,201

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2012					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	6,895	6,895	6,895	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	85,969	96,700	8,117	88,584	–
Total liabilities	92,864	103,595	15,012	88,584	–

[#] Carrying amount includes fair value of derivative liabilities. Contractual cash flows includes contracted debt and net swap payments using prevailing forward rates.

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	1,919	1,919	1,919	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	90,750	96,241	37,321	58,920	–
Total liabilities	92,669	98,160	39,240	58,920	–

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2012					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	2,724	2,724	2,724	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	92,233	100,615	7,380	93,235	–
Total liabilities	94,957	103,339	10,104	93,235	–

[#] Carrying amount includes fair value of derivative liabilities. Contractual cash flows includes contracted debt and net swap payments using prevailing forward rates.

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22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Liquidity Risk (continued)

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	715	715	715	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	35,086	36,244	36,244	–	–
Total liabilities	35,801	36,959	36,959	–	–

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2012					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	828	828	828	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings incl derivatives [#]	35,843	38,073	2,749	35,324	–
Total liabilities	36,671	38,901	3,577	35,324	–

[#] Carrying amount includes fair value of derivative liabilities. Contractual cash flows includes contracted debt and net swap payments using prevailing forward rates.

Abacus Wodonga Land Fund

	CARRYING AMOUNT \$'000	CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS \$'000	1 YEAR OR LESS \$'000	OVER 1 YEAR TO 5 YEARS \$'000	OVER 5 YEARS \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	140	140	140	–	–
Interest bearing loans and borrowings [#]	9,614	11,754	1,226	10,466	23
Total liabilities	9,754	11,894	1,366	10,466	23

[#] Carrying amount includes fair value of derivative liabilities. Contractual cash flows includes contracted debt and net swap payments using prevailing forward rates.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Currency Risk

The following table shows the Group's investments denominated in a foreign currency.

	AUD		NZD		GBP	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Assets						
Cash at bank	3,982	8,028	4,727	10,253	–	–
Investment in securities	4,270	4,026	–	–	2,593	2,629
Total assets	8,252	12,054	4,727	10,253	2,593	2,629
Liabilities						
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	76,911	73,058	91,302	93,303	–	–
Total liabilities	76,911	73,058	91,302	93,303	–	–

The Abacus Property Group and Abacus Hospitality Fund borrow funds in New Zealand dollars to substantially match the foreign currency property asset value exposure with a corresponding foreign currency liability and therefore expects to substantially mitigate the foreign currency risk on their New Zealand denominated asset values.

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign risk exposures in existence at the balance sheet date.

At 30 June 2013, had the Australian Dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held consistent, post tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

	POST TAX PROFIT HIGHER/(LOWER)		EQUITY HIGHER/(LOWER)	
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
JUDGEMENTS OF REASONABLY POSSIBLE MOVEMENTS:				
AUD/GBP + 10%	(388)	(366)	–	–
AUD/GBP - 10%	474	447	–	–
AUD/NZD + 10%	(5,381)	(5,537)	–	–
AUD/NZD - 10%	6,577	6,767	–	–

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CONTINUED

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rates for each class of financial asset and financial liability are:

Abacus Property Group[^]

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2013						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	29,686	–	–	–	–	29,686
Receivables	–	–	6,897	–	13,839	20,736
Secured loans	–	2,452	138,370	–	–	140,822
Total financial assets	29,686	2,452	145,267	–	13,839	191,244
Weighted average interest rate*	1.30%	7.00%	11.07%			
Financial liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities – bank	561,802	–	–	–	–	561,802
Interest bearing liabilities – other	–	27,075	–	–	4,292	31,367
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	35,691	35,691
Payables	–	–	–	–	51,787	51,787
Total financial liabilities	561,802	27,075	–	–	91,770	680,647
Notional principal swap balance maturities*	–	–	288,066	180,000	–	468,066
Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt*	6.05%					
30 JUNE 2012						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	43,114	–	–	–	–	43,114
Receivables	–	–	–	–	14,170	14,170
Secured loans	–	19,068	154,759	–	30	173,857
Total financial assets	43,114	19,068	154,759	–	14,200	231,141
Weighted average interest rate*	3.30%	13.11%	10.70%			
Financial liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities – bank	560,926	–	–	–	–	560,926
Interest bearing liabilities – other	–	–	25,062	–	4,292	29,354
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	53,286	53,286
Payables	–	–	–	–	32,735	32,735
Total financial liabilities	560,926	–	25,062	–	90,313	676,301
Notional principal swap balance maturities*	–	98,703	306,999	225,000	–	630,702
Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt*	7.27%					

* rate calculated at 30 June excluding forward starts.

[^] Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

Abacus Hospitality Fund

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2013						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	10,972	–	–	–	–	10,972
Receivables	–	–	–	–	4,025	4,025
Total financial assets	10,972	–	–	–	4,025	14,997
Weighted average interest rate*	2.00%					
Financial liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities – bank	58,043	–	–	–	–	58,043
Related party loans	–	–	27,350	–	–	27,350
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	11,251	11,251
Payables	–	–	–	–	8,645	8,645
Total financial liabilities	58,043	–	27,350	–	19,896	105,289
Notional principal swap balance maturities*#	–	–	42,942	–	–	42,942
Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt*	8.03%					

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2012						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,990	–	–	–	–	9,990
Receivables	–	–	–	–	3,238	3,238
Total financial assets	9,990	–	–	–	3,238	13,228
Weighted average interest rate*	2.19%					
Financial liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities – bank	68,790	–	–	–	–	68,790
Related party loans	–	5,635	19,632	–	–	25,267
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	16,709	16,709
Payables	–	–	–	–	6,895	6,895
Total financial liabilities	68,790	5,635	19,632	–	23,604	117,661
Notional principal swap balance maturities*	–	–	42,942	–	–	42,942
Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt*	8.10%					

* rate calculated at 30 June excluding forward starts.

The Fund has an additional \$83.4 million interest rate swap position which in notional terms exceeds the amount of debt borrowed, as a result of repaying bank debt from hotel sales, including Diplomat in October 2012 and Swissotel in June 2010. This means that after June 2014 more than 100% of the Fund's debt will be hedged.

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22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2013						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	468	–	–	–	–	468
Receivables	–	–	–	–	1,218	1,218
Total financial assets	468	–	–	–	1,218	1,686

Weighted average interest rate* 1.30%

Financial liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities – bank	84,505	–	–	–	–	84,505
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	6,210	6,210
Payables	–	–	–	–	1,919	1,919
Total financial liabilities	84,505	–	–	–	8,129	92,634

Notional principal swap balance maturities* – 25,000 53,500 – – 78,500

Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt* 8.86%

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2012						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	226	–	–	–	–	226
Receivables	–	–	–	–	1,058	1,058
Total financial assets	226	–	–	–	1,058	1,284

Weighted average interest rate* 2.30%

Financial liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities – bank	83,932	–	–	–	–	83,932
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	7,914	7,914
Payables	–	–	–	–	2,724	2,724
Total financial liabilities	83,932	–	–	–	10,638	94,570

Notional principal swap balance maturities* – – 78,500 – – 78,500

Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt* 8.85%

* rate calculated at 30 June.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2013						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,653	–	–	–	–	1,653
Receivables	–	–	–	–	50	50
Total financial assets	1,653	–	–	–	50	1,703

Weighted average interest rate* 1.30%

Financial liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities – bank	34,000	–	–	–	–	34,000
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	1,096	1,096
Payables	–	–	–	–	715	715
Total financial liabilities	34,000	–	–	–	1,811	35,811

Notional principal swap balance maturities* – 33,000 – – – 33,000

Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt* 8.09%

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2012						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	799	–	–	–	–	799
Receivables	–	–	–	–	9	9
Total financial assets	799	–	–	–	9	808

Weighted average interest rate* 2.30%

Financial liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities – bank	34,000	–	–	–	–	34,000
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	1,843	1,843
Payables	–	–	–	–	828	828
Total financial liabilities	34,000	–	–	–	2,671	36,671

Notional principal swap balance maturities* – – 33,000 – – 33,000

Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt* 8.38%

* rate calculated at 30 June.

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22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

Abacus Wodonga Land Fund

	FLOATING INTEREST RATE \$'000	FIXED INTEREST LESS THAN 1 YEAR \$'000	FIXED INTEREST 1 TO 5 YEARS \$'000	FIXED INTEREST OVER 5 YEARS \$'000	NON INTEREST BEARING \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
30 JUNE 2013						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,042	–	–	–	–	2,042
Receivables	–	–	–	–	427	427
Total financial assets	2,042	–	–	–	427	2,469
Weighted average interest rate*	2.74%					
Financial liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities – bank	6,657	–	–	–	–	6,657
Derivatives	–	–	–	–	2,957	2,957
Payables	–	–	–	–	174	174
Total financial liabilities	6,657	–	–	–	3,131	9,788
Notional principal swap balance maturities*	–	–	–	10,000	–	10,000
Weighted average interest rate on drawn bank debt*	12.66%					

Summarised interest rate sensitivity analysis

The table below illustrates the potential impact a change in \$A interest rates by +/- 1% would have had on the Group's profit and equity on a pre-tax basis:

		AUD			
		-1%		+1%	
	CARRYING AMOUNT FLOATING \$'000	PROFIT \$'000	EQUITY \$'000	PROFIT \$'000	EQUITY \$'000
30 JUNE 2013					
Financial assets	44,822	(448)	–	448	–
Financial liabilities	176,036	(26,330)	–	26,619	–
30 JUNE 2012					
Financial assets	54,129	(541)	–	541	–
Financial liabilities	123,113	(29,555)	–	25,101	–

The analysis for the interest rate sensitivity of financial liabilities includes derivatives.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(v) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities risk. Equity securities price risk arises from investments in listed and unlisted securities. The key risk variable is the quoted price of the securities, which is influenced by a range of factors, most of which are outside the control of the Group. As a result, the Group does not use financial instruments to manage the price risk exposure on property securities but instead regularly monitors levels of exposure and conducts sensitivity analysis for fluctuations in the quoted securities prices.

A fluctuation of 15% in the price of the equity securities would impact the net profit after income tax expense of the Group, with all other variables held constant, by an increase/(decrease) of \$0.49 million (2012: \$0.51 million).

(vi) Fair values

The fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are approximately equal to that of their carrying values.

In accordance with AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures the Group's financial instruments are classified into the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
- (b) Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- (c) Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(vi) Fair values (continued)**

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2013.

	LEVEL 1 2013 \$'000	LEVEL 2 2013 \$'000	LEVEL 3 2013 \$'000	LEVEL 4 2013 \$'000
30 JUNE 2013				
Current				
Derivative liabilities	–	(1,263)	–	(1,263)
Total current	–	(1,263)	–	(1,263)
Non-current				
Investment in securities – unlisted	371	–	4,270	4,641
Investment in options	–	–	23,640	23,640
Derivative liabilities	–	(55,942)	–	(55,942)
Total non-current	371	(55,942)	27,910	(27,661)
30 JUNE 2012				
Current				
Investment in securities – listed	168	–	–	168
Investment in options	–	–	7,885	7,885
Total current	168	–	7,885	8,053
Non-current				
Investment in securities – unlisted	–	–	4,490	4,490
Investment in options	–	–	20,000	20,000
Derivative liabilities	–	(79,752)	–	(79,752)
Total non-current	–	(79,752)	24,490	(55,262)

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(vi) Fair values (continued)

The following table is a reconciliation of the movements in unlisted securities and options classified as Level 3 for the year ended 30 June 2013.

	UNLISTED SECURITIES \$'000	OPTIONS \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
opening balance as at 30 June 2012	4,490	27,885	32,375
fair value movement through the income statement	170	3,640	3,810
transfers to investment properties	–	(7,885)	(7,885)
redemptions / conversions	(19)	–	(19)
closing balance as at 30 June 2013	4,641	23,640	28,281

	UNLISTED SECURITIES \$'000	OPTIONS \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
opening balance as at 30 June 2011	4,795	27,382	32,177
fair value movement through the income statement	(50)	503	453
redemptions / conversions	(255)	–	(255)
closing balance as at 30 June 2012	4,490	27,885	32,375

Determination of fair value

The fair value of listed securities is determined by reference to the quoted bid price of the entity at balance date. The fair value of unlisted securities is determined by reference to the net assets of the underlying entities.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined using a generally accepted pricing model on a discounted cash flow analysis using assumptions supported by observable market rates.

The fair value of the options is determined using generally accepted pricing models including Black-Scholes and adjusted for specific features of the options including share price, underlying net assets and property valuations and prevailing exchange rates.

Sensitivity of Level 3

The potential effect of using reasonable possible alternative assumptions based on a change in the property valuations by 5%, a change in the property capitalisation rate by 0.5% and a change in the unit price of securities of 10% would have the effect of reducing the fair value by up to \$0.4 million (2012: \$0.4 million) or increase the fair value by \$12.1 million (2012: \$8.2 million).

23. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
(a) Issued stapled securities		
Stapled securities	1,308,406	1,271,794
Issue costs	(40,025)	(39,800)
Total contributed equity	1,268,381	1,231,994

(b) Movement in stapled securities on issue

	STAPLED SECURITIES	
	NUMBER '000	VALUE \$'000
At 30 June 2012	434,983	1,231,994
– distribution reinvestment plan	18,057	36,612
– less transaction costs	–	(225)
Securities on issue at 30 June 2013	453,040	1,268,381

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**Abacus Property Group***

The Group seeks to manage its capital requirements through a mix of debt and equity funding. It also ensures that Group entities comply with capital and distribution requirements of their constitutions and/or trust deeds, the capital requirements of relevant regulatory authorities and continue to operate as going concerns. The Group also protects its equity in assets by taking out insurance.

The Group assesses the adequacy of its capital requirements, cost of capital and gearing (i.e. debt/equity mix) as part of its broader strategic plan. In addition to tracking actual against budgeted performance, the Group reviews its capital structure to ensure sufficient funds and financing facilities (on a cost effective basis) are available to implement the Group's strategy that adequate financing facilities are maintained and distributions to members are made within the stated distribution guidance (i.e. paid out of underlying profits).

The following strategies are available to the Group to manage its capital: issuing new stapled securities, activating its distribution reinvestment plan, electing to have the distribution reinvestment plan underwritten, adjusting the amount of distributions paid to members, activating a security buyback program, divesting assets, active management of the Group's fixed rate swaps, directly purchasing assets in managed funds and joint ventures, or (where practical) recalibrating the timing of transactions and capital expenditure so as to avoid a concentration of net cash outflows.

The Group manages the cash flow effect of interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swap agreements that are used to convert floating interest rate borrowings to fixed interest rates. Such interest rate swaps are entered into with the objective of hedging the risk of interest rate fluctuations in respect of underlying borrowings. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (mainly monthly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

Interest rate swap contracts have been recorded on the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The AIFRS documentation, designation and effectiveness requirements cannot be met in all circumstances, as a result derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting and are recorded at fair value through the Statement of Income.

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A summary of the Group's key banking covenants and its compliance is set out below:

METRICS	COVENANT REQUIREMENT / MEASURE	KEY DETAILS
Nature of facilities	Secured, non recourse ¹	The Group has no unsecured facilities
Group ICR	$\geq 2.0^2$	Group EBITDA (ex fair value P&L and impairment to goodwill and intangibles) / total interest expense
Total gearing	$\leq 50\%^2$	Total liabilities (net of cash) / total tangible assets (net of cash)
Debt covenants	Compliant	Key covenants include Bank LVR, Property ICR and Look Through Gearing

1. There are no market capitalisation covenants.

2. Condition of the current \$400m Syndicated facility, \$100m Working Capital facility and the \$70m Bilateral facility.

Consolidated Funds

The Capital Management approach and strategies employed by the Group are also deployed for the funds ABP manages and which are consolidated in these accounts – AHF, ADIF II, AMSHT and AWLF (or the Consolidated Funds).

Points unique to the capital management of these respective funds are:

- The Consolidated Funds via their responsible entities comply with capital and distribution requirements of their constitutions and/or deeds, the capital requirements of relevant regulatory authorities and continue to operate as going concerns; and
- There is currently no DRP for any of the Funds.

A summary of compliance of banking covenants – by fund – is set out below:

METRICS	AHF	ADIF II	AMSHT	AWLF
Nature of facilities	Secured, non recourse	Secured, non recourse	Secured, non recourse	Secured, non recourse
Debt covenants	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant

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25. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

(a) Interest in subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest ("NCI")

The Group has the following subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest:

NAME OF ENTITY	PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	% HELD BY NCI	(PROFIT)/LOSS ALLOCATED TO NCI \$'000	ACCUMULATED NCI \$'000
30 June 2013				
Abacus Hospitality Fund*	Australia	90	(5,278)	30,041
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust	Australia	70	445	4,329
Abacus Wodonga Land Fund^	Australia	85	–	–
			(4,833)	34,370
30 June 2012				
Abacus Hospitality Fund	Australia	90	3,874	32,039
Abacus Storage Fund**	Australia	80	(3,098)	–
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust	Australia	70	358	5,375
			1,134	37,414

The country of incorporation is the same as the principal place of business, unless stated otherwise.

* The Abacus working capital facility ranks pari passu for downside but not on upside at fund wind up.

^ Abacus Wodonga Land Fund consolidated into the Group on 30 June 2013, therefore, there is no profit and loss.

** The Abacus Storage Fund merged with the Abacus Property Group in March 2012. Therefore, the only profit and loss had material non-controlling interest for the period 1 July 2011 to 6 March 2012 with the statement of financial position being Nil.

Significant Restrictions

There are no significant restrictions.

(b) Summarised financial information about subsidiary with material NCI

Summarised statement of financial position

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ABACUS HOSPITALITY FUND		
Current assets	15,758	27,326
Current liabilities	(67,790)	(7,461)
Net current assets	(52,032)	19,865
Non-current assets	148,682	152,190
Non-current liabilities	(117,798)	(184,925)
Net non-current assets	30,884	(32,735)
Net deficiency	(21,148)	(12,870)

25. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Summarised financial information about subsidiary with material NCI (continued)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ABACUS MILLER STREET HOLDING TRUST		
Current assets	62,214	63,365
Current liabilities	(35,682)	(828)
Net current assets	26,532	62,537
Non-current assets	–	–
Non-current liabilities	(20,348)	(54,859)
Net non-current assets	(20,348)	(54,859)
Net assets	6,184	7,678
ABACUS WODONGA LAND FUND		
Current assets	10,978	–
Current liabilities	(173)	–
Net current assets	10,805	–
Non-current assets	21,084	–
Non-current liabilities	(48,053)	–
Net non-current assets	(26,969)	–
Net deficiency	(16,164)	–

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ABACUS HOSPITALITY FUND		
Revenue	53,841	51,064
Profit / (loss) before income tax	628	(9,802)
Income tax expense	(891)	8
Profit / (loss) after tax	(263)	(9,794)
Other comprehensive income	(5,372)	4,789
Total comprehensive income / (expense)	(5,635)	(5,005)
ABACUS MILLER STREET HOLDING TRUST		
Revenue	3,743	5,627
Loss before income tax	(637)	(515)
Income tax expense	–	–
Loss after tax	(637)	(515)
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income / (expense)	(637)	(515)

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**(a) Subsidiaries**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the following entities:

ENTITY	EQUITY INTEREST	
	2013 %	2012 %
<i>Abacus Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries</i>		
Abacus (343 George St Sydney) Pty Ltd	–	100
Abacus AAVT Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Airways NZ Trust	100	100
Abacus Castle Hill Trust	100	100
Abacus CIH Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Finance Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Forest Lodge Trust	–	100
Abacus Funds Management Limited	100	100
Abacus Griffith Avenue Trust	100	100
Abacus HP Operating Co Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus HP Trust	100	100
Abacus Investment Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Wasjig Investments Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Mariners Lodge Trust	100	100
Abacus Mortgage Fund	100	100
Abacus Mount Druitt Trust	100	100
Abacus Musswellbrook Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Nominee Services Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Nominees (No 5) Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Nominees (No 7) Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Nominees (No 9) Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Note Facilities Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Pitt Street Property Trust	–	100
Abacus Property Income Fund	100	100
Abacus Property Services Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus SP Note Facility Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited	100	100
Abacus Unitel Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Unitel Trust	100	100
Abacus Wodonga Land Commercial Trust	100	–
Amiga Pty Limited	100	100
Bay Street Brighton Unit Trust	100	100
Childcare Trust 2	–	100
Clarendon Property Investments Pty Ltd	100	100
Corporate Helpers Pty Ltd	100	100
Main Street Pakenham Unit Trust	100	100
<i>Abacus Group Projects Limited and its subsidiaries</i>		
Abacus Property Pty Ltd	100	100
Abacus Allara Street Trust	50	50
Abacus Wasjig Holdings Pty Limited	50	50
Abacus Repository Trust	50	50
Abacus Ventures Trust	51	51

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

ENTITY	EQUITY INTEREST	
	2013 %	2012 %
<i>Abacus Trust and its subsidiaries:</i>		
Abacus 1769 Hume Highway Trust	100	100
Abacus Alderley Trust	100	100
Abacus Alexandria Trust	100	100
Abacus Ashfield Mall Property Trust	100	100
Abacus Birkenhead Point Trust	100	100
Abacus Browns Road Trust	100	–
Abacus Campbell Property Trust	100	100
Abacus Epping Park Property Trust	–	100
Abacus Greenacre Trust	100	100
Abacus Australian Aggregation Holding Trust	100	100
Abacus Hurstville Trust	100	100
Abacus Industrial Property Trust	100	100
Abacus Lisarow Trust	100	100
Abacus Liverpool Plaza Trust	100	100
Abacus Macquarie Street Trust	100	100
Abacus Moorabbin Trust	100	100
Abacus Moore Street Trust	100	100
Abacus Northshore Trust 1*	25	25
Abacus Northshore Trust 2*	25	25
Abacus North Sydney Car park Trust	100	100
Abacus Premier Parking Trust	100	100
Abacus Sanctuary Holdings Pty Limited*	25	25
Abacus Shopping Centre Trust	100	100
Abacus Smeaton Grange Trust	100	100
Abacus SP Fund	100	100
Abacus Varsity Lakes Trust	100	100
Abacus Virginia Trust	100	100
Abacus Westpac House Trust	100	100
Abacus 14 Martin Place Trust	100	100
Abacus 171 Clarence Street Trust	100	100
Abacus 309 George Street Trust	100	100
Abacus 33 Queen Street Trust	100	–
<i>Abacus Income Trust and its subsidiaries:</i>		
Abacus Campbellfield Trust	100	100
Abacus Chermside Trust	–	100
Abacus Eagle Farm Trust	100	100
Abacus Independent Retail Property Trust	75	75
Abacus Lennons Plaza Trust	100	100
Abacus Mertz Apartments	–	100
Abacus Retail Property Trust	100	100
Abacus Stafford Trust	–	100
Abacus Tamworth Retail Trust	–	100
Abacus Wollongong Property Trust	100	100

* These entities are wholly owned by Abacus

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)**(a) Subsidiaries (continued)**

ENTITY	EQUITY INTEREST	
	2013 %	2012 %
<i>Abacus Storage Operations Limited and its subsidiaries:</i>		
Balmain Storage Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Storage (Bulleen and Greensborough) Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Storage NZ Operations Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Storage Solutions Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus Storage Solutions NZ Pty Limited	100	100
Abacus USI C Trust	100	100
Abacus U Stow It A1 Trust	100	100
Abacus U Stow It B1 Trust	100	100
Abacus U Stow It A2 Trust	100	100
Abacus U Stow It B2 Trust	100	100
U Stow It Holdings Limited	100	100
U Stow It Pty Limited	100	100
<i>Abacus Storage Property Trust and its subsidiary:</i>		
Abacus Storage NZ Property Trust	100	100
Abacus Diversified Income Fund II	–	–
Abacus Hospitality Fund	10	10
Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust	30	30
Abacus Wodonga Land Fund	15	15

Subsidiaries controlled by the Group with material non-controlling interest

Abacus Hospitality Fund: The Group is deemed under AASB10 Consolidated Financial Statements to have control of AHF based upon the aggregate impact of (a) the Group's role as responsible entity of AHF and (b) the size and variable nature of returns arising from the Group's loans to AHF (as the loans provided by the Group to AHF rank pari passu for downside but not on upside at fund wind up).

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II: The Group is deemed under AASB10 Consolidated Financial Statements to have control of ADIFII based upon the aggregate impact of (a) the Group's role as responsible entity of ADIFII (b) the size and variable nature of returns arising from the Group's loans to ADIFII (as the Abacus Working Capital Facility provided by the Group to ADIFII ranks pari passu on downside, but not the upside, at wind up) and (c) the capital and income guarantees made by the Group to unitholders of ADIFII under the ADIFII offer documents.

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust: The Group is deemed under AASB10 Consolidated Financial Statements to have control of AMSHT a) the Group's role as responsible entity of AMSHT and (b) the Group's 30% direct interest in the fund and the relative dispersion of the remaining interests not held by the Group.

Abacus Wodonga Land Fund: The Group is deemed under AASB10 Consolidated Financial Statements to have control of AWLF a) the Group's role as responsible entity of AWLF (waiving of fees) and (b) the Group's 15% direct interest in the fund and the relative dispersion of the remaining interests not held by the Group.

(b) Ultimate parent

AGHL has been designated as the parent entity of the Group.

(c) Key Management Personnel

Details of key management personnel are disclosed in Note 28.

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(d) Transactions with related parties

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Transactions with related parties other than associates and joint ventures		
Revenues		
Property management fees received / receivable	169	153
Transactions with associates and joint ventures		
Revenues		
Management fees received / receivable from joint ventures	2,163	1,394
Management fees received / receivable from associates	279	557
Distributions received / receivable from joint ventures	6,466	5,818
Interest revenue from associates	–	3,507
Interest revenue from joint ventures	1,352	1,122
Other transactions		
Loan advanced to associates	–	(8,186)
Loan repayments from associates	–	4,527
Loan advanced to joint ventures	(3,461)	(134)
Loan repayments from joint ventures	–	2,860
Loan advanced from joint ventures	2,083	1,929
Impairment charge	–	(3,507)
Purchase of property from associates	6,345	–

Terms and conditions of transactions

Sales and fees to and purchases and fees charged from related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

No provision for doubtful debts has been recognised or bad debts incurred with respect to amounts payable or receivable from related parties during the year.

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)**(d) Transactions with related parties (continued)*****Entity with significant influence***

Calculator Australia Pty Ltd ("Kirsh") is a significant securityholder in the Group with a holding of approximately 47% of the ordinary securities of the Group (2012: 41%).

During the year, Abacus Property Services Pty Ltd was engaged to manage the following properties:

PROPERTY	RELATIONSHIP WITH KIRSH	CHARGE PER ANNUM	AMT \$
Birkenhead Point Shopping Centre	Tenants in common	3% of gross rental	548,955
14 Martin Place	Tenants in common	3% of gross rental	286,991
4 Martin Place	100% owned by Kirsh	3% of gross rental	169,499
Birkenhead Point Marina Pty Ltd	Joint Venture	3% of gross rental	55,414

During the year, Abacus Funds Management Limited charged an asset management fee to the following entities:

PROPERTY	RELATIONSHIP WITH KIRSH	CHARGE PER ANNUM	AMT \$
Birkenhead Point Shopping Centre	Tenants in common	0.2% of gross assets	396,075

Mrs Myra Salkinder is a non-executive director of the Group and is a senior executive of Kirsh.

27. CONSOLIDATION OF ABACUS WODONGA LAND FUND

On 30 June 2013, the Group consolidated Abacus Wodonga Land Fund in application of AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. This is due to the combination of APG's role as responsible entity and variable returns arising from its equity and loan investments in this fund. A loss on consolidation was incurred of \$18.9 million.

The fair value of the net assets of Abacus Wodonga Land Fund at the date of consolidation are set out below:

	\$'000
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,042
Trade and other receivables	428
Inventory	7,763
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	10,233
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	
Inventory	19,037
Property, plant and equipment	13
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	19,050
TOTAL ASSETS	29,283
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	174
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	174
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	6,657
Related party loans	19,495
Derivatives at fair value	2,957
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	29,109
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,283
NET ASSETS	-

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28. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(a) Compensation for Key Management Personnel

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	6,319,507	5,879,867
Post-employment benefits	262,650	337,730
Other long-term benefits	148,886	94,306
Security-based payments	880,297	–
	7,611,340	6,311,903

(b) Security holdings of Key Management Personnel

Securities held in Abacus Property Group (number)

	BALANCE 1 JULY 2012	APPOINTED/ (RETIRED)	PURCHASES/ (SALES)	BALANCE 30 JUNE 13
30 JUNE 2013				
Directors				
J Thame	55,364	–	–	55,364
F Wolf	2,837,464	–	–	2,837,464
W Bartlett	22,806	–	–	22,806
D Bastian	545,000	(545,000)	–	–
M Irving	29,063	–	2,408	31,471
Executives				
C Aarons	–	26,889	–	26,889
R de Aboitiz	33,425	(33,425)	–	–
R Boulderstone	–	5,378	–	5,378
P Strain	57,577	–	(19,190)	38,387
E Varejes	75,414	–	–	75,414
Total	3,656,113	(546,158)	(16,782)	3,093,173

	BALANCE 1 JULY 2011	APPOINTED/ (RETIRED)	PURCHASES/ (SALES)	BALANCE 30 JUNE 12
30 JUNE 2012				
Directors				
J Thame	55,364	–	–	55,364
F Wolf	2,837,464	–	–	2,837,464
W Bartlett	22,806	–	–	22,806
D Bastian	900,000	–	(355,000)	545,000
M Irving	26,718	–	2,345	29,063
Executives				
R de Aboitiz	3,939	–	29,486	33,425
L Lloyd	11,185	–	(11,185)	–
P Strain	32,590	–	24,987	57,577
E Varejes	61,975	–	13,439	75,414
Total	3,952,041	–	(295,928)	3,656,113

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

28. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (CONTINUED)**(c) Loans to Key Management Personnel**

There were no loans to individuals that exceeded \$100,000 at any time in 2013 or in the prior year.

(d) Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel and their related parties

During the financial year, transactions occur between the Group and Key Management Personnel which are within normal employee, customer or supplier relationship on terms and conditions no more favourable to than those with which it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with Key Management Personnel or director-related entity at arm's length in similar circumstances including, for example, performance of contracts of employment, the reimbursement of expenses and the payment of distributions on their stapled securities in the Group and on their investment in various Trusts managed by Abacus Funds Management Limited as Responsible Entity.

29. SECURITY BASED PAYMENTS**(a) Recognised security payment expenses**

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Expense arising from equity-settled payment transactions	1,168	–

The security-based payment are described below.

(b) Type of security-based payment plan***Security Acquisition Rights (SARs)***

The deferred variable incentive plan has been designed to align the interests of executives with those of securityholders by providing for a significant portion of the remuneration of participating executives to be linked to the delivery of sustainable underlying profit that covers the distribution level implicit in the Group's security price.

Key executives have been allocated SARs in the current financial year generally equal to the last current variable incentive paid. Allocations were based on the performance assessment completed in determining current variable incentive awards for the prior financial year, adjusted to take into account other factors that the Board considers specifically relevant to the purpose of providing deferred variable incentives.

The SARs granted during the year vest as follows:

VESTING DATE	AMOUNT VESTED*	POTENTIAL NUMBER TO VEST
September 2013	One quarter of the initial issue	232,313
September 2014	One quarter of the initial issue	232,313
September 2015	One quarter of the initial issue	232,313
September 2016	One quarter of the initial issue	232,313

* The Board is able to claw back unvested SARs if the distribution level fails by more than 10% below the sustainable annual distribution rate.

For valuation purposes the SARs are equivalent to European call options (in that they may be "exercised" only at their maturity (i.e. vesting date)). The fair value of the SARs granted is estimated at the date of the grant using a trinomial tree model (using 500 steps) cross checked by a modified Black-Scholes model. The trinomial tree model and the Black-Scholes model generally produce the same values for an option over a non-dividend paying share, or where the option is entitled to the same distributions as are paid on the underlying security, as is assumed in this case, and if the time to exercise is the same, (i.e. at the end of the term).

When SARs vest they will convert into ABP securities on a one for one basis or at the Board's discretion a cash equivalent amount will be paid.

29. SECURITY BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)**(c) Summary of SARs granted**

The following table illustrates movements in SARs during the year:

	2013 NO.	2012 NO.
Opening balance	–	2,976,923
Granted during the year	929,252	12,785,714
Cancelled during the year	–	(15,762,637)
Outstanding at the end of the year	929,252	–
Exercisable at the end of the year	–	–

The weighted average remaining life of the instrument at 30 June 2013 was 1.8 years (2012 N/A).

The weighted average fair value of the SARs granted during the year was \$2.41 (2012 N/A).

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the SARs plan for the year ended 30 June 2013:

	2013	2012
Expected volatility (%)	20-25	n/a
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.55-2.67	n/a
Life of instrument (years)	0.3-3.3	n/a
Model used	Trinomial	n/a

The expected life of the SARs is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the SARs is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

30. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**Abacus Property Group***

The Group has provided the following guarantees to the ADIFII unitholders:

UNIT TYPE	CASH DISTRIBUTION YIELD GUARANTEE	CAPITAL RETURN GUARANTEE
Class A \$1.00		\$1.00 per unit on 30 September 2013.
Class B \$1.00	9% pa plus indexation (indexed in line with inflation in each year after 1 July 2011).	\$1.00 per Unit at Fund termination (no later than 30 June 2017).
Class C \$0.75	9% pa plus indexation (indexed in line with inflation in each year after 1 July 2011).	\$0.75 per Unit at Fund termination (no later than 30 June 2017).

The Underwritten Distributions will be achieved by deferring the interest on the Working Capital Facility or by deferring any of the fees payable to the Group under the constitution of ADIFII (or a combination of these things) or in any other way the Group considers appropriate. Any interest or fee deferral or other funding support may be recovered if the actual cash distribution exceeds the cash required to meet the underwritten distribution at the expiration of the Fund term or on a winding up of the Fund.

The Underwritten Capital Return will apply to all ADIFII units on issue as at 1 July 2013 (Class A) or on or after 1 July 2016 (Class B and C). At the time the Group will make an offer to acquire each Class A unit for \$1.00, or ensure that each holder of Class B units receives back their \$1.00 initial capital and each holder of Class C units receives back their \$0.75 initial capital. The Underwritten Capital returns can be satisfied at the Group's discretion (Class A) through either a payment in cash or by the Group issuing stapled securities in APG to an equivalent value based on the 10 day volume weighted average price of APG's stapled securities over the period ending on 30 June 2013 or prior to issuing stapled securities as applicable.

After 30 June 2016 the Group will, if required, set off all or part of the principal of the second secured Working Capital Facility loan provided to ADIFII in satisfaction of the Group's obligations in respect of the Underwritten Capital Return in respect of the Class B and Class C units.

As a result of the consolidation of ADIFII under AASB10 the underwritten capital guarantee results in ADIFII's units on issue being classified as a liability and at the end of the period the value was \$56.3 million (2012: \$56.3 million).

The offer document for ADIFII was closed in December 2011 and no further equity will be raised. The actual guarantee exposure (if any) will be determined at the maturity date of the first capital guarantee in September 2013 (\$11 million or 20% of the total guarantee exposure) and the balance of the guarantee exposure will be determined at Fund termination no later than 30 June 2017.

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Abacus Property Group*****Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee**

The Group has entered into a commercial lease on its offices. The lease has a term of three years with an option to renew for another three years.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June 2013 are as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year	930	374
After one year but not more than five years	2,813	–
More than five years	471	–
	4,214	374

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2013 are as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year	91,579	88,768
After one year but not more than five years	210,783	245,854
More than five years	74,248	108,106
	376,610	442,728

These amounts do not include percentage rentals which may become receivable under certain leases on the basis of retail sales in excess of stipulated minimums and, in addition, do not include recovery of outgoings.

Capital and Other commitments

At 30 June 2013 the Group had numerous commitments and contingent liabilities which principally related to property acquisition settlements, loan facility guarantees for the Group's interest in the jointly controlled projects and funds management vehicles, commitments relating to property refurbishing costs and unused mortgage loan facilities to third parties.

Commitments planned and/or contracted at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year		
– gross settlement of property acquisitions	44,294	7,375
– property refurbishment costs	2,630	12,605
– property development costs	9,352	13,417
– unused portion of loan facilities to outside parties	3,807	4,996
	60,083	38,393

* Excludes Abacus Hospitality Fund, Abacus Diversified Income Fund II, Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust and Abacus Wodonga Land Fund.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Capital and Other commitments (continued)

In accordance with Group policy, the fair value of all guarantees are estimated each period and form part of the Group's reported AIFRS results. There has been no other material change to any contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Contingent liabilities:		
Within one year		
– corporate guarantee	5,060	6,750
	5,060	6,750

Abacus Diversified Income Fund II

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2013 are as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year	13,025	14,168
After one year but not more than five years	32,579	40,714
More than five years	8,744	16,143
	54,348	71,025

These amounts do not include percentage rentals which may become receivable under certain leases on the basis of retail sales in excess of stipulated minimums and, in addition, do not include recovery of outgoings.

Capital and Other commitments

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year		
– property refurbishment costs	2,161	1,745
	2,161	1,745

Abacus Miller Street Holding Trust

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2013 are as follows:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year	4,702	5,047
After one year but not more than five years	17,768	18,211
More than five years	171	3,818
	22,641	27,076

These amounts do not include percentage rentals which may become receivable under certain leases on the basis of retail sales in excess of stipulated minimums and, in addition, do not include recovery of outgoings.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)**Abacus Wodonga Land Fund****Capital and Other commitments**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Within one year		
– property development costs	1,130	–
	1,130	–

32. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young Australia for:		
– an audit of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated entity	977,390	958,000
– transactional advisory services	–	262,300
– other assurance services	40,800	–
	1,018,190	1,220,300

33. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

Other than as disclosed in this report, there has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may affect, the Group's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Abacus Group Holdings Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- a. the financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited, of the company and of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(b); and
- c. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with sections 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

On behalf of the Board



John Thame
Chairman
Sydney, 28 August 2013



Frank Wolf
Managing Director



Ernst & Young
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Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Abacus Group Holdings Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Abacus Group Holdings Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2(b), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 judgment, 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 controls relevant to the entity'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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which follows the directors' report. In addition to our audit of the financial report, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.



Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Abacus Group Holdings Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2(b).

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 17 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Abacus Group Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

K. Zdrilic
Partner
Sydney
28 August 2013

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

This report sets out the Group's position relating to each of the ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles of Good Corporate Governance during the year. Additional information, including charters and policies, is available through a dedicated corporate governance information section on the **About Abacus** tab on the Abacus website at www.abacusproperty.com.au.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight**Recommendation 1.1**

The Board has adopted a charter that sets out the functions and responsibilities reserved by the Board, those delegated to the Managing Director and those specific to the Chairman. The conduct of the Board is also governed by the Constitution.

The roles of Chairman and Managing Director are not exercised by the same individual.

The primary responsibilities of the Board and the Managing Director are set out in the Board Charter.

Senior executives reporting to the Managing Director have their roles and responsibilities defined in position descriptions and are given a letter of appointment on commencement.

The Board Charter and Constitution are available on the Abacus website.

Recommendation 1.2

Induction procedures are in place for all staff (including senior executives) that include a briefing on relevant aspects of Abacus' financial position, strategies, operations and risk management policies as well as the respective rights, duties and responsibilities of the Board and senior executives.

Each year the Board, with the assistance of the Managing Director, and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee undertakes a formal process of reviewing the performance of senior executives. The measures generally relate to the performance of Abacus and the performance of the executive individually. The Managing Director is not present at the Board or Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings when his own remuneration and performance is being considered.

An annual review has taken place in the reporting period in accordance with the process outlined above.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value**Recommendation 2.1**

The board comprises one executive director and four non-executive directors. The majority of the Board (Messrs Thame, Irving and Bartlett) are independent members. The board has determined that an independent director is one who:

- is not a substantial security holder or an officer of, or is not otherwise associated directly with, a substantial security holder of the Group;
- has not within the previous three years been employed in any executive capacity;
- has not within the last three years been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Group; or an employee materially associated with the service provided;

- is not a material supplier or customer of the Group, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer; or
- does not have a material contractual relationship with the Group other than as a director.

No independent non-executive director has a relationship significant enough to compromise their independence on the Board. Non-executive directors confer regularly without management present.

Any change in the independence of a non-executive director would be disclosed and explained to the market in a timely manner.

Given the nature of the Group's business and current stage of development, the Board considers its current composition provides the necessary skills and experience to ensure a proper understanding of, and competence to deal with, the current and emerging issues of the business to optimise the financial performance of the Group and returns to securityholders. Details of the skills, experience and expertise of each director are set out on page 34.

Directors' independent advice

Directors may seek independent professional advice with the Chairman's consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, on any matter connected with the performance of their duties, and which advice will be at the Group's expense.

Recommendation 2.2

The Chairman of the Board (Mr John Thame) is an independent, non-executive director.

Recommendation 2.3

The roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director are not exercised by the same individual.

The division of responsibility between the Chairman and Managing Director has been agreed by the Board and is set out in the Board Charter.

Recommendation 2.4

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Committee's charter sets its role, responsibilities and membership requirements. The members of the committee and their attendance at meetings are provided on page 35.

The Chairman of the committee is independent.

The Selection and Appointment of Non-Executive Directors Policy sets out the procedures followed when considering the appointment of new directors.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter and the Selection and Appointment of Non-Executive Directors Policy are available on the Abacus website.

The Board is committed to workplace diversity, with a particular focus on supporting the representation of women at a senior level of the Group and on the Board. The Diversity Policy is available on the Abacus website.

Over 48% of Abacus' employees are women. Abacus has female representation at both the Board (20%) and senior management (14%) level. In 2011, the Board set female representation at Board level as a priority and this was met in April 2011 with the appointment of a female director. In the current period, Abacus has recruited from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions filled during the year and has a number of employees with flexible employment arrangements to take account of domestic responsibilities.

Recommendation 2.5

The Board has a documented Performance Evaluation Policy which outlines the process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors.

An annual review has taken place in the reporting period in accordance with the policy.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making**Recommendation 3.1**

The Group's Code of Conduct promotes ethical practices and responsible decision making by directors and employees. The Code deals with confidentiality of information, protection of company assets, disclosure of potential conflicts of interest and compliance with laws and regulations.

The Code of Conduct is available on the Abacus website.

Recommendation 3.2

The Diversity Policy is available on the Abacus website.

The Board is committed to workplace diversity, with a particular focus on supporting the representation of women at a senior level of the Group and on the Board.

Over 48% of Abacus' employees are women. In 2011, the Board set female representation at Board level and senior management as a priority. Abacus currently has female representation at both the Board (20%) and senior management (14%) level. Abacus has recruited from a diverse pool of candidates for all positions filled during the year and has a number of employees with flexible employment arrangements to take account of domestic responsibilities.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting**Recommendation 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3**

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee comprises three independent non-executive directors and one non-independent non-executive director and the chairman of the Committee is not the chairman of the Board. The members of the committee and their attendance at meetings are provided on page 35. Other directors that are not members of the committee, the external auditor and other senior executives attend meetings by invitation.

The Audit and Risk Committee has a formal charter which sets out its specific roles and responsibilities, and composition requirements.

The procedures for the selection and appointment of the external auditor are set out in the Audit and Risk Committee Charter.

The Audit and Risk Committee Charter is available on the Abacus website.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure**Recommendation 5.1**

The Group has a policy and procedures designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements. The Managing Director is responsible for ensuring that the Group complies with its disclosure obligations.

The Continuous Disclosure and Securityholder Communications Policy is available on the Abacus website.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of securityholders

Recommendation 6.1

The Group aims to keep securityholders informed of significant developments and activities of the Group. The Group's website is updated regularly and includes annual and half-yearly reports, distribution history and all other announcements lodged with the ASX. The Abacus website also includes webcasts of the results briefings.

The Group keeps a summary record for internal use of the issues discussed at group and one-on-one briefings with investors and analysts, including a record of those present where appropriate.

The Continuous Disclosure and Securityholder Communications Policy is available on the Abacus website.

External auditor

The external auditor attends the annual general meetings of the Group and is available to answer securityholder questions.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Recommendation 7.1 and 7.2

The Business Risk Management Policy dealing with oversight and management of material business risks is set out in the corporate governance information section on the Abacus website.

The Group's Risk Management Framework was developed in consultation with an external consultant. Under the compliance plan, the responsible managers report regularly on the risks they manage and any emerging risks.

Independent consultants are engaged on an ad hoc basis who review business processes and undertake formal assessments throughout the year. These assessments are provided to the Audit and Risk Committee for review.

The Audit and Risk Committee has responsibility for reviewing the Group's risk management framework.

The risk management framework is formally reviewed annually. This review is initially carried out by the Compliance and Risk Manager and then reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board to assess any necessary changes.

Recommendation 7.3

The Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer confirm in writing to the Board that the financial statements present a true and fair view and that this statement is based on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance.

The statement also confirms that the statement is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly***Recommendation 8.1***

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for assessing the processes for evaluating the performance of the Board and key executives.

A copy of the committee charter is available on the Abacus website. The Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is independent.

The Group's remuneration policies including security-based payment plans and the remuneration of key management personnel are discussed in the Remuneration Report.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee may seek input from individuals on remuneration policies but no individual employee is directly involved in deciding their own remuneration.

The members of the committee and their attendance at meetings are provided on page 35.

Non-executive directors are paid fees for their service and do not participate in other benefits (with the exception of Group travel insurance cover) which may be offered other than those which are statutory requirements.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Abacus Property Group is made up of the Abacus Trust, Abacus Income Trust, Abacus Storage Property Trust, Abacus Group Holdings Limited, Abacus Group Projects Limited and Abacus Storage Operations Limited. The responsible entity of the Abacus Trust and Abacus Income Trust is Abacus Funds Management Limited. The responsible entity of the Abacus Storage Property Trust is Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited. Unless specified otherwise, the following information is current as at 27 August 2013.

Number of holders of ordinary fully paid stapled securities	9,293
Voting rights attached to ordinary fully paid stapled securities	one vote per stapled security
Number of holders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary fully paid stapled securities	685
Secretary, Abacus Funds Management Limited	Ellis Varejes
Secretary, Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited	
Secretary, Abacus Group Holdings Limited	
Secretary, Abacus Group Projects Limited	
Secretary, Abacus Storage Operations Limited	
Registered office	Level 34, Australia Square
Abacus Funds Management Limited	264-278 George Street
Abacus Storage Funds Management Limited	Sydney NSW 2000
Abacus Group Holdings Limited	+61 2 9253 8600
Abacus Group Projects Limited	
Abacus Storage Operations Limited	
Registry	Boardroom Pty Limited Level 7, 207 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000 +61 2 9290 9600
Other stock exchanges on which Abacus Property Group securities are quoted	none
Number and class of restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow that are on issue	none
There is no current on-market buy-back	

SUBSTANTIAL SECURITYHOLDER NOTIFICATIONS

SECURITYHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SECURITIES
Calulator Australia Pty Limited	213,046,573

SECURITIES REGISTER

NUMBER OF SECURITIES	NUMBER OF SECURITYHOLDERS
1-1,000	1,480
1,001-5,000	3,403
5,001-10,000	2,184
10,001-100,000	2,142
100,001-over	84
Totals	9,293

TOP 20 LARGEST SECURITYHOLDINGS

HOLDER NAME	NUMBER OF SECURITIES	% ISSUED SECURITIES
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	171,356,914	37.131
CALCULATOR AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED <CALCULATOR AUSTRALIA A/C>	42,747,587	9.263
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	38,053,188	8.246
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	29,440,277	6.379
CALCULATOR AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED <CALCULATOR AUSTRALIA A/C>	20,389,165	4.418
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	19,925,132	4.317
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	9,101,391	1.972
JP MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED <CASH INCOME A/C>	7,240,348	1.569
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <PI POOLED A/C>	7,112,691	1.541
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <APN A/C>	6,136,142	1.330
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <BKCUST A/C>	4,866,468	1.054
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <COLONIAL FIRST STATE INV A/C>	4,496,801	0.974
EQUITY TRUSTEES LIMITED <EQT SGH PROPERTY INC FUND>	3,119,063	0.676
AUSTRALIAN EXECUTOR TRUSTEES LIMITED <NO 1 ACCOUNT>	2,810,916	0.609
BUTTONWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	2,103,863	0.456
PLUTEUS (NO 164) PYT LIMITED	1,484,742	0.322
F M WOLF PTY LIMITED	1,272,723	0.276
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <PIIC A/C>	1,254,673	0.272
NULIS NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <NAVIGATOR MAST PLAN SETT A/C>	1,214,209	0.263
NAVIGATOR AUSTRALIA LTD <MLC INVESTMENT SETT A/C>	1,213,264	0.263

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