

BBRC Mile End Fund

ABN 31 454 298 201

Audited Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2014

BBRC Mile End Fund

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Page
Trustee's report	3
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9
Trustee's declaration	15
Independent auditor's report	16

BBRC Mile End Fund

Trustee's report

The Trustee presents their report on the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Trustee

The Trustee in office at any time during or since the end of the year is Mile End Homemaker Centre Pty Ltd.

Principal activities

The Trust is an open-ended unlisted Trust which was established to invest in homemaker centres within the commercial real estate industry. The principal activity of the Trust is investment in commercial real estate, for the purpose of earning revenue in the form of rent. The Trust seeks to offer a stable income stream coupled with potential for capital growth over the longer term.

Distributions paid or payable to unitholders

Distributions paid or payable to unitholders by the trust in respect of the year ended 30 June 2014 was \$2,267,264.

Review of operations

The profit of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2014 (pre distribution to unitholders) amounted to \$9,566,431.

Under Accounting Standards movements in the valuation of investment property are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. However, while these items may cause fluctuation in the accounting profit they do not impact on the operating cash flow of the Trust.

Significant changes in state of affairs

Apart from those matters referred to in the previous sections of this report, there have been no other significant changes to the State of Affairs of the Trust during the financial year.

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Likely developments in the operations of the Trust and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Trust.

Environmental regulation

The Trust's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Trustee's report (continued)

Proceedings on behalf of the Trust

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Trust or intervene in any proceedings to which the Trust is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Trust for all or any part of those proceedings. The Trust was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Trustee:



Darren Holland

Director

Mile End Homemaker Centre Pty Limited

in its capacity as Trustee of the BBRC Mile End Fund

Dated: 30 October 2014.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2014

		30 June 2014	17 August 2012 to 30 June 2013
	Notes	\$	\$
Rent received		4,917,872	2,909,282
Recoverable expenses		1,000,753	490,022
Interest income		19,799	36,903
Other income		97,319	48,623
Total income		6,035,743	3,484,830
Administration expenses		(271,493)	(146,194)
Direct property expenses		(1,597,405)	(768,258)
Finance costs		(1,409,038)	(788,066)
Management fees		(352,430)	(197,747)
Total expenses	2	(3,630,366)	(1,900,265)
Fair value adjustment - investment property		7,161,054	(2,839,705)
Net profit / (loss) for the period		9,566,431	(1,255,140)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		9,566,431	(1,255,140)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,436,502	954,743
Trade and other receivables	4	350,476	482,192
Total current assets		1,786,978	1,436,935
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	5	51,500,000	44,300,000
Total non-current assets		51,500,000	44,300,000
Total assets		53,286,978	45,736,935
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	358,842	131,522
Total current liabilities		358,842	131,522
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	7	26,193,462	26,169,906
Total non-current liabilities		26,193,462	26,169,906
Total liabilities		26,552,304	26,301,428
Net assets		26,734,674	19,435,507
Net assets attributable to unitholders			
Unitholder's funds	8	21,612,709	21,612,709
Undistributed income		5,121,965	(2,177,202)
Total equity		26,734,674	19,435,507

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Unitholders funds \$
Balance at 17 August 2012	-
Comprehensive income	
Loss attributable to unitholders	(1,255,140)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period attributable to unitholders	(1,255,140)
Transactions with unitholders	
Application for units	21,653,133
Fund establishment costs	(40,424)
Distributions to unitholders	(922,062)
	20,690,647
Balance as at 30 June 2013	19,435,507
Comprehensive income	
Profit attributable to unitholders	9,566,431
Other comprehensive income for the period	-
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to unitholders	9,566,431
Transactions with unitholders	
Application for units	-
Fund establishment costs	-
Distributions to unitholders	(2,267,264)
	(2,267,264)
Balance as at 30 June 2014	26,734,674

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2014

		17 August 2012 to
		30 June 2014
		30 June 2013
	Notes	\$
		\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Proceeds from customers		6,147,660
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,994,008)
Interest received		19,799
Interest paid		(1,385,482)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	12	2,787,969
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for investment property		(38,946)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(38,946)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Distributions paid		(2,267,264)
Proceeds from unitholders		-
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Net cash provided by financing activities		(2,267,264)
Net increase in cash held		481,759
Cash at the beginning of period		954,743
Cash at the end of period	3	1,436,502

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 Statement of significant accounting policies

BBRC Mile End Fund is a Trust established and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of preparation

The trustees have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Trust is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Trust Deed. The Trust is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the trustees have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of unitholders. The financial statements also comply with the disclosure requirements of:

- AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows
- AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 1048: Interpretation of Standards
- AASB 1054: Australian Additional Disclosures

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 31 October 2014 by the trustee of the Trust.

Accounting policies

(a) Investment properties

Investment property is property which is held to earn rental income, or for capital appreciation, or for both

Investment properties are carried at fair value determined either by the directors or independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Property (including land and buildings) held for long-term rental yield is classified as an investment property.

Initially, investment properties are measured at cost including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset or where this is not available, an appropriate valuation method which may include discounted cashflow projections and the capitalisation method. The fair value reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions. It also reflects any cash outflows (excluding those relating to future capital expenditure) that could be expected in respect of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Land and buildings (including integral plant and equipment) that comprise the investment property are not depreciated.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal.

Any gains or losses on derecognition of an investment property are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year of derecognition.

Investment properties which are held for sale in the next 12 months from the reporting date are classified as current assets, others are classified as non-current assets.

The fair value of investment properties excludes any accrued operating lease income or lease incentives recognised as receivable in accordance with AASB 117.

(b) Revenue

Rental income from operating leases is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where a lease has fixed annual increases, the total rent receivable over the operating lease is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This results in more income being recognised early in the lease term and less late in the lease term compared to the lease conditions. The difference between the lease income recognised and actual lease payments received is included in receivables.

Lease incentives provided by the Trust to lessees are excluded from the measurement of fair value of investment property and are included in receivables. The amounts are recognised over the lease periods as rental income.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement on a time basis using the effective interest rate method.

Other income is recognised when the right to receive the revenue has been established.

All income is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at “fair value through profit or loss” when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Trust assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a “loss event”) having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors (or a group of debtors) are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account, or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

1 Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Trust recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

(g) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(h) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The trustees evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Trust.

Key judgements

Valuation of investment property

As described in note 1 (a) above, the Trust uses valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of investment property. Detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of investment property is included in note 1 (a).

The directors believe that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of investment property.

(i) Unitholders policy

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value received by the Fund. The units confer the unitholders an equal interest in the Fund. A unit does not confer any interest in any particular asset of the Fund. The unitholders have an interest in the income of the Fund and the residual net assets and therefore is treated as equity. Any transaction costs arising on issue of units are recognised directly as a deduction to unit proceeds unpaid distributions of the income earned are treated as a redemption of units.

(j) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The entity has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements.

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

	30 June 2014	17 August 2012 to 30 June 2013
	\$	\$
2 Expenses		
Administration expenses	271,493	146,194
Direct property expenses	1,597,405	768,258
Management fees	352,430	197,747
Finance costs:		
Borrowing expenses	23,556	11,780
Interest expense	1,385,482	776,286
Total finance costs	1,409,038	788,066
Total expenses	3,630,366	1,900,265
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
3 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	1,436,502	954,743
	1,436,502	954,743
4 Trade and other receivables		
Trade debtors	984	8,801
Prepayments	201,848	209,407
Accrued income	147,644	263,984
	350,476	482,192
5 Investment properties		
(a) Movements during the financial year		
Opening balance	44,300,000	-
Additions	38,946	47,139,705
Fair value adjustment - investment property	7,161,054	(2,839,705)
Closing balance	51,500,000	44,300,000
(b) Amounts recognised in profit and loss for investment properties		
Rental income and other income	5,918,625	3,399,304
Direct operating expenses from properties that generated rental income	(1,597,405)	(768,258)
	4,321,220	2,631,046
All direct property operating expenses related to those that generated rental income during the period.		
6 Trade and other payables		
Accruals and deferred income	323,333	94,507
Other payables	35,509	37,015
	358,842	131,522

BBRC Mile End Fund

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$	2013 \$
7 Interest-bearing liabilities		
SECURED		
Commercial bills	<u>26,193,462</u>	<u>26,169,906</u>

The commercial bills have a fixed interest rate of 3.5% with a maturity date of 10 September 2015.

They are secured by a first registered mortgage with the property at 121-150 Railway Terrace, Mile End South SA 5031 and have additional general security over all present and after acquired property.

	2014 No.	2013 No.	2014 \$	2013 \$
8 Units on issue				
Units on issue at 1 July 2013/ 17 August 2012	21,653,133	-	21,612,709	-
Applications	-	21,653,133	-	21,653,133
Fund establishment cost	-	-	-	(40,424)
Units on issue at 30 June 2013	<u>21,653,133</u>	<u>21,653,133</u>	<u>21,612,709</u>	<u>21,612,709</u>

9 Remuneration to auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid for services provided by RSM Bird Cameron Partners, the auditors of the Trust:

Audit of the financial report including preparation of financial statements	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
---	--------------	--------------

10 Events after the balance sheet date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the period under review which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust for future years.

11 Contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2014 there are no claims against the Trust by any customer in the current year. The Trust is not involved in any litigation procedures, which would lead to a claim against the Trust.

12 Cash flow information

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Reconciliation of cash flow operating profit or loss for the period		
Loss attributable to unitholders	9,566,431	(1,255,140)
Non-cash flows items included in profit or loss:		
- Fair value adjustment - investment property	(7,161,054)	2,839,705
- Borrowing costs	23,556	11,780
Change in assets and liabilities:		
- Increase in trade and other receivables	131,716	(482,192)
- Increase in trade and other payables	227,320	131,522
	<u>2,787,969</u>	<u>1,245,675</u>

13 Trust details

The principal place of business and registered office of the Trust is Level 14, 71 Macquarie Street, SYDNEY, NSW

BBRC Mile End Fund

Trustee's declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Trust of BBRC Mile End Fund, the trustees have determined that the Trust is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The trustees of the Trust declare that:

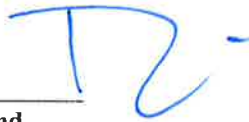
In the trustee's opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes thereto:

a. are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and

b. give a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the period ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2. In the trustee's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.



Darren Holland

Mile End Homemaker Centre Pty Limited

in its capacity as Trustee of the BBRC Mile End Fund

Dated: 30 October 2014

RSM Bird Cameron

Level 12, 60 Castlereagh Street Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 5138 Sydney NSW 2001
T +61 2 8226 4500 F +61 2 8226 4501
www.rsmi.com.au

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF
BBRC MILE END FUND**

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of BBRC Mile End Fund, which comprises the balance as at 30 June 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Trustee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The trustee is responsible for the preparation of the financial report, and has determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1, is appropriate to meet the needs of the unitholders. The Trustee's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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 control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustee, 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 Australian professional accounting bodies.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BBRC Mile End Fund as of 30 June 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist BBRC Mile End Fund to meet the requirements of Trust Deed. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose

*RSM Bird Cameron***RSM BIRD CAMERON***David Talbot***David Talbot**

Sydney, NSW
Dated: 31 October 2014