

**Dexus Operations Trust
Financial Report
30 June 2017**

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Directors' Report

The Directors of Dexus Funds Management Limited (DXFM) as Responsible Entity of Dexus Operations Trust (DXO or the Trust) present their Directors' Report together with the consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017. The consolidated Financial Statements represents DXO and its consolidated entities.

The Trust together with Dexus Diversified Trust (DDF), Dexus Industrial Trust (DIT) and Dexus Office Trust (DOT) form the Dexus (DXS or the Group) stapled security.

Directors and Secretaries

Directors

The following persons were Directors of DXFM at all times during the year and to the date of this Directors' Report, unless otherwise stated:

Directors	Appointed
W Richard Sheppard, BEc (Hons), FAICD	1 January 2012
Elizabeth A Alexander, AM, BComm, FCA, FAICD, FCPA	1 January 2005
Penny Bingham-Hall, BA (Industrial Design), FAICD, SF (Fin)	10 June 2014
John C Conde, AO, BSc, BE (Hons), MBA, FAICD	29 April 2009
Tonianne Dwyer, BJuris (Hons), LLB (Hons)	24 August 2011
Mark Ford, Dip. Tech (Commerce), CA, FAICD	1 November 2016
Darren J Steinberg, BEc, FRICS, FAPI, FAICD	1 March 2012
Peter B St George, CA(SA), MBA	29 April 2009

Company Secretaries

The names and details of the Company Secretaries of DXFM as at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

Brett D Cameron LLB/BA (Science and Technology), GAICD

Appointed: 31 October 2014

Brett is the General Counsel and Company Secretary of Dexus companies and is responsible for the legal function, company secretarial services and compliance, risk and governance systems and practices across the Group.

Prior to joining Dexus, Brett was Head of Legal for Macquarie Real Estate (Asia) and has held senior legal positions at Macquarie Capital Funds in Hong Kong and Minter Ellison in Sydney and Hong Kong. Brett has 20 years' experience as in-house counsel and in private practice in Australia and in Asia, where he worked on real estate structuring and operations, funds management, mergers and acquisitions, private equity and corporate finance across a number of industries.

Brett graduated from The University of New South Wales and holds a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Arts (Science and Technology) and is a member of the Law Societies of New South Wales and Hong Kong. Brett is also a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Rachel Caralis LLB/B Com (Acc), M Com (Property Development), Grad Dip (Applied Corporate Governance) AGIA, AAPI

Appointed: 17 February 2016

Rachel is Senior Legal Counsel and Company Secretary of Dexus.

Rachel joined Dexus in 2008 after five years at King and Wood Mallesons where she worked in the real estate and projects team. Rachel has 14 years' experience as in-house counsel and in private practice working on real estate and corporate transactions, funds management and corporate finance for wholesale and listed clients.

Rachel graduated from the University of Canberra with a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting), has completed a Masters of Commerce (Property Development) at the University of Western Sydney and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance at the Governance Institute of Australia. Rachel is a member of the Law Society of New South Wales, an associate of the Australian Property Institute and an associate of the Governance Institute of Australia.



Attendance of Directors at Board Meetings and Board Committee Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings held during the year and each Director's attendance at those meetings is set out in the table below. The Directors met 11 times during the year. Ten Board meetings were main meetings and one meeting was held to consider specific business.

	Main meetings held	Main meetings attended	Specific meetings held	Specific meetings attended
W Richard Sheppard	10	10	1	1
Elizabeth A Alexander, AM	10	10	1	1
Penny Bingham-Hall	10	10	1	1
John C Conde, AO	10	10	1	1
Tonianne Dwyer	10	10	1	1
Mark Ford ¹	6	6	1	1
Darren J Steinberg	10	10	1	1
Peter B St George	10	10	1	1

¹ Commenced directorship on 1 November 2016 and attended the Annual General Meeting as a guest.

Special meetings are held at a time to enable the maximum number of Directors to attend and are generally held to consider specific items that cannot be held over to the next scheduled main meeting.

The table below shows non-executive Directors' attendances at Board Committee meetings of which they were a member during the year ended 30 June 2017.

	Board Audit Committee		Board Risk Committee		Board Nomination Committee		Board People and Remuneration Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
W Richard Sheppard ¹	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5
Elizabeth A Alexander, AM	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penny Bingham-Hall	-	-	4	4	2	2	5	5
John C Conde, AO	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5
Tonianne Dwyer	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mark Ford	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Peter B St George	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-

¹ Mr Sheppard was a member of the Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Committee until 31 December 2016 and Mr Ford became a member of the Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Committee effective 1 January 2017.

Elizabeth A Alexander and Tonianne Dwyer were also Directors of Dexu Wholesale Property Limited (DWPL) and attended Board meetings during the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors' relevant interests

The relevant interests of each Director in DXS stapled securities as at the date of this Directors' Report are shown below:

Directors	No. of securities
W Richard Sheppard	70,090
Elizabeth A Alexander, AM	16,667
Penny Bingham-Hall	16,534
John C Conde, AO	16,667
Tonianne Dwyer	16,667
Mark Ford	1,667
Darren J Steinberg ¹	977,604
Peter B St George	17,333

1 Includes interest held directly and through performance rights (refer note 21).

Operating and financial review

The results for the year ended 30 June 2017 were:

- profit attributable to unitholders was \$93.0 million (2016: \$112.0 million);
- total assets were \$772.2 million (2016: \$814.6 million); and
- net assets were \$359.4 million (2016: \$292.9 million).

A review of the results, financial position and operations of the Group, of which the Trust forms part thereof, is set out in the Operating and Financial Review of the Dexus Financial Report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Directors' directorships in other listed entities

The following table sets out directorships of other ASX listed entities (unless otherwise stated), not including DXFM, held by the Directors at any time in the three years immediately prior to the end of the year, and the period for which each directorship was held:

Director	Company	Date Appointed
W Richard Sheppard	Star Entertainment Group	21 November 2012
Elizabeth A Alexander, AM	Medibank Private Limited ¹	31 October 2008
Penny Bingham-Hall	BlueScope Steel Limited	29 March 2011
	Fortescue Metals Group Ltd	16 November 2016
John C Conde, AO	Whitehaven Coal Limited	3 May 2007
	Cooper Energy Limited	25 February 2013
Tonianne Dwyer	Metcash Limited	24 June 2014
	ALS Limited	1 July 2016
	Oz Minerals Limited	21 March 2017
Peter B St George	First Quantum Minerals Limited ²	20 October 2003

1 Listed for trading on the Australian Securities Exchange since 24 November 2014.

2 Listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange in Canada and the London Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Principal activities

During the year the principal activity of the Trust was to own, manage and develop high quality real estate assets and manage real estate funds on behalf of third party investors. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Trust's activities during the year.

Total value of Trust assets

The total value of the assets of the Trust as at 30 June 2017 was \$772.2 million (2016: \$814.6 million). Details of the basis of this valuation are outlined in the Notes to the Financial Statements and form part of this Directors' Report.



Likely developments and expected results of operations

In the opinion of the Directors, disclosure of any further information regarding business strategies and future developments or results of the Trust, other than the information already outlined in this Directors' Report or the Financial Statements accompanying this Directors' Report would be unreasonably prejudicial to the Trust.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this Directors' Report or the Financial Statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of the Trust's affairs in future financial years.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

Since the end of the financial year, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this Directors' Report or the Financial Statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of the Trust's affairs in future financial years.

Distributions

Distributions paid or payable by the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2017 are outlined in note 8 of the Notes to the Financial Statements and form part of this Directors' report.

DXFM fees

Details of fees paid or payable by the Trust to DXFM are eliminated on consolidation for the year ended 30 June 2017. Details are outlined in note 22 of the Notes to the Financial Statements and form part of this Directors' Report.

Units on Issue

The movement in units on issue in the Trust during the year and the number of units on issue as at 30 June 2017 are detailed in note 13 of the Notes to the Financial Statements and form part of this Directors' Report.

The Trust did not have any options on issue as at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil).

Environmental regulation

DXS senior management, through its Board Risk Committee, oversee the policies, procedures and systems that have been implemented to ensure the adequacy of its environmental risk management practices. It is the opinion of this Committee that adequate systems are in place for the management of its environmental responsibilities and compliance with its various licence requirements and regulations. Further, the Committee is not aware of any material breaches of these requirements.

Indemnification and insurance

The insurance premium for a policy of insurance indemnifying Directors, officers and others (as defined in the relevant policy of insurance) is paid by Dexus Holdings Pty Limited (DXH).

PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC" or "the Auditor"), is indemnified out of the assets of the Trust pursuant to the Dexus Specific Terms of Business agreed for all engagements with PwC, to the extent that the Trust inappropriately uses or discloses a report prepared by PwC. The Auditor, PwC, is not indemnified for the provision of services where such an indemnification is prohibited by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Audit

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. In accordance with section 324DAA of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Trust's lead auditor and review auditor must be rotated every five years unless the Board grants approval to extend the term for up to a further two years.

During the year ended 30 June 2016, the Board granted approval to extend the term of the current lead auditor for one year, to include the audit for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Non-audit services

The Trust may decide to employ the Auditor on assignments, in addition to their statutory audit duties, where the Auditor's expertise and experience with the Trust and/or DXS are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the Auditor for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 19 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Board Audit Committee is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services provided during the year by the Auditor (or by another person or firm on the Auditor's behalf) is compatible with the standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The reasons for the Directors being satisfied are:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

The above Directors' statements are in accordance with the advice received from the Board Audit Committee.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 7 and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Corporate governance

DXFM's Corporate Governance Statement is available at:
www.dexus.com/who-we-are/our-business/corporate-governance

Rounding of amounts and currency

As the Trust is a registered scheme of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, the Directors have chosen to round amounts in this Directors' Report and the accompanying Financial Report to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated. The Trust is an entity to which the Instrument applies. All figures in this Directors' Report and the Financial Statements, except where otherwise stated, are expressed in Australian dollars.

Directors' authorisation

The Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 15 August 2017.



W Richard Sheppard

Chair

15 August 2017

Darren J Steinberg

Chief Executive Officer

15 August 2017



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Dexus Operations Trust for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Dexus Operations Trust and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E A Barron'.

E A Barron
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
15 August 2017

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017



	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Property revenue	3	28,040	44,920
Development revenue		224,343	204,727
Distribution revenue		321	491
Interest revenue		101	154
Management fee revenue and other	2	160,641	147,177
Total revenue from ordinary activities		413,446	397,469
Net fair value gain of investment properties	9(a)	14,416	20,136
Net gain on sale of investment properties		-	6,247
Total income		427,862	423,852
Expenses			
Property expenses	3	(9,683)	(13,215)
Development costs	10	(146,860)	(114,285)
Finance costs	5	(9,403)	(19,657)
Impairment of goodwill	17	(99)	(99)
Transaction costs		-	(5,880)
Management operations, corporate and administration expenses	4	(127,687)	(113,890)
Total expenses		(293,732)	(267,026)
Profit before tax		134,130	156,826
Income tax expense	6(a)	(41,121)	(44,784)
Profit for the year		93,009	112,042
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	14	(175)	1,086
Total comprehensive income for the year		92,834	113,128
		Cents	Cents
Earnings per unit on profit attributable to unitholders of the parent entity			
Basic earnings per unit	7	9.60	11.57
Diluted earnings per unit	7	9.60	11.57

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017



	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15(a)	2,035	6,061
Receivables	15(b)	33,939	39,892
Inventories	10	-	74,296
Other current assets		3,871	1,797
Total current assets		39,845	122,046
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	9	179,614	155,456
Plant and equipment	16	16,441	16,481
Inventories	10	211,315	201,788
Intangible assets	17	309,450	307,076
Available for sale financial assets	18	13,425	9,767
Other non-current assets		2,106	1,997
Total non-current assets		732,351	692,565
Total assets		772,196	814,611
Current liabilities			
Payables	15(c)	38,435	19,663
Current tax liabilities	6(c)	24,777	40,100
Provisions	15(d)	79,885	50,858
Loans with related parties		-	48,932
Total current liabilities		143,097	159,553
Non-current liabilities			
Loans with related parties		172,105	272,368
Deferred tax liabilities	6(e)	82,912	79,277
Provisions	15(d)	9,656	7,477
Other non-current liabilities		5,064	3,027
Total non-current liabilities		269,737	362,149
Total liabilities		412,834	521,702
Net assets		359,362	292,909
Equity			
Contributed equity	13	261,664	237,985
Reserves	14	44,190	44,425
Retained profits		53,508	10,499
Total equity		359,362	292,909

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017



		Contributed equity \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Treasury securities reserve \$'000	Security- based payments reserve \$'000	Available- for-sale financial assets \$'000	Retained profits/ (losses) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Note							
Opening balance as at 1 July 2015		238,829	42,738	(349)	330	675	(76,543)	205,680
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	112,042	112,042
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	1,086	-	1,086
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	1,086	112,042	113,128
Transactions with owners in their capacity as unitholders:								
Buy-back of contributed equity, net of transaction costs	13	(844)	-	-	-	-	-	(844)
Purchase of securities, net of transaction costs	14	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	(30)
Security-based payments expense	14	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	(25)
Distributions paid or provided for	8	-	-	-	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		(844)	-	(30)	(25)	-	(25,000)	(25,899)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2016		237,985	42,738	(379)	305	1,761	10,499	292,909
Opening balance as at 1 July 2016		237,985	42,738	(379)	305	1,761	10,499	292,909
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	93,009	93,009
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	(175)	-	(175)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	(175)	93,009	92,834
Transactions with owners in their capacity as unitholders:								
Issue of additional equity, net of transaction costs		23,679	-	-	-	-	-	23,679
Purchase of securities, net of transaction costs	14	-	-	(200)	-	-	-	(200)
Security-based payments expense	14	-	-	-	140	-	-	140
Distributions paid or provided for	8	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		23,679	-	(200)	140	-	(50,000)	(26,381)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2017		261,664	42,738	(579)	445	1,586	53,508	359,362

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2017



	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in the course of operations (inclusive of GST)		213,118	201,432
Payments in the course of operations (inclusive of GST)		(125,894)	(142,211)
Interest received		101	154
Finance costs paid to financial institutions		(186)	(205)
Income and withholding taxes paid		(52,809)	(2,873)
Proceeds from sale of property classified as inventory		221,980	204,727
Payments for property classified as inventory		(73,106)	(109,088)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	20	183,204	151,936
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		912	305,708
Payments for capital expenditure on investment properties		(8,109)	(27,334)
Payments for acquisition of investment properties		-	56
Payments for plant and equipment		(3,048)	(7,681)
Payments for other intangible assets		(7,140)	(9,158)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(17,385)	261,591
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings provided to related parties		(298,596)	(843,619)
Borrowings received from related parties		137,120	439,520
Payments for buy-back of contributed equity		-	(844)
Proceeds from issue of additional equity, net of transaction costs		23,679	-
Purchase of securities for security-based payments plans		(7,369)	(4,653)
Distributions received		321	741
Distributions paid to security holders		(25,000)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(169,845)	(408,855)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(4,026)	4,672
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,061	1,389
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2,035	6,061

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

About This Report



In this section

This section sets out the basis upon which the Trust's Financial Statements are prepared.

Specific accounting policies are described in their respective Notes to the Financial Statements. This section also shows information on new or amended accounting standards and their impact on the financial position and performance of the Trust.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared;

- for a for-profit entity,
- in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the entities within the Trust, the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS),
- in Australian dollars with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, unless otherwise stated,
- on a going concern basis,
- using historical cost conventions except for investment properties, security based payments, and other financial liabilities which are stated at their fair value. Refer to the specific accounting policies within the Notes to the Financial Statements for the basis of valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and
- using consistent accounting policies in line with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, unless otherwise stated.

Dexus stapled securities are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange under the "DXS" code and comprise one unit in each of DDF, DIT, DOT and DXO. Each entity forming part of DXS continues as a separate legal entity in its own right under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is therefore required to comply with reporting and disclosure requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards.

As at 30 June 2017, the Trust had a current net asset deficiency of \$103.3 million (2016: \$37.5 million). This is primarily due to the provision of distribution for \$50.0 million.

The capital risk management is not managed at the Trust level, but rather holistically as part of the Group. This is done through a centralised treasury function which ensures that entities within the Group (including DXO) will be able to continue as a going concern.

The Group has in place both external and internal funding arrangements to support the cash flow requirements of the Trust, including undrawn facilities of \$1,060.5 million [refer to note 13 Interest bearing liabilities in the DXS financial statements].

In the event that the entity requires additional funding to meet current liabilities in the 12 months succeeding the date of this financial report, the Group will make adequate funds available to the Trust.

In determining the basis of preparation of the financial report, the directors of the responsible entity of the Trust, have taken into consideration the unutilised facilities available to the group. As such the Trust is a going concern and the Financial Statements have been prepared on that basis.

The Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars.
As at 30 June 2017, the Trust had no investments in foreign operations.

Critical accounting estimates

In the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events. Judgements and estimates which are material to the financial report are discussed in the following notes:

Note 9	Investment properties	Page 20
Note 10	Inventories	Page 23
Note 17	Intangible assets	Page 32
Note 21	Security-based payment	Page 36



Principles of consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries as at 30 June 2017.

(a) Controlled entities

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Trust has control. The Trust controls an entity when the Trust is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Trust. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

(b) Employee share trust

The Group has formed a trust to administer the Group's securities-based employee benefits. The employee share trust is consolidated as the substance of the relationship is that the trust is controlled by the Group.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and capital assets are recognised net of any amount of Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities that is recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is classified as cash flows from operating activities.

New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period. The Trust's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments (effective application for the Trust is 1 July 2018).

AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The Trust intends to apply the standard from 1 July 2018. It is not expected that the application of this standard will have an impact on any of the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements but will require the disclosure of additional information.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective application for the Trust is 1 July 2018).

AASB 15 is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service is transferred to a customer. It contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. The Trust's revenue is largely comprised of income under leases (see below), sales of property inventory, management fees and construction services.

- In situations where the Trust sells property on completion of construction, it is expected that revenue will continue to be recognised on settlement.
- In situations where the Trust constructs property on customer owned land, it is expected that revenue recognition using percentage of completion will continue to be applied.
- Where the Trust earns responsible entity and asset management fees, the fees are typically based and calculated on percentage of total tangible assets of the Fund and will continue to be recognised monthly over the duration of the management agreements. No performance fees are typically earned by the Trust.

The Trust intends to apply the standard from 1 July 2018 and is in the process of assessing any implication of this new standard to its operations and financial results.

AASB 16 Leases (effective application for the Trust is 1 July 2019).

AASB 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. This standard will predominantly affect lessees, bringing all major leases on balance sheet. As disclosed in note 12, the Trust's future operating lease commitments is \$27.4 million. AASB 16 will not significantly affect the accounting by lessor. In 2017, revenue recognised from leases was approximately \$24.6 million. The accounting for this lease income is not expected to change with the adoption of the new standard. The Trust intends to apply the standard from 1 July 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes include information which is required to understand the Financial Statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Trust.

The notes are organised into the following sections:

Trust performance	Property portfolio assets	Capital and financial risk management and working capital	Other disclosures
1. Operating segments	9. Investment properties	11. Capital and financial risk management	16. Plant and equipment
2. Management fee revenue	10. Inventories	12. Commitments and contingencies	17. Intangible assets
3. Property revenue and expenses		13. Contributed equity	18. Available for sale financial assets
4. Management operations, corporate and administration expenses		14. Reserves	19. Audit, taxation and transaction service fees
5. Finance costs		15. Working capital	20. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities
6. Taxation			21. Security-based payment
7. Earnings per unit			22. Related parties
8. Distributions paid and payable			23. Parent entity disclosures
			24. Change in accounting policy
			25. Subsequent events

Trust Performance

In this section

This section explains the results and performance of the Trust.

It provides additional information about those individual line items in the Financial Statements that the Directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the Trust, including: operating segments, management fee revenue, results by property revenue and expenses, management operations, corporate and administration expenses, finance costs, taxation, earnings per unit and distributions paid and payable.

Note 1 Operating segments

Description of segments

The Trust's operating segments have been identified based on the sectors analysed within the management reports reviewed in order to monitor performance across the Group and to appropriately allocate resources.

The operating segments within DXS are reviewed on a consolidated basis and are not monitored at an individual trust level. The results of the individual trusts are not limited to any one of the segments described above.

Disclosures concerning DXS's operating segments are presented in the Dexu Financial Report.

Note 2 Management fee revenue

Management fees are brought to account on an accruals basis.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Investment management & responsible entity fees	85,618	75,071
Rent and lease renewal fees	12,483	14,033
Property management fees	35,411	32,518
Capital works and development fees	10,122	11,373
Wages recovery and other fees	17,007	14,182
Total management fee revenue	160,641	147,177



Note 3 Property revenue and expenses

Property rental revenue is derived from holding properties as investment properties and earning rental yields over time. Rental revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for leases with fixed rent review clauses.

Prospective tenants may be offered incentives as an inducement to enter into operating leases. The costs of incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental revenue on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the end of the lease term. The carrying amount of the lease incentives is reflected in the fair value of investment properties.

Property, development and fund management fee revenue is recognised as the service is delivered, in accordance with the terms of the relevant contracts.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Rent and recoverable outgoings	24,644	43,077
Incentive amortisation	(3,903)	(3,649)
Other revenue	7,299	5,492
Total property revenue	28,040	44,920

Property expenses of \$9.7 million (2016: \$13.2 million) include rates, taxes and other property outgoings incurred in relation to investment properties.

Note 4 Management operations, corporate and administration expenses

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Audit, taxation, legal and other professional fees	5,010	4,501
Depreciation and amortisation	7,761	5,834
Employee benefits expense and other staff expenses	99,833	93,704
Administration and other expenses	15,083	9,851
Management operations, corporate and administration expenses	127,687	113,890

Note 5 Finance costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation or ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings and net fair value movements of interest rate swaps. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets.

A qualifying asset is an asset under development, which takes a substantial period of time, where the works being carried out to bring it to its intended use or sale is expected to exceed six months in duration. Finance costs incurred for the acquisition and construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised to the cost of the asset for the period of time that is required to complete the asset. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally to fund development, the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised to qualifying assets must be determined by using an appropriate capitalisation rate.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Interest paid to related parties	11,799	23,697
Net fair value gain of interest rate swaps	-	(43)
Amount capitalised	(2,582)	(4,097)
Other finance costs	186	100
Total finance costs	9,403	19,657

The average capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 6.25% (2016: 6.75%).

Note 6 Taxation

DXO is liable for income tax and has formed a tax consolidated group with its wholly owned and controlled Australian entities. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity.

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax expense. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax expense represents the expense relating to the expected taxable income at the applicable rate of the financial year.

Deferred tax expense represents the tax expense in respect of the future tax consequences of recovering or settling the carrying amount of an asset or liability. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise them.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilise them.

a) Income tax expense

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current income tax expense	(37,486)	(42,972)
Deferred income tax expense	(3,635)	(1,812)
Total income tax expense	(41,121)	(44,784)

Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:

Increase in deferred tax assets	1,735	760
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(5,370)	(2,571)
Total deferred tax expense	(3,635)	(1,811)

b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to net profit

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Profit before income tax	134,130	156,826
Profit subject to income tax	134,130	156,826
Prima facie tax expense at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2016: 30%)	(40,239)	(47,048)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
(Non-assessable)/non-deductible items	(882)	2,264
Income tax expense	(41,121)	(44,784)

c) Current tax liabilities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current tax liabilities	24,777	40,100
Total current tax liabilities	24,777	40,100

Note 6 Taxation (continued)

d) Deferred tax assets

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Employee provisions	11,378	9,845
Other	1,917	1,715
Total non-current assets - deferred tax assets	13,295	11,560
Movements:		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,560	10,800
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(951)
Movement in deferred tax asset arising from temporary differences	1,735	1,711
Credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	1,735	760
Closing balance at the end of the year	13,295	11,560

e) Deferred tax liabilities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Intangible assets	74,911	75,010
Investment properties	20,893	15,481
Other	403	346
Total non-current liabilities - deferred tax liabilities	96,207	90,837
Movements		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	90,837	88,266
Movement in deferred tax liability arising from temporary differences	5,370	2,571
Charged/(credited) to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	5,370	2,571
Closing balance at the end of the year	96,207	90,837

Net deferred tax liabilities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Deferred tax assets	13,295	11,560
Deferred tax liabilities	(96,207)	(90,837)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(82,912)	(79,277)

Note 7 Earnings per unit

Earnings per unit are determined by dividing the net profit attributable to unitholders by the weighted average number of ordinary units outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per unit are adjusted from the basic earnings per unit by taking into account the impact of dilutive potential units.

a) Net profit used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per unit

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Profit attributable to unitholders of the parent entity	93,009	112,042

b) Weighted average number of units used as a denominator

	2017 No. of units	2016 No. of units
Weighted average number of units outstanding used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per unit	968,484,893	968,639,060

Note 8 Distributions paid and payable

Distributions are recognised when declared.

a) Distribution to unit holders

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
30 June (payable 29 August 2017)	50,000	-
30 June (paid 31 August 2016)	-	25,000
Total distribution to unitholders	50,000	25,000

b) Distribution rate

	2017 Cents per unit	2016 Cents per unit
30 June (payable 29 August 2017)	4.92	2.58
Total distributions	4.92	2.58

c) Franked dividends

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	1,910	9,752
Income tax paid during the year	52,817	2,872
Franking credits utilised for payment of distribution	(21,429)	(10,714)
Closing balance at the end of the year	33,298	1,910

As at 30 June 2017, the Trust had a current tax liability of \$24.8 million, which will be added to the franking account balance once payment is made.

Property Portfolio Assets



In this section

This section summarises the property portfolio assets.

Property portfolio assets are used to generate the Trusts performance and are considered to be the most relevant to the operations of the Trust. The assets are detailed in the following notes:

- *Investment properties*: relates to investment properties, both stabilised and under development.
- *Inventories*: relates to the Trust's ownership of industrial and office assets or land held for repositioning, development and sale.
- *Non-current assets classified as held for sale*: relates to investment properties which are expected to be sold within 12 months of the balance sheet date and are currently being marketed for sale.

The list of property portfolio assets is detailed in the Property Synopsis, available at <http://www.dexus.com/investors/investor-information>

Note 9 Investment properties

The Trust's investment properties consist of properties held for long-term rental yields and/or capital appreciation and property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost including transaction costs. Investment properties are subsequently recognised at fair value in the Financial Statements.

The basis of valuations of investment properties is fair value, being the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Changes in fair values are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal and the net proceeds from disposal and is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of disposal.

Subsequent redevelopment and refurbishment costs (other than repairs and maintenance) are capitalised to the investment property where they result in an enhancement in the future economic benefits of the property.

Leasing fees incurred and incentives provided are capitalised and amortised over the lease periods to which they relate.

a) Reconciliation

	Office \$'000	Industrial \$'000	Development \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	112,999	29,402	13,055	155,456	407,731
Additions	1,190	1,144	5,680	8,014	24,769
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	(56)
Lease incentives	2,981	1,424	-	4,405	4,147
Amortisation of lease incentives	(1,629)	(612)	-	(2,241)	(2,511)
Rent straightlining	195	196	-	391	701
Disposals	-	-	(827)	(827)	(299,461)
Net fair value gain/(loss) of investment properties	14,263	202	(49)	14,416	20,136
Closing balance at the end of the year	129,999	31,756	17,859	179,614	155,456

Note 9 Investment properties (continued)

b) Valuations process

Independent valuations are carried out for each individual property at least once every three years by a member of the Australian Property Institute of Valuers. Each valuation firm and its signatory valuer are appointed on the basis that they are engaged for no more than three consecutive valuations. Independent valuations may be undertaken earlier where the Responsible Entity believes there is potential for a change in the fair value of the property being the greater of 5% of the asset value, or \$5.0 million.

The Trust's investment properties are required to be internally valued at least every six months unless they have been independently valued for the reporting period. Internal valuations are compared to the carrying value of investment properties at the reporting date. Where the Directors determine the internal valuations present a more reliable estimate of fair value the internal valuation is adopted as book value. Internal valuations are performed by the Trust's internal valuers who hold recognised relevant professional qualifications and have previous experience as property valuers from major real estate valuation firms.

An appropriate valuation methodology is utilised according to asset class. In relation to office and industrial assets this includes the capitalisation approach (market approach) and the discounted cash flow approach (income approach). The valuation is also compared to, and supported by, direct comparison to recent market transactions. The adopted capitalisation rates and discount rates are determined based on industry expertise and knowledge and, where possible, a direct comparison to third party rates for similar assets in a comparable location. Rental revenue from current leases and assumptions about future leases, as well as any expected operational cash outflows in relation to the property, are also built into each asset assessment of fair value.

In relation to development properties under construction for future use as investment property, where reliably measurable, fair value is determined based on the market value of the property on the assumption it had already been completed at the valuation date (using the methodology as outlined above) less costs still required to complete the project, including an appropriate adjustment for industry benchmarked profit and development risk.

c) Fair value measurement, valuation techniques and inputs

The following table represents the level of the fair value hierarchy and the associated unobservable inputs utilised in the fair value measurement for each class of investment property.

Class of property	Fair value hierarchy	Inputs used to measure fair value	Range of unobservable inputs	
			2017	2016
Office ¹	Level 3	Adopted capitalisation rate	6.25%	6.75%
		Adopted discount rate	7.50%	7.75%
		Adopted terminal yield	6.63%	7.00%
		Current net market rental (per sqm)	\$449	\$429
Industrial	Level 3	Adopted capitalisation rate	6.25% - 7.25%	7.00% - 7.25%
		Adopted discount rate	7.25% - 7.50%	8.00% - 8.25%
		Adopted terminal yield	6.75% - 7.25%	7.25% - 7.75%
		Current net market rental (per sqm)	\$67 - \$77	\$36 - \$75
Development	Level 3	Adopted capitalisation rate	6.25% - 7.00%	6.50%
		Land rate (per sqm)	\$35 - \$90	\$35 - \$90

1 Excludes car parks, retail and other.

Note 9 Investment properties (continued)

c) Fair value measurement, valuation techniques and inputs (continued)

Key estimates: inputs used to measure fair value of investment properties

Judgement is required in determining the following key assumptions:

- **Adopted capitalisation rate:** The rate at which net market rental revenue is capitalised to determine the value of a property. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Adopted discount rate:** The rate of return used to convert cash flows, payable or receivable in the future, into present value. It reflects the opportunity cost of capital, that is, the rate of return the cash can earn if put to other uses having similar risk. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Adopted terminal yield:** The capitalisation rate used to convert the future net market rental revenue into an indication of the anticipated value of the property at the end of the holding period when carrying out a discounted cash flow calculation. The rate is determined with regard to market evidence and the prior external valuation.
- **Net market rental (per sqm):** The net market rent is the estimated amount for which a property should lease between a lessor and a lessee on appropriate lease terms in an arm's length transaction.
- **Land rate (per sqm):** The land rate is the market land value per sqm.

d) Sensitivity information

Significant movement in any one of the inputs listed in the table above may result in a change in the fair value of the Trust's investment properties as shown below:

Significant inputs	Fair value measurement sensitivity to significant increase in input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to significant decrease in input
Adopted capitalisation rate		
Adopted discount rate	Decrease	Increase
Adopted terminal yield		
Net market rental (per sqm)	Increase	Decrease
Land rate (per sqm)		

Generally, a change in the assumption made for the adopted capitalisation rate is often accompanied by a directionally similar change in the adopted terminal yield. The adopted capitalisation rate forms part of the capitalisation approach whilst the adopted terminal yield forms part of the discounted cash flow approach.

Under the capitalisation approach, the net market rental has a strong interrelationship with the adopted capitalisation rate as the fair value of the investment property is derived by capitalising, in perpetuity, the total net market rent receivable. An increase (softening) in the adopted capitalisation rate may offset the impact to fair value of an increase in the total net market rent. A decrease (tightening) in the adopted capitalisation rate may also offset the impact to fair value of a decrease in the total net market rent. A directionally opposite change in the total net market rent and the adopted capitalisation rate may increase the impact to fair value.

The discounted cash flow is primarily made up of the discounted cash flow of net income over the cash flow period and the discounted terminal value (which is largely based upon market rents grown at forecast market rental growth rates capitalised at an adopted terminal yield). An increase (softening) in the adopted discount rate may offset the impact to fair value of a decrease (tightening) in the adopted terminal yield. A decrease (tightening) in the discount rate may offset the impact to fair value of an increase (softening) in the adopted terminal yield. A directionally similar change in the adopted discount rate and the adopted terminal yield may increase the impact to fair value.

A decrease (softening) in the forecast rental growth rate may result in a negative impact on the discounted cash flow approach value whilst a strengthening may have a positive impact on the value under the same approach.

Note 10 Inventories

Development properties held for repositioning, construction and sale are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned by specific identification and includes the cost of acquisition, and development and holding costs such as borrowing costs, rates and taxes. Holding costs incurred after completion of development are expensed.

Development revenue includes proceeds on the sale of inventory and revenue earned through the provision of development services on assets sold as inventory. Revenue earned on the provision of development services is recognised using the percentage complete method. The stage of completion is measured by reference to costs incurred to date as a percentage of estimated total costs for each contract. Where the project result can be reliably estimated, development services revenue and associated expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Where the project result cannot be reliably estimated, profits are deferred and the difference between consideration received and expenses incurred is carried forward as either a receivable or payable. Development services revenue and expenses are recognised immediately when the project result can be reliably estimated.

Transfers from investment properties to inventories occur when there is a change in intention regarding the use of the property from an intention to hold for rental income or capital appreciation purposes to an intention to develop and sell. The transfer price is recorded as the fair value of the property as at the date of transfer.

Key estimate: net realisable value (NRV) of inventories

NRV is determined using the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to bring inventories to their finished condition, including marketing and selling expenses. NRV is based on the most reliable evidence available at the time and the amount the inventories are expected to be realised. These key assumptions are reviewed annually or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Key estimates have been reviewed and no impairment provisions have been recognised.

a) Development properties held for resale

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current assets		
Development properties held for resale	-	74,296
Total current assets - inventories	-	74,296
Non-current assets		
Development properties held for resale	211,315	201,788
Total non-current assets - inventories	211,315	201,788
Total assets - inventories	211,315	276,084

b) Reconciliation

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the year		276,084	274,792
Disposals		(148,321)	(114,285)
Acquisitions and additions		83,552	115,577
Closing balance at the end of the year		211,315	276,084

Disposals

On 1 July 2016, settlement occurred on the sale of 57-65 Templar Rd, Erskine Park, NSW for gross proceeds of \$50.0 million.

On 31 January 2017, settlement occurred on the sale of 79-99 St Hilliers Road, Auburn, NSW for gross proceeds of \$65.0 million.

On 31 May 2017, settlement occurred on the sale of 105 Phillip Street, Parramatta, NSW for gross proceeds of \$229.0 million. The proceeds are to be received between two tranches, with \$107.0 million having been received in FY17 and the balance expected to be received in FY18. The FY17 proceeds includes \$100.0 million of proceeds on sale of inventory and \$7.0 million of development services revenue.

Capital and financial risk management and working capital



In this section

The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on reducing volatility from impacts in movements of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Trust.

Note 11 *Capital and financial risk management* outlines how the Trust manages its exposure to a variety of financial risks (interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk).

The Board determines the appropriate capital structure of the Trust, how much is borrowed from financial institutions and capital markets (debt), and how much is raised from unit holders (equity) in order to finance the Trust's activities both now and in the future. This capital structure is detailed in the following notes:

- Debt: *Commitments and contingencies* in note 12;
- Equity: *Contributed equity* in note 13 and *Reserves* in note 14.
-

Note 15 provides a breakdown of the working capital balances held in the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 11 Capital and financial risk management

Capital and financial risk management is carried out through a centralised treasury function which is governed by a Board approved Treasury Policy. The Trust (as part of DXS) has an established governance structure which consists of the Group Management Committee and Capital Markets Committee.

The Board has appointed a Group Management Committee responsible for achieving Dexus's goals and objectives, including the prudent financial and risk management of the Group. A Capital Markets Committee has been established to advise the Group Management Committee.

The Capital Markets Committee is a management committee that is accountable to the Board. It convenes at least quarterly and conducts a review of financial risk management exposures including liquidity, funding strategies and hedging. It is also responsible for the development of financial risk management policies and funding strategies for recommendation to the Board, and the approval of treasury transactions within delegated limits and powers.

a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities within the Trust will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to owners through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Trust consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to unit holders. The Trust continuously monitors its capital structure and it is managed in consideration of the following factors:

- the cost of capital and the financial risks associated with each class of capital;
- gearing levels and other debt covenants;
- potential impacts on net tangible assets and unit holders' equity;
- potential impacts on the Group's credit rating; and
- other market factors.

The Trust is not rated by ratings agencies, however, DXS is rated A- by Standard and Poor's (S&P) and A3 by Moody's. Gearing levels and bank debt covenants are managed holistically as part of the DXS Group.

DXFM is the Responsible Entity for the Trust. DXFM has been issued with an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL). The licence is subject to certain capital requirements including the requirement to maintain liquidity above specified limits. DXFM must also prepare rolling cash projections over at least the next 12 months and demonstrate it will have access to sufficient financial resources to meet its liabilities that are expected to be payable over that period. Cash projections and assumptions are approved, at least quarterly, by the Board of the Responsible Entity.

DWPL, a wholly owned entity, has been issued with an AFSL as it is the Responsible Entity for Dexus Wholesale Property Fund (DWPF). Dexus Wholesale Management Limited (DWML), a wholly owned entity, has been issued with an AFSL as it is the trustee of third party managed funds. Dexus Wholesale Funds Limited (DWFL), a wholly owned entity, has been issued with an AFSL as it is the Responsible Entity for Dexus Wholesale Industrial Fund (DWIF). These entities are subject to the capital requirements described above.

Note 11 Capital and financial risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management

The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Trust. The Trust's principal financial instruments, comprise cash and related party loans. The main purpose of financial instruments is to manage liquidity and hedge the Trust's exposure to financial risks namely:

- interest rate risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- credit risk.

i) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Trust utilises. Non-derivative interest bearing financial instruments are predominantly short term liquid assets and long term debt issued at fixed rates which expose the Trust to fair value interest rate risk as the Trust may pay higher interest costs than if it were at variable rates. The Trust's borrowings which have a variable interest rate give rise to cash flow interest rate risk due to movements in variable interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis on interest expense

The table below shows the impact on the Trust's net interest expense of a 50 basis point movement in market interest rates. The sensitivity on cash flow arises due to the impact that a change in interest rates will have on the Trust's floating rate debt on average during the financial year.

		2017 (+/-) \$'000	2016 (+/-) \$'000
+/- 0.50% (50 basis points)	A\$	861	1,362

The movement in interest expense is proportional to the movement in interest rates.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is associated with ensuring that there are sufficient funds available to meet the Trust's financial commitments as and when they fall due and planning for any unforeseen events which may curtail cash flows. The Trust identifies and manages liquidity risk across the following categories:

- short-term liquidity management covering the month ahead on a rolling basis with continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows;
- medium-term liquidity management of liquid assets, working capital and standby facilities to cover Trust cash requirements over the next 1-24 month period. The Trust maintains a level of committed borrowing facilities above the forecast committed debt requirements (liquidity headroom buffer). Committed debt includes future expenditure that has been approved by the Board or Investment Committee (as required within delegated limits); and
- long-term liquidity management through ensuring an adequate spread of maturities of borrowing facilities so that refinancing risk is not concentrated in certain time periods, and ensuring an adequate diversification of funding sources where possible, subject to market conditions.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is the risk that the Trust:

- will be unable to refinance its debt facilities as they mature; and/or
- will only be able to refinance its debt facilities at unfavourable interest rates and credit market conditions (margin price risk).

Note 11 Capital and financial risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Refinancing risk (continued)

A minimum S&P rating of A– (or Moody's or Fitch equivalent) is required to become or remain an approved counterparty unless otherwise approved by the Dexu Board.

The Trust is exposed to credit risk on cash balances and on derivative financial instruments with financial institutions. The Trust has a policy that sets limits as to the amount of credit exposure to each financial institution. New derivatives and cash transactions are limited to financial institutions that meet minimum credit rating criteria in accordance with the Trust's policy requirements.

Financial instrument transactions are spread among a number of approved financial institutions within specified credit limits to minimise the Trust's exposure to any one counterparty. As a result, there is no significant concentration of credit risk for financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2017 is the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Trust is exposed to credit risk on trade receivable balances. The Trust has a policy to continuously assess and monitor the credit quality of trade debtors on an ongoing basis. Given the historical profile and exposure of the trade receivables, it has been determined that no significant concentrations of credit risk exists for trade receivables balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2017 is the carrying amounts of the trade receivables recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Group's key risk management strategy for margin price risk on refinancing is to spread the maturities of debt facilities over different time periods to reduce the volume of facilities to be refinanced and the exposure to market conditions in any one period. An analysis of the contractual maturities of the Trust's interest bearing liabilities and derivative financial instruments is shown in the table below. The amounts in the table represent undiscounted cash flows.

	2017				2016			
	Within one year \$'000	Between one and two years \$'000	Between two and five years \$'000	After five years \$'000	Within one year \$'000	Between one and two years \$'000	Between two and five years \$'000	After five years \$'000
Payables	(38,435)	-	-	-	(19,663)	-	-	-
Interest bearing loans with related parties and interest ¹	(7,246)	(7,600)	(179,874)	-	(9,097)	(9,097)	(290,438)	-

1 Includes estimated interest.

iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not fulfil its obligations under the terms of a financial instrument and will cause financial loss to the Trust. The Trust has exposure to credit risk on all financial assets included in the Trust's Statement of Financial Position.

The Trust manages this risk by:

- adopting a process for determining an approved counterparty, with consideration of qualitative factors as well as the counterparty's credit rating;
- regularly monitoring counterparty exposure within approved credit limits that are based on the lower of a S&P, Moody's and Fitch credit rating. The exposure includes the current market value of in-the-money contracts and the potential exposure, which is measured with reference to credit conversion factors as per APRA guidelines;
- entering into International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements once a financial institution counterparty is approved;
- monitoring tenants exposure within approved credit limits;
- for some trade receivables, obtaining collateral where necessary in the form of bank guarantees and tenant bonds; and
- regularly monitoring loans and receivables on an ongoing basis.



Note 11 Capital and financial risk management (continued)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

iv) Fair value

As at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are held at fair value. The Trust uses the following methods in the determination and disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2: the fair value is determined using 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).

Level 3: the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable data.

All financial instruments, excluding cash, were measured at Level 2 for the periods presented in this report. During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements.

v) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position where there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. No financial assets and liabilities are currently held under netting arrangements.

Note 12 Commitments and contingencies

a) Commitments

Capital commitments

The following amounts represent remaining capital expenditure on investment properties and inventories contracted at the end of each reporting period but not recognised as liabilities payable:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Investment properties	12,696	1,667
Inventories	24,646	2,006
Total capital commitments	37,342	3,673

Lease payable commitments

The future minimum lease payments payable by the Trust are:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Within one year	5,827	4,435
Later than one year but not later than five years	20,008	18,478
Later than five years	1,608	3,366
Total lease payable commitments	27,443	26,279

Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.



Note 12 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

a) Commitments (continued)

Lease receivable commitments

The future minimum lease payments receivable by the Trust are:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Within one year	25,840	24,343
Later than one year but not later than five years	94,590	90,438
Later than five years	96,009	92,276
Total lease receivable commitments	216,439	207,057

b) Contingencies

DDF, together with DIT, DOT and DXO, is a guarantor of A\$3,774.2 million of interest bearing liabilities (refer note 13 of the Dexus Financial Report). The guarantees have been given in support of debt outstanding and drawn against these facilities, and may be called upon in the event that a borrowing entity has not complied with certain requirements such as failure to pay interest or repay a borrowing, whichever is earlier. During the period no guarantees were called.

The Group has bank guarantees of \$33.5 million, comprising \$32.1 million held to comply with the terms of the Australian Financial Services Licences (AFSL) and \$1.4 million largely in respect of developments.

The above guarantees are issued in respect of the Group and do not constitute an additional liability to those already existing in interest bearing liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Directors of the Responsible Entity are not aware of any other contingent liabilities in relation to the Trust, other than those disclosed in the Financial Statements, which should be brought to the attention of unitholders as at the date of completion of this report.

Note 13 Contributed equity

Number of units on issue

	2017 No. of units	2016 No. of units
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	967,947,692	970,806,349
Issue of additional equity	49,019,608	-
Buy-back of contributed equity	-	(2,858,657)
Closing balance at the end of the year	1,016,967,300	967,947,692

Each unit ranks equally with all other units for the purposes of distributions and on termination of the Trust.

Each stapled security entitles the holder to vote in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutions and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity (net of tax) as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

Note 14 Reserves

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve	42,738	42,738
Security-based payment reserve	445	305
Available for sale financial assets	1,586	1,761
Treasury securities reserve	(579)	(379)
Total reserves	44,190	44,425
Asset revaluation reserve		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	42,738	42,738
Closing balance at the end of the year	42,738	42,738
Security-based payments reserve		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	305	330
Issue of securities to employees	(185)	-
Security-based payment expense	325	(25)
Closing balance at the end of the year	445	305
Available for sale financial assets		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	1,761	675
Fair value (loss)/gain on securities	(175)	1,086
Closing balance at the end of the year	1,586	1,761
Treasury securities reserve		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	(379)	(349)
Issue of securities to employees	154	-
Purchase of securities	(354)	(30)
Closing balance at the end of the year	(579)	(379)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation is used to record the fair value adjustment arising on a business combination.

Security-based payment reserve

The security-based payment reserve is used to recognise the fair value of performance rights to be issued under the 2012 Transitional Performance Rights Plan, the Deferred Short Term Incentive Plans (DSTI) and the Long Term Incentive Plans (LTI). Refer to note 21 for further details.

Available for sale financial assets

Changes in the fair value arising on valuation of investments, classified as available for sale financial assets, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold, transferred or impaired.

Treasury securities reserve

The treasury securities reserve is used to record the acquisition of securities purchased to fulfil the obligations of the DSTI and the Long Term Incentive Plans (LTI). As at 30 June 2017, DXS held 1,509,142 stapled securities which includes acquisitions of 802,052 and unit vesting of 423,961 (2016: 1,129,577).

Note 15 Working capital

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

b) Receivables

Rental, management fees and interest revenue are brought to account on an accruals basis. Dividends and distributions are recognised when declared and, if not received at the end of the reporting period, reflected in the Statement of Financial Position as a receivable.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are required to be settled within 30 days and are assessed on an ongoing basis for impairment. Receivables which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Rent receivable	4,622	1,050
Total rental receivables	4,622	1,050
Fee Receivable	26,277	26,309
Receivables from related entities	2,386	2,288
Other receivables	654	10,245
Total other receivables	29,317	38,842
Total receivables	33,939	39,892

c) Payables

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Trade creditors	17,220	9,761
Accruals	3,809	2,836
Accrued capital expenditure	12,545	2,439
GST payable	324	1,133
Other payables	4,537	3,494
Total payables	38,435	19,663

d) Provisions

A provision is recognised when an obligation exists as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of cash or other benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

In accordance with the Trust's Constitution, the Trust distributes its distributable income to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. Distributions are provided for when they are approved by the Board of Directors and declared.

Provision for employee benefits relates to the liabilities for wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave.

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the end of the reporting period. They are measured based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Trust expects to pay at the end of the reporting period including related on-costs, such as workers compensation, insurance and payroll tax.

The provision for employee benefits for long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows, to be made resulting from employees' services provided to the end of the reporting period.

The provision is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including related on-costs and expected settlement dates based on turnover history and is discounted using the Australian Corporate Bond Index rates at the end of the reporting period that most closely matches the term of the maturity of the related liabilities. The provision for employee benefits also includes the employee incentives schemes which are shown separately in note 21.

Note 15 Working capital (continued)

d) Provisions (continued)

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Provision for distribution	50,000	25,000
Provision for employee benefits	29,885	25,858
Total current provisions	79,885	50,858

Non-current provisions relate to employee benefits.

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Provision for distribution		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	25,000	-
Additional provisions	50,000	25,000
Payment of distributions	(25,000)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	50,000	25,000

A provision for distribution has been raised for the period ended 30 June 2017. This distribution is to be paid on 29 August 2017.

Other disclosures

In this section

This section includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Act 2001* or the Corporations Regulations, but which are not considered critical in understanding the financial performance or position of the Trust.

Note 16 Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to its acquisition. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method so as to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their expected useful lives as follows:

- Furniture and fittings 10-20 years
- IT and office equipment 3-5 years

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	16,481	11,251
Additions	3,048	7,691
Depreciation charge	(3,088)	(2,461)
Closing balance at the end of the year	16,441	16,481

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Cost	25,500	26,051
Accumulated depreciation	(9,059)	(9,570)
Cost - Fully depreciated assets written off	(3,599)	-
Accumulated depreciation - Fully depreciated assets written off	3,599	-
Net book value as at the end of the year	16,441	16,481

Note 17 Intangible assets

Management rights represent the asset management rights owned by Dexus Holdings Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of DXO, which entitle it to management fee revenue from both finite life trusts and indefinite life trusts. Those rights that are deemed to have a finite useful life (held at a value of \$4.1 million (2016: \$4.4 million)) are measured at cost and amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated remaining useful lives of 15 years. Management rights that are deemed to have an indefinite life are held at a value of \$286.0 million (2016: \$286.0 million).

Software is measured at cost and amortised using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life expected to be 3-5 year useful lives of the assets.

Note 17 Intangible assets (continued)

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Management rights		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	290,418	290,748
Amortisation charge	(330)	(330)
Closing balance at the end of the year	290,088	290,418
Cost	294,382	294,382
Accumulated amortisation	(4,294)	(3,964)
Total management rights	290,088	290,418
Goodwill		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	1,310	1,409
Impairment	(99)	(99)
Closing balance at the end of the year	1,211	1,310
Cost	2,998	2,998
Accumulated impairment	(1,787)	(1,688)
Total goodwill	1,211	1,310
Software		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	15,348	9,243
Additions	7,140	9,158
Amortisation charge	(4,337)	(3,053)
Closing balance at the end of the year	18,151	15,348
Cost	36,738	29,598
Accumulated amortisation	(18,587)	(14,250)
Cost - Fully amortised assets written off	(10,233)	-
Accumulated amortisation - Fully amortised assets written off	10,233	-
Total software	18,151	15,348
Total non-current intangible assets	309,450	307,076

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Trust's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill and management rights with 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. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The 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, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). During the current year, management carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its management rights. There was no change in the carrying value of the management rights in the current year.

The value in use has been determined using Board approved long-term forecasts in a five year discounted cash flow model. Forecasts were based on projected returns of the business in light of current market conditions. The performance in year five has been used as a terminal value.

Note 17 Intangible assets (continued)

Key assumptions: value in use of management rights

Judgement is required in determining the following key assumptions used to calculate the value in use:

- Terminal capitalisation rate range between 10.0% - 20.0% (2016: 10.0% – 16.7%) was used incorporating an appropriate risk premium for a management business.
- Cash flows have been discounted at 9.0% (2016: 9.0%) based on externally published weighted average cost of capital for an appropriate peer group plus an appropriate premium for risk. A 1.0% (2016: 1.0%) decrease in the discount rate would increase the valuation by \$18.6 million (2016: \$15.3 million).

Note 18 Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets comprise DXS securities acquired on-market in order to fulfil the future requirements of the security-based payment plans.

They are included in non-current assets except for those securities that will be used to fulfil security based payment plans that vest within 12 months, which are classified as current assets. Changes in fair value arising on valuation of investments are recognised in other comprehensive income net of tax, in a separate reserve in equity. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold, transferred or impaired.

Note 19 Audit, taxation and transaction service fees

During the year, the Auditor and its related practices earned the following remuneration:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Audit fees		
PwC Australia - audit and review of Financial Statements	262,803	254,850
PwC fees paid in relation to outgoing audits	3,856	5,460
PwC Australia - regulatory audit and compliance services	176,868	210,066
Audit fees paid to PwC	443,527	470,376
Taxation fees		
Fees paid to PwC Australia	-	278,438
Taxation fees paid to PwC	-	278,438
Total audit and taxation fees paid to PwC	443,527	748,814
Transaction services fees		
Fees paid to PwC Australia - other	25,000	-
Total transaction services fees paid to PwC	25,000	-
Total audit, taxation and transaction services fees paid to PwC	468,527	748,814

Note 20 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net profit after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities:



	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Net profit/(loss) for the year	93,009	112,042
Capitalised interest	11,712	(1,567)
Depreciation and amortisation	7,761	5,834
Impairment of goodwill	99	99
Net fair value (gain)/loss of investment properties	(14,416)	(20,136)
Net (gain)/loss on sale of investment properties	-	(6,247)
Lease incentives	(1,301)	(5,234)
Transaction costs	-	5,880
Distribution revenue	(321)	(491)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	5,953	(2,105)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	74,296	(656)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(2,074)	1,412
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	(6,306)	3,771
Increase/(decrease) in payables	18,097	(5,597)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities	(11,296)	38,541
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current liabilities	4,356	24,579
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax liabilities	3,635	1,811
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	183,204	151,936



Note 21 Security-based payment

The DXFM Board has approved a grant of performance rights to DXS stapled securities to eligible participants. Awards, via the 2012 Transitional Performance Rights Plan, Deferred Short Term Incentive Plans (DSTI) and Long Term Incentive Plans (LTI), will be in the form of performance rights awarded to eligible participants which convert to DXS stapled securities for nil consideration subject to satisfying specific service and performance conditions.

For each Plan, the eligible participants will be granted performance rights, based on performance against agreed key performance indicators, as a percentage of their remuneration mix. Participants must remain in employment for the vesting period in order for the performance rights to vest. The fair value of the performance rights is adjusted to reflect market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions, including Funds from Operations (FFO), Return on Equity (ROE) and employment status at vesting, are included in assumptions about the number of performance rights that are expected to vest. When performance rights vest, the Trust will arrange for the allocation and delivery of the appropriate number of securities to the participant.

The fair value of performance rights granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in the security-based payment reserve in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the performance rights granted.

Key assumptions: fair value of performance rights granted

Judgement is required in determining the fair value of performance rights granted. In accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*, fair value is determined independently using Binomial and Monte Carlo pricing models with reference to:

- the expected life of the rights;
- the security price at grant date;
- the expected price volatility of the underlying security;
- the expected distribution yield; and
- the risk free interest rate for the term of the rights and expected total security-holder returns (where applicable).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Trust revises its estimates of the number of performance rights that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. The impact of the revised estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

a) Deferred Short Term Incentive Plan

25% of any award under the Short Term Incentive Plan (STI) for certain participants will be deferred and awarded in the form of performance rights to DXS securities.

50% of the performance rights awards will vest one year after grant and 50% of the awards will vest two years after grant, subject to participants satisfying employment service conditions. In accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*, the year of employment in which participants become eligible for the DSTI, the year preceding the grant, is included in the vesting period over which the fair value of the performance rights is amortised. Consequently, 50% of the fair value of the performance rights is amortised over two years and 50% of the award is amortised over three years.

The number of performance rights granted in respect of the year ended 30 June 2017 was 274,801 (2016: 292,995) and the fair value of these performance rights is \$10.00 (2016: \$9.14) per performance right. The total security-based payment expense recognised during the year ended 30 June 2017 was \$2,858,356 (2016: \$2,505,064).

b) Long Term Incentive Plan

50% of the awards will vest three years after grant and 50% of the awards will vest four years after grant, subject to participants satisfying employment service conditions and performance hurdles. In accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*, the year of employment in which participants become eligible for the LTI, the year preceding the grant, is included in the vesting period over which the fair value of the performance rights is amortised. Consequently, 50% of the fair value of the performance rights is amortised over four years and 50% of the award is amortised over five years.

The number of performance rights granted in respect of the year ended 30 June 2017 was 480,660 (2016: 380,963). The weighted average fair value of these performance rights is \$ 8.04 (2016: \$6.69) per performance right. The total security-based payment expense recognised during the year ended 30 June 2017 was \$ 5,123,989 (2016: \$3,384,557).



Note 22 Related parties

Responsible Entity and Investment Manager

DXH is the parent entity of DXFM, the Responsible Entity of DDF, DIT, DOT and DXO and the Trustee of DOTA and the investment manager for DITA.

DXH is also the parent entity of DWPL, the Responsible Entity of DWPF.

DXH is the Investment Manager of DOTA.

DXH is also the parent entity of DWML, the trustee of DITA.

Management Fees

Under the terms of the Constitutions of the entities within the Trust, the Responsible Entity and Investment Manager are entitled to receive fees in relation to the management of the Trust. DXFM's parent entity, DXH, is entitled to be reimbursed for administration expenses incurred on behalf of the Trust. Dexus Property Services Pty Limited (DXPS), a wholly owned subsidiary of DXH, is entitled to property management fees from the Trust.

Related party transactions

Transactions between the consolidated entity and related parties were made on commercial terms and conditions. All agreements with third party funds and Joint Venture are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Transactions with related parties

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Responsible Entity fee income	85,618,268	75,071,440
Property management fee income	35,411,201	32,548,029
Purchase of investment properties	-	79,678,396
Responsible Entity fees receivable at the end of each reporting year (included above)	7,491,622	6,918,824
Property management fees receivable at the end of each reporting year (included above)	3,288,957	3,585,428

Key management personnel compensation

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Compensation		
Short-term employee benefits	8,967,303	8,130,108
Post employment benefits	240,153	234,789
Termination benefits	477,301	-
Security-based payments	3,010,935	2,456,357
Total key management personnel compensation	12,695,692	10,821,254



Note 23 Parent entity disclosures

The financial information for the parent entity of Dexus Operations Trust has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated Financial Statements except as set out below:

Distributions received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's Statement of Comprehensive Income, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Interests held by the parent entity in controlled entities are measured at fair value through profit and loss to reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

a) Summary financial information

The individual Financial Statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Total current assets	258,118	205,086
Total assets	558,608	378,529
Total current liabilities	94,732	126,025
Total liabilities	267,184	155,094
Equity		
Contributed equity	261,664	237,985
Retained profits	29,759	(14,550)
Total equity	291,423	223,435
Net profit/(loss) for the year	94,309	75,179
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	94,309	75,179

b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

Refer to note 12(b) for details of guarantees entered into by the parent entity.

c) Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil).

d) Capital commitments

The parent entity had no capital commitments as at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil).



Note 24 Change in accounting policy

IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and change in accounting policy for Income Taxes

In November 2016, the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") published a summary of its discussions following a request to clarify how an entity determines the expected manner of recovery of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life for measuring deferred taxes in accordance with IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The IFRIC noted that the fact that an entity does not amortise an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life does not mean that it has an infinite life and that the entity will recover the carrying amount of that asset only through sale and not through use.

The benefits of the management rights with an indefinite useful life will flow to the Group on an annual basis; therefore, the carrying amount will be recovered through use.

In response to this clarification, the Group has retrospectively changed its accounting policy for the full deferred tax liabilities recorded in relation to its management rights.

The following table summarises the impact of this change in accounting policy on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. This change did not have an impact on the 2016 comparative figures reported in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Impact of change in accounting policy

	2016 \$m
Increase/ (decrease) of previously reported balances	
Goodwill	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	73.2
Retained earnings ¹	(73.2)

¹ Included in Unitholders equity

Note 25 Subsequent events

On 3 July 2017, the Trust acquired 436-484 Victoria Road, Gladesville for \$45.2 million, excluding disposal costs from DIT. The transaction will be classified as a transfer from Investment properties to Inventories in the DXS Group Financial Statements.

Since the end of the year, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in their Directors' Report or the Financial Statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or state of the Trust's affairs in future financial periods.

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of Dexus Funds Management Limited as Responsible Entity of Dexus Operations Trust declare that the Financial Statements and notes set out on pages 8 to 39:



- (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Act 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (ii) give a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of their performance, as represented by the results of their operations and their cash flows, for the year ended on that date.

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the Financial Statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust and its consolidated entities will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) the Trust has operated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution dated 15 August 1984 (as amended) during the year ended 30 June 2017.

The Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

W Richard Sheppard

Chair

15 August 2017



Independent auditor's report

To the stapled security holders of Dexus Operations Trust

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Dexus Operations Trust (the registered scheme) and its controlled entities (together, the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The Group's financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

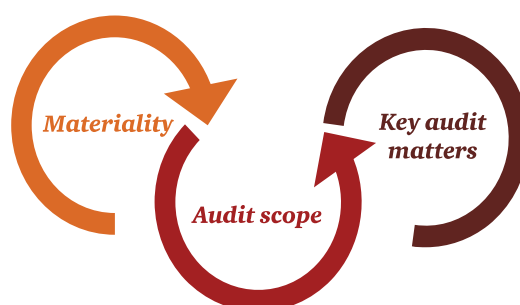
Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.



<i>Materiality</i>	<i>Audit scope</i>	<i>Key audit matters</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of our audit we used overall group materiality of \$13.2 million, which represents approximately 10% of the Group's adjusted profit before tax (Funds From Operations or "FFO"). We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial report as a whole. We chose FFO because, in our view, it is the key performance measure used by shareholders to measure the performance of the Group. An explanation of what is included in FFO is located in Note 1, Operating Segments. We selected 10% based on our professional judgement noting it is also within the range of commonly accepted profit related thresholds in the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group is a consolidated entity with operations in Australia. The scope of our audit included the parent entity Dexus Operations Trust and its controlled entities which are referred to as the Group. Our audit focused on where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Audit Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of investment properties. The carrying value of inventory. Valuation of indefinite life intangible assets. They are further described in the <i>Key audit matters</i> section of our report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Valuation of investment properties

(Refer to note 9)

The Group's investment property portfolio comprises \$179.6m (2016: \$155.5m) of investment properties directly held in Australia.

Investment properties are valued at fair value at reporting date using the Group's policy as described in Note 9. The valuation of investment properties is dependent on a number of assumptions and inputs including, tenant information, property age and location, expected future rental profiles, and prevailing market conditions. Certain non-tenant assumptions made by the Group in the valuation exercise are key in establishing fair value; in particular:

- The capitalisation rate.
- The adopted discount rate.
- Terminal yield.

We considered the valuation of investment properties to be a key audit matter due to the:

- Financial significance of the investment property balances in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.
- Quantum of revaluation gains that directly impact the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income through the net fair value gain of investment properties.
- Inherently subjective nature of investment property valuations.
- Sensitivity of valuations to key input assumptions, specifically capitalisation rates, discount rates and terminal yields.

As tenant information (such as market rent) is a key input in determining the valuation of investment properties, we tested a sample of inputs back to executed lease agreements. For the samples tested, we found that the inputs used in the valuation process were consistent with the underlying leases.

For all properties that had significant changes in both tenant and non-tenant inputs, we performed the following audit procedures, amongst others:

- Met with the Group and discussed the specifics of the selected individual properties including, amongst other things, any new leases entered into during the year, lease expiries, capital expenditure and vacancy rates.
- Agreed significant changes in inputs to supporting documentation such as new lease agreements.
- Compared key non-tenant inputs, specifically market capitalisation rates, discount rate and terminal yield by location and asset grade to external market data such as market reports prepared by external valuation firms. Where capitalisation rates and discount rates were not consistent with external market data, we discussed with the Group the rationale supporting the rate applied in the valuation. Typically the variances related to the relative age or condition of the property or specific conditions such as lease expiry. In the context of the specific properties identified, we were satisfied that the reasons for variances were reasonable.

We compared historical valuations against current year valuations for all properties. Where current year valuation movements were inconsistent with market movements, the reasons for the movements were appropriate and supportable.

We also considered the valuation approach adopted and found it to be consistent with commonly accepted valuation approaches used for investment properties.

External valuations

Where the Group relied on external experts to determine the fair value of investment properties, in addition to the above procedures, we assessed the competency, methodology, skills and familiarity of each of the valuers engaged. When inspecting a sample of reports, we also considered other factors such as caveats or limitations identified in the reports that may have influenced the outcomes.

Internal valuations

For internal valuations, the Group utilises an off-the-shelf software package. In addition to the above procedures, we performed the following audit procedures on the software package, amongst others:

- Assessed the design of the key controls over the continued integrity of the valuation system. This involved considering how the Group implements program changes, who can access IT systems and other controls which influence the integrity of the system.
- Tested the calculation of the valuation algorithm applied.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We also considered the experience and qualifications of the Group's internal valuers, all of whom hold recognised relevant professional qualifications and have previous experience as property valuers from major real estate valuation firms.

Carrying value of inventory

(Refer to note 10)

The Group develops a portfolio of office and industrial sites for future sale, which are classified as inventory.

At 30 June 2017 the carrying value of the Group's inventory balance was \$211.3 million (2016: \$276.1 million). The Group's inventories are held at the lower of the cost or net realisable value for each inventory item.

The cost of the inventory is calculated using actual land acquisition costs, construction costs, development related costs and interest capitalisation for eligible projects.

Net realisable value is estimated using internal valuation techniques referred to in the Key Audit Matter: *Valuation of investment properties*, less estimated transaction costs.

We considered the carrying value of inventory to be a key audit matter given the:

- Judgement involved in estimating future selling prices, costs to complete and selling costs
- Financial significance of the balance in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.
- The subsequent impact to trading profits from the disposal of inventory, which impacts FFO.

We obtained a detailed listing of inventory under development. Where new assets were acquired during the year we:

- Read the Investment Paper approved by both the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors to obtain an understanding of the commercial rationale for the investment.
- Discussed with the Group matters such as the overall project strategy, internal rate of return movements and claims (where applicable).

Using the information obtained we used a risk based approach to select a sample of inventory on which to perform net realisable value testing. For the selected projects we:

- Discussed with the Group the life cycle of the project, key project risks, changes to project strategy, current and future estimated sales prices, construction progress and costs and any new and previous impairments.
- Tested a sample of capitalised costs, including costs to acquire the property, capitalised development costs and holding costs.
- Compared the Group's forecasted costs to complete the project to the costs outlined in the Investment Paper, adjusted for the costs incurred to 30 June 2017.
- Compared the market capitalisation rates and net market income used by the Group to calculate net realisable value to market capitalisation rates and rental rates published by external valuation experts. Where tenant pre-commitments existed for the inventory, this was compared against valuation inputs such as passing rent and lease term. We also relied upon the work performed in the Key Audit Matter: *Valuation of investment properties*.
- Compared the carrying value of inventory against the Groups estimate of net realisable value as at 30 June 2017.

We found the Group's estimated net realisable value to be higher than the cost of inventory.

Valuation of indefinite life intangible assets (Refer to note 17)

At 30 June 2017 management rights amounting to \$290.1m (2016: \$290.6m) were recognised by the Group (included in the intangibles assets balance). Indefinite life management rights are not amortised and are required by Australian Accounting Standards to be tested at least annually for impairment.

The Group performed impairment testing of the indefinite life management rights and concluded that no impairment charge needed to be recognised during the year.

To assess the impairment assessment prepared by the Group to support the carrying value of indefinite life management rights we performed the following audit procedures, amongst others:

- Carried out testing over the underlying calculations supporting the carrying value of management rights.
- Compared the key budget assumptions (such as revenue and expense growth) used in the impairment assessment to the assumptions used in the Board approved budget.
- Compared budgets with reported actual results for the past

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>We considered indefinite life management rights to be a key audit matter given the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial significance of the balance in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Significant judgement involved in testing whether the indefinite life management rights should be impaired, in particular the sensitivity of the Group's assessment to changes in key assumptions such as growth rates and discount rates. 	<p>accounting period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated the future cash flow forecasts used in the impairment assessment by applying a range of reasonably possible scenarios (or sensitivities) assuming different levels of funds under management and growth rates. Together with our valuation experts we considered whether the key assumptions applied were consistent with observable market expectations.

Other information

The directors of Dexu Funds Management Limited (the responsible entity) are responsible for the other information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017. The other information comprises the Directors Report but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of Dexu Funds Management Limited 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 control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_files/ar2.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E A Barron', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

E A Barron
Partner

Sydney
15 August 2017