察于未萌

CREATING VALUE FROM OPPORTUNITY

Global Logistic Properties Annual Report 2015

聚势求新

GLP

WHO WE ARE

GLP is the leading global owner, manager and developer of modern logistics facilities. As of 31 March 2015, GLP's US$28 billion property portfolio encompassed 41 million square meters (441 million square feet) of logistics facilities across China, Japan, Brazil and the United States.

GLP remains focused on being the best operator in each of its markets, creating value through developments and expanding its fund management platform. GLP's customers include some of the world's most dynamic manufacturers, retailers and third-party logistics companies. Domestic consumption is a key driver of demand for GLP.

MISSION

Shaping the development of the logistics industry by harnessing the power of our platform and team to drive value for our customers and making a difference in the broader community.

For more information about GLP visit www.glprop.com

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察于未萌

CREATING VALUE FROM OPPORTUNITY

聚势求新

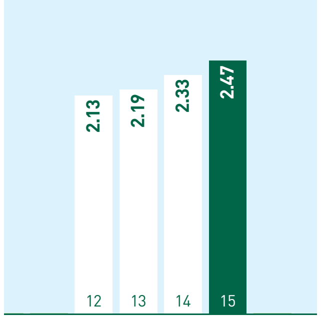
GLP not only identifies opportunities to innovate, but thrives on them as a chance to advance. We are a customer-centered, solution-focused organization that believes in being nimble and innovative to best position our business for the future. Our dedicated teams have the foresight and drive to lead as we shape the future of the global logistics industry.

DELIVERING STRONG PERFORMANCE

FY15 has been another year of growth and expansion for GLP. The Group recorded solid results in each of its business segments – operations, development and fund management.

NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

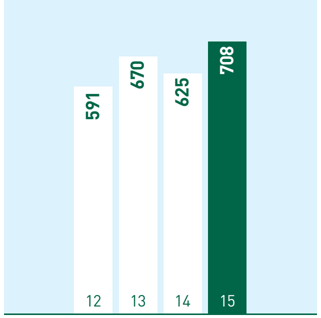
S$2.47



Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share increased 6% year-on-year to S$2.47. China remains GLP's largest market, representing 56% of GLP's NAV[1]. 22% of GLP's NAV is attributable to Japan, 6% to Brazil and 4% to the US.

REVENUE

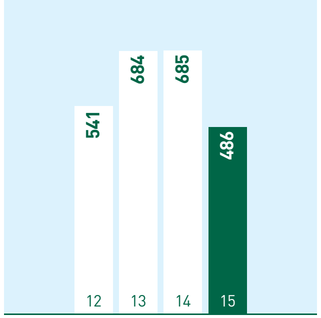
US$708m



FY15 Group revenue rose 13% year-on-year to US$708 million, driven by strong leasing and rent growth in China as well as GLP's portfolio acquisition in Brazil.

EARNINGS

US$486m

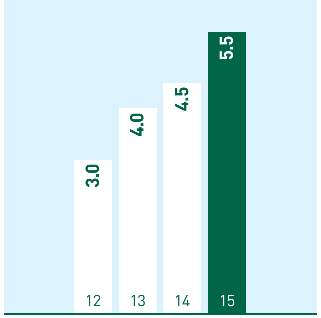


FY15 Group earnings (PATMI) decreased to US$486 million, mainly due to dilution from the introduction of the China investor consortium's 33.8% stake in GLP China and one-time foreign exchange losses related to the contribution of assets in the fund management platform.

Adjusting for these items and the sale of assets to GLP J-REIT, Group earnings excluding revaluations would have increased 31% year-on-year.

DIVIDEND PER SHARE

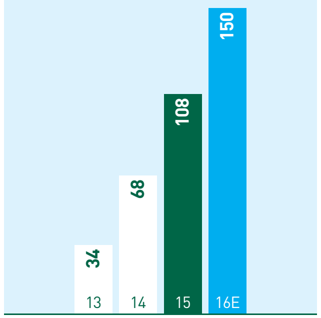
SG 5.5 cents



The Board has recommended a dividend payment of SG 5.5 cents per ordinary share (US$200 million), an increase of 22% over last year's dividend. The proposed dividend is subject to shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting.

FUND MANAGEMENT FEES

US$108m



FY15 fund management revenue increased 59% year-on-year to US$108 million.

Based on the AUM and fee structure of its existing fund platform, GLP expects to generate annual fund fees of US$150 million[2], up ~50% from FY15.

For more information see page 31

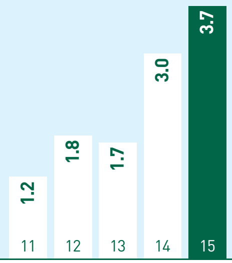
1. Pro-forma NAV assuming GLP's ultimate 10% equity stake in GLP US Income Partners I
2. Potential fund fees based on assumptions including AUM and fee structure of GLP's existing fund platform

OPERATIONAL MOMENTUM ACCELERATING

Demand for GLP's modern logistics facilities remained high, with strong leasing across all our markets. We leased a total of 3.7 million sqm (40 million sq ft) in FY15, more than what we completed.

NEW AND EXPANSION LEASES

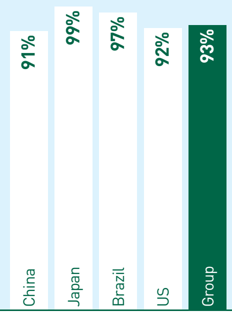
3.7m sqm



FY15 Group new and expansion leases increased 25% year-on-year to 3.7 million sqm (40 million sq ft), led by demand from customers in China.

LEASE RATIO

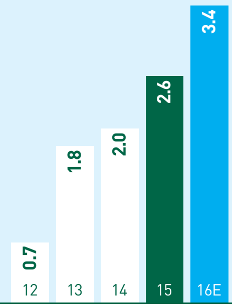
93%



Demand for GLP's modern logistics facilities remained high. Our portfolio remains well-leased across all markets. The Group's average stabilized logistics lease ratio stood at 93% as of 31 March 2015.

DEVELOPMENT STARTS

US$2.6bn

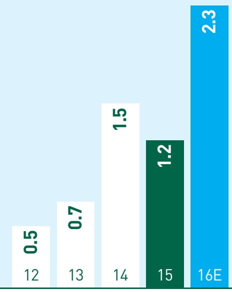


In FY15, GLP started US$2.6 billion of new developments (GLP share: 49%), up 32% year-on-year, to meet customer demand.

In FY16, GLP targets to increase development activity by 30% to US$3.4 billion (GLP share: US$1.6 billion) on the back of expansion demand from repeat customers.

DEVELOPMENT COMPLETIONS

US$1.2bn

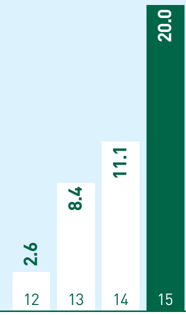


In FY15, GLP generated US$183 million of development gains from the completion of US$1.2 billion of developments (GLP share: 44%) across China, Japan and Brazil.

Value creation is expected to accelerate as GLP ramps up its development pace. We expect to complete US$2.3 billion of developments in FY16, up 92% from FY15.

FUND MANAGEMENT AUM

US$20bn



GLP's fund management platform has grown at a 97% compound annual growth rate over the past four years and today encompasses US$20 billion AUM across eight funds.

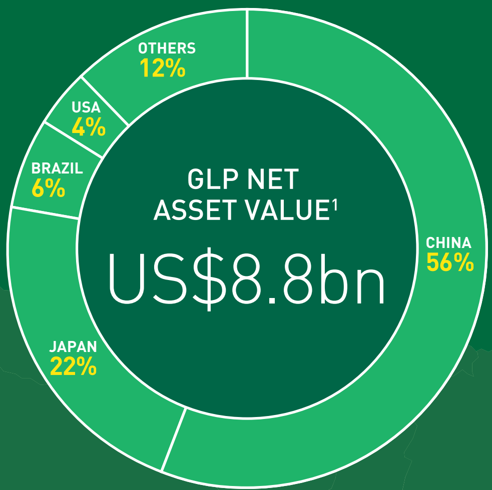
The continued strong support from GLP's capital partners is expected to drive future growth of the fund management platform.

For more information see page 14

GLP AT A GLANCE

OUR GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

GLP is the leading global provider of modern logistics facilities, with dominant market positions in China, Japan, Brazil and the United States. The scale and breadth of GLP's platform generates a powerful "Network Effect" which leads to good visibility on demand, faster lease-up, strong customer retention and stickiness.



For more information on the markets in which we operate see page 14

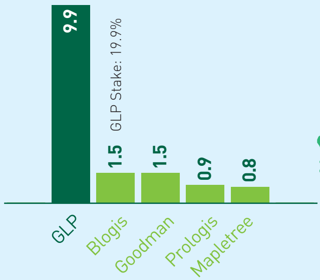
1. Pro-forma NAV assuming GLP's ultimate 10% equity stake in GLP US Income Partners I

GLP IS THE LEADING GLOBAL PROVIDER OF MODERN LOGISTICS FACILITIES

CHINA

China is GLP's key growth market, driven by robust domestic consumption, urbanization and growth in e-commerce. The Chinese government has identified logistics as one of the pillar industries to support economic growth.

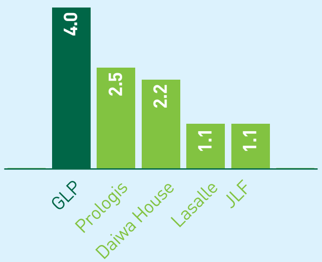
Market position (mm sqm)



JAPAN

Supply chain reconfiguration and growth in domestic consumption are driving the need for modern logistics infrastructure. Logistics demand is exceptionally strong in Tokyo and Osaka.

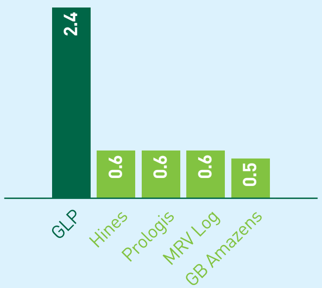
Market position (mm sqm)



BRAZIL

Economic growth has moderated but demand for GLP's modern logistics facilities continues to be driven by outsourcing and consolidation trends. 100% of GLP's Brazil portfolio is leased to domestic consumption related customers.

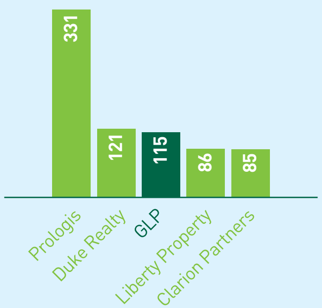
Market position (mm sqm)



UNITED STATES

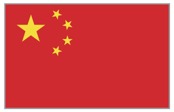
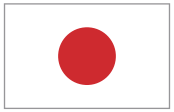
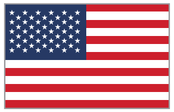
Demand for logistics space in the US continues to outpace supply by nearly two times and supply growth is approximately 30% below the long-term historical average, setting the stage for continued rental growth.

Market position (mm sq ft)



Based on completed area for modern logistics facilities for lease as of 31 March 2015
Sources: Company websites, public filings, various news sources and CBRE estimates

Snapshot of GLP's Global Portfolio as of 31 March 2015

				
Investment Rationale	• Demand for modern logistics space greatly exceeds current supply • Rising domestic consumption • Strong local partnerships • Significant long-term economic upside	• Lack of modern warehouse space for lease • Outsourcing trend as companies choose to lease rather than own • Low vacancy levels • Stable and steady returns	• Lack of modern logistics space • Customer demand driven by domestic consumption • Outsourcing trend as companies choose to lease rather than own	• Immediate scale in the most important global logistics market • Significant embedded rent growth in portfolio • Improving economic outlook
Key Markets	Presence in 35 key markets	84% Tokyo & Osaka	88% São Paulo & Rio de Janeiro	Presence in 29 key markets
Total Assets	US$10.2 billion	US$7.3 billion	US$2.1 billion	US$8.0 billion[2]
Lease Ratio	91%	99%	97%	92%
Total Area (sqm)	21.8m	4.9m	3.5m	10.7m
Completed Area (sqm)	11.8m	4.0m	2.4m	10.7m
Development Pipeline (sqm)	10.0m	0.9m	1.1m	–
Fund AUM[1]	US$3.0 billion	US$6.2 billion	US$2.8 billion	US$8.0 billion[2]
What's Next	• Continued land sourcing through strategic relationships • Accelerating development starts • New development fund (CLF II)	• Accelerating development starts • Focus on increasing rents in low vacancy environment • Continued asset recycling through fund management platform	• Opportunistic land purchases • Selective development with existing customers	• Complete syndication, reduce GLP equity ownership to 10%[3] • Execute lease-up opportunity • Unlock embedded NOI growth via rent growth opportunities

1. When fully leveraged and invested; based on 31 March 15 balance sheet
2. Subject to post-closing adjustments
3. GLP in contract to pare down equity stake to 10%

A LEADING PROVIDER OF MODERN LOGISTICS FACILITIES

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat
Chairman of the Board

Ming Z. Mei
Chief Executive Officer

GLP Park Sanshan, Greater Guangzhou-Foshan, China

Our scale and proven track record differentiate us from our competitors: customers continue to choose GLP for our customer-centric business model which offers one-stop solutions.

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

FY15 was another year of record growth and expansion for GLP, with Group revenue up 13% versus last year and strong results from our operations, development and fund management platforms.

Specifically, our three key platforms each generated solid results:

- **Operations** – GLP's core operations delivered strong growth, with FY15 pro-forma[1] earnings excluding revaluations up 31% year-on-year. Despite cautious macro-economic headlines, our portfolio continues to benefit from growing domestic consumption, a high global average lease ratio of 93% and rent growth across all of our markets.
- **Development** – We completed US$1.2 billion of developments with an approximate value creation margin of 36%.
- **Fund Management** – Management fee income jumped 59% to US$108 million. Total fund management AUM has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 97% since inception.

"Creating Value From Opportunity" is something we seek to do every day. From our local teams on the ground to senior management and the Board, this philosophy is ingrained in our ethos. Our commitment to serving customers and passion for winning as a team is critical to our success and an important driver of our financial results.

The Chinese characters representing this year's Annual Report theme – 察于未萌 – are a Chinese saying that encapsulates foresight by describing someone who is able to perceive things before a situation is clear. The remaining characters – 聚势求新 – signify gaining momentum and reaching for excellence. Together, they represent our ability to stay ahead of the curve and mobilize resources to innovate. They represent more than a colorful saying to us and we take great pride in leading both in ideas and execution on behalf of our shareholders.

OPERATIONS

Customers are at the heart of our business. Our aim is to be the provider and partner of choice for our customers. We achieve this through being a local business run by local people with deep industry knowledge and strong local relationships. Using our knowledge, scale and industry relationships, we help companies optimize their distribution networks by advising on the best locations, negotiating with local authorities and developing integrated solutions that drive value. Because we serve our 4,000 plus customers so well, we understand their businesses and future needs.

GDP and retail sales growth in some of our markets have moderated from previous years. This is where we see our operational expertise and strong customer base becoming even more critical. Our scale and proven track record differentiate us from our competitors: customers continue to choose GLP for our customer-centric business model which offers one-stop solutions.

"GDP and retail sales growth in some of our markets have moderated from previous years. This is where we see our operational expertise and strong customer base becoming even more critical."

For more information see
Our Business Model on page 12

1. Pro-forma financials provided for like-for-like comparison and were adjusted for: China investor consortium's 33.8% stake in GLP China, sale of assets to GLP J-REIT, FX-related effects and material non-recurring items. For more detail on the adjustments, please see slides 26 & 27 of GLP's 4Q FY15 earnings presentation

GLP's scale allows us to enhance the "Network Effect" which generates a level of business connections and activities that further raises the entry barrier for our competitors and establishes GLP's unassailable market leadership position. This is especially evident in China, our largest market, where our 9.9 million square meters[1] (107 million square feet) logistics portfolio is bigger than the next 10 competitors combined. Our blanket coverage spanning 35 major cities across China means we are top of mind for customers working to roll out their distribution programs. The numbers illustrate that – 52% of GLP's customers in China lease from us in multiple locations. These include JD.com, Deppon, Best Logistics, Sinotrans, Schenker and Haier Logistics. Despite the economic news to the contrary, we achieved record leasing in China last year. In 4Q FY15, we leased, on average, more than 10,000 sqm (110,000 sq ft) every day in China. 72% of new leases were signed with our existing customers. FY15 same-property net operating income grew 7.0% in this market.

Brazil is another market where our business remains solid despite slowing GDP growth. Along with maintaining a 97% lease ratio, our fourth quarter leasing was one of the strongest quarters since we have been in Brazil, with 108,000 sqm (1.2 million sq ft) of new and expansion leases signed. This reflects the demand from companies moving away from owning to leasing warehouses and consolidating their operations into modern warehouses.

Domestic consumption remains the key driver of our business, with more than 90% of GLP's portfolio globally geared towards this segment. Our warehouses store items that are consumed on a daily basis and are needed by consumers whether the economy is good or bad. Given our well-located portfolio, we expect to continue growing rental income ahead of our peers.

DEVELOPMENT

Our development plans are largely driven by the repeat business generated by our strong customer base. During the year, we started US$2.6 billion of new developments, a 32% increase from last year.

China remains our primary market for development. We commenced US$1.64 billion of new developments in China, up 42% year-on-year. Over the last few years, the Chinese logistics sector has attracted a lot of new capital. We see temporary oversupply in a few sub-markets, but, overall, China still faces a significant undersupply of modern logistics facilities. According to Jones Lang Lasalle, Grade A supply in all of China accounts for just 29 million sqm (312 million sq ft), a level similar to that of Southern California.

Land supply remains the greatest challenge facing logistics property developers in China. The Central Government has put in place a strict land quota system and stronger protection for farmers' rights has led to higher resettlement costs and a lengthier land acquisition process. Last year, industrial land grants fell by 19%.

Access to development sites is a key competitive advantage for GLP. While land supply in China continues to tighten, GLP has strategically positioned itself by strengthening our land sourcing capabilities and building up our land bank. In September 2014, we completed our US$2.5 billion landmark agreement with the Chinese investor consortium including, among others, Bank of China, China Development Bank, China Life and HOPU Funds. This partnership with the consortium has strategically positioned GLP to strengthen its ability to access land and capital to capture even greater market share.

> "Our development plans are largely driven by the repeat business generated by our strong customer base."

1. Based on completed area for modern logistics facilities for lease as of 31 March 2015; non-logistics properties are excluded

Customers choose GLP because of our scale and track record. They know that they can rely on GLP to help them maximize logistics efficiency and deliver new warehouses on time to match their distribution needs. We collaborate with customers to plan their future expansion. By staying close to our customers, we feel confident that the strong backlog of demand will support our development activities over the next few years.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Through our fund management business, we leverage third-party capital to expand our network coverage to better serve our customers. For the same equity exposure, GLP is able to grow at an accelerated pace while maintaining a strong balance sheet. At the same time, it enhances returns on GLP's invested capital: we are able to achieve 300–400 basis points higher project-level returns when we invest via the fund management platform.

While our corporate policy of maintaining a strong balance sheet provides for financial stability, it also allows for sufficient flexibility to pursue growth opportunities. GLP's development pipeline over the next three years is expected to generate approximately US$1 billion[1] of development gains and US$400 million[2] of fees and promotes.

Given the large capital requirements to fund our development pipeline, we will look to leverage our fund management business. This includes crystallizing the embedded value of our development pipeline and recycling capital. We have done this most recently in Japan with the sale of GLP Kobe-Nishi to GLP J-REIT which generated a 128% IRR before fees and promotes. We will continue to monetize developments across our portfolio, while at the same time be disciplined in pursuing new developments only when we see sufficient customer demand.

Total fund management AUM has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 97% since FY12 to US$20.0 billion as of 31 March 2015. Based on the AUM and fee structure of its existing fund platform, GLP expects to generate annual fund fees of US$150 million[3], up ~50% from FY15.

DIVIDEND

The Board has recommended a dividend payment of SG 5.5 cents per ordinary share, an increase of 22% over last year's dividend per share. The proposed dividend is subject to shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting.

"We will continue to monetize developments across our portfolio, while at the same time be disciplined in pursuing new developments only when we see sufficient customer demand."

1. Estimated development gains based on US$8 billion of Group development completions (GLP share: 45%) at 25% value creation margin
2. Estimated fees and promotes based on AUM and fee/promote structure of GLP's existing development funds. Promotes assume all requisite triggers are satisfied and not discounted
3. Potential fund fees based on assumptions including AUM and fee structure of GLP's existing fund platform

THE LEGACY OF JEFFREY SCHWARTZ

GLP would not be the company that it is today without our late co-founder Jeffrey Schwartz. Jeff's passing last year was a great loss to not only GLP but the real estate industry.

Jeff was a true visionary – he embodied the foresight and entrepreneurial spirit of our company. He foresaw the integration of Europe and the change in the logistics landscape that would come in that market, leading to the creation of the largest logistics platform in Europe today. In Japan, he saw opportunity where no one else could in terms of the market for large footprint warehousing. And he anticipated the potential in China well ahead of anyone else, allowing us to create a dominant position in the world's fastest-growing market.

Most importantly, Jeff had an uncanny ability to spot talent and maximize their potential. He repeated this throughout his career, building formidable teams.

He is greatly missed and we will continue to work towards his vision of making GLP the absolute best global company in the business. We are honored to carry on his legacy of foresight and determination.

LOOKING AHEAD

Our company culture and entrepreneurial spirit remain unchanged and our focus continues to be the same – being the best operator, creating value through developments and expanding our fund management platform.

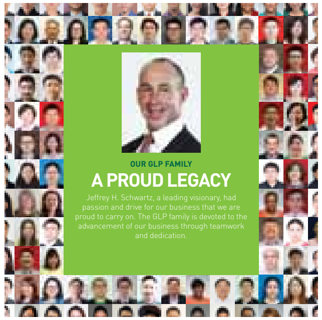
Here, we want to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of our 1,000 GLP associates in continuing to make GLP a global leader in logistics solutions. Their commitment to serving customers and passion for winning as a team is critical to our success and an important driver of our financial results. And just as important, we continue to give back to the communities in which we work through volunteer efforts across the globe. Over the past year, GLP employees volunteered more than 4,200 hours for community projects including teaching at our Hope Schools in China, reconstruction works at earthquake affected regions in Japan, tree-planting and other fundraising activities.

We would also like to thank our fellow shareholders and co-investment partners for their confidence and loyalty, our fellow Board members for their invaluable insight and guidance, and our customers and business partners for their unwavering support.

The coming year will undoubtedly be exciting for GLP and we look forward to taking GLP to even greater heights.

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat
Chairman of the Board

Ming Z. Mei
Chief Executive Officer



For more information see:
Our GLP Family on page 43
Corporate Governance on page 57

CREATING VALUE

GLP owns, operates and develops modern logistics facilities. Our dominant position in attractive logistics markets globally provides significant opportunities to drive growth and create value across our platform.

Our "Network Effect"

Our rapid development cycle and operational expertise have provided us with significant scale and scope. This growth allows us to generate a "Network Effect" in which we can leverage our size and scale to grow with our customers, serving them in multiple locations. The fund management platform allows GLP to scale up expansion even faster, enhancing our "Network Effect".

FUND MANAGEMENT

We partner with world class investors to grow our network. Our fund management platform provides superior risk-adjusted returns while enabling GLP to grow faster.

See page 26

- Capture greater market opportunity
- De-risk development pipeline
- Enhance GLP's returns

DEVELOPMENT

We build to meet market demand and serve customers' needs. We generate significant value through development.

See page 22

- Rapid development cycle
- Scale and scope driving Network Effect

OPERATIONS

We own and manage modern logistics facilities. Our operations segment forms the foundation of our business model.

See page 14

- Dominant market positions
- Deep relationships with new and repeat customers

GLP'S NETWORK EFFECT

CAPTURING GROWTH

GLP remains focused on being the best operator in each of its markets, creating value through developments and expanding its fund management platform.

OPERATIONS

GLP owns and manages modern logistic facilities. Our operations segment forms the foundation of our business model

Priorities/Targets

- Increase lease ratios across our markets
- Capture rent growth
- Leverage "Network Effect" and grow with our customers
- Continue driving best-in-class solutions to meet customer needs

REALIZING OPPORTUNITIES IN OUR OPERATIONS

For more information see page 14

DEVELOPMENT

GLP generates significant value from its development activities. These include development gains as well as development fees and promotes

Priorities/Targets

- FY16 target: US$3.4 billion of development starts and US$2.3 billion of development completions
- Maintain 25% value creation margin
- Expect to generate ~US$1 billion[1] of development gains (GLP share) over the next three years

CREATING VALUE THROUGH DEVELOPMENTS

For more information see page 22

FUND MANAGEMENT

The fund management platform enables GLP to efficiently leverage capital to support long-term growth while enhancing returns on its equity

Priorities/Targets

- Generate US$150 million of annual fund fees based on GLP's existing fund platform AUM[2] and fee structure
- Leverage relationships with existing and new capital partners to grow platform rapidly

MAXIMIZING VALUE THROUGH FUND MANAGEMENT

For more information see page 26

1. Before fees and promotes
2. US$20 billion AUM as of 31 March 2015

REALIZING OPPORTUNITIES IN OUR OPERATIONS

GLP's aim is to be the provider and partner of choice for the world's most dynamic manufacturers, retailers and third-party logistics companies. We help our customers optimize their distribution networks with our strategically located facilities and best-in-class solutions that drive value.

Left to Right

Flora Zhou
Assistant Marketing Director of GLP China

Bright Zeng
Senior Project Manager of GLP China

Hu Jie
Vice President & General Manager of GLP Lingang, China

Mountain Luo
Auto Category Director of GLP China

GLP Park Lingang, Shanghai, China

OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

AVERAGE NEW SPACE LEASED PER DAY

10,000 SQM

more than 1 football field a day

FLEXIBLE EXPANSION WITH GLP

~50%

of customers lease from GLP in multiple locations

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

OVER 90%

of GLP's portfolio

NETWORK EFFECT CASE STUDY: JD.COM

LEVERAGING THE NETWORK

CHINA

JD.com is one of China's largest e-commerce companies, with a market share of 49% in China's B2C market[1]. It is one of GLP's largest customers.

Timely and reliable fulfillment is critical to success for online retailers. JD.com leverages GLP's national network to expand on demand in strategic locations across China.

The logistics sector is one in which scale and network act as powerful differentiators. GLP's dominant market positions generate faster lease up, strong customer retention and good visibility on future demand.

27,000 SQM
1 city
FY2012

62,000 SQM
4 cities
FY2013

The business has grown rapidly off the back of strong domestic consumption and an increase in online shopping.

89,000 SQM
4 cities
FY2014

In four years, JD.com has expanded with GLP at a cumulative annual rate of **137%**

In FY15, JD.com increased its leased area with GLP four-fold and is one of GLP's largest customers in China.

358,000 SQM
10 cities
FY2015

1. Source: iResearch

GLP is the leading global provider of modern logistics facilities. Our US$28 billion property portfolio encompasses 41 million sqm (441 million square feet) of logistics facilities across China, Japan, Brazil and the US. More than 90% of GLP's portfolio is driven by domestic consumption, which, along with the limited supply of modern logistics infrastructure across all markets, drives GLP's growth.

GLP's customers include some of the world's most dynamic manufacturers, retailers and third-party logistics companies.

Our advantage as an operator is a result of a number of factors:

- The scale and breadth of GLP's platform generates a powerful "Network Effect". We are able to serve our customers in the sub-markets where they need to be. This leads to increased customer stickiness, with approximately 50% of our customer base leasing from GLP in multiple locations.
- Highly experienced teams who intimately understand each market that GLP operates in. We think in terms of our customers' businesses and have dedicated teams that ensure the unique needs of each industry, be it retail, pharmaceutical, automotive or e-commerce, are met.
- Our properties occupy the best locations close to urban centers and key infrastructure.
- Best-in-class service is our priority. We are committed to helping our customers keep their facilities running at maximum efficiency.
- Excellent relationships with our extensive network of customers. When customers have expansion requirements, we aim to be the first provider they call.

CHINA

Key Business Highlights

GLP has an unrivaled market presence in China, where we continue to see strong operating momentum across our network, covering 35 of China's largest population centers and logistics hubs. In FY15 we signed record new and expansion leases of 3.1 million sqm (33 million sq ft).

Our stabilized logistics portfolio lease ratio was steady at 91%, with the domestic consumption-focused portfolio 94% leased.

Our portfolio of high quality facilities in premium locations continued to deliver sustainable rental growth, underpinned by customer demand and limited supply. During the year, rents on renewal leases increased 5.5%, coming on top of the fixed annual 4-5% increase on existing leases.

GLP's best-in-class solutions are attracting new customers. Over the past year, we established new customer relationships with industry leaders such as Bestseller and Carrefour. At the same time, the "Network Effect" continues to generate further growth in repeat business and increased stickiness with existing GLP customers. These include JD.com, Sinotrans, Suning, BMW, Goodaymart (Haier Logistics), Best Logistics and Deppon. 61% of new and expansion leases during the year were signed with existing customers. Multi-location customers contributed to 52% of total leased area in FY15 compared with 43% in FY14.

Market Environment and Outlook

China's economic growth has moderated from previous years. China's GDP rose 7.4%[1] in 2014 and is projected to grow 6.9%[2] in 2015. Retail sales rose 12.0%[1] year-on-year in 2014 and are forecast to grow by 11.4%[2] in 2015.

EUROMONEY 2014 REAL ESTATE AWARDS

This is the eighth consecutive year that GLP has won at the Euromoney Awards, regarded as the benchmark awards for the global real estate industry. In over 59 countries, GLP was awarded:

- Global – Best Overall Developer
- Global – Best Industrial / Warehouse Developer
- Asia – Best Overall Developer
- Asia – Best Industrial / Warehouse Developer
- China – Best Overall Developer
- China – Best Industrial / Warehouse Developer
- Japan – Best Overall Developer
- Japan – Best Industrial / Warehouse Developer
- Brazil – Best Industrial / Warehouse Developer

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China
2. Consensus Forecasts published by Consensus Economics Inc. as of April 2015

China continues to transition from an export-driven economy to a domestic consumption-driven economy and the Central Government is using a number of fiscal and monetary policy tools to guide this transition. In line with the shift to domestic consumption, the market for modern logistics facilities is expected to remain stable.

GLP continues to closely monitor market demand through proactive customer engagement and sees continued growth from the fast moving consumer goods, retail, cold storage and e-commerce industries, as well as customers moving from owner-occupied to leased logistics facilities.

Daily consumer goods related customers have consistently remained above 40% of our total leased area in China over the last five years. Catering to the need for daily consumption necessities, demand from this sector tends to remain relatively stable, with a low correlation with the economy. This forms a solid base to consistently drive growth of our portfolio.

Retail is another important source of growth. Space leased by e-commerce customers has increased at a compound annual growth rate of 86% while its share of total leased area has increased from 4% in FY10 to 24% today. JD.com quadrupled its leased area with GLP during FY15. Traditional retailers continue to expand their distribution capacity as well, including customers such as Walmart, Watsons, RT-Mart and Carrefour.

Looking forward, increased living standards coupled with concerns over food safety are creating demand for more efficient and safer food logistics. Modern logistics facilities will play an important role in achieving this goal. China's rapidly growing healthcare system will require more temperature-controlled warehouses. In retail, both e-commerce and traditional retailers are moving toward the trend of online-to-offline ("O2O") distribution, leading to urgent facility demand for first mover advantage.

1. Customers with some e-commerce exposure within leased area

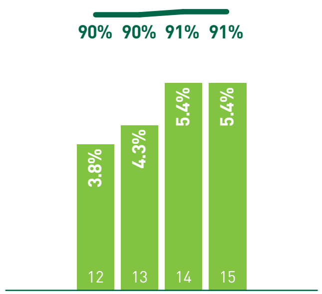
Our latest customer survey, which we conduct twice yearly, showed customers are optimistic. Approximately 80% of customers in China expected that they would require at least 25% more logistics space over the next three years. It also showed strengthened stickiness with our core customers, 96% of whom have strong willingness to continue to work with GLP on their network planning.

GLP will seize the opportunity these economic shifts present. We continue to expand and strengthen our presence and network to provide better solutions to our customers. We expect strong growth across our operating portfolio in China for years to come.

GLP China – Top 10 Customers By Leased Area

No.	GLP China	Industry	%
1	JD.com (360buy)[1]	Retailer	3.7%
2	Deppon	3PL	3.7%
3	Best Logistics[1]	3PL	3.6%
4	Amazon[1]	Retailer	3.0%
5	Nice Talent	3PL	1.9%
6	Vipshop[1]	Retailer	1.7%
7	Goodaymart (Haier Logistics)[1]	3PL	1.4%
8	Sinotrans	3PL	1.4%
9	Schenker	3PL	1.3%
10	Sankyu Logistics	3PL	1.2%
Total			**22.9%**

CHINA LEASE RATIO AND SAME–PROPERTY RENT GROWTH



Stabilized Logistics Portfolio Lease Ratio (%)

Same-Property Rent Growth (% vs Prior Year)

CHINA SAME-PROPERTY NOI GROWTH

+7.0%

E-COMMERCE AS % OF LEASED AREA IN CHINA

24%

JAPAN

Key Business Highlights

Fundamentals of the Japan logistics industry remain strong, driven by systematic supply chain modernization and growing domestic consumption. In FY15, GLP commenced 430,000 sqm (4.6 million sq ft) of new developments with a total estimated development cost of JPY75 billion (US$661 million) to capture customer demand.

GLP's stabilized portfolio expanded by 9% to 4 million sqm (43 million sq ft), with the lease ratio remaining high at 99%. Rents on leases renewed during the year increased 1.6% on average.

GLP signed 350,000 sqm (3.8 million sq ft) of new and expansion leases in Japan during FY15. Our customer base expanded by 10% to 122 customers. GLP established a new customer relationship with Ricoh Logistics and also extended its collaboration with key customers like SENKO and H&M.

GLP continued its capital recycling strategy in Japan. During the year, the Group completed the sale of US$500 million of wholly-owned assets to GLP J-REIT.

Market Environment and Outlook

Japan's GDP is expected to grow by 1.0%[1] in 2015, a 100 bps improvement from the year earlier. Further easing measures by the Bank of Japan are expected to boost private consumption and support economic growth.

The Group continues to see solid customer demand in the Japanese market driven by growth of third-party logistics providers and an increasing outsourcing trend. Supply of modern warehouses remains limited, with modern logistics facilities making up only 3.1%[2] of total market supply. Vacancy in the markets of Greater Tokyo and Greater Osaka, where GLP's portfolio is focused, remain low at 3.5%[3] and 1.8%[3] respectively.

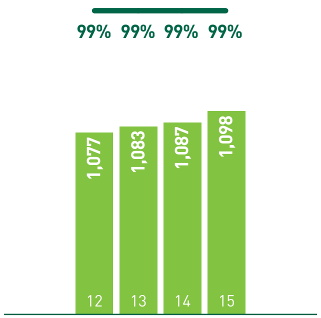
Given strong demand in Japan, we will continue to expand our market presence via our development program while recycling capital and maximizing returns on our Japan operations.

We continue to see customer inquiries of more than 600,000 sqm (6.5 million sq ft) per month and will continue to seek strategic sites to develop the right solutions for our customers across Japan. Cap rates have decreased on the back of an improving economy and we expect further room for compression as the government maintains its commitment to increase inflation and boost domestic consumption.

GLP Japan – Top 10 Customers By Leased Area

No.		Industry	%
1	Nippon Express[4]	3PL	12.7%
2	Hitachi Transport System	3PL	12.5%
3	Japan Logistic Systems[4]	3PL	3.8%
4	ASKUL[4]	Retailer	3.8%
5	SENKO	3PL	3.8%
6	Mitsui Soko Logistics	3PL	3.3%
7	DHL	3PL	3.0%
8	Renown	Manufacturer	2.8%
9	Yamato Logistics[4]	3PL	2.6%
10	Shinkai Transport Systems[4]	3PL	1.8%
Total			**50.1%**

JAPAN LEASE RATIO AND RENTAL



■ Stabilized Logistics Portfolio Lease Ratio (%)

■ Rental (JPY/sqm/mth)

TENANT RETENTION RATIO IN JAPAN

80%

MONTHLY CUSTOMER INQUIRIES IN JAPAN

600,000 SQM

1. Consensus Forecasts published by Consensus Economics Inc. as of April 2015
2. Estimated by CBRE using the Survey of the Outline of Fixed Asset Prices as well as the Yearbook of Construction Statistics
3. April 2015 Market Report issued by Ichigo Real Estate Service
4. Customers with some e-commerce exposure within leased area

BRAZIL

Key Business Highlights

GLP's footprint in Brazil was significantly enlarged in FY15 with the acquisition of a BRL2.4 billion (US$800 million) logistics portfolio from BR Properties. We are now four times bigger than our closest competitor and high-quality customers such as DHL, Unilever, GE, Bosch and Volkswagen were brought into the fold.

Despite current macro-economic uncertainties, GLP signed 130,000 sqm (1.4 million sq ft) of new and expansion leases in FY15. New customer relationships include Sequóia Logística, Sanofi, Medley and PepsiCo. Domestic consumption remains the key driver of demand, with 100% of our Brazil portfolio leased to domestic consumption related customers.

While growth has moderated, GLP's business remains solid, with the Company's stabilized logistics portfolio lease ratio in Brazil remaining stable at 97%. The economic slow-down has also presented opportunities for new land acquisitions at better conditions. In FY15, GLP acquired two strategically-positioned land parcels in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo comprising 420,000 sqm (4.5 million sq ft) of buildable area.

Market Environment and Outlook

Economic growth in Brazil has slowed. GDP growth was flat in 2014 and forecast to contract by 1.1%[1] in 2015. Inflation is expected to increase by 8.5%[2] after rising 6.4%[3] in 2014.

The macro-economic and political environment has resulted in the depreciation of the Brazilian Real. GLP's exposure to the Real has been offset by its debt financing which is local-currency denominated. Brazil makes up 6% of GLP's Net Asset Value[4].

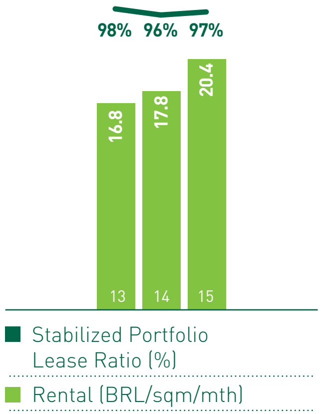
GLP continues to benefit from steady outsourcing trends as companies move away from owning to leasing warehouses to seek supply chain efficiencies. We see companies continuing to consolidate operations from multiple existing warehouses as part of a broader reconfiguration of their supply chain network. The logistics sector in Brazil remains severely underserved, with approximately 80% of existing stock obsolete, according to CBRE. These trends are expected to continue driving demand for modern, master-planned facilities such as GLP's in the mid to long term.

We believe Brazil will continue to grow over the long term. Our market-leading platform generates economies of scale in our operations and provides us with a distinct advantage in land sourcing as we have become the major source of logistics space in Brazil. Looking ahead, we will continue to further build on our market leadership position and business momentum to drive value for our customers and stakeholders.

GLP Brazil – Top 10 Customers By Leased Area

No.		Industry	%
1	GPA[5]	Retailer	9.4%
2	Tavex Algodonera	Manufacturer	9.2%
3	DHL[5]	3PL	7.9%
4	Unilever	Retailer	7.7%
5	Riachuelo	Retailer	5.0%
6	AGV Logística	3PL	4.2%
7	Procter & Gamble	Retailer	3.2%
8	Colgate	Retailer	2.9%
9	Sequóia Logística	3PL	2.7%
10	C&C Casa e Construção[5]	Retailer	2.5%
Total			**54.7%**

BRAZIL LEASE RATIO AND RENTAL



BRAZIL SAME-PROPERTY RENT GROWTH

+6.0%

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AS % OF BRAZIL PORTFOLIO

100%

1. Consensus Forecasts published by Consensus Economics Inc. as of April 2015
2. Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A, May 2015
3. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
4. Pro-forma NAV assuming GLP's ultimate 10% equity stake in GLP US Income Partners I
5. Customers with some e-commerce exposure within leased area

US

Key Business Highlights

In February 2015, GLP completed the acquisition of one of the largest logistics platforms in the United States. This transaction is in line with GLP's strategy of expansion into the best logistics markets internationally via its best-in-class fund management platform.

GLP is the sole asset manager of the US$8.0 billion portfolio comprising 115 million sq ft (10.7 million sqm) of high quality logistics properties and is in contract to pare down its stake from 55% to 10%.

The portfolio is concentrated in locations with higher barriers to entry, with 26 of 29 key markets with populations of one million or greater, ideal for last mile e-commerce deliveries. As of 31 March 2015, the portfolio was 92% leased and GLP is focused on increasing the lease ratio to 94% within the next year and capturing positive leasing spreads.

Market Environment and Outlook

US GDP rose 2.4%[1] year-on-year in 2014 and is projected to grow 3.1%[2] in 2015. Retail sales rose 4.0%[1] in 2014. Improving economic conditions have supported heightened demand for industrial real estate in the US and should continue to drive improvement in fundamentals in the future. E-commerce, manufacturing output and trade volumes are all growing, signaling rising demand for industrial real estate, particularly in major port cities and adjoining inland distribution hubs where GLP's US portfolio is concentrated.

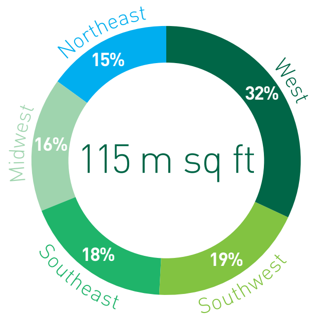
The US industrial leasing environment has been steadily improving, highlighted by 20 consecutive quarters[3] of positive net absorption. Demand for logistics space continues to outpace supply by nearly two times and supply growth is approximately 30% below the long-term historical average[3], setting the stage for continued rental growth.

Improving GDP and consumer spending is expected to drive demand and rental growth for US industrial real estate for the next several years. Given the quality of our portfolio and strong market fundamentals, we are confident that we can increase the lease ratio and capture positive leasing spreads in the near future.

GLP US – Top 10 Customers By Leased Area

No.		Industry	%
1	Whirlpool	Retailer	3.4%
2	Ozburn-Hessey Logistics[4]	3PL	1.7%
3	FedEx[4]	3PL	1.6%
4	Home Depot[4]	Retailer	1.3%
5	Petco	Retailer	0.9%
6	Exel	3PL	0.9%
7	Amazon[4]	Retailer	0.8%
8	Global Print & Digital Solutions Provider	Retailer	0.8%
9	Behr Process	Retailer	0.7%
10	Iron Mountain[4]	3PL	0.6%
Total			**12.7%**

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF US COMPLETED PROPERTIES



US PORTFOLIO LEASE RATIO

92%

US NET EFFECTIVE RENT CHANGE[5]

+11.8%

1. US Census Bureau and US Bureau of Economic Analysis
2. Consensus Forecasts published by Consensus Economics Inc. as of April 2015
3. CBRE Econometric Advisors as of March 2015 (historical data from 1990 onwards)
4. Customers with some e-commerce exposure within leased area
5. Executed leasing for 34 days of GLP ownership in 4Q FY15

GLP Park Longgang, Greater Shenzhen, China

CREATING VALUE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT

Development is a core part of GLP's growth strategy. For every dollar we invest in development we expect to generate a 25% return, with further upside from fees and promotes. Value creation is expected to accelerate as GLP ramps up its development pace.

GLP Tokyo II, Tokyo, Japan

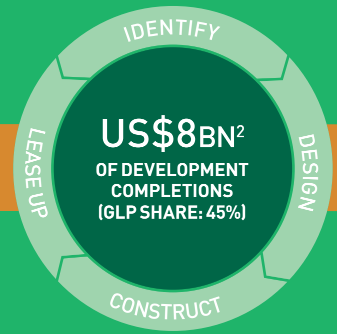
CREATING VALUE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT

FY2016 – FY2018

SOURCES OF CAPITAL

- **GLP equity**
- **Fund management platform**
  – Third-party equity
  – Capital recycling
- **Debt**
  – Significant debt headroom with low look through leverage of 10%[1]

ACTIVITY



OUTCOME

US$1.0BN

GLP share of development gains[3] at ~ 25% value creation margin

US$400M

GLP share of potential fees and promotes[4]

REPEAT CUSTOMERS DRIVE OUR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

~60%

of new leases come from existing customers

DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE CASE STUDY: GLP KOBE-NISHI

CRYSTALLIZING EMBEDDED VALUE

GREATER OSAKA, JAPAN

FEBRUARY 2014

- **Acquire land**
- **GLP Japan Development Venture commences development of GLP Kobe-Nishi**
- **Property 100% pre-leased**

TOTAL INVESTMENT COST
JPY5.2 BN

AREA
36,000 SQM

EARN DEVELOPMENT FEES

JANUARY 2015

- **Development completed in 11 months**
- **Trinet Logistics moves in**

MAY 2015

- **Property sold to GLP J-REIT**

SALE PRICE
JPY7.2 BN

SOLD

CRYSTALLIZE

VALUE CREATION MARGIN
38%

NET LEVERAGED PROPERTY IRR
128%

FEES AND PROMOTES PROVIDE FURTHER UPSIDE

1. Pro-forma look through leverage assuming GLP's ultimate 10% stake in GLP US Income Partners I
2. Total development cost of completed projects
3. Before fees and promotes
4. Potential fees and promotes based on the AUM and fee/promote structure of GLP's existing development funds
Promotes assume all requisite triggers are satisfied and not discounted

DEVELOPMENT

Development of modern logistics facilities is one of GLP's key engines of growth. In FY15, GLP started US$2.6 billion of new developments (GLP share: 49%), up 32% year-on-year.

During the year, GLP completed US$1.2 billion of developments (GLP share: 44%), with an approximate value creation gain of 36%.

Value creation through development activities is an important part of GLP's longer-term earnings. Key contributors of recurring value creation include development gains (earned on development completions), as well as development fees and promotes earned from capital partners' share of development capex.

Value creation is expected to accelerate as GLP ramps up its development pace. Over the next three years, we expect to generate approximately US$1 billion[1] of development gains (GLP share) and US$400 million[2] of fees and promotes (GLP share).

Demand-Driven Growth

Our investment decisions are based on customer demand. This means our decision-making process is guided by quality intelligence generated from our client network, including locations for future demand and the size of facilities that will be required.

Expansion demand from repeat customers drives our development plans and we maintain strong relationships with our extensive customer network. Through these relationships we have excellent visibility on future demand in terms of how much space is required and in which locations. Staying close to our customers allows us to be involved early in their distribution network planning.

As our customers look to expand, they need a logistics provider with the scale and resources to help them grow. The scale and breadth of GLP's platform generates a powerful "Network Effect". We are able to serve our customers in the sub-markets where they need to be. This leads to increased customer stickiness, with 50% of our customer base leasing property from GLP in multiple locations.

We think in terms of our customers' businesses and have dedicated teams that ensure the unique needs of each industry, be it retail, pharmaceutical, automotive or e-commerce, are met. Backed by our proprietary research, we help customers optimize their distribution networks by advising on the best locations, negotiating with local authorities and developing integrated solutions that drive value. An excellent track record and goodwill with local governments from past projects give GLP an advantage in land acquisition. At the same time, our highly skilled in-house teams closely oversee every stage of development to ensure the highest standards in warehouse design quality and property management.

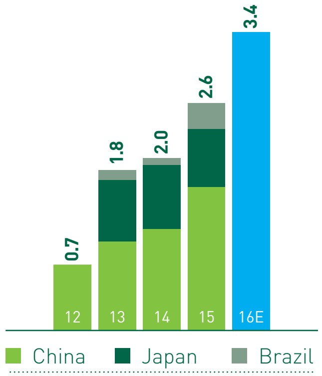
Logistics offers an attractive risk-adjusted development opportunity given its yield premium and relatively short development cycle compared with other sectors. GLP remains disciplined amid rising development costs, constrained land supply and new market entrants. We adhere to strict investment guidelines when deciding development commencement of any new project. This includes a strong pre-lease pipeline is in place (at least 1.5-2x indicative demand) or a build-to-suit customer is committed. Every development proposal is intensively scrutinized by our experienced teams and senior management.

China: Key Growth Market

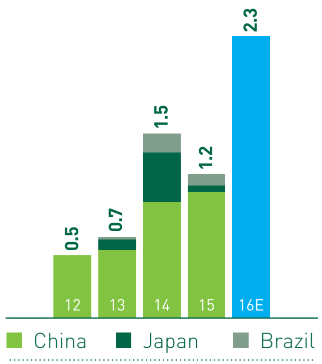
China is GLP's key growth market for development. During the year, GLP met its target of starting 3.3 million sqm (35 million sq ft) of new development projects in China with a total estimated development cost of US$1.64 billion. This translated into starting an average of approximately five new developments a week.

We continued to focus on growing our land bank, with 3.3 million sqm (35 million sq ft) of buildable area acquired in China in FY15. This was converted from GLP's land reserve, which stood at

DEVELOPMENT STARTS (US$BN[3])



DEVELOPMENT COMPLETIONS (US$BN[4])



1. Estimated development gains based on US$8 billion of Group development completions (GLP share: 45%) at 25% value creation margin
2. Estimated fees and promotes based on AUM and fee/promote structure of GLP's existing development funds. Promotes assume all requisite triggers are satisfied and not discounted
3. Total development cost of new developments
4. Total development cost of projects

12.1 million sqm (130 million sq ft) as at March 2015, providing a significant pipeline for future growth.

Land supply in this market continues to tighten, however GLP has strategically positioned itself by diversifying land sources from the traditional model and teaming up with strategic partners.

As land supply becomes scarcer amid new land reforms, GLP's foresight in strengthening its land sourcing capabilities and building up its land bank is paying off as our existing portfolio becomes more valuable.

CHINA DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE
10.0 million sqm

CHINA LAND RESERVE
12.1 million sqm

GLP completed its landmark US$2.5 billion agreement with a group of leading Chinese domestic institutions including China Life Insurance, China Development Bank, Bank of China Group Investment, China Post and HOPU Funds in September 2014. These strategic partners are expected to strengthen GLP's land sourcing capabilities, enabling us to accelerate our network expansion to meet customer demand. For FY16, GLP expects to start US$2.2 billion of new development projects (GLP share: US$1.0 billion) in China.

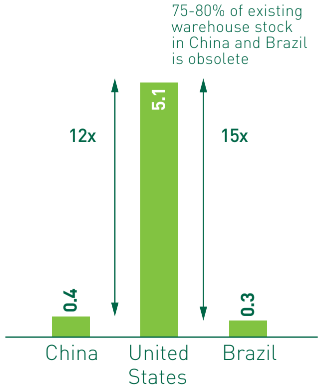
Looking Forward

In FY16, GLP is targeting to commence US$3.4 billion of development starts (GLP share: US$1.6 billion) across China, Japan and Brazil to capture customer-driven demand. In the same period, we forecast that we will complete US$2.3 billion of developments (GLP share: US$1.0 billion).

Through deep customer relationships, innovative facility design, the scale of our operations and our experienced teams, GLP is on track to deliver solid and sustainable growth from our development platform for many years to come.

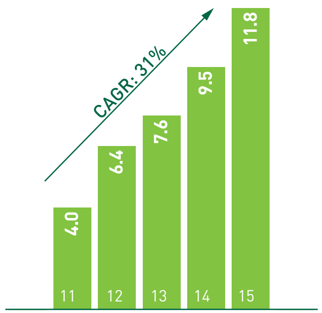
FY16 Development Starts Target	100%	GLP Share
China	US$2.2bn	US$1.0bn
Japan	US$1.0bn	US$0.5bn
Brazil	US$0.3bn	US$0.1bn
Total	**US$3.4bn**	**US$1.6bn**

CHINA AND BRAZIL – UNDER-SUPPLY OF LOGISTICS SPACE (SQM PER CAPITA)



Source: GLP Market Research, CBRE estimates, CIA The World Factbook, EIU

GROWTH OF CHINA COMPLETED PORTFOLIO (M SQM)



MAXIMIZING VALUE THROUGH FUND MANAGEMENT

GLP's fund management platform provides reliable third-party capital to fund growth while increasing GLP's returns through management fees and promotes.

Left to Right

Takemasa Momoi, Senior Manager, Property Management, GLP Japan

Hideki Tanaka, Senior Manager, Property Management, GLP Japan

GLP Yokohama, Greater Tokyo, Japan

FUND MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL ASSETS UNDER FUND MANAGEMENT

US$20.0BN

Third-party share: 73%

THIRD-PARTY EQUITY RAISED SINCE INCEPTION

US$7.5BN

LARGEST REAL ESTATE FUND MANAGER HEADQUARTERED IN ASIA AND 4TH LARGEST GLOBALLY AS RANKED BY PERE

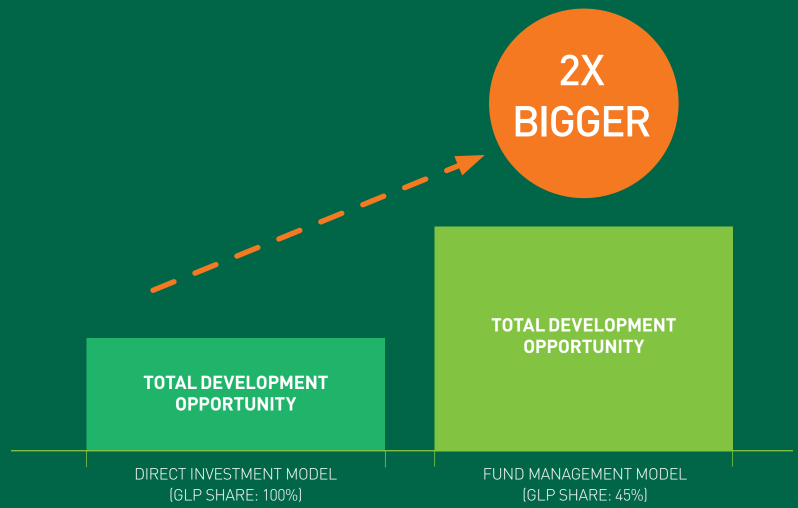
FUND MANAGEMENT PLATFORM CASE STUDY

EXPANDING NETWORK, INCREASING RETURNS

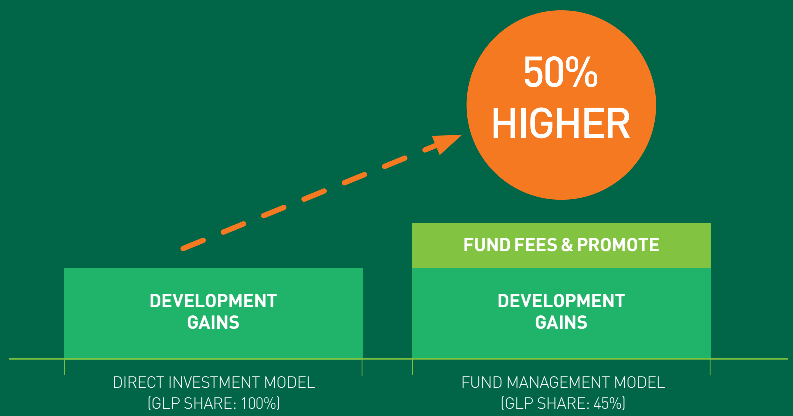
Our fund management platform with leading, globally-recognized long-term investors derisks our fund growth by providing reliable third-party capital while increasing GLP's returns through management fees and promotes.

The below example highlights the benefits of the fund management model relative to the direct investment model.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY



GLP'S RETURNS



1. DE-RISKS GLP'S DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

2. ENHANCES GLP'S RETURNS

3. INCREASES GLP'S "NETWORK EFFECT"

Potential fees and promotes based on the AUM and fee structure of GLP's existing development funds. Promotes assume all requisite triggers are satisfied and not discounted. No assurance can be provided that these assumptions may materialize

GLP's fund management business provides a unique platform for co-investment opportunities with leading global institutional investors who value the strength of our local teams, logistics warehouse expertise and leading positions in the world's best markets. It is a highly efficient use of capital for GLP, enabling us to scale our business effectively while delivering superior risk-adjusted returns. Our funds provide us with a steady, growing source of fee income as well as our share of each fund's earnings, with further upside from promotes. The fund management platform enhances GLP's returns and will become increasingly important over time.

Established in FY12, GLP's fund management platform today encompasses eight funds totaling US$20 billion of assets under management ("AUM"). This represents a 97% compound annual growth rate. To date, US$16.5 billion has been invested, with further fee earnings upside when the remaining US$3.5 billion of uncalled capital is deployed.

Over the past year, we have further expanded the breadth and depth of our investor base as we established two new funds, GLP US Income Partners I and GLP Brazil Income Partners II. We continued to grow our platform in Japan and Brazil by raising additional equity commitments for GLP Japan Development Venture and GLP Brazil Development Partners I, while contributing further assets to GLP J-REIT (3281:Tokyo).

The strength of GLP's fund management platform is reflected in the caliber of investors who choose to partner with us. GLP's fund management platform comprises nine leading institutions from Asia, Europe and North America. Five of the nine investors have invested across multiple funds with GLP, including Canada Pension Plan Investment Board and GIC.

Fund management revenue in FY15 was US$108 million, up 59% from a year earlier.

Valuing GLP's Fund Management Platform[1]

Total AUM[2]		US$20b
Annual Fund Fees[3]	**(a)**	**US$150m**
Estimated Profit Margin	(b)	~50%
Estimated Net Fee Income	(a) x (b) = (c)	US$75m
P/E Multiple	(d)	15x
Value of Fee Income	(c) x (d) = (e)	US$1.1b
NPV of Estimated Promotes[3]	(f)	US$400m
Fund Management Value	(e) + (f)	US$1.5b

Looking Forward

We will continue to focus on being the best operator and developer in our main markets, while looking for other potential opportunities to expand our platform at the right time. With our strong operational expertise and market leadership positions, we continue to see strong demand from capital partners. We firmly believe we have the right long-term strategy to create further value for our shareholders and remain committed to delivering our vision.

China remains our key development growth market. The US$3 billion CLF I is fully allocated and GLP is looking to launch its second China development fund in FY16.

GLP J-REIT provides GLP with a long-term capital vehicle for future capital recycling in Japan. GLP retains an interest of approximately 15% in the J-REIT and continues to manage the assets as its property and asset manager.

Based on the AUM and fee structure of its existing fund platform, GLP expects to generate US$150 million[3] of fund fees, up ~50% from FY15.

FUND MANAGEMENT PLATFORM

+97%

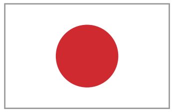
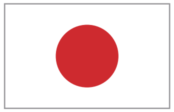
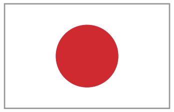
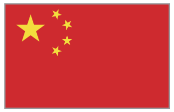
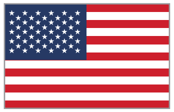
FY12–15 CAGR

PERE 2014 AWARDS

- Global Deal of the Year – US Entry acquisition
- Asia Capital Raise of the Year – Landmark US$2.5 billion China consortium agreement
- North American Deal of the Year – US Entry acquisition
- Latin American Firm of the Year – GLP Brazil

1. No assurance can be provided that these assumptions may materialize
2. When fully leveraged and invested; based on 31 March 15 balance sheet
3. Potential fees and promotes based on the AUM and fee structure of GLP's existing fund platform. Promotes assume all requisite triggers are satisfied

GLP Fund Management Platform

							New Funds in FY15	
								
Vintage	Sep 2011	Dec 2011	Nov 2012	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	Nov 2013	Oct 2014	Feb 2015
Fund Name	GLP Japan Development Venture	GLP Japan Income Partners I	GLP Brazil Income Partners I	GLP Brazil Development Partners I	GLP J-REIT	CLF I	GLP Brazil Income Partners II	GLP US Income Partners I
Assets Under Management[1]	US$2.2bn	US$900m	US$900m	US$1.1bn	US$3.1bn	US$3.0bn	US$800m	US$8.0bn[2]
Investment To-Date	US$1.0bn	US$900m	US$800m	US$600m	US$3.1bn	US$1.3bn	US$800m	US$8.0bn[2]
Joint Venture Partners	CPP Investment Board	China Investment Corporation & CBRE Global Investors	CPP Investment Board, GIC & China Investment Corporation	CPP Investment Board & GIC	Public	Various	CPP Investment Board & Other Investor	GIC & Other Investors
Total Equity Commitment	US$1.1bn	US$500m	US$400m	US$800m	US$1.4bn	US$1.5bn	US$500m	US$3.2bn[3]
GLP Co-Investment	50.0%	33.3%	34.2%	40.0%	15.0%	55.9%	40.0%	10.0%[3]
Investment Mandate	Opportunistic	Value-add	Value-add	Opportunistic	Core	Opportunistic	Value-add	Core

1. When fully leveraged and invested; based on 31 March 15 balance sheet
2. Subject to post-closing adjustments
3. GLP in contract to pare down equity stake to 10%

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Our core operations continue to report strong earnings growth with earnings (PATMI) excluding revaluation up 31%[1] year-on-year to US$257 million.

Left to Right

Sundeep Singh
Associate, Accounting, GLP US

Cecilia Luna
Assistant Vice President, Human Resources, GLP US

Nicole Gorla
Vice President, Lease Administration, GLP US

Adam Jaworski
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer, GLP US

Sauk Village #2, Greater Chicago, USA

1. After adjustments for China investor consortium's 33.8% stake in GLP China, sale of assets to GLP J-REIT and FX-related effects

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Our core operations continue to report strong earnings growth with earnings (PATMI) excluding revaluation up 31%[1] year-on-year.

Revenue

Revenue increased by 13% to US$708.0 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$624.8 million for the year ended 31 March 2014, primarily attributable to the completion and stabilization of development projects and increasing rents in China, inclusion of the Brazil portfolio acquired in June 2014, partially offset by the sale of properties in Japan to GLP J-REIT.

Adjusting for the sale of properties to GLP J-REIT, one-off deferred rental revenue relating to GLP Beijing Airport City Logistics Park ("ACL") recognized in the year ended 31 March 2014 and foreign exchange ("FX") related effects, Group revenue would have increased by 25%.

Revenue by Geographical Markets

China

Revenue increased by 15% to US$444.2 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$386.0 million for the prior year, primarily attributable to the completion and lease up of development projects and increasing rents in China, partially offset by the deferred revenue of ACL recognized upon reaching agreement with a tenant during the year ended 31 March 2014.

Japan

Revenue decreased by 11% to US$207.1 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$231.5 million for the prior year, primarily attributable to the impact of the sale of properties in Japan to GLP J-REIT and the weakening of the Japanese Yen against the US Dollar, partially offset by the increase in management fee income.

Brazil

Revenue increased by 624% to US$52.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$7.3 million for the prior year, primarily attributable to GLP's portfolio acquisition in June 2014.

USA

Revenue for the year ended 31 March 2015 represents one month management fee income pursuant to the acquisition of US portfolio in February 2015.

Expenses

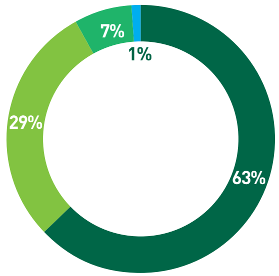
Property-related expenses increased by 21% to US$138.5 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 from US$114.2 million for the prior year, primarily attributable to the completion of development projects in China, partially offset by the reduction in expenses for the properties in Japan sold to GLP J-REIT.

Other expenses increased by 24% to US$169.9 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 from US$136.7 million for the prior year, primarily due to higher staff and business costs in the Group arising from business expansion.

Share of Results (Net of Income Tax) of Jointly-Controlled Entities

Share of results of jointly-controlled entities decreased by 43% to US$71.4 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$126.0 million for the prior year, primarily due to lower fair value gain from investment properties (net of income tax) of Japan joint ventures and fair value loss from investment properties (net of income tax) of Brazil joint ventures, partially offset by higher share of operating results of Brazil joint ventures.

FY15 REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION



China	US$444m
Japan	US$207m
Brazil	US$53m
US	US$4m

1. After adjustments for China investor consortium's 33.8% stake in GLP China, sale of assets to GLP J-REIT and FX-related effects

EBIT and EBIT Excluding Revaluation

EBIT decreased by 4% to US$910.2 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$946.0 million for the prior year, primarily due to higher non-operating loss and lower share of results of joint ventures, partially offset by higher revenue recorded for the year ended 31 March 2015.

EBIT excluding revaluation[1] was US$391.3 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$411.3 million for the prior year.

PATMI And PATMI Excluding Revaluation

PATMI decreased to US$486.2 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 from US$685.2 million for the prior year, primarily due to higher non-controlling interests' share of profits, higher income tax and lower EBIT, partially offset by lower net finance costs.

PATMI excluding revaluation[1] decreased to US$200.8 million for the year ended 31 March 2015 as compared to US$247.0 million for the prior year.

Adjusting for GLP J-REIT, China investor consortium's stake in GLP China and FX related effects, PATMI excluding revaluations would have increased by 31% year-on-year.

Assets

Total assets as at 31 March 2015 was US$17,462.3 million as compared to US$14,341.4 million as at 31 March 2014.

Investment properties increased to US$11,331.8 million as at 31 March 2015 from US$10,164.7 million as at 31 March 2014, primarily due to land acquisitions and new developments in China, and the increase in fair values arising from the reassessment of certain property values in China and Japan, partially offset by the disposal of properties to GLP J-REIT and the weakening of the Japanese Yen against the US Dollar.

Joint ventures increased to US$1,544.0 million as at 31 March 2015 from US$1,163.8 million as at 31 March 2014, primarily due to the inclusion of 10% interest of the new US portfolio acquired in February 2015, the inclusion of 40% interest of the Brazil portfolio acquired in June 2014, partially offset by the weakening of the Brazilian Real and Japanese Yen against the US Dollar.

Intangible assets primarily comprised goodwill recognized from GLPH acquisition of US$395.6 million and goodwill recognized from the acquisition of Airport City Development Co., Ltd ("ACL") of US$59.8 million, trademark and non-competition.

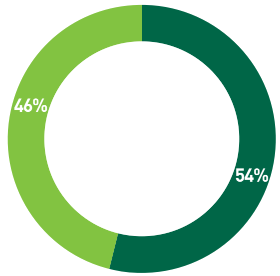
Liabilities

Trade and other payables increased to US$810.9 million as at 31 March 2015 from US$644.9 million as at 31 March 2014, primarily due to higher development and land costs payable in China.

Deferred tax liabilities increased to US$849.1 million as at 31 March 2015 from US$716.6 million as at 31 March 2014, primarily due to the increase in fair value of investment properties.

The total amount of loans and borrowings increased to US$2,847.7 million as at 31 March 2015 from US$2,661.3 million as at 31 March 2014, primarily due to new loans and borrowings undertaken, partially offset by the repayment of loans and borrowings pursuant to the sale of properties in Japan to GLP J-REIT and the weakening of the Japanese Yen against the US Dollar.

FY15 PATMI BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION[2]



China	54%
Japan	46%

1. Defined as EBIT or PATMI excluding changes in fair value of investment properties of subsidiaries and the share of changes in fair value of investment properties of jointly-controlled entities, net of deferred tax
2. Negative PATMI in Brazil, US and Others (Listco and Singapore entities) not included

RESILIENT FINANCIAL POSITION

Our financial position remains strong and provides a solid foundation for our continued growth across China, Japan, Brazil and US.

Investment Properties

The Group owns, manages and leases out a network of 1,915 completed properties that are geographically spread across 107 major markets in China, Japan, Brazil and the US.

The pre-tax profit from the completed properties of the Group is sensitive to material changes in their occupancies and the rental rates for lease renewals. Assuming that average rental rate is maintained, for every 1% change in occupancy, a full year's impact on the Group's pre-tax profit derived from these properties is approximately US$4.6 million.

In respect of the proportion of leases expiring in the next financial year, assuming all the leases are renewed, a full year's impact on the Group's pre-tax profit for every 10% change in average rental rates is about US$8.8 million. These sensitivities assume constant exchange rates.

Loans and Borrowings

The Group has total borrowings of US$2.8 billion as at 31 March 2015, of which 63% are on fixed interest rates and 37% on floating rates. If interest rates increase or decrease by 100 basis points, with all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remaining constant, the Group's pre-tax profit will decrease or increase by approximately US$10.6 million.

Foreign Currency Monetary Balances

The Group operates in China, Japan and Brazil and is naturally exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The Group's pre-tax profit is exposed to currency risks on revenue, expenses, borrowings and monetary balances that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities in these countries.

The Group manages this foreign currency exposure by maintaining a natural hedge, where possible, by borrowing in the currency of the country in which the investment is located. Foreign exchange exposures in transactional currencies other than the functional currencies of the operating entities are also kept to an acceptable level.

The Group also monitors any surplus cash held in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective countries and uses sensitivity analysis to measure the foreign exchange risk exposure.

Where necessary, the Group will use foreign exchange contracts to hedge and minimize net foreign exchange risk exposures.

The Group's foreign currency monetary balances that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities are disclosed in Note 31(d) to the financial statements.

Assuming that the US Dollar strengthens by 10% against other currencies below, the Group's pre-tax profit will increase or (decrease) as follows:

	US$'000
US Dollar[1]	27,261
Japanese Yen	57,382
Singapore Dollar	(1,479)
Hong Kong Dollar	(9,525)
Chinese Renminbi	(221)

Available-for-sale Equity Investments

The Group holds equity investments in Shenzhen Chiwan Petroleum Supply Base Co., Ltd. and GLP J-REIT, which are listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Tokyo Stock Exchange respectively. These investments are classified as available-for-sale investments, with fluctuations in the fair values taken to the reserves.

Assuming that all other variables, including foreign exchange rates, remain constant, an increase or decrease in 5% of the prices of these equity investments held by the Group at the reporting date would increase or decrease fair value reserves by US$23.4 million.

1. Pertains to USD monetary balances held in Renminbi functional currency entities

BUILDING A STRONG BASE

The Group's main objectives when managing capital are to build a strong capital base to sustain the future development of its business and maintain an optimal capital structure to maximize shareholder value.

The Group maintains a strong balance sheet and actively monitors its capital structure through its gearing and debt ratios to maintain them within acceptable limits. The assessment of the Group's capital management approach is performed on a continuous basis in order to achieve an efficient capital structure.

Uses of Funds

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015, the Group utilised US$3.4 billion of cash on development properties, investments in joint ventures and equity interests classified as held for sale. This was partially offset by cash received from disposal of investment properties and assets held for sale. New investments are structured with an appropriate mix of equity and debt after careful evaluation of risks.

Financial Resources

The Group has sufficient cash balances maintained in various currencies as well as undrawn banking facilities and capital market programs.

As at 31 March 2015, the Group had cash balances of US$1.4 billion and undrawn credit facilities amounting to US$2.0 billion.

Due to the dynamic growth of our business, we maintain sufficient liquidity to allow financial flexibility.

Sources of Funds

The Group generated a surplus of cash from operations amounting to US$444 million during the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

The Group maintains diversified and balanced sources of funding from reputable banks and capital markets. The Group borrows from local and foreign banks in the form of short-term and long-term loans, project loans and bonds.

Total borrowings as at 31 March 2015 were US$2.8 billion, of which 87% are due after one year. The Group reviews its debt maturity profile on an ongoing basis and proactively works with reputable banks to refinance existing borrowings. The Group's weighted average debt maturity remains long at 3.8 years.

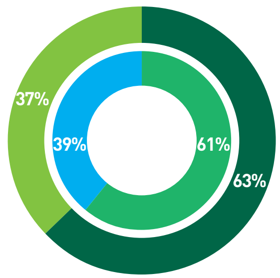
The Group also manages interest rate exposure through a combination of fixed rate and floating rate borrowings. Fixed rate borrowings constituted 63% of our total borrowings as at 31 March 2015. Where necessary, the Group hedges its short to medium-term interest rate exposure by using interest rate swaps.

Under our US$2 billion Euro medium-term note program, the Group had issued in prior years RMB3 billion (US$488 million) of fixed rate notes ("RMB bonds"), of which RMB2.65 billion at 3.375% per annum are due in 2016 and RMB0.35 billion at 4% per annum are due in 2018, and JPY15 billion (US$124 million) fixed rate notes ("JPY bonds") at 2.7% per annum due in 2027.

In February and March 2015, the Group entered into two JPY20 billion long-term loans (total US$332 million) with reputable banks, with the interest rates hedged at 1.02% and 0.827% per annum using interest rate swaps.

Unsecured bonds and loans constituted 39% of the Group's borrowings as of 31 March 2015, with the remaining Group borrowings secured by mortgages on the respective subsidiary companies' investment properties. The carrying value of the investment properties mortgaged to banks and bondholders amounted to approximately US$4.1 billion.

GROUP'S BORROWINGS AS AT 31 MAR 2015



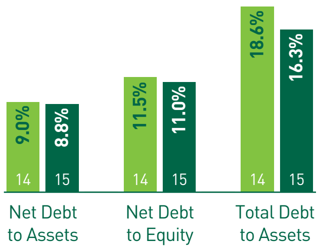
Fixed Rate	63%
Floating Rate	37%
Secured	61%
Unsecured	39%

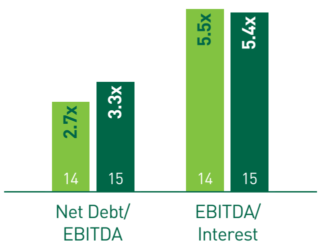
The Group had also issued in prior years S$750 million (US$587 million) Perpetual Capital Securities ("PCS") at a 5.5% distribution rate. The PCS are subordinated, do not have any fixed maturity and distribution payment may be deferred at the sole discretion of the Company. For the purpose of accounting, these PCS are classified as equity instruments.

During the year, the Group completed the landmark agreement with a group of leading Chinese state-owned enterprises and financial institutions to invest US$2.5 billion in the Group which provided an additional source of third-party equity capital for continued expansion in China.

The Group also expects to complete its syndication of 45% interest in GLP US Income Partners I within the coming months which will monetize US$1.5 billion cash for future investments.

Additionally, the Group continued recycling its capital with divestments of its Japan properties to GLP J-REIT.





Leverage, Debt and Interest Ratios

As at 31 March 2015, the Group's net debt to assets, net debt to equity and total debt to assets ratios remained low at 9%, 11%, 16%.

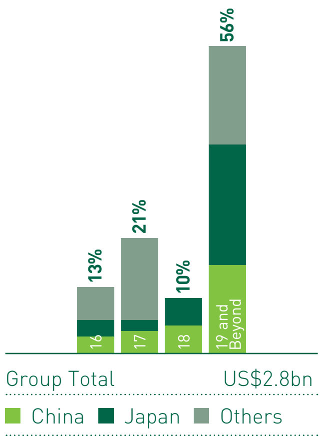
As at 31 March 2015, the Group's weighted average interest cost remained stable at 3.4%.

INVESTMENT GRADE CORPORATE RATINGS

Baa2
Moody's Rating

BBB+
Fitch Rating

DEBT MATURITY PROFILE AS AT 31 MAR 2015



A PROACTIVE APPROACH

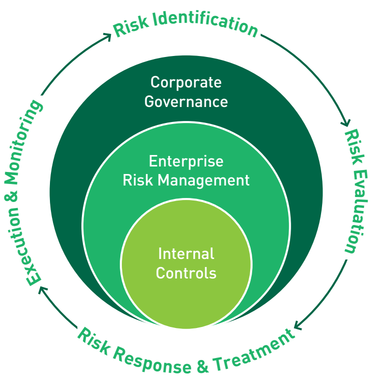
Risk management is a key focus for GLP and this process is embedded in GLP's activities throughout the business.

The Board and management recognize the necessity and importance of a capable and effective risk management (RM) function to support the Group's business objectives. The objective of RM is to achieve maximum sustainable value from all of the Group's activities by taking on the appropriate amount of risk in pursuit of the Group's strategic goals. In addition, RM aims to provide the Board, management and shareholders with reasonable assurance that significant risks can be appropriately identified and managed.

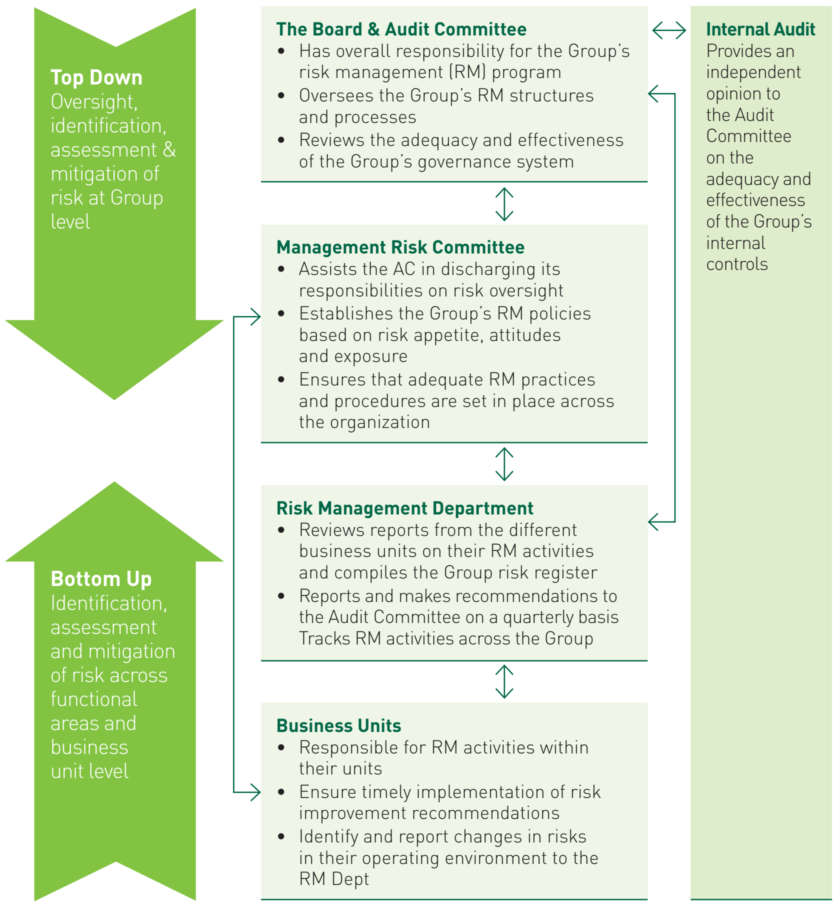
Risk Framework

The Audit Committee (AC), which reports to the Board of Directors, is charged with overseeing RM practices in general and, in conjunction with the Internal Audit Department, seeks to identify areas of concern and implement plans to mitigate significant risks to the Company. GLP's Management Risk Committee (MRC) consists of senior stakeholders in the Company. The Committee regularly reviews, assesses and monitors various risk factors. The MRC also guides management in forming policies and processes to identify, evaluate and manage risks and to safeguard shareholders' interests and Company assets. The Risk Management Department assists the MRC by coordinating GLP's Enterprise Risk Management program across the Group and providing quarterly updates and feedback directly to the AC.

RISK PROCESS



The process of risk management is an ongoing iterative process incorporated in day-to-day operations and is realized as an integral part of all decision-making processes within GLP. This process encompasses the following steps of identification, evaluation, mitigation and monitoring of the risks. The result of this process, showing GLP's principal risks, is presented on the next page.



Principal Risks

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Key Risk Indicators
Development			
• Lack of rental income during project development phase • Unable to lease out space from newly completed developments • Cost and schedule overruns	• Reduction in income • Negative valuation movements	• Strict investment guidelines have to be fulfilled before commencement of any new project • Comprehensive contracts with clearly defined deliverables and delay penalties • Proven delivery & execution track record in different markets	• Maintaining our development portfolio level as a proportion of GLP's total portfolio and keeping track of our completion targets
Economic			
• Reduction in lease ratio and lease rate due to an economic slowdown	• Reduction in income • Negative valuation movements	• Experienced and established asset management teams who constantly monitor market developments • Regular management and Board review	• Major economic indicators like GDP growth, interest rates, inflation, business and consumer confidence
Foreign Currency			
• Exposure to unhedged currency positions from the Group's operations internationally	• Reduction in income • Reduction in Net Asset Value	• Maintaining a natural hedge by borrowing in local currencies • Employing foreign exchange hedging instruments • Regular management and Board review	• Major economic indicators like GDP growth, interest rates and inflation
Interest Rate Movements			
• Exposure to unhedged interest rate positions from the Group's operations internationally	• Increase in financing costs	• High level of fixed rate debt maintained • Proactive financial management to respond to dynamic market conditions	• Major economic indicators like GDP growth, foreign exchange rates and inflation
Liquidity			
• Lack of available funding	• Inability to meet financial obligations as they fall due • Limited growth and expansion targets for the Group	• Maintaining a strong balance sheet • Maintaining diversified and balanced sources of funding	• Proactive management of gearing and debt ratios, Group's debt maturity profile and refinancing opportunities • Debt maturity profile, gearing and debt ratios, loan covenants
Catastrophic Business Event			
• External events such as extreme weather, natural catastrophes or civil unrest	• Damage to the Group's portfolios • Disruption to the Group's operations	• Comprehensive insurance and physical security measures at all properties and development sites • Disaster Recovery Plans for all locations and data recovery sites to boost IT robustness	
Fraud and Corruption			
• Illegal or unethical acts by employees	• Financial and reputational damage to the Group • Loss of operating licence	• Robust corporate governance system in place including whistle-blowing policy • Regular anti-corruption training • Annual ethics sign-off by all employees	
People and Talent			
• Inability to attract, retain and develop the right people	• Inability to meet business objectives due to the lack of professional expertise	• Utilizing long-term incentive compensation packages to retain and attract talent • Clear employee objectives and development plans • Succession planning and talent management	• Senior staff turnover statistics

FOCUSED ON OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Left to Right

Hermano Souza,
Business Development Manager, GLP Brazil

Adriana Mendes,
Cost Engineering Coordinator, GLP Brazil

Alan Campiteli,
Leasing Manager, GLP Brazil

Debora Esteves,
Business Development Manager, GLP Brazil

GLP Guarulhos, São Paulo, Brazil

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

Following the successful launch of our new environmental, social and governance ("ESG") policy last year, we have continued embedding the goal and culture of sustainability into the fabric of how we do business and continue to deliver value to our stakeholders.

We are developing our Corporate Sustainability program, aimed at improving our global performance across a range of economic, social and environmental measures. Our main objective is to more effectively manage the opportunities and challenges facing us and to continue to deliver enhanced value to our key stakeholders, now and into the future. The Corporate Sustainability program will extend to our China, Japan, Brazil and US operations.

As part of this process we have commenced a structured stakeholder identification and engagement process to help us identify and understand how sustainability issues affect our business. We have recently completed our first ever Global Sustainability Survey sent to all our senior staff worldwide and we are currently integrating the outcomes of the survey to inform our strategy going forward. In order to understand the key markets and sectors that we operate in, we have also carried out a Sustainability Benchmarking Review. The next stage is to engage our key external stakeholders and identify the materially relevant issues that we need to measure, manage and report against.

We plan to roll-out our ESG program in phases.

GLP's ESG Policy, which you can read about on page 41 of this report or on our website, is made readily available to all employees, suppliers, service providers and partners.

GRESB Highlights

GLP joined the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark ("GRESB"), an industry-driven organization widely regarded as a global standard for real estate sustainability. We are pleased to report that in FY15 we improved our overall ranking in our peer group and more than doubled our score compared to FY14 for GLP Japan Income Partners I. In FY15, we submitted an additional three funds for scoring. A priority for us is to report how much energy, water, waste and greenhouse emissions are associated with our portfolios and track our performance. GLP is committed to continuing to participate in this important industry initiative.

Building Certification

To date, 10 GLP buildings across Japan and Brazil have achieved LEED Gold /Platinum or CASBEE "A" certification. In addition, two of our properties in Japan received Green Building Certification and Building Energy-efficiency Labelling System certification from the Development Bank of Japan and Japan ERI Co. Ltd.

Looking ahead, we expect that 70% of our development pipeline in Brazil which will be delivered in the coming 1-2 years will be LEED Certified. We are also currently in the process of applying for our first Three Star certified building in China.

MEMBER OF
GRESB[1]

GLP HOPE SCHOOLS
12

LEED/CASBEE[2] "A" BUILDINGS
10

GLP PROPERTIES WITH SOLAR PANELS
25

Phase 1 2014	Phase 2 2015	Phase 3 2015	Phase 4	Phase 5
Corporate commitment to Sustainability and overarching Policy Framework.	Identifying our key stakeholders and what they consider to be important.	Identifying what issues are materially relevant to our business and our stakeholders, what our impacts are and how we can best measure and manage them.	Setting performance targets, implementing processes and procedures to meet them and measuring how effective we have been.	Reporting on our performance to our key internal and external stakeholders.

1. Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark
2. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design; Comprehensive Assessment System for Build Environment Efficiency

Community Outreach

GLP seeks to contribute in a positive way to the communities and environments in which we operate. We have initiated across seven provinces in China our Hope Schools program that provides safe, comfortable classrooms for under-privileged children. To date, nine schools have been completed and three are currently under construction. Overall, approximately 6,000 students are benefiting from our Hope Schools program. Over the past year, 190 GLP employees volunteered more than 4,200 hours for community projects including teaching and tree-planting.

In China and Brazil, we work with customers and industry partners to provide donated computer equipment to schools and under-privileged communities. We are also active in environmental improvement organizations: for example, we have donated over US$1 million to help fund healthcare, training and forestation projects across Brazil and we donated approximately 50,000 trees in the Guarulhos region.

Innovation and Research Collaborations

More than 40% of GLP's facilities in Japan have in-built seismic isolators to protect employees, customers and communities from earthquakes. We have continued our research collaboration with a number of Japan's leading organizations such as the Tokyo Institute of Technology, with whom we filed a patent for new seismic isolation structural analysis methodology to reduce construction costs. Similarly, we collaborated with the Architectural Association of Japan to develop a whole life impact assessment for state-of-the-art logistics buildings. We are actively working with our customers across all our regions to provide green technology solutions such as ground source heat pump systems, solar powered street lighting systems and rooftop solar thermal systems.

CASE STUDY: GLP MISATO III, GREATER TOKYO, JAPAN

GLP Misato III was selected as one of 13 international winners in Urban Land Institute's 2014 Global Awards for Excellence. The Awards recognize real estate projects that achieve a high standard of excellence in design, construction, economics, planning and management and are widely recognized as the most prestigious honors in the global real estate industry.

GLP developed GLP Misato III, a 95,000 sqm (1 million sq ft) modern logistics facility in Saitama Prefecture, Greater Tokyo, Japan. It was the first logistics facility in Japan to be certified LEED Platinum and has proved very popular with environmentally-conscious customers. Completed in May 2013, the property is 100% leased.

The five-story facility is equipped with dual ramps allowing service vehicles to drive up to each floor, demonstrating the effectiveness of land use in a country where land is limited. GLP Misato III is equipped with advanced features like seismic isolators that absorb 75% of all shock caused by earthquakes and roof top solar panels that promote renewable energy. Other amenities include backup generators, emergency sewage systems, LED lighting, showers and a cafeteria, which ensure business continuity for customers while also creating a safe and comfortable working environment for the more than 500 employees working at the facility.

Key Features:

- Innovative earthquake resistant seismic damper system
- Dual vehicle access to each floor
- Emergency back-up systems
- High quality staff accommodation and services
- Solar photovoltaic arrays
- Rainwater harvesting
- Energy efficient LED lighting to landlord and tenant areas

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE POLICY

Sustainability is at the heart of delivering our business objectives and our continued ability to provide enhanced economic, environmental and social value to our shareholders, clients, staff, suppliers and the communities in which we operate, both now and into the future. Last year was an important step for us, with our commitment to sustainability and establishing our vision and policies. In FY15 we further built on that platform, developing our strategy and a management framework to support the ongoing integration of sustainability into what really matters – our developments. We plan to further evolve this and will keep you updated on our progress.

As the world's leading provider of modern logistics facilities with a market-leading presence in China, Japan, Brazil and the US, GLP is uniquely positioned to construct best-in-class buildings that maximize supply chain efficiency and help meet the needs of domestic consumption-led growth in our core markets in a more sustainable way. We are firmly committed to managing our activities throughout the Group to provide the highest level of protection to the environment and to safeguard the health and safety of our employees, customers and communities. We continue to have an important impact on the regions in which we operate.

This ESG Policy Statement is a key confirmation of our overarching commitment to integrating sustainability into the heart of our business practices. It is underpinned by our core values and our stated mission to "shape the development of the logistics industry by harnessing the power of our platform and team to drive value for our customers and making a difference in the broader community."

The purpose of this document is to provide a clear leadership position, initiate consensus across our business and create a common understanding of GLP's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles.

The ESG Policy will be one element of GLP's wider sustainability strategy.

ESG POLICY SCOPE

This policy document applies to GLP logistics solutions globally, for both newly built and existing building stock. Our objective is to create a more resilient portfolio overall by ensuring that all of our new buildings comply with our ESG requirements, while adopting a continual improvement strategy to our existing assets.

OUR ESG PRINCIPLES

GLP believes that an integrated ESG approach is required to deliver the best benefits to GLP and our shareholders. This will be implemented through the following principles:

1. **Upholding ethics and corporate integrity as the cornerstones of how we do business at all levels of our Company**
   We maintain a zero corruption policy across all our operations and take an active role to instill a culture of business integrity and ethical values. Strict written policies detailing the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics underpin this commitment, with all employees required to comply on an annual basis.

2. **Embedding material ESG risks and opportunities into decision-making**
   GLP is firmly committed to managing its activities throughout the Group to provide the highest level of protection to the environment and to safeguard the health and safety of its employees, customers and communities.

   We are committed to ensuring that material ESG risks and opportunities are built into investment research and screening, selection of investments and portfolio management.

3. **Engaging proactively with stakeholders**
   Proactive stakeholder engagement allows GLP to understand and respond to local and emerging risks and opportunities in

OUR SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

Commitment to Sustainabilty

Sustainability Strategy & Policy Framework

Set Focus, Objectives and Targets

Monitor Performance and Report

the communities in which we operate. We believe that this is key to being a dynamic business and is central to developing long-term value creation.

4. **Attracting and retaining talented, motivated employees is vital to our success**
   GLP's commitment to continuous improvement in its people and projects will see ESG being embedded into our talent management programs. We create comprehensive training initiatives and a positive work environment that supports individual growth and development and promotes a healthy, safe and balanced lifestyle. As part of our cultural values, GLP seeks to identify talents both internally and externally and to build its talent pipeline for succession planning.

5. **Maximizing supply chain efficiency and meeting the needs of domestic consumption-led growth in our core markets**
   GLP is committed to driving cost- and resource-based efficiency within our supply chain. Regional and national relationships will be established where possible, and GLP will work closely with our preferred suppliers to support the delivery of developments safely, on budget, on time and with the lowest environmental impact.

6. **Drive performance through evidence**
   GLP recognises that to build accountability and transparency relies on robust and defensible data metrics. We commit to putting in place the necessary performance and data management systems and processes that support our ESG Policy objectives.

7. **Taking the lead in building better communities**
   As part of GLP's commitment to continuous improvement, we will contribute positively to the debate on green building and wider sustainable development by sharing knowledge with our peers and learning from others. We constantly seek ways to innovate in order to minimise the impacts our projects have on the environment and strive to make a net positive contribution in the communities in which we operate.

8. **Creating a culture of entrepreneurial value creation**
   We constantly seek ways to innovate in order to minimize the impacts our projects have on the environment and make a net positive contribution where we can.

9. **Protecting and enhancing the environment across all of our operations**
   GLP is vigilant about protecting the environment across all of our operations. We will aim to exceed national and local environmental standards relating to our operations and protect or enhance forested areas through our tree programs.

10. **Supporting livelihood opportunities in the communities we work in**
    Education is an area that needs urgent attention in many of GLP's communities – and one that offers the opportunity to make an important impact.

    GLP is committed to doing its part to support and promote quality education through investment into schools, training and apprenticeships.

11. **Promoting energy efficiency & renewables**
    Energy efficiency is fundamental to our design and operation process. We are committed to optimising energy use in both the existing stock and new developments. As the continued supply of energy is an increasing concern for some of our growth markets, we will continue to promote the use of renewables in our local communities.

12. **Building sustainably certified new developments**
    GLP is committed to building and operating high performing developments which meet or are capable of meeting recognized certification standards.

    We commit to reviewing this Policy Statement on an annual basis as our business continues to grow.

> “GLP is an excellent logistics partner. The automotive industry requires the highest standards in infrastructure and services and GLP has consistently exceeded our expectations”

Claus Eberhart
VP, BMW Brilliance, China

> “GLP understands our business. Their network of premium locations enables us to rapidly expand our distribution capability while their best-in-class facilities and service increase our operating efficiency”

Cui Weixing
Chairman of Deppon Logistics, China

OUR GLP FAMILY

A PROUD LEGACY

Jeffrey H. Schwartz, a leading visionary, had passion and drive for our business that we are proud to carry on. The GLP family is devoted to the advancement of our business through teamwork and dedication.

EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP

GLP Park Sanshan, Greater Guangzhou-Foshan, China

Left to right

Paul Cheng Ming Fun
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Luciano Lewandowski
Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Tham Kui Seng
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Fang Fenglei
Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Ming Z. Mei
Chief Executive Officer
Executive Director

Yoichiro Furuse
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Dr. Dipak Chand Jain
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat
Chairman of the Board
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Steven Lim Kok Hoong
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Lim Swe Guan
Non-Executive & Independent Director

DR. SEEK NGEE HUAT
Chairman of the Board
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat, 65, was appointed Chairman of the Board on 17 July 2014. He has been a Board Director since 24 September 2010 and was last re-elected at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He is also Chairman of GLP's Investment Committee and Human Resource and Compensation Committee. Dr. Seek retired as President of GIC Real Estate Private Limited in June 2011 after 15 years of service. He continued to serve as a Director of GIC Real Estate and as an advisor to the GIC Group Executive Committee until his resignation on 30 June 2013. Prior to joining GIC, he was a senior partner with Jones Lang Wootton (now known as Jones Lang Lasalle), based in Sydney.

Dr. Seek is a director on the boards of Brookfield Asset Management Inc., Canada and Chongbang Holdings (International) Ltd. and serves as a senior advisor to Frasers Centrepoint Limited. He is also Chairman of the Institute of Real Estate Studies and Adjunct Professor at the National University of Singapore (NUS). He served on the International Advisory Councils of Peking University's Guanghua School of Management and Fundacao Dom Cabral in Brazil. Dr. Seek was a member of the real estate advisory boards of Cambridge University and Harvard University, a board director of the US Pension Real Estate Association, the founding Chairman of the Property Council of Australia Property Index Committee and a member of the Land Sub-committee of the Singapore Economic Strategy Committee.

Dr. Seek's appointments in the past included directorships at Fraser & Neave Limited, Banco BTG Pactual S.A. and BTG Pactual Participations Ltd and a senior advisor to Pontiac Land Pte Ltd.

Dr. Seek was conferred the Singapore Public Administration Gold Medal in 2007 and the Distinguished Alumni Service Award in 2011 and the Outstanding Service Award in 2015 by NUS, his alma mater. He holds a MSc (Business Administration) from the University of British Columbia and a PhD from the Australian National University.

MING Z. MEI
Chief Executive Officer
Executive Director

Ming Z. Mei, 43, is GLP Group's Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Mr. Mei was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. Mr. Mei was formerly the Chief Executive Officer of ProLogis for China and Asian Emerging Markets. Mr. Mei opened ProLogis' first China office in 2003 and built up its China operations to their current scale. Prior to joining ProLogis, Mr. Mei was with Owens Corning, a world leading construction materials manufacturer, where he held various key roles in finance, manufacturing, sales, marketing and strategic planning and general management. Mr. Mei is an adviser to Nitto Denko Corporation. Mr. Mei also sits on the board of Pacific Alliance China Land Limited and Shenzhen Chiwan Petroleum Supply Base Co. Ltd.

Mr. Mei's appointments in the past included directorship at Rongxin Power Electronic Co Ltd. Mr. Mei graduated from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University and the School of Business and Management at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology with a Master of Business Administration. Mr. Mei received his Bachelor of Science in Finance from Indiana University School of Business. He attended the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School in 2009.

STEVEN LIM KOK HOONG
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Steven Lim Kok Hoong, 68, is an Independent Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Mr. Lim was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2013. He also serves as Chairman of GLP's Audit Committee and a member of GLP's Human Resource and Compensation Committee. Mr. Lim has over 32 years of audit and financial consulting experience and was responsible for the audits of statutory boards and some of the largest multinational corporations in Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. Mr. Lim served as a Senior Partner of Ernst & Young Singapore from 2002 to 2003. Mr. Lim started his career with Arthur Andersen in 1971 and served as the Managing Partner of Arthur Andersen Singapore from 1990 to 2002 and as Regional Managing Partner for the ASEAN region in Arthur Andersen from 2000 to 2002.

Mr. Lim is also Chairman of the board and member of the Audit Committee at Parkway Trust Management Limited (manager of Parkway Life REIT) and Sabana Real Estate Investment Limited (manager of Sabana Shari'ah Compliant REIT). He is also an Independent Director and Audit Committee Chairman of Genting Singapore PLC. Mr. Lim also sits on the board of Amtek Engineering Ltd. Mr. Lim's appointments in the past included directorships in Genting Integrated Resorts Operations Management Pte Ltd, Hoe Leong Corporation Ltd and Singapore Tourism Board.

Mr. Lim is a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Mr. Lim graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Western Australia in 1971.

DR. DIPAK CHAND JAIN

Non-Executive & Independent Director

Dr. Dipak Chand Jain, 58, is an Independent Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Dr. Jain was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2013. He is also Chairman of GLP's Nominating and Governance Committee and a member of GLP's Human Resource and Compensation Committee. Dr. Jain held the position of Dean of Insead, a European Business school with campuses in France, Singapore and Abu Dhabi, from 1 May 2011 until 1 March 2013. Prior to this, Dr. Jain was the Sandy and Morton Goldman Professor in Entrepreneurial Studies and a Professor of Marketing at Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1986.

From 2001 to 2009, Dr. Jain served as Dean of the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. Prior to Dr. Jain's appointment as Dean, he served as the Associate Dean of Academic Affairs from 1996 until 2001. Dr. Jain has been a Visiting Professor of Marketing at the Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, since 1989. Dr. Jain taught at Gauhati University in India from 1980 to 1983.

Dr. Jain also sits on the board of other companies, such as Deere & Company, The Northern Trust Company and Reliance Industries Limited.

Dr. Jain holds a Master of Science in Management and Administrative Services and received his PhD in Management Science from the University of Texas at Dallas in 1987.

PAUL CHENG MING FUN

Non-Executive & Independent Director

Paul Cheng Ming Fun, 78, is an Independent Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Mr. Cheng was last re-appointed as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He serves as a member of GLP's Audit Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee. Mr. Cheng is the Deputy Chairman and Independent Non-Executive Director of Esprit Holdings Ltd. In addition, Mr. Cheng also serves as the Independent Non-Executive Director of Pacific Alliance China Land Ltd. and Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Group Limited as well as a director of CHG Capital Growth Fund.

Mr. Cheng was the Chairman of The Link Management Ltd. from 2005 to 2007, Chairman of Inchcape Pacific Ltd. from 1992 to 1998 as well as the Chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Hong Kong) Ltd from 1996 to 1998.

Mr. Cheng was a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong from 1988 to 1991 and from 1995 to 1998. He was also a member of the Preparatory Committee established by the Central Government of Beijing from 1994 to 1997 in relation to Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese sovereignty. Additionally, Mr. Cheng served as the Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce from 1992 to 1994. Mr. Cheng was awarded the Independent Non-Executive Director of the Year Award from the Hong Kong Institute of Directors in 2009.

Mr. Cheng has a Bachelor of Arts from Lake Forest University, Illinois, United States in 1958 and received his Master of Business Administration from The Wharton Business School at University of Pennsylvania, United States in 1961.

YOICHIRO FURUSE

Non-Executive & Independent Director

Yoichiro Furuse, 73, is an Independent Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Mr. Furuse was last re-appointed at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He is a member of GLP's Investment Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee. Mr. Furuse is currently the President of Evanston Corporation, a senior adviser of Permira Advisers K.K. and a director of Nitto Denko Corporation. Mr. Furuse also serves as Chairman of Genki Nogyo Kaihatsukikou, a non-profit agricultural development organization in Japan, and Akindo Sushiro Co., Ltd.

From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Furuse was the Executive Director & Executive Vice President of SANYO Electric Co., Ltd where he was responsible for its corporate management functions and internal control. Prior to this, Mr. Furuse served as the Senior Managing Director of Mazda Motor Corporation from 1996 to 2000 where he was responsible for domestic marketing, financing and overseeing the relationship with Ford Motor Company. Mr. Furuse began his career with Sumitomo Bank Limited in 1964 where he served as an Executive Director of International Banking Unit, West Japan Region, Domestic Corporate Planning. Mr. Furuse's last position with Sumitomo Bank Limited was as the bank's Senior Executive Director where he oversaw all the business activities of the bank within Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Mr. Furuse received his Master of Business Administration from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management in 1970 and his Bachelor of Laws from Osaka University in 1964.

THAM KUI SENG

Non-Executive & Independent Director

Tham Kui Seng, 57, is an Independent Director. Appointed on 24 September 2010, Mr. Tham was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He also serves as a member of GLP's Audit Committee and Investment Committee. Mr. Tham was the former Chief Corporate Officer of CapitaLand Limited, overseeing the corporate services functions of the real estate group from 2002 to 2008.

Mr. Tham is currently a Non-Executive Director of The Straits Trading Company Limited, SembCorp Industries Ltd, Banyan Tree Holdings Limited, Maxwell Chambers Pte. Ltd., Straits Real Estate Pte. Ltd and Sembcorp Properties Pte. Ltd. He is also a member of the board of The Housing & Development Board and Singapore Land Authority. Mr. Tham is also a corporate advisor to Temasek International Advisors Pte. Ltd.

Mr. Tham's past appointments included directorships in Alexandra Health Pte Ltd, Raffles Medical Group Ltd, CapitaLand China Holdings Pte Ltd and SPI (Australia) Assets Pty Ltd.

Mr. Tham received his Bachelor of Arts (First Class Honours) in Engineering from the University of Oxford, United Kingdom in 1979.

LIM SWE GUAN

Non-Executive & Independent Director

Lim Swe Guan, 61, is an Independent Director. Mr. Lim was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 18 July 2013. Mr. Lim was the Alternate Director to Dr. Seek Ngee Huat from 24 September 2010 to 14 August 2012. Mr. Lim was appointed as an Independent Director of GLP on 14 August 2012. He also serves as a member of GLP's Audit Committee and Investment Committee. Mr. Lim currently serves as the Chairman of the Asia Pacific Real Estate Association ("APREA").

Mr. Lim joined GIC Real Estate Private Limited in 1997 and was a Managing Director of GIC Real Estate Private Limited before retiring on 18 February 2011. In November 1995, Mr. Lim joined SUNCORP Investments in Brisbane, Australia as Portfolio Manager, Property Funds. In June 1986, Mr. Lim was recruited by Jones Lang Wootton in Sydney, Australia as a senior research analyst. Mr. Lim was appointed Manager in October 1987 and Director in 1989. Prior to that, he worked as a property consultant with Knight Frank, Cheong Hock Chye & Bailieu from 1985 to 1986. Mr. Lim also sits on the board of GPT Group in Australia and Sunway Berhad in Malaysia. He also serves as an independent member of the Investment Committee of CIMB-TrustCapital Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. and Silkroad Property Partners.

Mr. Lim was previously a director of Thakral Holdings Limited in Australia.

Mr. Lim graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Estate Management in 1979 from the University of Singapore and a Master of Business Administration from the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business, The University of Virginia in 1985. Mr. Lim obtained his CFA certification in 1991.

LUCIANO LEWANDOWSKI

Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Luciano Lewandowski, 56, is a Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director. Appointed on 14 November 2013, Mr. Lewandowski was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He also serves as a member of GLP's Investment Committee. He is the Principal and Founder of Agribusiness Investimentos Ltda (AGB), a private equity firm focused on agricultural-related investments in Brazil. Prior to AGB, Mr. Lewandowski was a founder of Prosperitas, a real estate private equity firm with approximately US$1.7 billion of assets under management in Brazil. At Prosperitas, Mr. Lewandowski had responsibilities for fund raising, investment and divestment in three different funds between 2006 and 2012. Mr Lewandowski still holds a residual interest in Prosperitas.

Mr. Lewandowski has been in the fund management industry since 2003, when he led the group that created the predecessor fund to Prosperitas, GP II, a real estate private equity and receivables fund sponsored by GP Investimentos. Before leading the group that founded GP II, Mr. Lewandowski co-founded a group within Rio Bravo Investimentos which focused on structured product investment. Prior to that, Mr. Lewandowski was a managing director at UBF in charge of surety products and part of the team that oversaw the sale of UBF to Swiss Re.

Mr. Lewandowski also sits on the board of Agribusiness Participacoes Ltda., Calaari Participacoes Ltda., Schedar Empr. E Participacoes Ltda., Fazenda Itauna S.A. and Troyca Holdings Ltda.

Mr. Lewandowski graduated from Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie in São Paulo in 1980 with a Bachelor of Economics.

FANG FENGLEI

Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Fang Fenglei, 63, is a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director. Appointed on 6 June 2014, Mr. Fang was last re-elected as Director at GLP's Annual General Meeting on 17 July 2014. He also serves as a member of GLP's Investment Committee. He is the Founding Partner and Chairman of HOPU Investments. He has been Non-Executive Chairman of Goldman Sachs Gao Hua Securities Company Limited since 2004. Previously, Mr. Fang served as Executive Vice President of China International Capital Corporation Limited, Chief Executive Officer of BOC International Holdings Limited and Chief Executive Officer of ICEA Finance Holdings Co., Ltd., China. Mr. Fang is a board member of Phoenix Satellite Television Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since 13 March 2013.

Mr. Fang's appointments in the past included directorships in Central China Real Estate Limited and China Mengniu Dairy Company Limited.

Mr. Fang holds a Bachelor of Arts in Chinese Linguistic Literature from Sun Yat-sen University.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AN EXPERIENCED TEAM

GLP Park Sanshan, Greater Guangzhou-Foshan, China

Left to right

Timothy Beaudin
President, GLP US

Kent Yang
President, GLP China

Teresa Zhuge
Chief Financial Officer,
GLP China

Kazuhiro Tsutsumi
Global Treasurer
Chief Financial Officer,
GLP Japan

Stephen Schutte
Chief Operating Officer

Ming Z. Mei
Chief Executive Officer

Ralf Wessel
Head of Fund
Management & Business
Development

Mauro Dias
President, GLP Brazil

Yoshiyuki Chosa
President, GLP Japan

Heather Xie
Chief Financial Officer

Charles Sullivan
Chief Operating Officer,
GLP US

Higashi Michihiro
Chief Investment Officer,
GLP China

Masato Miki
President & CEO,
GLP Japan Advisors Inc.
(Asset Manager of GLP
J-REIT)

MING Z. MEI
Chief Executive Officer
Please see page 48 for full biography

TIMOTHY BEAUDIN
President, GLP US
Timothy Beaudin, 56, is President of GLP's US operations and leads the Company's business in the US. Mr. Beaudin joined GLP as a part of its acquisition of IndCor Properties where he was formerly President and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to that, Mr. Beaudin was President and Chief Operating Officer at Aimco from February 2009 to January 2011, overseeing Operations, Asset Management, Redevelopment and Construction Services. Mr. Beaudin joined Aimco in October 2005 as Executive Vice President and Chief Development Officer, having responsibility for all redevelopment activities. Prior to Aimco, Mr. Beaudin was Executive Vice President with management responsibility for Development, Construction, Transactions and Asset Management at Catellus Development Corporation, where he worked for 10 years. Catellus was purchased by Prologis in 2005. Prior to Catellus, Mr. Beaudin was Senior Vice President, Managing Officer, Financial Services at CB Commercial (now CB Richard Ellis) where he was responsible for the performance of the national Financial Services unit from 1990 to 1995.

Mr. Beaudin earned his Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Business from Westmont College. Mr. Beaudin is based in the US.

YOSHIYUKI CHOSA
President, GLP Japan
Yoshiyuki Chosa, 45, is President of GLP Japan and leads the Company's business in Japan.

Mr. Chosa was formerly Senior Vice President of Investment Management at ProLogis Japan where he launched and expanded its acquisition business. Prior to joining ProLogis Japan, Mr. Chosa held several key positions within Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd, and Mitsui Fudosan Investment Advisors, Inc., where he was involved in condominium and housing development projects, office leasing, asset management services and real estate investment advisory services to overseas institutional investors. Mr. Chosa holds a Bachelor of Laws from Keio University and is based in Tokyo.

MAURO DIAS
President, GLP Brazil
Mauro Dias, 52, is President of GLP Brazil. He joined the Company in 2014 and leads the Company's business in Brazil.

Mr. Dias was formerly Chief Executive Officer of Synergy Group's Shipyards and Shipping Divisions and prior to that, Chief Executive Officer of Log-In Logistica Intermodal, a Brazilian logistics company, where he spearheaded their restructuring and IPO. From 1985 to 2007, Mr. Dias developed his career at VALE, one of the largest companies in Brazil, where he held various key roles in its logistics, shipping and transportation divisions, including Director of Logistics and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FCA Railway.

Mr. Dias was President of Brazil's National Association of Railways (ANTF) from 2006-2007. In 2006, he received the Medal Barão de Mauá from the Brazilian Government for his contributions to the Brazilian transportation sector.

Mr. Dias holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering and Economics from the Federal University of Espírito Santo and received his Master of Business Administration from the Anderson School at University of California-Los Angeles-UCLA. Mr. Dias is based in São Paulo.

HIGASHI MICHIHIRO
Chief Investment Officer, GLP China
Higashi Michihiro, 44, is Chief Investment Officer of GLP China. Mr. Michihiro joined the Company in 2006, and is in charge of overseeing and setting overall investment strategies for GLP China. He is also responsible for managing and establishing strategic alliances in China.

Mr. Michihiro was formerly Senior Vice President and Head of Investment of GLP China and helped to grow the Company's business relating to Japanese customers. Previously, Mr. Michihiro worked at Nomura Research Institute in Japan where he was responsible for corporate strategy consulting and Oita Bank where he was in charge of equity research.

Mr. Michihiro received his Bachelor of Law from Wuhan University and a Master of Economics from Oita University. Mr. Michihiro is based in Shanghai.

MASATO MIKI

President & CEO, GLP Japan Advisors Inc. (Asset Manager of GLP J-REIT)

Masato Miki, 51, is President and Chief Executive Officer of GLP Japan Advisors, the Asset Manager of GLP J-REIT. He is responsible for developing and executing the GLP J-REIT growth strategy. Previously, Mr. Miki served as President of GLP Japan until the initial public offering of the J-REIT in 2012.

Mr. Miki was formerly President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of ProLogis Japan where he steered the company to become one of the most prominent players in the Japan logistics space. Prior to joining ProLogis in 2002, Mr. Miki previously held several key positions within Mitsui Fudosan Co. Ltd. In 1994, Mr. Miki relocated to New York to join Mitsui Fudosan America Inc. as Treasurer. He returned to Tokyo in 2000 to participate in the company's J-REIT project and contributed to the public offering of the first J-REIT in Japan, which was sponsored by Mitsui Fudosan Co. Ltd.

Mr. Miki obtained his Master of Science in Real Estate Finance from New York University and received his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Economics from Waseda University. Mr. Miki is based in Tokyo.

STEPHEN SCHUTTE

Chief Operating Officer

Stephen Schutte, 48, is Chief Operating Officer of GLP. Mr. Schutte is responsible for global operations, legal services, strategic risk management, human resources and key initiatives to enhance shareholder value. He also focuses on developing the Company's future strategy, new market entries, large portfolio transactions and global investment funds. Mr. Schutte joined the Company in 2011 and was formerly General Counsel and Chief Administrative Officer.

Prior to joining GLP, Mr. Schutte was Senior Vice President at DCT Industrial Trust Inc. where he was a market officer responsible for operating and growing the markets in Northern California, Mexico and Seattle through capital investments, leasing and portfolio management. He also served on the investment and executive management committees and was General Counsel, where he oversaw all legal services, human resources, risk management and emerging markets. Prior to that, Mr. Schutte was Associate General Counsel of ProLogis overseeing operations across multiple foreign countries and joint ventures, acquisitions, complex loan transactions and developments in excess of US$1 billion annually.

Mr. Schutte received his Juris Doctor from the University of Iowa College of Law and his Bachelor of Arts from Creighton University. Mr. Schutte is based in Singapore.

CHARLES SULLIVAN

Chief Operating Officer, GLP US

Charles Sullivan, 57, is Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President of GLP's US operations. He joined GLP as a part of its acquisition of IndCor Properties where he had been serving on the executive management team. Prior to IndCor, Mr. Sullivan was Chief Administrative Officer at Prologis, where he also served as the Head of Global Operations, Head of North American Operations, and Senior Vice President and Regional Director of the Southeast, Northeast, and Mexican regions.

Mr. Sullivan currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Sullivan received his Master of Business Administration from the Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina, and a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration from the University of South Florida. Mr. Sullivan is based in the US.

KAZUHIRO TSUTSUMI

Global Treasurer

Chief Financial Officer, GLP Japan

Kazuhiro Tsutsumi, 47, is Global Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of GLP Japan. Mr. Tsutsumi joined the Company in 2012 and is responsible for management of the Company's capital, cash and treasury risks and oversees treasury activities of each country. He is in charge of corporate finance, tax and human resource matters at GLP Japan.

Previously, Mr. Tsutsumi was Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Asia at ProLogis, where he oversaw the fund management business for its Japan portfolio. Prior to that, he served as Vice President for the Investment Management Division of Goldman Sachs from 1998 to 2002 and was responsible for financial management and strategic planning for its Japan and Asia operations. Mr. Tsutsumi started his career with Dai-ichi Life, where his responsibilities included portfolio management of US real estate, overseas financial management and corporate accounting/taxation.

Mr. Tsutsumi received his Master of Business Administration from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, CPA from the State of Illinois, and Bachelor of Arts in Law from Waseda University. Mr. Tsutsumi is based in Tokyo.

RALF WESSEL

Head of Fund Management & Business Development

Ralf Wessel, 43, is Head of Fund Management and Business Development of GLP. Mr. Wessel is responsible for managing and growing GLP's fund management platform, which currently has US$20 billion assets under management. He also manages long-standing relationships with some of the world's leading institutional investors, enabling GLP to scale the business and consistently deliver value to its investors.

Mr. Wessel was formerly Managing Director, Global Investment Management at ProLogis where he was responsible for an investment platform valued at US$21 billion. Previously, Mr. Wessel was a partner at Equity Estate, a private equity company managing various real estate funds.

Mr. Wessel has more than 17 years of experience in the real estate sector and holds a Master in Financial Management from the University of Amsterdam and a Master in Science in Real Estate Investment from City University London. Mr. Wessel is based in Singapore.

HEATHER XIE

Chief Financial Officer

Heather Xie, 51, is Chief Financial Officer of GLP. Ms. Xie is responsible for Group-wide corporate finance including treasury, financial planning and reporting, controllership, tax and investor relations. Ms. Xie spearheads GLP's financial strategy and oversees the Company's capital structure.

Prior to joining GLP, Ms. Xie was Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of ProLogis China. Previously, Ms. Xie spent more than a decade in General Electric US and Asia holding various leadership positions such as Treasurer and Controller of GE Asia.

Ms. Xie received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees from People's University of China and a Master's degree in Economics from Cornell University in New York. Ms. Xie is based in Shanghai.

KENT YANG

President, GLP China

Kent Yang, 46, is President of GLP China. Mr. Yang joined the Company in 2005 and leads the China strategy and runs the Company's business in China.

Previously, Mr. Yang served as Chief Operating Officer for ProLogis China, where he was responsible for development & construction, leasing, property management and customer service. Prior to that, he was the General Manager responsible for the overall operation of GLP Park Lingang, Shanghai, a three square kilometer logistic park joint-venture by GLP and Shanghai Lingang Group. From 2002 to 2005, Mr. Yang was the Managing Director of Wuxi Hua Yang Hi-Tech Venture Capital Inc. where he was responsible for the development and overall operation of a two square kilometer hi-tech industrial park in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China.

Mr. Yang received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Southern California and a Master of Science degree in Real Estate Development from Columbia University. Mr. Yang is based in Shanghai.

TERESA ZHUGE

Chief Financial Officer, GLP China

Teresa Zhuge, 38, is Chief Financial Officer for GLP China and is responsible for finance, treasury and tax of the China business. Ms. Zhuge oversees capital deployment and leads negotiations for GLP China's acquisitions and strategic projects.

Ms. Zhuge was formerly the Fund Management Director and also served as Assistant Chief Financial Officer of ProLogis China. Prior to that, Ms. Zhuge was Deputy Chief Financial Officer of SZITIC Commercial Properties and also worked with Morgan Stanley Properties China and Deloitte.

Ms. Zhuge graduated with a Master of Business Administration from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University and the School of Business and Management at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Ms. Zhuge received her Bachelor's degree from Renmin University of China and is based in Shanghai.

ENSURING THE HIGHEST STANDARDS

We recognise the importance of strong corporate governance and the maintenance of high standards of accountability to our shareholders.

Global Logistic Properties Limited (the "Company" or "GLP" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is committed to ensuring the highest standards of corporate governance as a means of enhancing corporate performance and accountability. The Company has established a series of well-defined policies and processes to protect key stakeholder interests, adhering to the principles prescribed under the revised Singapore Code of Corporate Governance 2012 ("Code"). The Company remains focused on the substance and spirit of the principles of the Code to ensure it remains relevant and well balanced while achieving operational excellence and delivering the Group's long-term strategic objectives.

The Board of Directors ("Board") and management of the Company recognise the importance of strong corporate governance and the maintenance of high standards of accountability to our shareholders, and remain firmly committed to seeing that those standards are satisfied through an evolving suite of governance practices that are woven into the fabric of the Company's business.

This Corporate Governance Report ("Report") sets out the Company's corporate governance processes and practices with reference to the principles of the Code for financial year ended 31 March 2015 ("FY2015") and describes the Company's good governance principles in building a company committed to integrity, excellence and its people. The Company continually reviews and refines its processes in light of best practice, consistent with the needs and circumstances of the Group.

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS (PRINCIPLE 1)

Role of the Board

A critical function of the Board is to protect and enhance long-term value and returns for its shareholders. Beyond carrying out its statutory responsibilities, the Board also:

1. provides entrepreneurial leadership and guidance on the overall strategic direction and business conduct of the Company and ensures that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives;
2. reviews the performance of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") ("Key Management Personnel" or "Executive Director") and senior management executives[1] and ensures that they are appropriately remunerated;
3. reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal controls framework including establishing risk appetite and parameters and internal control systems which include financial, operational compliance and information technology controls;
4. sets the Company's values and standards and ensures that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met;
5. reviews and approves key operational and business initiatives, major funding proposals, significant investment and divestment proposals and other corporate actions, including determining the Group's annual budgets and capital expenditure, the Group's operating and financial performance, risk management processes and systems, human resource requirements, the release of the Group's quarterly and year-end financial results and a variety of other strategic initiatives tabled by management;
6. reviews and sets corporate governance standards and practices ensuring that business objectives are pursued through prudent and effective controls including safeguarding of shareholders' interest and the Company's assets;
7. identifies the key stakeholder groups and recognizes that their perceptions affect the Company's reputation; and
8. considers sustainability issues, e.g. environmental and social factors, as part of its strategic formulation.

Apart from matters specifically reserved for Board approval, such as material acquisition and disposition of assets, corporate or financial restructuring, the Group's corporate strategies and directions, annual budgets, share issuances and dividend distributions and a variety of responsibilities not specifically delegated pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, the Board also appoints the Key Management Personnel, approves the policies and guidelines for the Board, Key Management Personnel and senior management executives' remuneration and approves the appointment of Directors.

1. The term "senior management executives" shall mean the members of the Executive Committee, excluding the CEO

The Board has adopted a set of internal controls which sets out authorization and approval limits governing treasury, operating and capital expenditure and investments and divestments. The Board relies on the integrity and due diligence of the Board, Key Management Personnel and senior management executives, external auditors and advisors to oversee the Group's overall performance, objectives and key operational initiatives.

Independent Judgment

All Directors exercise due diligence and independent judgment and make decisions objectively in the best interest of the Company. The Board has, at all times, exercised independent judgment in decision making, using its collective wisdom and experience to act in the best interests of the Company. Any Director who has an interest that may conflict with a subject under discussion by the Board either excuses himself from the information flow and discussion of the subject matter or declares his interest and abstains from decision-making.

Delegation by the Board

The Board is the highest authority of approval and to optimize operational efficiency has delegated certain of its functions to various committees, namely the Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee, Human Resource and Compensation Committee and Investment Committee (each, a "Board Committee" and collectively, the "Board Committees"), whose purpose is to assist the Board in discharging its duties in an efficient manner with members bearing expertise in the committees on which they serve. The Board may form other Board Committees as dictated by business imperatives.

Each Board Committee has been constituted with clear written terms of reference. All Board Committees are actively engaged and play an important role in ensuring good corporate governance in the Company and within the Group. Each committee may decide on matters within its terms of reference and applicable limits of authority. Board Committees will review their terms of reference annually to make sure they follow best practices and continue to address the responsibilities delegated to them. The terms of reference of the respective Board Committees have been amended following the issuance of the Code. Each Board Committee Chairman provides regular updates of activities to the full Board to give each Director insight into all aspects of the Company and minutes of all Board Committee meetings are available to each Director.

Composition of the Board Committees is structured to ensure an equitable distribution of responsibilities among Board members, maximize the effectiveness of the Board and foster active participation and contribution. Diversity of experience and appropriate skills are considered along with the need to maintain appropriate checks and balances between the different Board Committees.

The Board has delegated to the Investment Committee authority to approve the Group's transactions such as investments and divestments, participation in tenders and bids and credit facilities exceeding certain threshold limits. The Board has also approved the delegation of some of its authority to the Executive Committee comprising senior management executives and the Executive Director ("EXCO"). The EXCO reviews and approves business opportunities, strategic investments, divestments and major capital and operating expenditure and other transactions of the Group that are below the threshold limits set by the Board for the Investment Committee.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") is chaired by Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong and comprises a total of four members. The other members of the AC are Messrs. Tham Kui Seng, Paul Cheng Ming Fun and Lim Swee Guan. All members of the AC are Non-Executive and Independent. The overall objective of the AC is to assist the Board in ensuring the integrity of the Company's system of accounting and financial reporting and in maintaining a high standard of transparency and reliability in its corporate disclosures. The AC provides a channel of communication between the Board, management, internal auditors and external auditors on matters arising out of the internal and external audits.

The Chairman of the AC shall report formally to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities. The AC held four meetings during FY2015 and its roles and responsibilities are detailed further in Principle 12 of this Report.

Human Resource and Compensation Committee

The Human Resource and Compensation Committee ("HRCC") is chaired by Dr. Seek Ngee Huat and comprises a total of three members. The other members of the HRCC are Messrs. Dipak Chand Jain and Steven Lim Kok Hoong. All members of the HRCC are Non-Executive and Independent. The responsibilities of the HRCC include regularly reviewing the appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy of the Directors, Key Management Personnel and senior management executives; determining the remuneration packages of individual Directors and Key Management Personnel; overseeing equity based plans and the terms of awards thereunder; reviewing succession plans for Key Management Personnel and senior management executives; and providing overall guidance on compensation recommendations for the Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel. The Chairman of the HRCC shall report formally to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities. The HRCC held two meetings during FY2015 and its roles and responsibilities are detailed further in Principles 7, 8 and 9 of this Report.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee ("IC") is chaired by Dr. Seek Ngee Huat and comprises a total of six members. The other members of the IC are Messrs. Yoichiro Furuse, Tham Kui Seng, Lim Swe Guan, Luciano Lewandowski and Fang Fenglei. The IC is charged with reviewing and providing the Board of Directors with an annual investment and divestment strategy and identifying new business directions and strategies. It monitors and approves investment criteria, share-based transactions, and credit facility transactions above a certain threshold, investments in new markets, and investments or divestments in China, Japan, Brazil and United States which are above a certain threshold delegated to management. The Chairman of the IC shall report formally to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities. The IC held seven meetings during FY2015.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Nominating and Governance Committee ("NGC") is chaired by Dr. Dipak Chand Jain and comprises a total of three members. The other members of the NGC are Messrs. Paul Cheng Ming Fun and Yoichiro Furuse. All members of the NGC are Non-Executive and Independent. The primary responsibilities of the NGC include reviewing the composition of the Board annually to ensure there is an appropriate balance of expertise, skills and attributes, overseeing the review and appointment process of new Directors, reviewing and recommending to the Board nominees for re-election and continuation (or not) in service of any Director who has reached the age of 70, reviewing annually the independence of Directors, reviewing annually the succession plans for Non-Executive Directors and the Chairman to ensure progressive renewal and ensuring the existence of a formal assessment of Board effectiveness as a whole and the contribution of each Director. The NGC also took on the role of governance oversight of the Company. The Chairman of the NGC shall report formally to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities. The NGC held two meetings during FY2015 and its roles and responsibilities are detailed further in Principles 2, 4 and 5 of this Report.

Meetings and Attendance

The schedule of all Board and Board Committee meetings as well as the Annual General Meeting for the next calendar year is planned in advance. The Board convenes regularly scheduled meetings to, among other things, coincide with its review and approval of the Company's quarterly financial results and also to discuss reports by management on the Group's performance, plans and prospects. Typically, at least one Board meeting is held overseas, in a country where the Group has significant businesses and investments. The Company's Articles of Association permit Board and Board Committee meetings to occur via telephone conference, video conference or other electronic means of communication to facilitate participation at meetings by Directors who are unable to attend in person. In addition to its regular quarterly meetings, the Board also convenes ad-hoc meetings from time to time as warranted by business imperatives or other circumstances. Decisions of the Board and Board Committees may also be obtained via circular resolutions. When a physical meeting is not possible, timely communication with the Board can be achieved through electronic means.

If a Director is unable to attend a Board or Board Committee meeting, he still receives all the papers and materials for discussion at that meeting. He will review them and will advise the Chairman or Board Committee Chairman of his views and comments on the matters to be discussed so they can be conveyed to other members at the meeting.

Non-Executive Directors' Meeting

The Non-Executive Directors set aside time to meet without the presence of management at each Board meeting, where necessary, to discuss matters such as the Group's financial performance, corporate governance initiatives, Board processes, succession planning as well as leadership development and remuneration of Key Management Personnel. The Non-Executive Directors held three meetings during FY2015.

The Directors also participated in a two-day off-site workshop and strategy session in Guangzhou, China in March 2015, with senior management, to further foster in-depth discussion and consideration of the Group's long-term vision and strategy. This gave Non-Executive Directors a better understanding of the Group and its businesses and provided an opportunity for the Non-Executive Directors to familiarize themselves with the management teams of the various businesses.

Details of Board and Board Committee meetings held and attendance thereat during the financial year are set forth below.

Board and Board Committee Meetings and Attendance

	Board		Committees			
Name	Scheduled	Ad-hoc	Audit Committee	Nominating and Governance Committee	Human Resource and Compensation Committee	Investment Committee
			Number of Meetings Held			
	4	3	4	2	2	7
			Number of Meetings Attended			
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat[1]	4/4	3/3	–	–	2/2	7/7
Ming Z. Mei[2]	4/4	3/3	–	–	–	1/1
Steven Lim Kok Hoong[3]	4/4	3/3	4/4	1/1	1/1	–
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	4/4	3/3	–	2/2	2/2	–
Tham Kui Seng	4/4	3/3	4/4	–	–	7/7
Yoichiro Furuse	4/4	3/3	–	2/2	–	7/7
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	4/4	3/3	4/4	2/2	–	–
Lim Swe Guan	4/4	3/3	4/4	–	–	7/7
Luciano Lewandowski	4/4	3/3	–	–	–	7/7
Fang Fenglei[4]	2/3	1/3	–	–	–	3/6
Ang Kong Hua[5]	1/1	–	1/1	–	1/1	–
Jeffrey H. Schwartz[6]	3/3	–	–	–	–	1/1
Wei Benhua[7]	2/3	1/2	–	–	–	3/4

1. Dr. Seek Ngee Huat was appointed as Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the HRCC with effect from 17 July 2014 in place of Mr. Ang Kong Hua
2. Mr. Ming Z. Mei ceased to be a member of the IC with effect from 17 July 2014
3. Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong was appointed as member of the HRCC and ceased as member of the NGC with effect from 17 July 2014
4. Mr. Fang Fenglei was appointed as Director and member of the IC with effect from 6 June 2014
5. Mr. Ang Kong Hua retired as Director on 17 July 2014. Mr. Ang also relinquished his position as Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the HRCC and member of the AC with effect from 17 July 2014
6. Mr. Jeffrey H. Schwartz ceased to be a member of the IC with effect from 17 July 2014. Mr. Schwartz, who was the Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Committee, passed away on 19 November 2014
7. Mr. Wei Benhua resigned as Director and member of the IC with effect from 8 December 2014

Directors' Orientation and Training

Upon appointment, each Director is issued a formal letter of appointment explaining the roles, duties and responsibilities expected together with committee assignments. Newly appointed Directors are briefed by management on the Group's business, operations, financial, governance practices, risk management policies and processes, core values, strategic direction and industry-specific training.

The newly-appointed Director also receives an "Information Pack" which contains the Company's Memorandum & Articles of Association, respective committees' terms of reference, Group's organization structure, contact details of members of senior management and Group Policy relating to disclosure of interests in securities and prohibition on dealings in GLP securities. All Directors will be able to access GLP's Board Paper application portal which contains, inter-alia, the Information Pack, Board calendar and Board and committee meeting packs for each quarter's financial results through the electronic device issued to each Director.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (PRINCIPLE 2)

The Directors believe in having a strong and independent element on the Board that is sized to promote effective and candid discussion and efficient decision-making. Presently, the Board comprises 10 Directors of which seven are independent Directors, two are Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors and one is an Executive Director i.e. the CEO. The Board is of the view that, given that the majority of the Board comprises Non-Executive Independent Directors who are independent of management in terms of character and judgment, objectivity on issues deliberated is assured. Profiles of the Directors are provided on pages 48 to 51 of this Annual Report.

Details of the composition of the Company's Board and Board Committees during the financial year are set forth below:

Name of Director	Designation	Audit Committee	Nominating and Governance Committee	Human Resource and Compensation Committee	Investment Committee
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat (Chairman)[1]	Non-Executive / Independent	–	–	Chairman	Chairman
Ming Z. Mei (CEO)[2]	Executive / Non-Independent	–	–	–	–
Tham Kui Seng	Non-Executive / Independent	Member	–	–	Member
Yoichiro Furuse	Non-Executive / Independent	–	Member	–	Member
Steven Lim Kok Hoong[3]	Non-Executive / Independent	Chairman	–	Member	–
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	Non-Executive / Independent	–	Chairman	Member	–
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	Non-Executive / Independent	Member	Member	–	–
Lim Swe Guan	Non-Executive / Independent	Member	–	–	Member
Luciano Lewandowski	Non-Executive / Non-Independent	–	–	–	Member
Fang Fenglei[4]	Non-Executive / Non-Independent	–	–	–	Member
Ang Kong Hua[5]	Non-Executive / Independent	–	–	–	–
Jeffrey H. Schwartz (Deputy Chairman)[6]	Executive / Non-Independent	–	–	–	–
Wei Benhua[7]	Non-Executive / Independent	–	–	–	–

1. Dr. Seek Ngee Huat was appointed as Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the HRCC with effect from 17 July 2014 in place of Mr. Ang Kong Hua
2. Mr. Ming Z. Mei ceased to be a member of the IC with effect from 17 July 2014
3. Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong was appointed as member of the HRCC and ceased as member of the NGC with effect from 17 July 2014
4. Mr. Fang Fenglei was appointed as Director and member of the IC with effect from 6 June 2014
5. Mr. Ang Kong Hua retired as Director on 17 July 2014. Mr. Ang also relinquished his position as Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the HRCC and member of the AC with effect from 17 July 2014
6. Mr. Jeffrey H. Schwartz ceased to be a member of the IC with effect from 17 July 2014. Mr. Schwartz, who was the Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Committee, passed away on 19 November 2014
7. Mr. Wei Benhua resigned as Director and member of the IC with effect from 8 December 2014

Board Independence

The NGC assesses the independence of each Director annually bearing in mind the Code's definition of an "Independent Director" who has no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its shareholders who holds 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere with the exercise of their independent business judgment. Each Director is required to complete a Director's independence declaration drawn up based on the guidelines provided in the Code. The independence declaration further requires each Director to assess whether he considers himself independent despite not being involved in any of the relationships identified in the Code. Thereafter, the NGC reviews the completed independence declaration and assesses the independence of the Directors by taking into account examples of relationships as set out in the Code. The NGC then recommends its assessment to the Board. Based on the guideline of the Code, the NGC noted that the Company currently does not have any Director who has served the Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment.

The Board, after taking into account the views of the NGC, determined that Mr. Ming Z. Mei, Mr. Luciano Lewandowski and Mr. Fang Fenglei are the only Non-Independent Directors and the other seven Directors are able to act with independent judgment and are all considered Independent Directors within the meaning of the Code as at the date of this Report.

The Chairman of the Board is Dr. Seek Ngee Huat. He was appointed Chairman on 17 July 2014 succeeding Mr. Ang Kong Hua, who retired on the same day. Dr. Seek has stepped down as (i) a Director of GIC Real Estate Private Limited; (ii) an advisor to the GIC Private Limited ("GIC") Group Executive Committee; and (iii) the chairman of the GIC Latin American Business Group (together, the "GIC Entities"), on 30 June 2013. The Board has determined that Dr. Seek be considered independent on the basis that (a) there was no longer any relationship which could reasonably be perceived to interfere with Dr. Seek's independent judgment; (b) he has not been taking instructions from GIC or GIC Real Estate Private Limited, where Guideline 2.3(f) of the Code is applied; and (c) he no longer considers himself a nominee of GIC Real Estate Private Limited which GIC Real Estate Private Limited was in agreement. Dr. Seek has demonstrated independence in character and judgment in the discharge of his responsibilities as Director of the Company and, based on his independence declaration received, there are no other relationships or circumstances that are likely to affect or could appear to affect his independent judgment. Dr. Seek was re-designated as Independent Director with effect from 1 July 2013.

Mr. Luciano Lewandowski was appointed a Non-Independent Director of the Company on 14 November 2013. Mr. Lewandowski holds a remaining economic interest in affiliates of Prosperitas Investimentos S.A. ("Prosperitas"). Certain affiliates of Prosperitas had on 14 November 2012 sold to GLP the property holding companies comprising GLP's portfolio of stabilised and development properties in Brazil. There were payments made by GLP to the affiliates of Prosperitas in 2013 and 2014. There were also adjustments made with respect to the payment made to Prosperitas in 2014 and such adjustments would amount to not more than US$1.5 million. Taking into consideration the foregoing, the NGC and the Board considers Mr. Lewandowski a Non-Independent Director.

Mr. Fang Fenglei was appointed a Non-Independent Director of the Company on 6 June 2014. Mr. Fang is the Founding Partner and Chairman of Hopu Logistics Investment Management Company Limited, the general partner of an investment consortium who is a minority beneficiary shareholder of Iowa China Offshore Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited, a major subsidiary of GLP. Taking into consideration the foregoing, the NGC and the Board considers Mr. Fang a Non-Independent Director.

The other six Directors, namely Messrs. Tham Kui Seng, Yoichiro Furuse, Steven Lim Kok Hoong, Dipak Chand Jain, Paul Cheng Ming Fun and Lim Swe Guan, are considered independent as they have demonstrated independence in character and judgment in the discharge of their responsibilities as Directors of the Company and, based on their independence declarations received, there are no relationships or circumstance that are likely to affect, or could appear to affect, their independent judgment.

Board Size and Competency

The NGC is also responsible for examining the size and composition of the Board to ensure it operates in an efficient manner with effective decision-making, sufficient competencies represented as needed, and a healthy balance of Executive and Non-Executive Directors operating in an open forum allowing for independent judgment. The NGC is satisfied that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience, and collectively possesses the necessary core competencies in areas such as accounting and finance, private equity and banking, business and management experience, tax, fund management, marketing, manufacturing, real estate, strategic planning and customer based knowledge to lead and govern the Group effectively.

The Board takes into account the nature and scope of business operations of the Company, the requirements of the business and the need to avoid undue disruptions from changes to the composition of the Board and Board Committees and considers that the present Board size and the existing composition of the Board Committees effectively serves the Group and the Board is efficient and effective when it comes to decision-making and has adequate strong and independent elements. As evidenced by their respective business and working experience set out in the Profiles of the Directors provided on pages 48 to 51 of this Annual Report, the Directors possess the appropriate expertise to act as Directors of our Company and are expected to bring a valuable range of experience and expertise to contribute to the development of the Group's business operations, strategy and performance.

The Board also has the assistance of the Non-Executive and Independent Directors in fulfilling a pivotal role in corporate accountability and transparency. Their presence is important as they provide unbiased independent views, advice and judgment to address the interests of the Company and those of the shareholders and other stakeholders. The Independent and Non-Executive Chairman does not have any relationships with the executive management of the Group.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PRINCIPLE 3)

The roles of the Chairman and CEO of the Company remain distinct through a clear division of responsibilities. The Board has adopted Role Statements for the Chairman and CEO for greater transparency.

The Chairman's Role Statement provides that his responsibilities include, without limitation:

- leading the Board and upholding the highest standards of integrity and probity;
- constructively determining and approving with the full Board the Company's strategy;
- ensuring that the Board is properly organised, functions effectively and meets its obligations and responsibilities;
- setting the agenda and ensuring adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues;
- promoting effective communication and constructive relations amongst the Directors, within Board Committees, and between the Directors and management;
- promoting a culture of openness and debate at the Board;
- ensuring that Board matters are effectively organised to enable Directors to receive complete, adequate and timely information in order to make sound decisions;
- facilitating effective contribution of Non-Executive Directors;
- promoting high standards of corporate governance;
- establishing a relationship of trust with the CEO; and
- ensuring effective communication with the shareholders.

The CEO is the highest-ranking executive officer of the Company whose primary role is to effectively manage and supervise the day-to-day business and operations of the Company, all in accordance with the strategy, policies, budget and business plans approved by the Board.

The Role Statement of the CEO provides that his responsibilities include, without limitation:

- running the Company's business and developing its vision, mission, core values, strategies and business objectives;
- providing clear and decisive leadership and guidance to employees of the Company;
- accounting to the Board for all aspects of the Company's administration, operations and performance;
- providing timely strategic and operational information to the Board, including performance reports and other matters that the Board may not otherwise be aware of;
- managing and cultivating relationships with regulators, leading communication efforts with shareholders and the public and ensuring compliance with disclosure obligations; and
- developing organizational structures which ensure an effective and cohesive senior management team.

As the roles of the Chairman and CEO are separate, and given the independence of our Chairman, the Board has determined that the Company need not appoint a lead Independent Director.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP (PRINCIPLE 4) AND BOARD PERFORMANCE (PRINCIPLE 5)

Succession Planning and Appointment of New Directors

The NGC recognizes succession planning as an important part of the governance process and reviews succession plans annually to ensure that Board membership is refreshed progressively and in an orderly manner. All appointments to the Board are made on merit and measured against objective criteria. In identifying and evaluating nominees for appointment as Directors, the NGC will evaluate the skill sets and competencies, knowledge, experience on the Board and attributes of the potential candidates required to position the Board to lead and guide the growth of the Company, and in consultation with management, determine the role and the desirable competencies for a particular appointment. Recommendations from Directors and management are the usual source for potential candidates. However, external search consultants are also considered. Next, the NGC will conduct formal interviews with the short-listed candidates to assess their suitability and to verify that the candidates are aware of the expectations and level of commitment required. Finally, the NGC will make a recommendation on the appointment to the Board for approval.

Re-appointment of Directors

The NGC is responsible for reviewing the re-nomination and retirement of Directors who retire by rotation. Whether a Director voluntarily retires or is required to retire from office by rotation or by statute, or the need for a new Director otherwise arises, the NGC seeks to maintain the proper balance of expertise, skills and attributes among Directors. Before making its recommendations to the full Board, the NGC is free to seek advice from external consultants, and will ultimately provide a shortlist of candidates for the Board's consideration.

The NGC considers attendance, preparedness, participation and ability to think independently when evaluating the performance and contributions of a Director for recommendation to the Board, as well as the evolving needs of various skills and expertise to best serve the business of the Company both now and in the future.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, at least one-third of the Board, including Executive and Non-Executive Directors, must retire from office by rotation and are subject to re-election at every Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). All Directors, including the Chairman and CEO, are required to retire at least once every three years. Newly appointed Directors are subject to retirement and re-election at the AGM immediately following their appointment. Thereafter, they are subject to the one-third rotation rule. Directors who are above the age of 70 are also statutorily required to seek re-appointment at the AGM. The CEO is subject to the same provisions as to the retirement by rotation, resignation and removal as other Directors of the Company as part of the Board renewal.

Pursuant to the one-third rotation rule, Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong, Dr. Dipak C. Jain and Mr. Lim Swe Guan will retire and submit themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM under Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association. In addition, Mr. Yoichiro Furuse and Mr. Paul Cheng Ming Fun, who are above the age of 70, will also be retiring at the forthcoming AGM. Mr. Yoichiro Furuse and Mr. Paul Cheng Ming Fun will submit their retirement and offer themselves for re-appointment pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Companies Act.

The Board does not encourage the appointment of alternate Directors. No alternate Director is currently being appointed to the Board.

Key Information Regarding Directors

The following key information regarding Directors is set out on the following pages of this Annual Report:

Pages 48 to 51: Academic and professional qualifications, Board Committees served on (as a member or Chairman), date of first appointment as Director, date of last re-election as Director, directorships or chairmanships both present and past held over the preceding three years in other listed companies and other principal commitments, whether appointment is Executive or Non-Executive, whether considered by the NGC to be independent; and

Pages 82 to 86: Directors' shareholding in the Company and its subsidiaries.

The dates of initial appointment and last re-election/re-appointment of each of the Directors of the current Board are set out below:

Current Board Members for 2015

Director	Position held on the Board	Date of first appointment to the Board	Date of last re-election / re-appointment as Director	Nature of appointment
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat[1]	Chairman	24 Sep 2010	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Independent
Ming Z. Mei	Director / CEO	24 Sep 2010	17 Jul 2014	Executive / Non-Independent
Tham Kui Seng	Director	24 Sep 2010	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Independent
Yoichiro Furuse	Director	24 Sep 2010	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Independent
Steven Lim Kok Hoong	Director	24 Sep 2010	18 Jul 2013	Non-Executive / Independent
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	Director	24 Sep 2010	18 Jul 2013	Non-Executive / Independent
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	Director	24 Sep 2010	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Independent
Lim Swe Guan	Director	14 Aug 2012	18 Jul 2013	Non-Executive / Independent
Luciano Lewandowski	Director	14 Nov 2013	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Non-Independent
Fang Fenglei	Director	6 Jun 2014	17 Jul 2014	Non-Executive / Non-Independent

1. Dr. Seek Ngee Huat was appointed as Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the HRCC with effect from 17 July 2014 in place of Mr. Ang Kong Hua

Board Evaluation Process and Performance

GLP believes that Board performance is ultimately reflected in the long-term performance of the Group. The Board, through the NGC, has established a review process to evaluate the composition of the Board and the performance and effectiveness of the Board and the Board Committees annually.

During the financial year, each Director is required to complete a Board performance evaluation form, designed to seek their view on the various aspects of the Board performance so as to assess the overall effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees, to be returned to the Company Secretary for collation and the consolidated responses will be presented to the NGC. The benchmark for the Board performance evaluation includes factors such as the size and composition of the Board and Board Committees, Board independence, Board processes and accountability, Board and Board Committees' development and effectiveness, Board and Board Committees' information processes, risk management and control, succession planning and compensation as well as the Board's performance in relation to discharging its principal functions and the Board Committees' performance in relation to discharging their responsibilities set out in their respective terms of reference and financial targets. These targets include return on capital employed, return on equity, debt-equity ratio, dividend pay-out ratio, economic value added, earnings per share and total shareholder return (i.e. dividend plus share price increase over the year).

The NGC Chairman will, upon receipt of all evaluation forms of the Directors and the consolidated responses of the Directors from the Company Secretary, personally call each Director to discuss the evaluation and obtain feedback from each Director. The NGC Chairman will consolidate all feedback from Directors and present to the NGC members and the Chairman of the Board. The NGC Chairman will present the consolidated report, at the Board meeting, which is used to highlight areas of strength and weakness for the continuous improvement of the Board and its committees' effectiveness. The NGC will further establish a platform which will allow each Director to assess the effectiveness of other Directors through a series of targeted questionnaires and individual meetings with the NGC Chairman.

Directors' Time Commitments

The NGC also determines annually whether or not a Director with multiple Board representations and principal commitments has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company. While the Directors may have several directorships in other companies, the NGC takes care to ensure and is satisfied that the appointees have contributed adequate time to meet the expectations of their role as Directors of the Company. The Board meetings for each year are scheduled in advance in the preceding year to facilitate Directors' individual administrative arrangements in respect of competing commitments.

The Board has adopted internal guidelines addressing competing time commitments faced by Directors who serve on multiple Boards and, as a guide, the Directors should not have more than six listed company Board representations and other principal commitments. In respect of FY2015, taking into consideration the total time commitment required at the Board and committee level of the Company and other directorships and committees' duties of all its Board members, the Board was of the view that each Director's directorships was in line with the Company's internal guideline of a maximum of six listed company Board representations and other principal commitments and that each Director has given sufficient time and affairs to the Company and has been able to discharge his duties as Director effectively.

Board Training and Development

As part of training and professional development programs for the Board, the Company ensures that Directors are provided with continuing education and training in areas such as Directors' duties and responsibilities, corporate governance, changes to regulations, guidelines and accounting standards, insider trading, changes to Companies Act, Listing Rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and industry related matters so as to update and refresh the Directors on matters that may affect or enhance their performance as Board or committee members. These are done either during Board meetings or at Board dinners or at specially convened sessions, including training sessions and seminars conducted by external professionals or through circulation of articles of interest, legal updates and reports and press releases pertaining to the Company's business.

In addition to the strategic planning session in March 2015, the Directors participated in on-site facilities tours and meetings with local officials to better understand the logistics industry, received regular in-depth briefings on a variety of industry-specific topics and engaged in regular compliance and governance training.

The Directors also undertook training by outside legal consultants to better understand continuing listing obligations of the Company, disclosure obligations, and general requirements of a Director serving on a Board of a SGX-listed company and industry-related matters. Changes to regulations which included revision to the Listing Manual of SGX-ST and the Code and accounting standards are monitored closely by management and our Directors are briefed during Board meetings, at specially convened sessions or through circulation of Board papers, on any relevant changes to legislations and revisions to accounting standards that have any significant bearing on our Company or Directors' obligations. The Directors receive regular updates from all levels of management concerning key aspects of the Company's business and risk management practices.

The Company, in consultation with the NGC, identifies relevant training programs for the consideration of the Directors and the Company sponsors courses requested by Directors, as part of ongoing training. These include programs organised by the Singapore Institute of Directors, Programme for Enhancing Board Stewardship (PEBS) organised by Temasek Management Services Academy and others.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION (PRINCIPLE 6)

Complete, Adequate and Timely Information

The Company recognizes that the Board should be provided with complete, adequate and timely information on an ongoing basis for the Board to be effective in the discharge of its duties. Prior to each meeting, management provides to the Board reports and information specific to the agendas for that meeting which typically include general business and operational updates and reports, strategic initiatives, and financial statements and reports. In addition, as matters arise outside of scheduled meetings, the Board is provided with periodic updates on the Group's key operational activities, financial performance, key issues, challenges and opportunities on an ongoing basis. Financial highlights of the Group's performance and key developments are presented on a quarterly basis at Board meetings. The CEO, Group Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Group Chief Operating Officer ("COO") and members of senior management are present at these Board and committee meetings to provide insight into matters under discussion and address any queries that Directors may have.

The Directors are also entitled to request additional information as needed to make informed decisions. As a general rule, soft copies of the Board papers will be emailed to the Board members at least three to four days before the Board and committee meetings and uploaded into the Board Paper software application whereby Directors will be able to access the Board papers for each quarter's Board and committee meetings from the electronic tablet devices provided to them. In line with the Company's drive towards environmental responsibility, the Company has introduced a Board Papers software application whereby the Directors can easily access Board papers, the Group's policy and other relevant meeting information through these electronic tablet devices, so as to eliminate printing of hard copies of the Board papers for the Board and committee meetings. However, sensitive matters may be tabled at the meeting itself or discussed without papers being distributed. At relevant times during the Board meeting, heads' of departments or senior management executives may be present to provide additional insight into the matters at hand.

The Board has separate, independent and regular access to the CEO, senior management, the Company Secretary and internal and external auditors at all times, should it need to request additional information, through email, telephone and face-to-face meetings. Any additional materials or information requested by the Directors to make informed decisions are promptly furnished.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary assists the Chairman and Chairman of each Board Committee in the development of the agendas for the various Board and Board Committees' meetings. She administers, attends all meetings of the Board and Board Committees, minutes Board and Board Committees' proceedings arising therefrom, and assists the Chairman to ensure that Board procedures (including but not limited to assisting the Chairman to ensure timely and good information flow within the Board and its committees and between senior management and Non-Executive Directors, and facilitating orientation and assisting in the professional development of Directors) are followed and regularly reviewed to ensure effective functioning of the Board. The Company Secretary also assists the Chairman and the Board to implement and strengthen corporate governance practices and processes with a view to enhancing long-term shareholder value and ensures that proper protocols are observed and the Memorandum and Articles of Association and regulations, including requirements of the Companies Act, Securities and Futures Act and the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, are complied with.

The Company Secretary is the primary channel of communication between the Company and the SGX-ST, the Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority, and she liaises with these bodies on the Company's behalf and also attends to shareholders' queries, when necessary. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole. As needed, the Board and Board Committees are free to seek external advice at the Company's cost to ensure they have ready access to all resources needed to make informed decisions.

Independent Professional Advice

In furtherance of their duties, the Directors, whether individually or collectively, exercise discretion to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense, if deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the Chairman.

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES (PRINCIPLE 7)

A central responsibility of the HRCC is to assist the Board in developing formal and transparent procedures for developing policies on senior management executives' remuneration and for determining the remuneration packages of individual Directors and Key Management Personnel to align with the long-term interest and risk policies of the Company. The HRCC has developed and recommended to the Board the Company's current policies and practices for remunerating Board members, Key Management Personnel and senior management executives to appropriately attract, retain and motivate without being excessive and thereby maximise shareholder value.

The HRCC key duties include:

(a) reviewing and recommending to the Board a general framework of remuneration for the Board and Key Management Personnel (which covers all aspects of remuneration including Non-Executive Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, grant of shares and benefits-in-kind) and the specific remuneration packages for each Non-Executive Director and Key Management Personnel of the Company. The remuneration framework and packages are linked to:

- the performance of GLP, the Group and the individuals;
- industry practices and market compensation norms;
- the need to attract and retain Key Management Personnel and senior management executives to ensure continuing development of talent and renewal of strong leadership for GLP;

(b) reviewing and approving the policy for determining the remuneration of senior management executives with actual remuneration terms to be determined by Key Management Personnel;

(c) reviewing talent development and succession planning for Key Management Personnel and senior management executives and identifying potential candidates for immediate, medium and long-term needs;

(d) administering and reviewing the GLP Performance Share Plan ("GLP PSP") and the GLP Restricted Share Plan ("GLP RSP") in accordance with the GLP Equity Award Grant Policy and approving performance share awards and restricted share awards under the GLP PSP and GLP RSP and recommending to the Board for approval the grant of share awards to Non-Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel;

(e) assessing and approving candidates for key appointments; and

(f) reviewing the Company's obligation arising in the event of termination of the Key Management Personnel and senior management executives' contracts of service, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

On an annual basis, management would present to the HRCC the succession plans and the Company's talent management program for their review. The HRCC reviews the succession plans for key and critical positions to align the business goals and the Group's human capital needs. This enables the Company to identify the talent pool and allow focus and devotion of time and resources to leverage the full value and potential of identified successors.

During the financial year, the Company has engaged an external compensation consultant, FPL Advisory Group, to update the review of the long-term incentive plans for the Key Management Personnel, senior management executives and employees. The HRCC undertook a review of the independence and objectivity of the external compensation consultants, and has confirmed that the external compensation consultants had no relationships with the Company which would affect their independence. The CEO was not present for discussions in relation to his own remuneration, terms and conditions of service and the review of his performance by the HRCC.

LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION (PRINCIPLE 8) AND DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION (PRINCIPLE 9)

The Company believes that the remuneration of its Directors, Key Management Personnel and senior management executives is competitive and in line with the market norms.

Non-Executive Directors' Remuneration

The Directors' fees payable to Non-Executive Directors consist of a fixed cash-based component and fixed share-based component in the form of share awards under the GLP RSP in accordance with the GLP Equity Award Grant Policy. As Executive Directors, neither the late Mr. Jeffrey H. Schwartz nor Mr. Ming Z. Mei received Directors' fees but were both remunerated as Key Management Personnel in FY2015.

In FY2015, the HRCC in consultation with external consultants conducted a review of the framework for Non-Executive Directors' remuneration taking into consideration the increasing demands and responsibilities of the Non-Executive Directors and prevailing market fees against comparable benchmarks and updated the Directors' fee framework to ensure a competitive level of Directors' compensation to attract, retain and motivate high-calibre Directors with experience in global markets and international businesses.

As recommended by external consultants, the revised framework for Non-Executive Directors' fees for financial year ending 31 March 2016 ("FY2016") as laid out in the table below will include the revised Chairman's retainer fee (1/3 cash-based and 2/3 equity-based), excluding attendance fees and fees for serving as a Chairman or member of any of the Board Committees, subject to shareholders' approval. This reflects the greater commitment required of the Chairman in his time and involvement in the Group's matters, outside of the regular Board and Board Committee meetings, to guide and oversee the Company and management, where necessary. This involves providing input and guidance on the Group's expansion plans, strategic business and decision-making discussions as well as deal-level negotiations. The Chairman will also be supporting management by attending meetings with investors and engaging in regular communications with stakeholders.

In addition, the new framework will include the proposed increase of the retainer fees of US$5,000 each for the AC Chairman and members of the AC.

The framework for Non-Executive Directors' fees adopted by the Company is based on a scale of fees divided into basic retainer fees, fees for service on Board Committees, attendance fees and share awards under the GLP RSP, all in US dollars per annum. The share awards granted under the GLP RSP to all Non-Executive Directors as part of their Directors' fee will consist of the grant of fully paid shares and will vest fully over a period of one year. The actual number of shares to be awarded will be based on the weighted average price of the Company's share on the SGX-ST for the three-day period immediately preceding the effective date of the grant and restrictions placed on the potential vesting of any award.

FY2016

Basic Retainer Fee (in USD)	
Chairman	$500,000 (1/3 cash-based and 2/3 equity-based)
Director	$50,000
Fees for Audit Committee	
Committee Chairman	$45,000
Committee Members	$25,000
Fees for Other Committees	
Committee Chairman	$30,000
Committee Members	$15,000
Attendance Fees (per meeting)	$1,500
Restricted Share Grant ($ Value)	$120,000

The HRCC assessed independent advice from external consultants to determine the level and mix of remuneration for the Board and Key Management Personnel for the upcoming year FY2016 and the HRCC and the Board determined that the framework for Non-Executive Directors' fees for FY2016 is the same as that for FY2015 other than the revised Chairman's retainer fees of US$500,000 (1/3 cash-based and 2/3 equity-based) and the increase of AC Chairman fees and members of the AC by US$5,000 each. The Directors' cash fees and share awards will only be paid and granted upon approval by shareholders at the AGM of the Company.

The Directors' remuneration received for FY2015 is as follows:

Name of Director	Directors' Fees US$	Fixed Component[1] US$	Variable Component[2] US$	Benefits[3] US$	Equity[4] US$	Total US$
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat	163,349	–	–	–	50,000	213,349
Ming Z. Mei[5]	–	1,134,000	1,361,070	0	1,769,392	4,264,462
Steven Lim Kok Hoong	132,000	–	–	–	50,000	182,000
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	122,000	–	–	–	50,000	172,000
Tham Kui Seng	125,500	–	–	–	50,000	175,500
Yoichiro Furuse	114,500	–	–	–	50,000	164,500
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	113,500	–	–	–	50,000	163,500
Lim Swe Guan	128,500	–	–	–	50,000	178,500
Luciano Lewandowski	95,000	–	–	–	50,000	145,000
Fang Fenglei[6]	66,764	–	–	–	0	66,764
Ang Kong Hua[7]	50,419	–	–	–	50,000	100,419
Jeffrey H. Schwartz[5]	–	756,000	1,361,070	91,536	1,769,392	3,977,998
Wei Benhua[8]	58,056	–	–	–	50,000	108,056

1. Fixed Component refers to base salary received in FY2015. Mr. Mei's base monthly salary is inclusive of an allowance of US$100,000 per annum for housing expenses and tuition for his dependent children
2. Variable Component refers to cash bonuses received in FY2015 for the performance for FY2014
3. Benefits for the late Mr. Schwartz included a monthly housing reimbursement. Mr. Mei's housing allowance and tuition reimbursement are part of his base salary as described above
4. The Directors' fees payable to Non-Executive Directors consist of a fixed cash-based component and fixed share-based component in the form of share awards under the GLP RSP in accordance with the GLP Equity Award Grant Policy. On 13 June 2014, each Non-Executive Director was awarded a share value award equal to US$50,000 per annum for the performance for FY2014 which vested on 15 June 2015. On 15 June 2015, each Non-Executive Director was awarded a share value equal to US$120,000 per annum for performance for FY2015 which was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 17 July 2014
5. The late Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Mei are entitled to share awards under the GLP RSP and GLP PSP pursuant to their service agreements. On 13 June 2014, the late Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Mei were each awarded GLP RSP and GLP PSP share value award equal to US$1,769,392 per annum for the performance for FY2014. Share awards to the late Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Mei will be divided evenly between the GLP RSP and GLP PSP. The GLP RSP share awards for the late Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Mei will vest over a period of three years and the GLP PSP share awards will vest only upon occurrence of pre-established conditions after a set period of time and as determined by the HRCC. The final terms and conditions recommended by the HRCC and approved by the Board will ultimately determine the precise makeup and terms of the grants issued
   Mr. Schwartz passed away on 19 November 2014. In February 2015, the Board approved the recommendation of the HRCC in respect of the vesting of his entire unvested GLP RSP share awards to Mr. Schwartz's estate
   In May 2015, the Board approved the recommendation of the HRCC of a share value award equal to US$4,600,000 per annum for Mr. Mei for the performance for FY2015 which was granted on 15 June 2015
6. Mr. Fang Fenglei was appointed as Director on 6 June 2014. No share was awarded to him for FY2014. On 15 June 2015, Mr. Fang was awarded a share value equal to US$100,000 for performance period from 6 June 2014 to 31 March 2015
7. Mr. Ang Kong Hua retired as Director on 17 July 2014. On 13 June 2014, Mr. Ang was awarded a share value award equal to US$50,000 per annum for the performance for FY2014 which vested on 15 June 2015. The share value award of US$40,000 for the performance period from 1 April 2014 to 17 July 2014 will be paid in cash
8. Mr. Wei Benhua resigned as Director with effect from 8 December 2014. On 13 June 2014, Mr. Wei was awarded a share value award equal to US$50,000 per annum for the performance for FY2014 which vested on 15 June 2015. The share value award of US$90,000 for the performance period from 1 April 2014 to 8 December 2014 will be paid in cash

No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration. Fees are recommended by the HRCC and approved by the Board and remain subject to the approval of shareholders at each AGM. To attract and retain Directors, timely payment of their fees is essential. Accordingly, the Company will seek shareholder approval of Directors' fees for the current financial year so that they may be paid quarterly in arrears for that year rather than 17 months after services are provided. As partial payment of Directors' fees will be issued in Company stock with a vesting period, the Board remains aligned with the interests of other shareholders.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel and senior management executives

The Company advocates a performance based remuneration system for Executive Directors and senior management executives that is flexible and responsive to the market, Company's, business unit's and individual employee's performance. The HRCC seeks to ensure that the level and mix of remuneration are competitive, relevant and appropriate in finding a balance between current versus long-term compensation and between cash versus equity incentive compensation.

The remuneration is linked to the Company and an individual executive's performance, and total remuneration comprises a fixed monthly salary and other benefits, as well as variable performance bonus and participation in the GLP PSP and GLP RSP which are further described in the Directors' Report.

The total remuneration mix of the Executive Directors who are also the Key Management Personnel and the senior management executives comprises annual fixed cash, annual performance incentive and the GLP share plans. The annual fixed cash comprises the annual basic salary plus any other fixed allowances which the Company benchmarks with the relevant industry market median. The annual performance incentive comprises the cash bonus which is tied to the Company's business unit's and individual employee performance.

GLP Equity Awards

The GLP Equity Awards are in the form of GLP PSP and GLP RSP share plans which are long-term incentive plans, approved by shareholders. The shares to be awarded under the share plans will be divided evenly between the GLP RSP (50%) and GLP PSP (50%).

All Equity Awards will be priced on the effective date of grant, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Equity Award Grant Policy, and will be priced in the manner described below.

The reference price for each underlying share award to be granted will be based on the fair value ("Fair Value") of the RSP and PSP respectively, which will take into account, among other things, the weighted average price of trades for shares of the Company on the SGX-ST for the three-day period immediately preceding the effective date of the grant and restrictions placed on the potential vesting of any award. Fair Value will be determined by Towers Watson, an independent consultant engaged by the Company.

GLP RSP Share Awards

The GLP RSP share awards granted to Executive Directors and senior management executives each year, which are tied to the Company's and individual performance, will vest over a period of three years from the effective date of the year the grant was given.

GLP PSP Share Awards

The GLP PSP share awards granted to Executive Directors and senior management executives are subject to certain performance criteria being met and other terms and conditions under the GLP PSP and the awards shall vest entirely on that date which is three years from the effective date of the year the grant was given. The total number of ordinary shares to be finally awarded ("PSP Award") will be based on:

(i) average share price on vesting being in excess of average share price on grant;

(ii) Net Asset Value per share growth; and

(iii) EBITDA per share growth

(collectively, the "Performance Criteria").

The relative weighting and final determination of the Performance Criteria are determined by the HRCC. Upon satisfaction of the Performance Criteria, the PSP Award is measured and vested only on the third anniversary of the grant and released to the Executive Directors and senior management executives.

The actual number of PSP final awards of fully paid ordinary shares will range from 0% to 200% of the base award and is subject to achievements against targets over the three-year performance period and other terms and conditions being met.

The aggregate number of new shares to be issued under the GLP RSP and PSP share plans is subject to a maximum limit of 15% of the Company's total issued share capital when taken into account together with all other share plans concurrently implemented by the Company. Such 15% limit will apply across the entire duration of the share plans. At the forthcoming AGM, the Company is seeking shareholders' approval up to a limit of 10% of the Company's total issued share capital to offer and grant awards under the GLP RSP and GLP PSP share plans and to allot and issue from time to time such number of fully-paid shares as may be required to be allotted. Nonetheless, the Directors currently do not intend, in any given financial year, to grant awards under the share plans which would comprise more than 1% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time (the "Yearly Limit"). Should the Yearly Limit not be fully utilised in any given financial year, the unutilised balance will be rolled forward and may be used by the Directors in subsequent years to make grants of awards under the share plans.

The HRCC recognized the need for a reasonable alignment between risk and remuneration to discourage excessive risk taking. Therefore, in determining the compensation structure, the HRCC had taken into account the risk policies and risk tolerance of the Group as well as the time horizon of risks adjustments into the compensation structure.

The Company had previously entered into a service agreement with Mr. Ming Z. Mei for a period of four years, from 18 October 2010. This service agreement was renewed in 2014, for a period of four years from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, and is renewable thereafter unless otherwise terminated by either party by giving six months' written notice. Certain other senior management executives are also employed under service agreements which generally stipulate remuneration terms and other benefits consistent with the Company's prevailing policies.

The total compensation[1] of the Company's five top-earning senior management executives, other than the Key Management Personnel[2] whose detailed compensation breakdown (in dollar terms) has been disclosed under Directors' Remuneration Table, in bands of S$250,000 for the financial year ended 31 March 2015, are set out as follows:

Compensation Bands	Executives
S$1,750,000 to below S$2,000,000	Masato Miki, Heather Xie
S$1,500,000 to below S$1,750,000	Kent Yang, Stephen Schutte, Mauro Dias

There were no termination, retirement and post-employment benefits granted to Directors and Key Management Personnel during the FY2015.

No employee of the Group whose remuneration exceeded S$50,000 during FY2015 was an immediate family member of any of the members of the Board.

Details of the GLP RSP and GLP PSP, which have been approved by shareholders of the Company, are administered by the HRCC. Please refer to pages 83 to 85 of the Directors' Report for details on the GLP RSP and GLP PSP.

ACCOUNTABILITY (PRINCIPLE 10)

The Board presents the Group's operating performance and financial results through the timely release of its quarterly and full year financial results via SGXNET. In presenting the quarterly and full year financial statements to shareholders, the Board aims to provide a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects including interim and other price-sensitive public reports, and reports to regulators, if required.

The Board is committed to open and transparent conduct of the Company's affairs, whilst preserving the commercial interests of the Company. Financial reports and other price-sensitive information are disseminated to shareholders through announcements via SGXNET to SGX, press releases, the Company's website, public webcast and media and analyst briefing. The Company's Annual Report is also accessible on the Company's website.

For the quarterly financial statements, the Board provides a negative assurance confirmation to shareholders, which is supported by a negative assurance statement from the CEO and the CFO in line with the SGX-ST Listing Manual. For the financial year ended FY2015, the Company's CEO and CFO have provided assurance to the Board on the integrity of the Group's financial statements. The Board also provides an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems in place, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. (Please refer to Risk Management and Internal Controls – Principle 11 below.)

The management provides the Board with a continual flow of relevant information, up-to-date financial reports and other information on a timely basis to enable the Board to effectively discharge its duties. The management highlights the key business indicators and major issues that are relevant to the Group's performance from time to time in order for the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospect.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (PRINCIPLE 11)

The Board has overall responsibility for the governance of risk and exercises oversight of the material risks in the Group's business. The Board and management of the Company are fully committed to maintaining sound risk management and internal control systems to safeguard shareholders' interest and the Group's assets.

The Board also determines the Company's level of risk tolerance and risk policies, and oversees management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems.

1. The total compensation of the Company's five top-earning senior management executives comprises salary, annual wage supplement, bonus, employer's CPF, contingent awards of shares and other benefits-in-kind received during the financial year. The bonus and contingent share awards of shares paid in FY2015 are for the performance for FY2015. The contingent awards are based on dollar denominated grants given in the financial year which are converted into share awards based on a fair value analysis using a Monte Carlo simulation model by our third-party compensation consultants and are given under the GLP RSP and GLP PSP. Shares awarded under the GLP RSP vest over a three-year period, while those under the GLP PSP are released only if certain performance conditions, established by the HRCC, on a specified date have been achieved
2. Key Management Personnel shall mean the CEO

The AC assists the Board in overseeing risk management of the Group. The AC within its terms of reference has set up an interim sub-committee of the AC and delegated two of its members ("Risk Oversight Officers") to assist with the oversight of the Company's risk management practices and together with the Internal Audit Department ("IAD") and the Risk Management Team, made up of senior management staff, guides management in the formulation of risk policies and processes to effectively identify areas of business risk concern, key risk parameters and implements plans to mitigate these risks, evaluate and manage significant risks, to safeguard shareholders' interest and the Company's assets and oversees the update and maintenance of an adequate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The Risk Management report is set out in the "Risk Management" section of the Annual Report.

The Company seeks to improve internal controls and risk management on an ongoing basis to ensure that they remain sound and relevant. The internal control systems and risk management of the Company are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Company will not be adversely affected by events that can be reasonably foreseen as it strives to achieve certain internal control standards while allowing the Company to appropriately manage risk at varying levels while pursuing its business objectives.

The Company, with the assistance of the Risk Oversight Officers and Risk Management Team, has produced documentation on its risk profile which summarizes the material risks faced by the Group and the counter measures in place to manage and mitigate those risks for review by the AC and the Board during the quarterly meetings of the Company. The documentation provides an overview of the Group's key risks, ranging from financial to reputational, internal to external risks due to business operations and the competitive market in which it operates, how they are managed, the key personnel responsible for each identified risk type and the various assurance mechanisms in place. Risk registers are maintained by the business and operational units which identify the key risks facing the Group's business and the internal controls in place to manage those risks. It allows the Group to address the ongoing changes and the challenges in the business environment, reduces uncertainties and facilitates the shareholder value creation process.

On an annual basis, the IAD prepares the internal audit plan taking into consideration the risks identified, which is approved by the AC; the audits are conducted to assess the adequacy and the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems put in place, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. Any material non-compliance or lapses in internal controls, together with recommendations for improvement, are reported to the AC. A copy of the report would be issued to the relevant department for its follow-up action and time and proper implementation of all required corrective, preventive or improvement measures would be closely monitored.

Major control weaknesses on financial reporting, if any, are highlighted by the external auditors in the course of their statutory audit. The Board will ensure that if any significant internal control failings or weaknesses were to arise, necessary remedial actions would be promptly taken.

During the year under review, the Board was assured by the CEO and CFO that financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations finances, and that risk management and internal control systems of the Group are adequate and effective in addressing material risks in the Group in its current business environment, including material financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks.

Based on the Group's framework of risk and management control, the internal control policies and procedures established and maintained by the Group, and the regular audits, monitoring and reviews performed by the internal and external auditors, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is satisfied that the internal control systems provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded and that proper accounting records are maintained and financial statements are reliable. Accordingly, as at the date of this report, the Board and the AC are of the opinion that the Group's internal controls put in place, addressing financial, operational and compliance and information technology risks, are adequate.

AUDIT COMMITTEE (PRINCIPLE 12)

The AC comprises four members, all of whom are Non-Executive and Independent. The Board considers that the AC Chairman, Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong, having been a Senior Partner of Ernst & Young Singapore from 2002 to 2003 and also former Managing Partner of Arthur Andersen Singapore from 1990 to 2002, possesses extensive and practical accounting and financial management knowledge and experience and is well qualified to chair the AC.

The other members of the AC, namely Messrs. Tham Kui Seng, Paul Cheng Ming Fun and Lim Swe Guan, have expertise or experience in accounting, fund management, banking, real estate management and related financial management and are qualified to discharge their responsibilities as AC members. Details of the AC members' qualifications and experience can be found on the section of Directors' profile in this Annual Report.

The AC does not have any member who is a former partner or Director of the Company's existing audit firm.

The AC has full discretion to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and may commission any investigation into matters involving suspected fraud or irregularity of internal controls or infringement of law, rule or regulation which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Company's operating results or financial position. The AC is required to discuss any such matters with the external auditors and report to the Board at the appropriate time. The AC has full access to internal and external auditors and cooperation by management, full discretion to invite any Director or senior management executive to attend its meetings and reasonable resources (including access to external consultants) to enable it to discharge its functions properly. The Company has an internal audit team which, together with the external auditors, report their findings and recommendations to the AC independently.

The AC is principally charged with assisting the Board in discharging its statutory and other responsibilities concerning internal controls, financial and accounting matters, ensuring integrity of financial reporting, compliance and business and financial risk management.

The duties of the AC include:

(a) reviewing and approving the audit plan prepared by the external auditors and the audit plan prepared by the internal audit department;

(b) reviewing with external auditors and the internal audit department the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls (such review can be carried out internally or with the assistance of any competent third parties);

(c) reviewing with the internal audit department the program, scope and results of the internal audit and management's response to their findings to ensure that appropriate follow-up measures are taken;

(d) reviewing the independence and objectivity of the external auditors, and the nature and extent of non-audit services provided by them;

(e) making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;

(f) reviewing interested person transactions for potential conflicts of interest as well as all conflicts of interest to ensure that proper measures to mitigate such conflicts of interest have been put in place;

(g) reviewing filings with the SGX-ST or other regulatory bodies which contain the Group's financial information and ensured proper disclosure; and

(h) overseeing the Risk Management Team, made up of senior management staff, whose primary role is to assist the AC in discharging its responsibilities on risk oversight.

The AC meets on a quarterly basis to review the Group's quarterly and audited annual financial statements, significant financial reporting issues and financial information, SGXNET announcements and all related disclosures to shareholders with management and external auditors prior to submission to the Board. The AC reviews the key areas of management judgment applied for adequate provisioning and disclosure, assessment of the quality of critical accounting principles applied and any significant changes made that would have a material impact on the Group's financial performance to ensure the integrity of the financial statements.

During its meetings, the CEO, CFO, COO and other select executives were also in attendance.

The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risk management systems through discussion with management and its internal and external auditors and reports to the Board annually.

The AC met with the external auditors and internal auditors four times a year, and at least one of these meetings was conducted without the presence of management to discuss the reasonableness of financial reporting processes, the system of internal control and comments and recommendations of auditors.

The AC reviews annually the adequacy of the internal audit function to ensure that an effective system of controls is maintained in the Group and is satisfied that the team is adequately resourced and the internal audits are performed effectively. The AC also reviews the internal auditors' plan to ensure that the plan covers sufficiently significant internal controls of the Company and approves the internal audit budget. Such significant controls comprise financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls. All audit findings and recommendations put up by the internal auditors were forwarded to the AC and discussed at these meetings.

The AC reviews the scope and results of the audit carried out by the external auditors, the audit plan, the cost effectiveness of the audit and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. The AC undertook a review of the independence and objectivity of the external auditors through discussions with the external auditors as well as reviewing the non-audit fees awarded to them. During the year under review, the aggregate amount of fees paid to the external auditors for audit and non-audit services amounted to US$4,308,000 and US$1,574,000 respectively. The AC is satisfied that the nature and extent of the non-audit services performed by the external auditors has not prejudiced the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. The AC has recommended Messrs. KPMG LLP for re-appointment as statutory auditors of the Company at the forthcoming AGM.

The Company has complied with Rule 712 and 715 of the SGX Listing Manual in relation to its auditing firms as Messrs. KPMG LLP has been appointed as the auditors of the Company, the Company's Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries and foreign-incorporated subsidiaries and associated companies.

Whistleblowing Policy

The Company has in place a Global Logistic Properties Limited Whistleblowing Policy ("GLP Whistleblowing Policy") through which employees may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting, possible corporate malpractices or otherwise. Details of the GLP Whistleblowing Policy have been made available to all employees. The Company encourages whistleblowers to give their contact details when they make disclosure, however, anonymous reports are also accepted. The Company has also implemented anonymous telephonic messages and anonymous mail to be sent to the designated email stated in the GLP Whistleblowing Policy. It has a well-defined process which ensures independent investigation of issues/concerns raised and appropriate follow-up action, and provides assurance that employees will be protected from reprisal within the limits of the law. The GLP Whistleblowing Policy permits staff to communicate directly with the CEO or Chairman of the AC if they feel circumstances warrant. The AC is charged with reviewing periodic updates from the head of Internal Audit as to any reported impropriety, including the steps taken and ultimate resolution thereof and reports such matters at the Board meetings.

Should the AC receive reports relating to serious offences and/or criminal activities in the Group, the AC and the Board have access to the appropriate external advice where necessary. Where appropriate or required, a report shall be made to the relevant government authorities for further investigation or action.

The AC also meets regularly with the management and the external auditors to review auditing and risk management matters and discuss accounting implications of any major transactions including significant financial reporting issues. The AC is kept abreast by the management and external auditors of changes to accounting standards, Listing Rules of the SGX-ST and other regulations which could have an impact on the Group's business and financial statements.

INTERNAL AUDIT (PRINCIPLE 13)

The Board recognizes that it is responsible for maintaining a system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's businesses and assets, while the management is responsible for establishing and implementing the internal control procedure in a timely and appropriate manner. The role of the IAD is to assist the AC in ensuring that the controls are effective and functioning as intended and assist the Board and management in the discharge of their corporate governance responsibilities as well as in improving and promoting effective and efficient business processes within the Group.

The Company possesses an in-house internal audit function to assist the AC in discharging its responsibilities in ensuring there is sound control over the Company's operations, including statutory compliance, accounting and asset management by regular monitoring of key controls and procedures and ensuring their effectiveness, undertaking investigations as directed by the AC, and conducting regular in-depth audits of high risk areas.

The AC approves the hiring, termination, evaluation and compensation of the head of the IAD. The head of IAD reports directly to the AC Chairman and administratively to the CEO and has full access to the documents, property records and personnel of the Company and the Group. The IAD employs qualified staff and identifies and provides training and development opportunities for them so that their technical knowledge remains current and relevant. The IAD has adopted the Standards for Professional Practice of Internal Auditing established by the Institute of Internal Auditors and consults regularly with outside experts to create sound internal audit practices.

The AC reviews the effectiveness of the internal audit function on an annual basis, including the adequacy of audit resources, and is satisfied that the internal audit function has adequate resources to perform its role effectively.

The IAD uses a risk-based approach in developing its internal audit plan which aligns its focus on key risks across the Group's business. This plan is approved by the AC and aims to assist the Board in promoting sound risk management through assessing the design and effectiveness of controls that govern key business processes. The IAD also seeks to identify and report on risks identified in consultation with the AC and ensure proper closure and remediation of any such risks. On a quarterly basis, the IAD submits audit reports for review and approval by the AC. Included in the reports are recommended corrective measures on risks identified, if any, for implementation by management.

The Company's external auditors, Messrs. KPMG LLP, have also provided an independent perspective and analysis on the internal financial control system. Material non-compliance and internal control weaknesses and recommendations for improvements noted during their audit are reported to the AC. The AC has reviewed the effectiveness of the actions taken by the management on the recommendations made by the internal audit team and external auditors in this respect.

Structurally, the Company has created a clearly defined operating structure with lines of responsibility and delegated authority together with adequate reporting mechanisms to senior management and the Board. The Company is guided by its robust Operating Manual applicable to all employees, which governs a multitude of responsibilities and establishes various checks and balances on operating procedures. The Company also maintains a whistleblower system permitting the anonymous reporting of financial or other abuses, as outlined in its Whistleblowing Policy.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS (PRINCIPLE 14)

The Company ensures that all shareholders are treated fairly and equitably and keeps all its shareholders and other stakeholders and analysts in Singapore and around the world informed of its corporate activities, including changes in the Company or its business which would be likely to materially affect the price or value of its shares, on a timely and consistent basis.

The Company regularly communicates major developments in its business operations via SGXNET, press releases, presentation slides and other appropriate channels.

The Company also encourages shareholder participation and voting at general meetings of shareholders. Shareholders would be informed of the rules and the voting procedures at the commencement of the general meetings either by the Company or scrutineers.

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS (PRINCIPLE 15)

The Company has in place an Investor Relations policy which sets out the principles and practices that the Company applies in order to provide shareholders and prospective investors with information necessary to make well-informed investment decisions and to ensure a level playing field.

The Company remains committed to maintaining high standards of disclosure and corporate transparency and employs various platforms to effectively engage the shareholders and investment community, with an emphasis on timely, accurate, fair and transparent disclosure and information. Through its Investor Relations and Communications Departments ("IRC"), the Company is focused on providing relevant and timely information about the Company's business developments and performance. In addition to its results briefings, the senior management also maintains regular dialogue with its shareholders through investor-targeted events such as AGMs, analyst briefings, one-on-one meetings, investor roadshows, conferences, site visits and group briefings. These platforms offer opportunities for senior management and Directors to interact first-hand with shareholders, understand their views, and gather feedback as well as address concerns.

To enable shareholders to contact the Company easily, the contact details of the investors relations ("IR") personnel are set out in the Corporate Information page of this Annual Report as well as on the Company's websites. Shareholders are able to subscribe to email notifications from the Company at GLP's website (www.glprop.com), automatically alerting them to the latest postings in relation to IR presentations, press releases, announcements and the calendar. The IR personnel have procedures in place for responding to investors' queries as soon as applicable.

The Company disseminates all price-sensitive and material information, including quarterly financial results, to its shareholders on a timely basis via SGXNET on a non-selective basis and keeps all stakeholders informed of its corporate activities in a timely and consistent manner. The Company's announcements are also uploaded on the Company's website, www.glprop.com, after dissemination on SGXNET. The Company maintains a robust website containing an abundance of investor-related information which will provide a locus of presentations, stock exchange announcements, Annual Reports, corporate calendar, and other items generally of interest to stakeholders in the Company.

The date of the release of the quarterly results is disclosed at least three weeks prior to the date of announcement via SGXNET. On the day of announcement, the financial statements as well as the accompanying press release and presentation slides are released to SGXNET as well as the Company's website at www.glprop.com. Thereafter, a teleconference by management is jointly held for the investors and analysts scheduled on the same day after the release of the announcement to SGXNET. A replay of the teleconference is made available under the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.glprop.com.

Dividend Policy

The Company is committed to achieving sustainable income and growth to enhance total shareholder return. The Company aims to balance cash return to shareholders and investment for sustaining growth, while aiming for an efficient capital structure. The Company strives to provide consistent and sustainable ordinary dividend payments to its shareholders on an annual basis, taking into consideration the Group's profit growth, cash position, positive cash flow generated from operations, projected capital requirements for business growth and other factors as the Board may deem appropriate.

CONDUCT OF SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS (PRINCIPLE 16)

The Company encourages shareholder participation at general meetings of shareholders. Information on general meetings is disseminated through notices in the Annual Reports or circulars sent to all shareholders. The notices are also released via SGXNET and published in local newspapers, as well as posted on the Company's website. All registered shareholders are invited to participate in the Company's general meetings.

The Company continues producing and sending its Annual Report to all its shareholders in CD Edition for this year. In line with the Company's drive towards sustainable development, the Company encourages shareholders to read the Annual Report from the CD Edition or on the Company's website at www.glprop.com. Shareholders may however request a physical copy at no cost by completing the Request Form sent to shareholders together with the Notice of AGM and the CD Edition.

Any registered shareholder who cannot attend may appoint up to two proxies, as provided by the Company's Articles of Association, to attend and vote on his behalf. The Company also allows Central Provident Fund investors to attend general meetings as observers.

At each AGM, the CEO delivers a short presentation to shareholders to update them on the performance of GLP's business. At general meetings, every matter requiring approval is proposed as a separate resolution. Shareholders present are given an opportunity to clarify or direct questions on issues pertaining to the proposed resolutions before the resolutions are voted on. The Board and senior management will be in attendance to field questions and concerns of shareholders. The Company's external auditors and legal advisor will also be present to assist the Board as needed. Shareholders also have the opportunity to communicate their views and discuss with the Board and management matters affecting the Company after the general meetings.

To ensure greater transparency of the voting process, the Company conducts electronic poll voting for shareholders/proxies present at its general meetings for all the resolutions proposed at the general meetings, to allow shareholders present or represented at the meetings to vote on a one share, one vote basis. Votes cast, for or against and the respective percentages, on each resolution will be tallied and displayed "live-on-screen" to shareholders immediately at the AGM. The total number of votes cast for or against the resolutions and the respective percentages are also announced after the AGM via SGXNET and the Company's website. Shareholders are informed of the rules, including voting procedures, governing such meetings.

The Company Secretary prepares minutes of shareholders' meetings, which incorporate substantial comments and queries from shareholders and responses from the Board and management, and keeps a record of the minutes in the Company's minutes book.

The Company is not implementing absentia voting methods such as voting via mail, email or fax until security, integrity of the information and authentication of the identity of shareholders through the web are not compromised and other pertinent issues are satisfactorily resolved.

DEALING IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted and implemented the Global Logistic Properties Limited Internal Compliance Code on Dealing in Securities by Relevant Officers ("Securities Policy") to guide the Board, management and all employees in transacting in Company's securities.

The Securities Policy reminds Directors and officers of the Company to not deal, directly or indirectly, in the Company's securities on short-term considerations and to be mindful of the law on insider trading as prescribed by the Securities & Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore. The Securities Policy also makes clear that it is an offence to deal in the Company's securities, and securities of other listed companies, while possessing material non-public information and prohibits trading as well during the following blackout periods:

(i) the period commencing two weeks before the announcement of the Company's financial statements for the first, second and third quarters of its financial year; and

(ii) the period commencing one month before the announcement of the Company's financial statements for its full financial year.

Each of the above blackout periods will end after the relevant results of the Company are announced. All Directors and employees are notified when each blackout period will commence by way of an internal memo issued by the Company Secretary.

Directors and employees are also expected to observe insider trading laws at all times, even when dealing in the Company's securities outside the prohibited trading period.

EMPLOYEE CODE OF CONDUCT

To build a culture of high integrity as well as reinforce ethical business practices, the Company has in place an employee code of conduct. This policy addresses, at the employee level, the standards of acceptable and unacceptable behavior and personal decorum as well as issues of workplace harassment. On the business front, the policy addresses the standards of business behavior pertaining to the offering and receiving of business courtesies as well as issues on conflict of interests. The policy also requires all staff to avoid any conflict between their own interests and the interests of the Company in dealing with its suppliers, customers and other third parties.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

As a listed company on the Singapore Exchange, the Company is required to comply with Chapter 9 of the Singapore Exchange ("SGX") Listing Manual on interested person transactions. To ensure compliance with Chapter 9 of the SGX Listing Manual, the AC, as well as the Board, meets quarterly to review if the Company will be entering into any interested person transaction. If the Company is intending to enter into an interested person transaction, the AC and the Board will ensure that the transaction is carried out based on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interest of the Company and its non-controlling shareholders.

The Company has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with Interested Persons are reported to the AC in a timely manner. The AC has reviewed the IPTs entered into during the financial year by the Company and confirmed that the aggregate value of IPTs entered during FY2015 was below the threshold of 3% of the Company's latest audited consolidated net tangible asset value:

Interested Person	Aggregate Value	Nature of Transaction
Schwartz-Mei Group	US$329,000	Reimbursement of office expenses
Subsidiaries of GIC	US$4,091,000	Payment of arm's length office leases to subsidiaries of GIC comprises leases for GLP's office in Japan and China which has been in place since the IPO of the Company.

As the Company does not have shareholders' mandate under Rule 920 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST, there is no IPT reporting associated therewith.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS (RULE 1207(8) OF THE LISTING MANUAL)

Except as disclosed in IPTs, there were no material contracts entered into by the Company or any of its subsidiaries involving interests of any Director or controlling shareholder during FY2015.

MAINTAINING TRANSPARENCY

GLP's investor relations ("IR") strategy is centered around proactive outreach and maintaining the highest standards of transparency and integrity to communicate our investment story to investors and research analysts.

PROACTIVE AND EFFECTIVE APPROACH

With a focus on cultivating strong and long-term relationships, we regularly reach out to our investors and research analysts through face-to-face meetings and conference calls. We also organize visits to our logistics facilities to help them gain a better understanding of our business. Questions and concerns from the investment community are provided as feedback to senior management regularly to facilitate a better understanding of the perceptions and expectations of GLP.

Senior management conducts "live" teleconferences and webcasts every quarter to present GLP's financial results. These briefings enable the global investment community to hear from management and ask questions in real time. Recorded audio presentations are immediately posted on GLP's corporate website.

TIMELY AND THOROUGH COMMUNICATION

GLP places a high priority on providing timely and accurate disclosure. Market sensitive news is promptly posted on our websites as well as the Singapore Exchange website at the beginning or end of each market day. Email alerts on the latest press releases and key industry news are also sent to subscribers on our mailing list.

Our IR website is a key resource for corporate information and financial data. It is now also available on mobile devices to facilitate access to our information. GLP is one of the few companies in Asia to provide supplemental financial information that can be downloaded directly in Excel. This is provided on a quarterly basis. We continue to improve our disclosure every quarter based on feedback from analysts and investors.

300+
Total Meetings

7
Conferences

32
Property Tours

FY2015 INVESTOR RELATIONS CALENDAR

Q1	
Apr 14	Extraordinary General Meeting
Apr 14	Analyst Briefing, Singapore
May 14	Release of 4QFY2014 Earnings
Jun 14	JPM Global China Summit, China
Q2	
Jul 14	Annual General Meeting
Aug 14	Release of 1QFY2015 Earnings
Aug 14	Investor Meetings, Hong Kong
Aug 14	Investor Meetings, Australia
Sep 14	BOA-ML Global Real Estate Conference, US
Sep 14	CLSA Investors' Forum 2014, Hong Kong
Q3	
Nov 14	Release of 2QFY2015 Earnings
Nov 14	Morgan Stanley 13th Annual Asia Pacific Summit, Singapore
Dec 14	Investor Meetings, Hong Kong
Dec 14	Investor Meetings, US
Dec 14	Investor Meetings, Singapore
Q4	
Jan 15	BNP Paribas Asia Pacific Property & Financials Conference, Hong Kong
Feb 15	Release of 3QFY2015 Earnings
Mar 15	Citi Global Property CEO Conference, US
Mar 15	Credit Suisse Asian Investment Conference, Hong Kong

RESEARCH ANALYST COVERAGE

1 Barclays	11 Deutsche Bank
2 BNP Paribas	12 Goldman Sachs
3 Bank of America Merrill Lynch	13 JP Morgan Securities
4 China International Capital Corporation	14 Macquarie
5 CIMB Research	15 Morgan Stanley
6 Citi Investment Research	16 Nomura
7 CLSA	17 OCBC Securities
8 Credit Suisse	18 Philip Securities
9 Daiwa Capital Markets	19 Religare Capital Markets
10 DBS Vickers Securities	20 UBS Securities

YEAR IN REVIEW

Over 300 meetings and calls with analysts and fund managers were held across Asia, North America, Europe, Australia and Brazil in FY15. GLP's Senior Executive team participated in more than half of those meetings.

GLP is covered by 20 research houses in Singapore and Hong Kong, up from 16 the year before.

As of 31 March 2015, GLP's largest shareholder was GIC Pte Ltd, which owns a 36% stake. Our shareholding is primarily held by institutional investors, with US investors making up approximately 25% of shares outstanding.

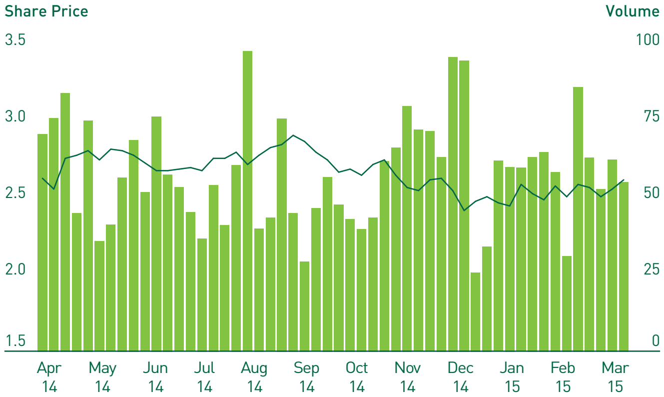
GLP was ranked 25th among 644 Singapore publicly-listed companies in the Governance and Transparency Index (GTI) 2014. This represents an improvement from 28th the year before. We remain committed to upholding high standards of corporate governance and continue to invest much effort to improve overall levels of transparency and disclosure.

GLP is a charter member of the Investor Relations Professionals Association (Singapore) which aims to cultivate best practices and enhance the professional standards of investor relations in Singapore.

MEMBER OF

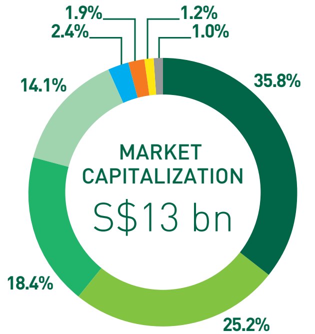
- FTSE Straits Times Index
- EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Indices
- MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan Index
- GPR 250 Index

GLP'S AVERAGE WEEKLY CLOSING PRICE AND TRADING VOLUME IN FY15



- Share price (S$)
- Volume (million shares)

SHAREHOLDER PROFILE AS AT 31 MAR 2015



GIC	35.8%
USA	25.2%
Asia	18.4%
Europe/UK	14.1%
Unanalyzed	2.4%
Other	1.9%
Australia	1.2%
Canada	1.0%

GLP Tosu I, Fukuoka, Japan

FINANCIAL REPORT

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For more information about GLP visit www.glprop.com

We are pleased to submit this Annual Report to the members of Global Logistic Properties Limited (the "Company") together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat (Chairman)
Ming Z. Mei (Chief Executive Officer)
Steven Lim Kok Hoong
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain
Paul Cheng Ming Fun
Yoichiro Furuse
Tham Kui Seng
Lim Swe Guan
Luciano Lewandowski
Fang Fenglei (Appointed on 6 June 2014)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Except as disclosed in this report, no Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interest in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company or of its related corporations either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment if later or at the end of the financial year.

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act), particulars of interests of Directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) in shares and share options in the Company and in its related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) are as follows:

	Held in the name of Director or nominee		Deemed Interest	
Ordinary Shares	**Holdings at beginning of year/date of appointment**	**Holdings at end of year**	**Holdings at beginning of year/date of appointment**	**Holdings at end of year**
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat[1]	16,000	39,000	200,000	200,000
Ming Z. Mei[2]	46,436,231	40,625,231	15,378,076	22,128,076
Steven Lim Kok Hoong	56,000	79,000	–	–
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	56,000	79,000	–	–
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	56,000	79,000	–	–
Yoichiro Furuse	56,000	79,000	–	–
Tham Kui Seng	56,000	79,000	–	–
Lim Swe Guan	16,000	39,000	–	–
Fang Fenglei[3]	–	–	74,278,292	74,278,292

Notes:

1. Junestar Capital Limited ("Junestar") holds 200,000 shares in the Company. Dr. Seek Ngee Huat is a director of Junestar. He is also the registered shareholder in respect of 50% of the issued share capital of Junestar. Dr. Seek Ngee Huat's wife, Josephine Au Yeong, is also a director of Junestar and the registered shareholder of the remaining 50% of the issued share capital of Junestar. Dr. Seek therefore has a deemed interest in the Company's shares held by Junestar
2. Mr. Ming Z. Mei's deemed interest in 22,128,076 ordinary shares in the capital of the Company ("Shares") arises from the 22,128,076 Shares which he has transferred to a counterparty pursuant to a financing transaction, in respect of which he will continue to retain financial exposure subject to certain specified cap and floor levels in respect of up to 22,128,076 Shares. Mr. Mei's direct shareholding interest in 40,625,231 Shares are registered in the name of Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte. Ltd., acting as nominee
3. Mr. Fang Fenglei is one of the directors of the management company which is the general partner of Hopu Logistics Fund L.P. (the "Fund"). The Fund is the sole shareholder of Khangai Company Limited. The directors of such management company could be accustomed to act in accordance with the directions of Mr. Fang. Accordingly, by virtue of Section 7 of the Act, Mr. Fang is deemed to be interested in 74,278,292 Shares held by Khangai Company Limited (through a nominee)

There were no changes in any of the above mentioned Directors' interests in the Company and its related corporations between the end of the financial year and 21 April 2015.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Except as disclosed in Note 34 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2015, since the end of the last financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or its related corporations with the Director, or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Except as disclosed below and in Note 22 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2015, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

SHARE PLANS

The Human Resource and Compensation Committee of the Company has been designated as the committee responsible for the administration of the GLP Share Plans. The Human Resource and Compensation Committee comprises the following members:

Dr. Seek Ngee Huat
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain
Steven Lim Kok Hoong

(a) GLP Performance Share Plan and GLP Restricted Share Plan

The GLP Performance Share Plan ("GLP PSP") and Restricted Share Plan ("GLP RSP") (collectively referred to as the "GLP Share Plans") were approved and adopted at the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting held on 24 September 2010.

The GLP RSP is intended to apply to a broader base of employees, Non-Executive Directors and Directors of the Company, while the GLP PSP is intended to apply to a narrower range of executives of the Group.

Awards under the GLP PSP represent the right of a participant to receive fully paid shares free of charge, upon the Company achieving certain prescribed performance conditions over a three-year time period. Awards are released only if the performance conditions specified on the date on which the award is to be granted have been achieved. There is no vesting period beyond the performance achievement periods. Approximately one-half of annual equity-based compensation paid to certain senior executives are under the GLP PSP which ensures a close alignment between Company performance over an extended measurement period and executive remuneration.

Awards under the GLP RSP represent the right of a participant to receive fully paid shares free of charge. Awards granted under the GLP RSP are based on Company and individual performance and vest pro rata over a three-year to four-year period. Unlike awards granted under the performance share plan, GLP RSP awards will not be subject to future performance targets.

The aggregate number of new shares to be delivered under the GLP Share Plans is subject to a maximum limit of 15.0% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) on the date preceding the grants of awards thereunder.

SHARE PLANS CONTINUED

(b) Awards under the GLP Share Plans

During the financial year, the Human Resource and Compensation Committee of the Company has granted awards under the GLP RSP and GLP PSP, and details of the movement in the awards are as follows:

GLP Restricted Share Plans

Year of Award	Balance as at 1 April 2014	Granted	Vested	Cancelled/ Lapsed	Balance as at 31 March 2015
2011/2012	1,260,064	–	(1,033,064)	(42,000)	185,000
2012/2013	2,459,000	–	(1,236,000)	(34,000)	1,189,000
2013/2014	4,058,000	–	(1,484,666)	(67,000)	2,506,334
2014/2015	–	4,478,000	(14,000)	(80,000)	4,384,000
Total	7,777,064	4,478,000	(3,767,730)	(223,000)	8,264,334

GLP Performance Share Plans

Year of Award	Balance as at 1 April 2014	Granted	Vested	Cancelled/ Lapsed	Balance as at 31 March 2015
2011/2012	1,073,000	–	(1,073,000)	–	–
2012/2013	2,896,000	–	–	–	2,896,000
2013/2014	2,697,000	–	–	–	2,697,000
2014/2015	–	3,335,000	–	–	3,335,000
Total	6,666,000	3,335,000	(1,073,000)	–	8,928,000

Details of the GLP Share Plans granted to Directors of the Company are as follows:

GLP Restricted Share Plans

Name of Director	Granted during financial year	Aggregate share award granted since commencement of Plan	Aggregate share award vested	Aggregate share award cancelled/ lapsed	Aggregate share award outstanding
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat	23,000	86,000	63,000[1]	–	23,000
Ming Z. Mei	410,000	1,504,000	667,000	–	837,000
Steven Lim Kok Hoong	23,000	102,000	79,000	–	23,000
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain	23,000	102,000	79,000	–	23,000
Yoichiro Furuse	23,000	102,000	79,000	–	23,000
Paul Cheng Ming Fun	23,000	102,000	79,000	–	23,000
Tham Kui Seng	23,000	102,000	79,000	–	23,000
Lim Swe Guan	23,000	62,000	39,000	–	23,000
Luciano Lewandowski	23,000	23,000	–	–	23,000
	594,000	2,185,000	1,164,000	–	1,021,000

Note:
1. 24,000 ordinary shares have been transferred to Recosia China Pte Ltd pursuant to an agreement dated 10 July 2012 between Dr. Seek Ngee Huat and Recosia China Pte Ltd

SHARE PLANS CONTINUED

(b) Awards under the GLP Share Plans continued

GLP Performance Share Plans

Name of Director	Granted during financial year	Aggregate share award granted since commencement of Plan	Aggregate share award vested	Aggregate share award cancelled/ lapsed	Aggregate share award outstanding
Ming Z. Mei	832,000	2,818,000	349,000[1]	–	2,469,000

Note:
1. The final number of shares released to Ming Z. Mei is 574,000 upon achievement of performance targets at the end of the prescribed performance period, set out under the conditional award granted on 4 October 2011 pursuant to the Global Logistic Properties Limited Performance Share Plan

Since the commencement of the GLP Share Plans, no awards have been granted to any of the Company's controlling shareholders or their associates (as defined in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Listing Manual).

No employee or employee of related companies has received 5% or more of the total awards available under the Share Plans.

The awards granted by the Company do not entitle the holders of the awards, by virtue of such holding, to any rights to participate in any share issue of any other company.

OPTIONS TO SUBSCRIBE FOR UNISSUED SHARES

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries. No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries. There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year. No options have been granted during the financial year which enable the option holder to participate by virtue of the options in any share issue of any other company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The members of the Audit Committee during the year and at the date of this report are:

- Steven Lim Kok Hoong (Chairman), Non-Executive Director
- Tham Kui Seng, Non-Executive Director
- Paul Cheng Ming Fun, Non-Executive Director
- Lim Swe Guan, Non-Executive Director
- Ang Kong Hua, Non-Executive Director (retired on 17 July 2014)

The Audit Committee performs the functions specified in Section 201B of the Act, the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST and the Code of Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee also reviews arrangements by which employees of the Company may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters. Pursuant to this, the Audit Committee has introduced a Whistleblowing Policy where employees may raise improprieties to the Audit Committee Chairman in good faith, with the confidence that employees making such reports will be treated fairly and be protected from reprisal.

The Audit Committee met four times during the year ended 31 March 2015. Specific functions performed during the year included reviewing the scope of work and strategies of both the internal and external auditors, and the results arising therefrom, including their evaluation of the system of internal controls. The Audit Committee also reviewed the assistance given by the Company's officers to the auditors. The financial statements of the Group and the Company were reviewed by the Audit Committee prior to the submission to the Board of Directors of the Company for adoption. The Audit Committee also met with the internal and external auditors, without the presence of management, to discuss issues of concern to them.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CONTINUED

The Audit Committee has, in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, reviewed the requirements for approval and disclosure of interested person transactions, reviewed the procedures set by the Group and the Company to identify and report and, where necessary, seek approval for interested person transactions and, with the assistance of the internal auditors, reviewed interested person transactions.

The Audit Committee also undertook quarterly reviews of all non-audit services provided by KPMG LLP and its member firms and was satisfied that they did not affect their independence as external auditors of the Company.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors that the auditors, KPMG LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as auditors at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Seek Ngee Huat
Director

Ming Z. Mei
Director

5 June 2015

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 89 to 169 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2015, and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Seek Ngee Huat
Director

Ming Z. Mei
Director

5 June 2015

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Global Logistic Properties Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2015, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 89 to 169.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2015 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
5 June 2015

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

		Group			Company	
	Note	31 March 2015 US$'000	31 March 2014 US$'000 (Restated)	1 April 2013 US$'000 (Restated)	31 March 2015 US$'000	31 March 2014 US$'000
Non-current assets						
Investment properties	4	**11,331,778**	10,164,715	9,133,111	**–**	–
Subsidiaries	5	**–**	–	–	**8,442,085**	7,113,933
Joint ventures	6	**1,544,017**	1,163,752	1,060,285	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	7	**32,001**	28,565	25,534	**–**	–
Plant and equipment	8	**52,175**	57,549	14,052	**7,020**	3,645
Intangible assets	9	**487,723**	491,198	494,668	**–**	–
Other investments	10	**467,831**	412,337	366,307	**–**	–
Other non-current assets	11	**159,660**	113,185	107,474	**–**	–
		14,075,185	12,431,301	11,201,431	**8,449,105**	7,117,578
Current assets						
Financial derivative assets	12	**–**	3,452	6,891	**–**	3,452
Trade and other receivables	13	**474,853**	405,949	310,076	**290,227**	1,077,964
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**1,445,675**	1,500,737	1,974,970	**429,787**	142,004
Asset classified as held for sale	15	**1,466,592**	–	49,977	**–**	–
		3,387,120	1,910,138	2,341,914	**720,014**	1,223,420
Total assets		**17,462,305**	14,341,439	13,543,345	**9,169,119**	8,340,998
Equity attributable to owners of the Company						
Share capital	16	**6,446,957**	6,278,812	6,274,886	**6,446,957**	6,278,812
Capital securities	16	**594,852**	595,375	595,844	**594,852**	595,375
Reserves	17	**1,713,625**	1,883,568	1,527,549	**606,043**	775,405
		8,755,434	8,757,755	8,398,279	**7,647,852**	7,649,592
Non-controlling interests	18	**4,006,987**	1,365,587	796,859	**–**	–
Total equity		**12,762,421**	10,123,342	9,195,138	**7,647,852**	7,649,592
Non-current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	19	**2,476,453**	2,503,677	2,822,455	**943,746**	626,485
Financial derivative liabilities	12	**20,901**	8,321	19,778	**14,950**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	7	**849,078**	716,635	596,447	**–**	–
Other non-current liabilities	20	**149,407**	165,318	176,454	**100**	100
		3,495,839	3,393,951	3,615,134	**958,796**	626,585
Current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	19	**371,256**	157,633	117,671	**180,000**	–
Trade and other payables	21	**810,887**	644,864	563,051	**382,393**	64,820
Financial derivative liabilities	12	**2,272**	4,444	3,648	**78**	–
Current tax payable		**19,630**	17,205	48,703	**–**	1
		1,204,045	824,146	733,073	**562,471**	64,821
Total liabilities		**4,699,884**	4,218,097	4,348,207	**1,521,267**	691,406
Total equity and liabilities		**17,462,305**	14,341,439	13,543,345	**9,169,119**	8,340,998

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	Group 2015 US$'000	Group 2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Revenue	23	**708,009**	624,823
Other income	24	**5,233**	7,946
Property-related expenses		**(138,510)**	(114,248)
Other expenses		**(169,935)**	(136,739)
		404,797	381,782
Share of results (net of tax expense) of joint ventures		**71,426**	125,978
Profit from operating activities after share of results of joint ventures		**476,223**	507,760
Net finance costs	25	**(47,933)**	(79,222)
Non-operating (costs)/income	26	**(54,233)**	4,992
Profit before changes in fair value of subsidiaries' investment properties		**374,057**	433,530
Changes in fair value of investment properties		**488,178**	433,252
Profit before tax	26	**862,235**	866,782
Tax expense	27	**(194,265)**	(142,063)
Profit for the year		**667,970**	724,719
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**486,199**	685,150
Non-controlling interests		**181,771**	39,569
Profit for the year		**667,970**	724,719
Earnings per share (US cents)			
– Basic	28	**9.41**	13.71
– Diluted	28	**9.38**	13.67

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Profit for the year	**667,970**	724,719
Other comprehensive income		
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising from consolidation of foreign operations and translation of foreign currency loans	**(321,049)**	(134,197)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges[1]	**(12,249)**	8,549
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments[2]	**65,021**	32,780
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	**(181,410)**	(50,724)
Exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss[3]	**60,660**	–
Other comprehensive income for the year[4]	**(389,027)**	(143,592)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**278,943**	581,127
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	**83,629**	544,658
Non-controlling interests	**195,314**	36,469
Total comprehensive income for the year	**278,943**	581,127

1. Includes income tax effects of US$146,000 (2014: US$450,000), refer to Note 7
2. Includes income tax effects of US$638,000 (2014: Nil), refer to Note 7
3. Comprising cumulative exchange differences relating to the subsidiaries and assets held for sale disposed during the year of US$24,483,000 (2014: Nil) and US$36,177,000 (2014: Nil) respectively, refer to Note 26(a)
4. Except for income tax effects relating to effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges and change in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments, there are no income tax effects relating to other components of other comprehensive income

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

Group	Share capital US$'000	Capital securities US$'000	Capital reserve US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Currency translation reserve US$'000	Hedging reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Other reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1 April 2013	6,274,886	595,844	81,182	10,602	5,327	(30,748)	136,040	(699,778)	2,024,924	8,398,279	648,388	9,046,667
Effect of change in accounting policy (note 2.5(i))	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148,471	148,471
At 1 April 2013, as restated	6,274,886	595,844	81,182	10,602	5,327	(30,748)	136,040	(699,778)	2,024,924	8,398,279	796,859	9,195,138
Total comprehensive income for the year												
Profit for the year (restated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	685,150	685,150	39,569	724,719
Other comprehensive income												
Exchange differences arising from consolidation of foreign operations and translation of foreign currency loans	–	–	–	–	(131,097)	–	–	–	–	(131,097)	(3,100)	(134,197)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	–	8,549	–	–	–	8,549	–	8,549
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,780	–	–	32,780	–	32,780
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	–	–	–	–	(51,608)	884	–	–	–	(50,724)	–	(50,724)
Total other comprehensive income (restated)	–	–	–	–	(182,705)	9,433	32,780	–	–	(140,492)	(3,100)	(143,592)
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	–	–	–	–	(182,705)	9,433	32,780	–	685,150	544,658	36,469	581,127

Group	Share capital US$'000	Capital securities US$'000	Capital reserve US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Currency translation reserve US$'000	Hedging reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Other reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity												
Issue of ordinary shares under Share Plan, net of transaction costs	3,926	–	–	(3,926)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,288	38,288
Capital securities distribution paid	–	(33,172)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(33,172)	–	(33,172)
Accrued capital securities distribution	–	32,703	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,703)	–	–	–
Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	–	–	(1,692)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,692)	(22,771)	(24,463)
Disposal of assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–	–	1,686	–	–	–	–	1,686	–	1,686
Disposal of interest in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	–	–	(6,713)	–	(3,519)	–	–	–	–	(10,232)	516,742	506,510
Share-based payment transactions	–	–	–	8,390	–	–	–	–	–	8,390	–	8,390
Tax-exempt (one-tier) dividends paid of S$0.04 per share	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(150,162)	(150,162)	–	(150,162)
Total contribution by and distribution to owners	3,926	(469)	(8,405)	4,464	(1,833)	–	–	–	(182,865)	(185,182)	532,259	347,077
Transfer to reserves	–	–	3,020	–	–	–	–	–	(3,020)	–	–	–
At 31 March 2014 (restated)	6,278,812	595,375	75,797	15,066	(179,211)	(21,315)	168,820	(699,778)	2,524,189	8,757,755	1,365,587	10,123,342

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CONTINUED
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

Group	Share capital US$'000	Capital securities US$'000	Capital reserve US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Currency translation reserve US$'000	Hedging reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Other reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
At 1 April 2014	6,278,812	595,375	75,797	15,066	(179,211)	(21,315)	168,820	(699,778)	2,524,189	8,757,755	1,175,230	9,932,985
Effect of change in accounting policy (note 2.5(i))	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190,357	190,357
At 1 April 2014, as restated	6,278,812	595,375	75,797	15,066	(179,211)	(21,315)	168,820	(699,778)	2,524,189	8,757,755	1,365,587	10,123,342
Total comprehensive income for the year												
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	486,199	486,199	181,771	667,970
Other comprehensive income												
Exchange differences arising from consolidation of foreign operations and translation of foreign currency loans	–	–	–	–	(334,592)	–	–	–	–	(334,592)	13,543	(321,049)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	–	(12,249)	–	–	–	(12,249)	–	(12,249)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,021	–	–	65,021	–	65,021
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures	–	–	–	–	(181,177)	(233)	–	–	–	(181,410)	–	(181,410)
Exchange differences reclassified to profit or loss	–	–	–	–	60,660	–	–	–	–	60,660	–	60,660
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(455,109)	(12,482)	65,021	–	–	(402,570)	13,543	(389,027)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(455,109)	(12,482)	65,021	–	486,199	83,629	195,314	278,943

Group	Share capital US$'000	Capital securities US$'000	Capital reserve US$'000	Equity compensation reserve US$'000	Currency translation reserve US$'000	Hedging reserve US$'000	Fair value reserve US$'000	Other reserve US$'000	Retained earnings US$'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company US$'000	Non-controlling interests US$'000	Total equity US$'000
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity												
Issue of ordinary shares, net of transaction costs	168,145	–	–	(9,130)	–	–	–	–	–	159,015	–	159,015
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,816	35,816
Capital securities distribution paid	–	(32,532)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,532)	–	(32,532)
Accrued capital securities distribution	–	32,009	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,009)	–	–	–
Acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	–	–	1,449	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,449	(15,828)	(14,379)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,427	28,427
Disposal of interest in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	–	–	14,288	–	(66,384)	–	–	–	–	(52,096)	2,402,108	2,350,012
Disposal of subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(70)	(70)
Share-based payment transactions	–	–	–	12,655	–	–	–	–	–	12,655	–	12,655
Tax-exempt (one-tier) dividends paid of S$0.045 per share	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(174,441)	(174,441)	–	(174,441)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,367)	(4,367)
Total contribution by and distribution to owners	168,145	(523)	15,737	3,525	(66,384)	–	–	–	(206,450)	(85,950)	2,446,086	2,360,136
Transfer to reserves	–	–	630	–	–	–	–	–	(630)	–	–	–
At 31 March 2015	6,446,957	594,852	92,164	18,591	(700,704)	(33,797)	233,841	(699,778)	2,803,308	8,755,434	4,006,987	12,762,421

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**862,235**	866,782
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment		**8,107**	5,050
Amortisation of intangible assets		**3,451**	3,452
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of subsidiaries		**25,339**	(64)
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary		**(514)**	–
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		**36**	603
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of asset classified as held for sale		**31,639**	(4,994)
Gain on disposal of investment properties		**(2,436)**	–
Goodwill written off on acquisition of subsidiaries		**274**	137
Share of results (net of income tax) of joint ventures		**(71,426)**	(125,978)
Changes in fair value of investment properties		**(488,178)**	(433,252)
(Reversal)/Recognition of impairment losses on trade and other receivables		**(1,739)**	731
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions		**12,655**	8,390
Net finance costs		**47,933**	79,222
		427,376	400,079
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		**(26,519)**	(37,887)
Trade and other payables		**72,046**	(57,284)
Cash generated from operations		**472,903**	304,908
Tax paid		**(28,493)**	(13,854)
Net cash from operating activities		**444,410**	291,054
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	29(a)	**(728,181)**	(26,414)
Acquisition of investment properties		**(439,150)**	–
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		**518,142**	–
Development expenditure on investment properties		**(1,195,717)**	(966,526)
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	29(b)	**23,316**	4,026
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale	29(c)	**356,753**	338,037
Loan to joint ventures		**(84,820)**	(675)
Contribution to joint ventures		**(414,215)**	(86,472)
Return of capital from joint ventures		**77,027**	–
Purchase of plant and equipment		**(9,872)**	(52,172)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**565**	1,798
Acquisition of other investments		**(48,647)**	(35,814)
Balance carried forward		**(1,944,799)**	(824,212)

	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Cash flows from investing activities continued			
Balance brought forward		**(1,944,799)**	(824,212)
Acquisition of intangible assets		**(6)**	–
Interest income received		**12,257**	9,395
Dividends received from joint ventures		**12,933**	31,861
Acquisition of ownership interests of assets classified as held for sale		**(1,466,592)**	–
Withholding tax paid on dividend and interest income from subsidiaries		**(22,719)**	(41,340)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,408,926)**	(824,296)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		**159,015**	–
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		**(14,379)**	(23,821)
Contribution from non-controlling interests		**35,816**	38,288
Proceeds from disposal of interests in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		**2,350,732**	508,438
Proceeds from bank loans		**1,173,618**	139,880
Repayment of bank loans		**(319,992)**	(241,120)
Proceeds from issue of bonds, net of transaction costs		**297,012**	17,101
Redemption of bonds		**(464,075)**	(82,370)
Settlement of financial derivative liabilities		**(5,914)**	(1,542)
Interest paid		**(82,957)**	(88,410)
Capital securities distribution		**(32,532)**	(33,172)
Dividends paid to shareholders		**(174,441)**	(150,162)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(4,367)**	–
Net cash from financing activities		**2,917,536**	83,110
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(46,980)**	(450,132)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,500,737**	1,974,970
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances held in foreign currencies		**(8,082)**	(24,101)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	**1,445,675**	1,500,737

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 June 2015.

1 DOMICILE AND ACTIVITIES

Global Logistic Properties Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01, Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are those of investment holding and provision of distribution facilities and services respectively.

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interests in joint ventures.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as described below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US dollars" or "US$"), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in US dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 5 – Consolidation: whether the Group has de facto control over an investee

Note 7 – Utilisation of tax losses

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note 4 – Determination of fair value of investment properties

Note 9 – Measurement of recoverable amounts of goodwill

Note 29 – Valuation of assets and liabilities acquired in business combination

Note 32 – Determination of fair value of financial instruments

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION CONTINUED

2.5 Changes in accounting policy

(i) Subsidiaries

From 1 April 2014, as a result of the adoption of FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, the Group has changed its accounting policy for determining whether it has control over and consequently whether it consolidates its investees. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. In the previous financial years, control exists when the Group has the ability to exercise its power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of FRS 110, the Group reassessed its involvement with investees under the new control model. As a consequence, the Group has changed its control conclusion in respect of its investments in Suzhou Industrial Park Genway Factory Building Industrial Development Co., Ltd, GLP I-Park Xi'An Science & Technology Industrial Development Co., Ltd and Shenyang Jinpu Industrial Development Co., Ltd, which were previously accounted for as joint ventures using the equity method.

Although the Group does not own more than half of the voting power of these investees, management has determined that the Group has control over these investees, on a de facto power basis.

This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively from the date control was established, and comparative financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2014 has been restated as if the investees had been consolidated from that date. The Group has adopted the transitional provisions of FRS 110, and has not included in the following tables the impact of consolidating the additional subsidiaries on the Group's financial position, profit or loss and cash flows as at and for the year ended 31 March 2015. The effects of the adjustment on the Group's financial information are set out below:

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2014

	As restated US$'000	Restatement amount US$'000	As previously stated US$'000
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	10,164,715	519,017	9,645,698
Joint ventures	1,163,752	(165,009)	1,328,761
Deferred tax assets	28,565	252	28,313
Plant and equipment	57,549	49	57,500
Other non-current assets	113,185	1,503	111,682
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	405,949	23,721	382,228
Cash and cash equivalents	1,500,737	14,776	1,485,961
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	2,503,677	54,292	2,449,385
Deferred tax liabilities	716,635	59,927	656,708
Other non-current liabilities	165,318	5,159	160,159
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	157,633	14,575	143,058
Trade and other payables	644,864	68,888	575,976
Current tax payable	17,205	1,111	16,094
Equity			
Non-controlling interests	1,365,587	190,357	1,175,230

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION CONTINUED

2.5 Changes in accounting policy continued

(i) Subsidiaries continued

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2013

	As restated US$'000	Restatement amount US$'000	As previously stated US$'000
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	9,133,111	411,116	8,721,995
Joint ventures	1,060,285	(140,519)	1,200,804
Deferred tax assets	25,534	152	25,382
Plant and equipment	14,052	67	13,985
Other non-current assets	107,474	1,497	105,977
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	310,076	5,977	304,099
Cash and cash equivalents	1,974,970	17,513	1,957,457
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	2,822,455	35,754	2,786,701
Deferred tax liabilities	596,447	51,928	544,519
Other non-current liabilities	176,454	3,384	173,070
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	117,671	22,229	95,442
Trade and other payables	563,051	33,827	529,224
Current tax payable	48,703	210	48,493
Equity			
Non-controlling interests	796,859	148,471	648,388

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION CONTINUED

2.5 Changes in accounting policy continued

(i) Subsidiaries continued

Consolidated income statement
Year ended 31 March 2014

	As restated US$'000	Restatement amount US$'000	As previously stated US$'000
Revenue	624,823	26,535	598,288
Other income	7,946	45	7,901
Property-related expenses	(114,248)	(8,844)	(105,404)
Other expenses	(136,739)	(491)	(136,248)
Share of results (net of tax) of joint ventures	125,978	(14,356)	140,334
Net finance costs	(79,222)	(3,062)	(76,160)
Non-operating income	4,992	–	4,992
Changes in fair value of investment properties	433,252	24,733	408,519
Profit before taxation	866,782	24,560	842,222
Tax expense	(142,063)	(9,812)	(132,251)
Profit for the period	724,719	14,748	709,971
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	39,569	14,748	24,821

Consolidated statement of cash flows
Year ended 31 March 2014

	As restated US$'000	Restatement amount US$'000	As previously stated US$'000
Net cash from operating activities	291,054	27,871	263,183
Net cash used in investing activities	(824,296)	(40,513)	(783,783)
Net cash from financing activities	83,110	9,733	73,377

(ii) Joint arrangements

From 1 January 2014, as a result of FRS 111 *Joint Arrangements*, the Group has changed its accounting policy for its interests in joint arrangements. Under FRS 111, the Group has classified its interests in joint arrangements as either joint operations (if the Group has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to an arrangement) or joint ventures (if the Group has rights only to the net assets of an arrangement). When making this assessment, the Group considered the structure of the arrangements, the legal form of any separate vehicles, the contractual terms of the arrangements and other facts and circumstances. Previously, the structure of the arrangement was the sole focus of classification.

The Group has re-evaluated its involvement in its joint arrangements and has reclassified its investments in jointly controlled entities to joint ventures. As the Group is currently applying the equity method of accounting for its joint ventures, there is no impact on the recognised assets, liabilities and comprehensive income of the Group.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION CONTINUED

2.5 Changes in accounting policy continued

(iii) Disclosure of interests in other entities

FRS 112 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* sets out the disclosures required to be made in respect of all forms of an entity's interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. The adoption of this standard would result in more extensive disclosures being made in the Group's financial statements in respect of its interests in other entities.

From 1 April 2014, as a result of the Amendments to FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*, the Group has expanded its disclosures of recoverable amounts when they are based on fair value less costs of disposals (Note 4).

(iv) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Under the Amendments to FRS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, to qualify for offsetting, the right to set off a financial asset and a financial liability must not be contingent on a future event and must be enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties. The adoption of amendments to FRS 32 does not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group or the Company.

The changes in accounting policies had no impact on earnings per share for the current and comparative periods.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Group entities, except as explained in Note 2.5, which addresses changes in accounting policies.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The Group controls an entity when it 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 over the entity.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree,

over the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.1 Basis of consolidation continued

(i) Business combinations continued

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

For non-controlling interests that are present ownership interest and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation, the Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure them at fair value, or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, at the acquisition date. All other non-controlling interests are measured at acquisition-date fair value.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of net assets of the subsidiaries.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it 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 over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group's acquisitions of those subsidiaries which are special purpose vehicles established for the sole purpose of holding assets are primarily accounted for as acquisitions of assets.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(iii) Acquisition of entities under common control

For acquisition of entities under common control, the identifiable assets and liabilities were accounted for at their historical costs, in a manner similar to the "pooling-of-interests" method of accounting. Any excess or deficiency between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount recorded for the share capital acquired is recognised directly in equity.

(iv) Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Joint ventures are accounted using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases. The Group's investments in joint ventures include goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in a joint venture, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.1 Basis of consolidation continued

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(vi) Accounting for subsidiaries and joint ventures by the Company

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.2 Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity (the "functional currency").

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group's entities at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical costs are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising from retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for the following differences which are recognised in other comprehensive income arising from the retranslation of:

- available-for-sale equity instruments (except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit and loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective (see (iii) below); or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent such hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition, are translated to US dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to US dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("translation reserve") in equity. However, if the operation is not a wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint ventures that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.2 Foreign currencies continued

(ii) Foreign operations continued

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the translation reserve in equity.

(iii) Hedge of a net investment in foreign operation

The Group applies hedge accounting to foreign currency differences arising between the functional currency of the foreign operation and the Company's functional currency (US dollars), regardless of whether the net investment is held directly or through an intermediate parent.

Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent the hedge is effective, and presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognised in profit or loss. When the hedged net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.3 Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables, except prepayments.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, pledged deposits are excluded whilst bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the other categories of financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses (see Note 3.7) and foreign exchange differences on available-for-sale monetary items are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise equity securities and debt securities. Investment in equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.3 Financial instruments continued

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. Financial liabilities for contingent consideration payable in a business combination are recognised at the acquisition date. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial liabilities for contingent consideration payable in a business combination are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies its non-derivative financial liabilities, comprising loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(iv) Capital securities

Capital securities are classified as equity if they are non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Discretionary dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The Group holds derivative financial instruments mainly to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On initial designation of the derivative as the hedging instrument, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items attributable to the hedged risk, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80% – 125%. For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.3 Financial instruments continued

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities continued

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount accumulated in equity is included in the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is recognised. In other cases, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separated embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Other non-trading derivatives

When a derivative financial instrument is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business used in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties, investment properties under re-development, properties under development and land held for development.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

Land held for development represents lease prepayments for acquiring rights to use land in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") with periods ranging from 40 to 50 years. Such rights granted with consideration are recognised initially at acquisition cost.

(i) Completed investment properties and investment properties under re-development

Completed investment properties and investment properties under re-development are measured at fair value with any changes therein recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for in the manner described in Note 3.12.

(ii) Properties under development and land held for development

Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property is initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

When an investment property is disposed of, the resulting gain or loss recognised in profit or loss is the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.5 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Group. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss, from the date the asset is ready for its intended use, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of furniture, fittings and equipment ranging from 2 to 20 years.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if necessary, at each reporting date.

3.6 Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

For business combinations on or after 1 April 2010, the Group measures goodwill as at acquisition date based on the fair value of the consideration transferred (including the fair value of any previously-held equity interest in the acquiree) and the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. When the amount is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in the profit or loss. Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For acquisitions prior to 31 March 2010, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss. Negative goodwill is credited to profit or loss in the period of the acquisition.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented in intangible assets. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of joint ventures is presented together with investments in joint ventures.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at costs less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most clearly reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Trademarks	20 years
Non-competition	over the term of relevant agreement

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.7 Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Group, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and receivables

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment on an individual basis. All individually significant financial assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has incurred but not yet been identified. The remaining financial assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together such instruments with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Joint venture

Any impairment loss in respect of a joint venture is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount in accordance with note 3.7(ii). An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.7 Impairment continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment properties and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets' recoverable amount are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in joint ventures is not recognised separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in joint ventures is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment may be impaired.

3.8 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets are measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, the assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment properties which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or distribution and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Intangible assets and plant and equipment once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In addition, equity accounting of joint ventures ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

3.9 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iii) Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

(iv) Share-based payment
For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the fair value of the services received is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the equity instrument. The fair value of the services received is determined by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the date of the grant. At each reporting date, the number of equity instruments that are expected to be vested are estimated. The impact on the revision of original estimates is recognised as an expense and as a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period, unless the revision to original estimates is due to market conditions. No adjustment is made if the revision or actual outcome differs from the original estimate due to market conditions.

For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the fair value of the goods or services received is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in liability. The fair value of the services received is determined by reference to the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised as an expense for the period.

The proceeds received from the exercise of the equity instruments, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital when the equity instruments are exercised.

3.10 Provision
A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3.11 Leases

When entities within the Group are lessees of an operating lease
Where the Group has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

When entities within the Group are lessors of an operating lease
Assets subject to operating leases are included in investment properties (see Note 4).

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.12 Revenue recognition

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss 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 asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income to be received. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

Management fee income

Management fee income is recognised in profit or loss as and when services are rendered.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established.

3.13 Government grants

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses already incurred or for purpose of giving immediate financial support with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

3.14 Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and contingent consideration, losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables), and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance costs depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.15 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.15 Tax continued

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and equity accounted investees to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale has not been rebutted. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

3.16 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, and the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise awards of performance and restricted shares granted to employees.

3.17 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision-makers ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results reported to the Group's CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarters), head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED

3.18 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party, jointly control, or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common joint control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

		Group	
	Note	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
At 1 April		**10,164,715**	9,133,111
Additions		**1,713,654**	1,037,981
Disposals		**(511,496)**	(21,495)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	29(a)	**936,569**	55,149
Disposal of subsidiaries	29(b)	**(44,492)**	(8,391)
Borrowing cost capitalised	25	**7,599**	4,361
Changes in fair value		**488,178**	433,252
Reclassification to asset held for sale	29(c)	**(610,843)**	(289,229)
Transferred to joint ventures		**(406,889)**	–
Effect of movements in exchange rates		**(405,217)**	(180,024)
At 31 March		**11,331,778**	10,164,715
Comprising:			
Completed investment properties		**9,096,094**	8,526,704
Investment properties under re-development		**141,967**	108,210
Properties under development		**1,129,362**	604,581
Land held for development		**964,355**	925,220
		11,331,778	10,164,715

On 11 June 2014, the Group completed the acquisition of a Brazil portfolio of logistics properties and formed a new fund in Brazil. The investment properties reclassified to asset held for sale pertain to 60.02% equity interests of the Brazil portfolio which the Group intended to divest within 12 months from the date of reclassification on 30 September 2014. The divestment was completed on 28 October 2014. Investment properties relating to the remaining 39.98% equity interests in the Brazil portfolio were reclassified to investment properties held by joint ventures in September 2014.

During the previous financial year, investment properties reclassified to asset held for sale pertained to two properties in Japan that were approved to be disposed to GLP J-REIT and stated at the agreed consideration. The disposals of these investment properties were completed in March 2014.

Investment properties are held mainly for use by external customers under operating leases. Generally, the leases contain an initial non-cancellable period of one to twenty years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessees. There are no contingent rents arising from the lease of investment properties.

Investment properties with carrying value totalling approximately US$4,126,778,000 as at 31 March 2015 (2014: US$5,608,519,000) were mortgaged to banks and bondholders to secure credit facilities for the Group (Note 19). Interest capitalised as costs of investment properties amounted to approximately US$7,599,000 (2014: US$4,361,000) during the year.

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES CONTINUED

Measurement of fair value

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The Group's investment property portfolio is generally valued by independent external valuers every three months. The fair values are based on open market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably and without compulsion. In determining the fair value as at the reporting date, the independent valuers have adopted a combination of valuation approaches, including the direct comparison, capitalisation, discounted cash flows and residual approaches, which involve certain estimates.

The income capitalisation approach capitalises an income stream into a present value using single-year capitalisation rates, the income stream used is adjusted to market rentals currently being achieved within comparable investment properties and recent leasing transactions achieved within the investment property. The discounted cash flow approach requires the valuer to assume a rental growth rate indicative of market and the selection of a target internal rate of return consistent with current market requirements. The direct comparison approach is used as a secondary method and involves the analysis of comparable sales of similar properties and adjusting the sale prices to that reflective of the investment properties. The residual approach values properties under development and land held for development by reference to their development potential which involves estimating the fair value of the completed investment property and then deducting from that amount the estimated costs to complete construction, financing costs and with a reasonable developers' profit margin, assuming it was completed as at the date of valuation. The estimated cost to complete is determined based on the construction cost per square metre in the pertinent area.

In relying on the valuation reports, management has exercised its judgement and is satisfied that the valuation methods and estimates are reflective of the current market conditions.

The fair value measurement for investment properties of US$11,331,778 (2014: US$10,164,715) has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see Note 2.4) and was measured based on valuation by independent valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the respective investment property being valued.

(ii) Level 3 fair values

	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Balance at 1 April	**10,164,715**	9,133,111
Capital expenditure incurred and borrowing costs capitalised	**1,721,253**	1,042,342
Disposal of investment properties	**(511,496)**	(21,495)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	**936,569**	55,149
Disposal of subsidiaries	**(44,492)**	(8,391)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	**(610,843)**	(289,229)
Transferred to joint ventures	**(406,889)**	–
Gain and losses for the period		
Changes in fair value of investment properties	**488,178**	433,252
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(405,217)**	(180,024)
Balance at 31 March	**11,331,778**	10,164,715

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES CONTINUED

(ii) Level 3 fair values continued

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the key unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation approach	Key unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Income capitalisation	**Capitalisation rate:** PRC: 6.00% to 7.50% (2014: 6.25% to 7.50%) Japan: 4.65% to 6.50% (2014: 5.40% to 7.50%)	The estimated fair value varies inversely against the capitalisation rate.
Discounted cash flow	**Discount rate:** PRC: 9.00% to 12.00% (2014: 10.50% to 12.00%) Japan: 5.15% to 7.00% (2014: 5.25% to 6.60%)	The estimated fair value varies inversely against the discount rate.
	Terminal yield rate: PRC: 6.00% to 7.50% (2014: 6.25% to 7.75%) Japan: 4.90% to 6.75% (2014: 5.00% to 6.35%)	The estimated fair value varies inversely against the terminal yield rate.
Residual	**Capitalisation rate[1]:** PRC: 6.00% to 7.50% (2014: 6.25% to 7.75%)	The estimated fair value and gross development value vary inversely against the capitalisation rate.
	Estimated development costs to complete	The estimated fair value varies inversely against the development costs to complete.

1. Capitalisation approach is applied to derive the total gross development value under the residual approach

5 SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**8,149,609**	6,647,972
Loans to subsidiaries (interest-free)	**292,476**	465,961
	8,442,085	7,113,933

The loans to subsidiaries are unsecured and the settlement of these amounts is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. As these amounts are, in substance, a part of the Company's net investment in subsidiaries, they are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Details of significant subsidiaries are set out in Note 35.

6 JOINT VENTURES

	Group 2015 US$'000	Group 2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Interests in joint ventures	**1,544,017**	1,163,752
Capital commitments in relation to interests in joint ventures	**395,228**	372,898
Proportionate interest in joint ventures' commitments	**20,160**	15,390

The Group has seven (2014: five) joint ventures that are material and a number of joint ventures that are individually immaterial to the Group. All are equity accounted. The following are the material joint ventures:

Name of Company	Principal place of business	Principal activity	2015 %	2014 %
Light Year One Holdings Ltd ("Japan Income Partners I")	Japan	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**33.33%**	33.33%
GLP Japan Development Partners LP ("Japan Development Partners")	Japan	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**50.00%**	50.00%
Ichikawashiohama TMK ("Ichikawashiohama")	Japan	Joint venture in Ichikawashiohama logistic property	**50.00%**	50.00%
LPP Investimentos II Fundo de Investimento em Participacoes ("Brazil Development Partners")	Brazil	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**40.00%**	40.00%
LPP Investimentos Fundo de Investimento em Participacoes ("Brazil Income Partners I")	Brazil	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**34.20%**	34.20%
LPP Investimento III Fundo de Investimento em Participacoes ("Brazil Income Partners II")	Brazil	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**39.98%**[2]	–
New GLP Holdings LLC ("US Income Partners I")	United States of America	Private equity fund focused on logistics properties	**10.00%**[1]	–

Note:
1. Incorporated during the year ended 31 March 2015
2. Relates to 39.98% equity interest held in Brazil Income Partners II which was reclassified to joint ventures upon the reclassification of 60.02% equity interest in the fund to assets and liabilities held for sale on 30 September 2014 (refer to Note 29(a))

6 JOINT VENTURES CONTINUED

Summary information for joint ventures that are material to the Group

This summarised financial information is shown on a 100% basis. It represents the amounts shown in the joint ventures' financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS under Group accounting policies.

	Japan Income Partners I US$'000	Japan Development Partners US$'000	Ichikawa shiohama US$'000	Brazil Development Partners US$'000	Brazil Income Partners I US$'000	Brazil Income Partners II US$'000	US Income Partners I US$'000	Immaterial Joint Ventures US$'000	Total US$'000
2015									
Group's interests	**33.33%**	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	**40.00%**	**34.20%**	**39.98%**	**10.00%**		
Results									
Revenue	61,003	30,499	8,041	22,776	88,206	34,213	62,605	28,219	335,562
Expenses	(25,098)	(20,066)	(2,920)	(8,970)	(47,582)	(24,518)	(80,241)	(18,575)	(227,970)
Changes in fair value of investment properties	52,399	54,317	11,871	(52,142)	(12,493)	(46,221)	–	33,785	41,516
Income tax (expense)/credit	(5,433)	(5,069)	(807)	12,241	6,012	14,279	(5,147)	(11,307)	4,769
Profit/(Loss) for the year	82,871	59,681	16,185	(26,095)	34,143	(22,247)	(22,783)	32,122	153,877
Other comprehensive income	1,653	(1,561)	–	(166,830)	(181,962)	(130,574)	–	–	(479,274)
Total comprehensive income	84,524	58,120	16,185	(192,925)	(147,819)	(152,821)	(22,783)	32,122	(325,397)
Profit after tax include:									
Interest income	9	9	2	2,226	2,195	1,711	–	300	6,452
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,052)	(485)	(174)	–	–	–	–	(93)	(1,804)
Interest expense	(7,129)	(1,900)	(380)	(7,158)	(41,540)	(17,280)	(20,056)	(5,495)	(100,938)
Assets and liabilities									
Non-current assets	945,343	1,004,758	244,422	506,374	809,073	770,753	8,044,828	933,651	13,259,202
Current assets	56,925	52,493	7,504	68,976	20,234	45,202	212,652	68,484	532,470
Total assets	1,002,268	1,057,251	251,926	575,350	829,307	815,955	8,257,480	1,002,135	13,791,672
Non-current liabilities	(496,601)	(348,507)	(135,632)	(92,745)	(333,489)	(314,384)	(5,320,122)	(289,586)	(7,331,066)
Current liabilities	(38,731)	(307,645)	(2,320)	(29,582)	(27,376)	(28,774)	(114,827)	(107,522)	(656,777)
Total liabilities	(535,332)	(656,152)	(137,952)	(122,327)	(360,865)	(343,158)	(5,434,949)	(397,108)	(7,987,843)
Assets and liabilities include:									
Cash and cash equivalents	50,281	34,815	6,210	56,557	6,448	28,203	181,671	26,105	390,290
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	(3,504)	(72,086)	–	(5,644)	(9,364)	(22,989)	(33,405)	(9,445)	(156,437)
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	(476,529)	(327,211)	(130,097)	(76,942)	(294,964)	(308,811)	(5,295,938)	(206,094)	(7,116,586)

6 JOINT VENTURES CONTINUED

Summary information for joint ventures that are material to the Group

	Japan Income Partners I US$'000	Japan Development Partners US$'000	Ichikawa shiohama US$'000	Brazil Development Partners US$'000	Brazil Income Partners I US$'000	Immaterial Joint Ventures US$'000	Total US$'000
2014							
Group's interests	**33.33%**	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	**40.00%**	**34.20%**		
Results							
Revenue	78,737	14,270	1,270	14,247	89,629	21,076	219,229
Expenses	(34,826)	(11,819)	(477)	(12,229)	(69,650)	(13,042)	(142,043)
Changes in fair value of investment properties	40,046	116,259	53,576	(6,220)	(59,174)	62,061	206,548
Income tax (expense)/credit	(4,810)	(5,566)	(2,849)	2,903	14,237	(17,236)	(13,321)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	79,147	113,144	51,520	(1,299)	(24,958)	52,859	270,413
Other comprehensive income	3,604	(638)	–	(60,591)	(80,372)	–	(137,997)
Total comprehensive income	82,751	112,506	51,520	(61,890)	(105,330)	52,859	132,416
Profit after tax include:							
Interest income	24	5	1	2,253	4,314	370	6,967
Depreciation and amortisation	(620)	(167)	–	–	–	(79)	(866)
Interest expense	(9,266)	(1,138)	(310)	(1,548)	(42,133)	(5,435)	(59,830)
Assets and liabilities							
Non-current assets	1,048,776	706,915	261,312	595,827	1,122,279	750,501	4,485,610
Current assets	56,408	53,569	16,615	47,619	39,397	97,820	311,428
Total assets	1,105,184	760,484	277,927	643,446	1,161,676	848,321	4,797,038
Non-current liabilities	(581,608)	(174,388)	(4,907)	(96,984)	(472,686)	(247,982)	(1,578,555)
Current liabilities	(33,218)	(167,693)	(107,950)	(17,694)	(49,902)	(75,632)	(452,089)
Total liabilities	(614,826)	(342,081)	(112,857)	(114,678)	(522,588)	(323,614)	(2,030,644)
Assets and liabilities include:							
Cash and cash equivalents	53,136	49,092	11,851	40,721	23,645	60,257	238,702
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	(4,154)	(139,122)	(107,413)	(4,982)	(14,046)	(4,829)	(274,546)
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables)	(559,659)	(155,893)	–	(73,704)	(411,317)	(182,861)	(1,383,434)

6 JOINT VENTURES CONTINUED

Reconciliation of the above amounts to investment recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

	Japan Income Partners I US$'000	Japan Development Partners US$'000	Ichikawa shiohama US$'000	Brazil Development Partners US$'000	Brazil Income Partners I US$'000	Brazil Income Partners II US$'000	US Income Partners I US$'000	Immaterial Joint Ventures US$'000	Total US$'000
2015									
Group's interests	**33.33%**	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	**40.00%**	**34.20%**	**39.98%**	**10.00%**		
Group's interest in net assets of joint ventures at beginning of the year	165,662	214,269	82,533	217,177	223,188	–	–	260,923	1,163,752
Group's share of total comprehensive income	28,172	29,060	8,093	(77,170)	(50,554)	(61,098)	(2,278)	15,791	(109,984)
Dividends received from joint ventures (the Group's share)	(5,315)	–	–	–	(7,618)	–	–	–	(12,933)
Reclassification of subsidiary to joint venture[1]	–	–	–	–	–	224,285	–	–	224,285
Group's share of total contribution by/(distribution to owners)	(5,326)	(5,103)	(22,791)	47,000	(170)	25,437	284,531	13,610	337,188
Transaction costs in connection with acquisition of joint ventures	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,650	–	8,650
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(25,660)	(33,354)	(10,849)	–	–	–	–	2,922	(66,941)
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures at the end of the year	157,533	204,872	56,986	187,007	164,846	188,624	290,903	293,246	1,544,017

	Japan Income Partners I US$'000	Japan Development Partners US$'000	Ichikawa shiohama US$'000	Brazil Development Partners US$'000	Brazil Income Partners I US$'000	Immaterial Joint Ventures US$'000	Total US$'000
2014							
Group's interests	**33.33%**	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	**40.00%**	**34.20%**		
Group's interest in net assets of joint ventures at beginning of the year	202,306	102,839	33,279	223,712	267,532	230,617	1,060,285
Group's share of total comprehensive income	27,581	56,253	25,760	(24,756)	(36,023)	26,439	75,254
Dividends received from joint ventures (the Group's share)	(31,861)	–	–	–	–	–	(31,861)
Group's share of total contribution by owners	(17,641)	65,293	27,034	18,221	(8,321)	1,886	86,472
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(14,723)	(10,116)	(3,540)	–	–	1,981	(26,398)
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures at the end of the year	165,662	214,269	82,533	217,177	223,188	260,923	1,163,752

1. Relates to 39.98% equity interest held in Brazil Income Partners II which was reclassified to joint ventures upon the reclassification of 60.02% equity interest in the fund to asset and liabilities held for sale on 30 September 2014 (refer to Note 29(a))

The Group completed its acquisition of a Brazil portfolio of logistics properties in June 2014 and formed a new fund under Brazil Income Partners II. As at 30 September 2014, 60.02% of the assets and liabilities of Brazil Income Partners II were reclassified as assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and the remaining 39.98% equity interest was accounted by the Group as investment in joint venture. The information presented in the table above includes the Group's share of results of Brazil Income Partners II for the period from 29 October 2014 to 31 March 2015 only.

7 DEFERRED TAX

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

Group	At 1 April US$'000 (Restated)	Acquisition of subsidiaries US$'000	Disposal of subsidiaries US$'000	Effect of movements in exchange rates US$'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income US$'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 27) US$'000	Transferred to joint ventures US$'000	Reclassification to asset held for sale US$'000	At 31 March US$'000
2015									
Deferred tax assets									
Unutilised tax losses	**20,036**	**–**	**–**	**(89)**	**–**	**5,395**	**–**	**–**	**25,342**
Investment properties	**4,640**	**–**	**–**	**(411)**	**–**	**(3,194)**	**–**	**–**	**1,035**
Interest rate swaps	**638**	**–**	**–**	**(81)**	**(146)**	**(4)**	**–**	**–**	**407**
Others	**4,994**	**–**	**–**	**(317)**	**–**	**948**	**–**	**–**	**5,625**
	30,308	**–**	**–**	**(898)**	**(146)**	**3,145**	**–**	**–**	**32,409**
Deferred tax liabilities									
Investment properties	**(707,107)**	**(1,517)**	**2,918**	**(1,541)**	**–**	**(135,151)**	**–**	**–**	**(842,398)**
Available-for-sale financial assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**(638)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(584)**
Others	**(11,271)**	**(18,437)**	**–**	**1,524**	**–**	**(941)**	**9,044**	**13,577**	**(6,504)**
	(718,378)	**(19,954)**	**2,918**	**37**	**(638)**	**(136,092)**	**9,044**	**13,577**	**(849,486)**
Total	**(688,070)**	**(19,954)**	**2,918**	**(861)**	**(784)**	**(132,947)**	**9,044**	**13,577**	**(817,077)**

Group	At 1 April US$'000 (Restated)	Acquisition of subsidiaries US$'000	Effect of movements in exchange rates US$'000 (Restated)	Recognised in other comprehensive income US$'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 27) US$'000 (Restated)	At 31 March US$'000 (Restated)
2014						
Deferred tax assets						
Unutilised tax losses	15,499	–	92	–	4,445	20,036
Investment properties	6,239	–	(445)	–	(1,154)	4,640
Interest rate swaps	1,171	–	(82)	(450)	(1)	638
Others	3,675	–	(93)	–	1,412	4,994
	26,584	–	(528)	(450)	4,702	30,308
Deferred tax liabilities						
Investment properties	(592,017)	(203)	2,447	–	(117,334)	(707,107)
Others	(5,480)	–	432	–	(6,223)	(11,271)
	(597,497)	(203)	2,879	–	(123,557)	(718,378)
Total	(570,913)	(203)	2,351	(450)	(118,855)	(688,070)

7 DEFERRED TAX CONTINUED

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority. The amounts determined after appropriate offsetting are included in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**
Deferred tax assets	**32,001**	28,565
Deferred tax liabilities	**(849,078)**	(716,635)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits therefrom:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**
Tax losses	**201,095**	140,445

Tax losses are subject to agreement by the tax authorities and compliance with tax regulations in the respective countries in which the subsidiaries operate. Unrecognised tax losses amounting to US$201,095,000 (2014: US$140,445,000) will expire within one to five years.

8 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	**Furniture, fittings and equipment US$'000**	**Software under development US$'000**	**Total US$'000**
Cost			
At 1 April 2013 (restated)	24,843	–	24,843
Additions	50,816	1,362	52,178
Disposals	(3,350)	–	(3,350)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(1,253)	–	(1,253)
At 31 March 2014 (restated)	71,056	1,362	72,418
Additions	5,710	4,195	9,905
Disposals	(658)	–	(658)
Reclassifications	3,140	(3,140)	–
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(7,239)	(3)	(7,242)
At 31 March 2015	**72,009**	**2,414**	**74,423**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2013 (restated)	10,791	–	10,791
Depreciation charge for the year	5,056	–	5,056
Disposals	(949)	–	(949)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(29)	–	(29)
At 31 March 2014 (restated)	14,869	–	14,869

8 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Group	Furniture, fittings and equipment US$'000	Software under development US$'000	Total US$'000
Accumulated depreciation continued			
At 31 March 2014 (restated)	14,869	–	14,869
Depreciation charge for the year	8,107	–	8,107
Disposals	(57)	–	(57)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(671)	–	(671)
At 31 March 2015	**22,248**	**–**	**22,248**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 April 2013 (restated)	14,052	–	14,052
At 31 March 2014 (restated)	56,187	1,362	57,549
At 31 March 2015	**49,761**	**2,414**	**52,175**

Company	Furniture, fittings and equipment US$'000	Software under development US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost			
At 1 April 2013	1,574	–	1,574
Additions	1,886	1,362	3,248
Disposals	(496)	–	(496)
At 31 March 2014	2,964	1,362	4,326
Additions	1,029	4,162	5,191
Reclassifications	3,140	(3,140)	–
At 31 March 2015	**7,133**	**2,384**	**9,517**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2013	406	–	406
Depreciation charge for the year	704	–	704
Disposals	(429)	–	(429)
At 31 March 2014	681	–	681
Depreciation charge for the year	1,816	–	1,816
At 31 March 2015	**2,497**	**–**	**2,497**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 April 2013	1,168	–	1,168
At 31 March 2014	2,283	1,362	3,645
At 31 March 2015	**4,636**	**2,384**	**7,020**

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill US$'000	Trademark US$'000	Non-competition US$'000	Total US$'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2013	455,367	40,655	7,100	503,122
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(18)	–	(18)
At 31 March 2014	455,367	40,637	7,100	503,104
Additions	–	6	–	6
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(39)	–	(39)
At 31 March 2015	**455,367**	**40,604**	**7,100**	**503,071**
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 April 2013	–	4,972	3,482	8,454
Amortisation for the year	–	2,032	1,420	3,452
At 31 March 2014	–	7,004	4,902	11,906
Amortisation for the year	–	2,031	1,420	3,451
Effect of movements in exchange rates	–	(9)	–	(9)
At 31 March 2015	**–**	**9,026**	**6,322**	**15,348**
Carrying amounts				
At 1 April 2013	455,367	35,683	3,618	494,668
At 31 March 2014	455,367	33,633	2,198	491,198
At 31 March 2015	**455,367**	**31,578**	**778**	**487,723**

Impairment test for goodwill

For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating unit ("CGU") as at 31 March 2015 and the key assumptions used in the calculation of recoverable amounts in respect of terminal growth rate and discount rate are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Discount rate		Terminal growth rate	
Group	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 %	2014 %	2015 %	2014 %
GLP China[1]	**254,114**	254,114	**8.5**	8.5	**3.0**	3.0
GLP Japan[2]	**141,467**	141,467	**5.5**	5.0	**1.0**	1.0
Airport City Development Group ("ACL Group")	**59,786**	59,786	**8.5**	8.5	**3.0**	3.0
Total	**455,367**	455,367				

1. Relates to the leasing of logistic facilities and provision of asset management services in China and excludes the ACL Group
2. Relates to the leasing of logistic facilities and provision of asset management services in Japan

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

The recoverable amount of the CGUs is determined based on value in use calculation. The value in use calculation is a discounted cash flow model using cash flow projections based on the most recent budgets and forecasts approved by management covering five years. Cash flows beyond these periods are extrapolated using the estimated terminal growth rates stated in the table above. The discount rate applied is the weighted average cost of capital from the relevant business segment.

The terminal growth rate used for each CGU does not exceed management's expectation of the long-term average growth rate of the respective industry and country in which the CGU operates.

The Group believes that any reasonably possible changes in the above key assumptions applied are not likely to materially cause the recoverable amount to be lower than its carrying amount.

10 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Available-for-sale investments	**467,831**	412,337

Available-for-sale investments mainly comprise a 15% (2014: 15%) equity interest in GLP J-REIT which is listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and 19.9% (2014: 19.9%) equity interest in Shenzhen Chiwan Petroleum Supply Base Co., Ltd. ("SCPSB"), which is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. During the year, the Group acquired additional shares in GLP J-REIT for a consideration of JPY5,003,266,000 (equivalent to approximately US$48,647,000) in August 2014 (2014: JPY3,585,738,000 (equivalent to approximately US$35,814,000) in September 2013). These investments were stated at their fair values at the reporting date.

The fair values of quoted available-for-sale investments are determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price in an active market at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted available-for-sale investments of US$21,000 (2014: US$54,000) are determined by reference to the net asset value of the investee at the reporting date.

The Group's exposure to credit and market risks and fair value information related to other investments are disclosed in Notes 31 and 32.

11 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Trade receivables	**24,626**	25,740
Deposits	**20,579**	2,673
Prepayments	**7,459**	7,415
Amounts due from:		
– joint ventures	**13,715**	24,423
– an investee entity	**50,377**	52,657
Loans to joint ventures	**41,378**	–
Others	**1,526**	277
	159,660	113,185

Management has assessed that no allowance for impairment losses is required in respect of the Group's non-current trade receivables, none of which are past due.

The amounts due from joint ventures and an investee entity are attributed to the transfer of tenant security deposits to these entities.

The loans to joint ventures are unsecured, bear interest of 8% (2014: Nil) per annum at the reporting date and are fully repayable in August 2024.

12 FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Financial derivative assets				
Forward foreign exchange contracts (current)	**–**	3,452	**–**	3,452
Financial derivative liabilities				
Forward foreign exchange contracts (non-current)	**(14,262)**	–	**(14,262)**	–
Interest rate swaps (non-current)	**(6,639)**	(8,321)	**(688)**	–
Financial derivative liabilities (non-current)	**(20,901)**	(8,321)	**(14,950)**	–
Interest rate swaps (current)	**(2,272)**	(4,444)	**(78)**	–
	(23,173)	(12,765)	**(15,028)**	–

Forward foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate and forward rate curves.

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Trade receivables	**54,929**	63,962	**–**	–
Impairment losses	**(401)**	(2,101)	**–**	–
Net trade receivables	**54,528**	61,861	**–**	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries:				
– non-trade and interest-free	**–**	–	**260,423**	43,429
– non-trade and interest-bearing	**–**	–	**28,077**	1,033,026
Amounts due from joint ventures:				
– trade	**66,344**	42,021	**–**	–
– non-trade and interest-free	**7,656**	6,275	**272**	359
Amounts due from an investee entity:				
– trade	**10,247**	9,045	**–**	–
– non-trade and interest-free	**13,286**	11,824	**–**	–
Amounts due from non-controlling interests (non-trade and interest-free)	**–**	6,389	**–**	–
Loans to joint ventures	**48,096**	3,988	**–**	–
	145,629	79,542	**288,772**	1,076,814
Deposits	**56,242**	93,420	**194**	200
Other receivables	**73,211**	67,098	**460**	443
Impairment losses	**(97)**	(113)	**–**	–
	73,114	66,985	**460**	443
Loans and receivables	**329,513**	301,808	**289,426**	1,077,457
Prepayments	**145,340**	104,141	**801**	507
	474,853	405,949	**290,227**	1,077,964

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

The non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries, joint ventures, an investee entity and non-controlling interests are unsecured and repayable on demand. The effective interest rates of non-trade interest-bearing amounts due from subsidiaries at the reporting date is 2.82% to 5.0% (2014: 3.38% to 4.79%) per annum.

The loans to joint ventures are unsecured, bear fixed interest at the reporting date of 1.50% to 8.55% (2014: 4.0%) per annum and are repayable within the next 12 months.

Deposits include an amount of US$55,539,000 (2014: US$93,420,000) in relation to the acquisition of new investments. Other receivables comprise principally interest receivables and other recoverables. Prepayments include prepaid construction costs of US$125,661,000 (2014: US$94,189,000).

(a) The maximum exposure to credit risk for loans and receivables at the reporting date (by country) is:

	Gross 2015 US$'000	**Allowance for doubtful receivables 2015 US$'000**	**Gross 2014 US$'000 (Restated)**	**Allowance for doubtful receivables 2014 US$'000**
Group				
PRC	**201,240**	**(498)**	229,012	(2,214)
Japan	**49,354**	**–**	38,134	–
Singapore	**51,252**	**–**	36,349	–
US	**26,130**	**–**	–	–
Others	**2,035**	**–**	527	–
	330,011	**(498)**	304,022	(2,214)
Company				
Singapore	**289,426**	**–**	1,077,457	–

(b) The ageing of loans and receivables at the reporting date is:

	Gross 2015 US$'000	**Allowance for doubtful receivables 2015 US$'000**	**Gross 2014 US$'000 (Restated)**	**Allowance for doubtful receivables 2014 US$'000**
Group				
Not past due	**301,592**	**–**	271,910	–
Past due 1 – 30 days	**14,238**	**–**	15,881	–
Past due 31 – 90 days	**6,233**	**–**	10,532	–
More than 90 days	**7,948**	**(498)**	5,699	(2,214)
	330,011	**(498)**	304,022	(2,214)
Company				
Not past due	**289,426**	**–**	1,077,457	–

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES CONTINUED

The Group's historical experience in the collection of accounts receivables falls within the recorded allowances. Based on historical payment behaviours and the security deposits held, the Group believes that no additional allowance for impairment losses is required in respect of its loans and receivables.

The majority of the trade receivables are from tenants that have good credit records with the Group. The allowance account in respect of trade receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at that point the amounts are considered irrecoverable and are written off against the financial asset directly.

(c) The movement in allowances for impairment losses in respect of loans and receivables during the year is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
At 1 April	**2,214**	1,474	**–**	–
(Reversal)/Recognition of impairment losses	**(1,739)**	731	**–**	–
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**23**	9	**–**	–
At 31 March	**498**	2,214	**–**	–

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
Fixed deposits	**41,783**	247,779	**732**	90,356
Cash at bank	**1,403,892**	1,252,958	**429,055**	51,648
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**1,445,675**	1,500,737	**429,787**	142,004

The effective interest rates relating to fixed deposits and certain cash at bank balances at the reporting date for the Group and Company ranged from 0.02% to 2.80% (2014: 0.03% to 3.05%) and 0.06% to 0.71% (2014: 0.05% to 2.60%) per annum respectively. Interest rates reprice at intervals of one to twelve months.

15 ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Asset classified as held for sale	**1,466,592**	–

Asset classified as held for sale comprised 45% equity interests in US Income Partners I acquired on 26 February 2015 which the Group intends to sell within 12 months from date of acquisition. The remaining 10% equity interest in US Income Partners I which the Group intends to hold is accounted for as joint venture (Note 6).

16 SHARE CAPITAL, CAPITAL SECURITIES AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Share capital

	No. of shares	
	2015 '000	2014 '000
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
At 1 April	**4,760,126**	4,757,509
Issued for cash	**74,278**	–
Issue of shares pursuant to the GLP Share Plans[1]	**5,504**	2,617
At 31 March	**4,839,908**	4,760,126

1. Relates to the performance and restricted share plans, and includes additional 663,000 (2014: Nil) shares that were issued during the year pursuant to the performance share plan

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

(b) Capital securities

During the financial year ended 31 March 2012, the Company issued capital securities with a nominal amount of S$750,000,000 (equivalent to US$587,490,000) for cash. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the issuance of perpetual capital securities, which was recognised as a deduction from equity, amounted to US$7,764,000. The capital securities are perpetual, subordinated and the distribution of 5.5% on the securities may be deferred at the sole discretion of the Company. As such, the perpetual capital securities are classified as equity instruments and recorded in equity in the statement of financial position. As at 31 March 2015, the Group has accrued capital securities distribution of US$32,009,000 (2014: US$32,703,000).

16 SHARE CAPITAL, CAPITAL SECURITIES AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(c) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to build a strong capital base so as to sustain the future developments of its business and to maintain an optimal capital structure to maximise shareholder value. The Group defines "capital" as including all components of equity.

The Group's capital structure is regularly reviewed. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions, regulatory requirements and business strategies affecting the Group.

The Group also monitors capital using a net debt to equity ratio, which is defined as net borrowings divided by total equity (including non-controlling interests).

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Gross borrowings (net of transaction costs)	**2,847,709**	2,661,310
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(1,445,675)**	(1,500,737)
Net debt	**1,402,034**	1,160,573
Total equity	**12,762,421**	10,123,342
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.11**	0.11

The Group seeks to strike a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the liquidity and security afforded by a sound capital position.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Except for the requirement on the maintenance of statutory reserve fund by subsidiaries incorporated in the PRC, there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

17 RESERVES

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
Capital reserve	**92,164**	75,797	**–**	–
Equity compensation reserve	**18,591**	15,066	**18,591**	15,066
Currency translation reserve	**(700,704)**	(179,211)	**–**	–
Hedging reserve	**(33,797)**	(21,315)	**(15,027)**	–
Fair value reserve	**233,841**	168,820	**–**	–
Other reserve	**(699,778)**	(699,778)	**–**	–
Retained earnings	**2,803,308**	2,524,189	**602,479**	760,339
	1,713,625	1,883,568	**606,043**	775,405

17 RESERVES CONTINUED

The capital reserve comprises mainly capital contributions from shareholders, gains/losses in connection with changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control and the Group's share of the statutory reserve of its PRC-incorporated subsidiaries. Subsidiaries incorporated in the PRC are required by the Foreign Enterprise Law to contribute and maintain a non-distributable statutory reserve fund whose utilisation is subject to approval by the relevant PRC authorities.

The equity compensation reserve comprises the cumulative value of employee services received for the issue of shares under the Company's Performance Share Plan and Restricted Share Plan.

The currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge the Group's net investments in foreign operations.

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Other reserve comprises the pre-acquisition reserves of those common control entities that were acquired in connection with the Group reorganisation which occurred immediately prior to the initial public offering of the Company.

18 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following subsidiaries have material non-controlling interests ("NCI"):

		Ownership interest held by NCI	
Name of Company	**Principal place of business**	**2015 %**	**2014 %**
Airport City Development Co., Ltd.	PRC	**46.86%**	46.86%
CLF Fund I, LP	PRC	**44.12%**	44.12%
Iowa China Offshore Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited ("China Holdco")	PRC	**33.79%[1]**	–

1. Dilution of 33.79% interests in China Holdco to an investor consortium on 6 June and 24 September 2014 for an aggregate consideration of US$2,350,732,000 and recognising a gain on disposal of interest in subsidiaries to NCI of US$14,288,000

18 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS CONTINUED

The following table summarises the financial information of each of the Group's subsidiaries with material NCI, based on their respective (consolidated) financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS. See Note 35 for details of the significant subsidiaries of the Group.

	ACL Group US$'000	CLF Fund I, LP US$'000	China Holdco Group US$'000	Other individually immaterial subsidiaries US$'000	Total US$'000
2015					
Results					
Revenue	59,316	4,050	444,172	123,508	
Profit for the year	37,634	67,291	467,453	81,739	
Other comprehensive income	–	–	84,825	–	
Total comprehensive income	37,634	67,291	552,278	81,739	
Attributable to NCI:					
– NCI	–	–	92,911	–	
– Owners of the company	37,634	67,291	459,367	81,739	
Attributable to NCI:					
– Profit for the year	17,635	29,689	102,451	31,996	181,771
– Other comprehensive income	3,550	3,707	85	6,201	13,543
– Total comprehensive income	21,185	33,396	102,536	38,197	195,314
Assets and liabilities					
Non-current assets	1,350,846	1,255,593	10,087,132	4,880,587	
Current assets	19,656	356,917	1,241,350	567,991	
Total assets	1,370,502	1,612,510	11,328,482	5,448,578	
Non-current liabilities	(418,462)	(174,506)	(1,589,877)	(1,081,521)	
Current liabilities	(262,463)	(213,127)	(824,139)	(762,777)	
Total liabilities	(680,925)	(387,633)	(2,414,016)	(1,844,298)	
NCI	–	–	(1,502,475)	–	
Net assets attributable to owners of the Company	689,577	1,224,877	7,411,991	3,604,280	
Net assets attributable to NCI	323,207	540,387	2,504,512	638,881	4,006,987
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	104,751	(2,887)	276,887		
Cash flows used in investing activities	(14,768)	(497,141)	(1,242,856)		
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (dividends to NCI: Nil)	(90,510)	150,573	692,648		
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(527)	(349,455)	(273,321)		

18 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS CONTINUED

	ACL Group US$'000	CLF Fund I, LP US$'000	Other individually immaterial subsidiaries US$'000	Total US$'000
2014				
Results				
Revenue	75,497	–	314,520	
Profit/(Loss) for the year	25,075	(7,250)	379,468	
Other comprehensive income	–	(7,026)	–	
Total comprehensive income	25,075	(14,276)	379,468	
Attributable to NCI:				
– Profit for the year	11,750	(3,199)	31,018	39,569
– Other comprehensive income	(1,992)	(6,551)	5,443	(3,100)
– Total comprehensive income	9,758	(9,750)	36,461	36,469
Assets and liabilities				
Non-current assets	1,286,885	518,572	6,337,689	
Current assets	42,035	712,578	764,412	
Total assets	1,328,920	1,231,150	7,102,101	
Non-current liabilities	(429,956)	(2,567)	(2,541,121)	
Current liabilities	(254,595)	(79,399)	(388,381)	
Total liabilities	(684,551)	(81,966)	(2,929,502)	
Net assets	644,369	1,149,184	4,172,599	
Net assets attributable to NCI	302,022	506,993	556,572	1,365,587
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	40,167	(1,568)		
Cash flows used in investing activities	(46,254)	(506,646)		
Cash flows (used in)/ from financing activities (dividends to NCI: Nil)	(8,937)	1,175,683		
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(15,024)	667,469		

19 LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Non-current liabilities				
Secured bank loans	**827,478**	805,700	**–**	–
Secured bonds	**705,229**	1,071,492	**–**	–
Unsecured bank loans	**331,981**	–	**331,981**	–
Unsecured bonds	**611,765**	626,485	**611,765**	626,485
	2,476,453	2,503,677	**943,746**	626,485
Current liabilities				
Secured bank loans	**114,574**	142,784	**–**	–
Secured bonds	**76,682**	14,849	**–**	–
Unsecured bank loans	**180,000**	–	**180,000**	–
	371,256	157,633	**180,000**	–

(a) Secured and unsecured bank loans

The secured bank loans are secured by mortgages on the borrowing subsidiaries' investment properties with a carrying amount of US$2,392,101,000 (2014: US$3,410,924,000) (Note 4).

The effective interest rates for bank borrowings for the Group and Company (taking into account the effects of interest rate swaps) ranged from 0.67% to 6.88% (2014: 0.71% to 6.88%) and 1.01% to 1.11% (2014: Nil) per annum.

Maturity of bank loans:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Within 1 year	**294,574**	142,784	**180,000**	–
From 1 to 5 years	**872,857**	471,350	**331,981**	–
After 5 years	**286,602**	334,350	**–**	–
After 1 year	**1,159,459**	805,700	**331,981**	–
	1,454,033	948,484	**511,981**	–

19 LOANS AND BORROWINGS CONTINUED

(a) Secured and unsecured bank loans continued

Analysis of bank loans by geographic regions:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
PRC	**800,260**	675,338	**–**	–
Japan	**141,792**	273,146	**–**	–
Singapore	**511,981**	–	**511,981**	–
	1,454,033	948,484	**511,981**	–

(b) Secured bonds

The bonds are issued by certain subsidiaries in Japan and are fully secured by investment properties with carrying amounts of US$1,734,677,000 (2014: US$2,197,595,000) (Note 4) owned by these subsidiaries.

The effective interest rates as at 31 March 2015 for secured bonds (taking into account the effects of interest rate swaps) ranged from 0.42% to 2.04% (2014: 0.61% to 2.04%) per annum.

Maturity of secured bonds:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
Within 1 year	**76,682**	14,849	**–**	–
From 1 to 5 years	**546,692**	684,701	**–**	–
After 5 years	**158,537**	386,791	**–**	–
After 1 year	**705,229**	1,071,492	**–**	–
	781,911	1,086,341	**–**	–

(c) Unsecured bonds

The bonds are issued by the Company and bear fixed interests (taking into account the effects of interest rate swaps) ranging from 1.65% to 2.85% (2014: 2.70% to 4.00%) per annum.

Maturity of unsecured bonds:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
From 1 to 5 years	**487,269**	480,716	**487,269**	480,716
After 5 years	**124,496**	145,769	**124,496**	145,769
	611,765	626,485	**611,765**	626,485

20 OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Security deposits received	**125,747**	142,522	**–**	–
Payables for acquisition of investment properties	**13,717**	11,248	**–**	–
Provision for reinstatement costs	**385**	414	**100**	100
Advance rental received	**9,558**	11,134	**–**	–
	149,407	165,318	**100**	100

21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
Trade payables	**3,811**	1,289	**–**	–
Accrued development expenditure	**368,626**	260,425	**–**	–
Accrued operating expenses	**79,149**	52,625	**22,630**	10,577
Advance rental received	**30,425**	35,378	**–**	–
Security deposits received	**93,871**	83,105	**–**	–
Amounts due to:				
– subsidiaries (non-trade)	**–**	–	**353,664**	46,948
– non-controlling interests (trade)	**2,163**	2,019	**–**	–
– non-controlling interests (non-trade)	**33,576**	40,316	**–**	–
– joint ventures (non-trade)	**3,120**	207	**–**	–
Interest payable	**7,054**	10,769	**4,593**	7,235
Consideration payable for acquisition of subsidiaries	**66,900**	54,186	**–**	–
Deposits received and accrued expenses for disposal of investment properties	**62,612**	59,659	**–**	–
Other payables	**59,580**	44,886	**1,506**	60
	810,887	644,864	**382,393**	64,820

The non-trade amounts due to subsidiaries and joint ventures are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The amounts due to non-controlling interests are unsecured, repayable on demand and bear effective interest ranging from 5.40% to 6.16% (2014: 2.00% to 7.05%) per annum at the reporting date.

Other payables relate principally to retention sums, advance payments received and amounts payable in connection with capital expenditure incurred.

22 EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

GLP Share Plans

The Company currently has share-based incentive plans, comprising the GLP Performance Share Plan ("GLP PSP") and the GLP Restricted Share Plan ("GLP RSP", together with GLP PSP, hereinafter referred to as the "GLP Share Plans"), whereby performance shares have been conditionally awarded to the employees of the Group. The GLP Share Plans are administered by the Company's Human Resource and Compensation Committee comprising Dr. Seek Ngee Huat, Dr. Dipak Chand Jain and Steven Lim Kok Hoong.

The fair value of GLP PSP and GLP RSP is measured using Monte Carlo Simulation. Measurement inputs include the share price on grant date, expected volatility (based on an evaluation of the historic volatility of the Company's share price), expected term of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

GLP PSP

This relates to compensation costs of the GLP PSP reflecting the benefits accruing to certain employees of the Group. Awards under the GLP PSP represent the right of a participant to receive fully paid shares free of charge, upon the achievement of prescribed performance conditions within the time period prescribed by the Human Resource and Compensation Committee. Awards are released once the performance conditions specified on the date on which the award is to be granted have been achieved. There is no vesting period beyond the performance achievement periods.

Details of the share awards under the GLP PSP are as follows:

	Group	
	2015 **'000**	**2014** **'000**
At 1 April	**6,666**	4,074
Granted during the year	**3,335**	2,697
Vested during the year	**(1,073)**	–
Lapsed during the year	**–**	(105)
Balance at 31 March	**8,928**	6,666

The fair value of shares is determined using Monte Carlo simulation at the measurement date which projects future share price assuming log normal distribution based on Geometric Brownian Motion Theory. The fair value and assumptions are set out below:

	Group	
Year of Award	**2015**	**2014**
Weighted average fair value at measurement date	**S$1.30**	S$1.34
Volatility based on three-year historical share price from grant date	**15.74%**	16.66%
Weighted average share price at grant date	**S$2.68**	S$2.71
Risk-free interest rate equal to the implied yield on zero-coupon Singapore Government bond with a term equal to the length of vesting period	**0.72%**	0.79%
Expected dividend yield	**1.77%**	1.67%

22 EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS CONTINUED

GLP RSP

This relates to compensation costs of the GLP RSP reflecting the benefits accruing to certain employees of the Group and Directors of the Company over the service period to which the performance criteria relate. Awards under the GLP RSP represent the right of a participant to receive fully paid shares free of charge. Awards granted under the GLP RSP will be subject to vesting periods but, unlike awards granted under the performance share plan, will not be subject to performance targets.

Details of the share awards under the GLP RSP are as follows:

	Group	
	2015 '000	2014 '000
At 1 April	**7,777**	6,425
Granted during the year	**4,478**	4,069
Vested during the year	**(3,768)**	(2,542)
Lapsed during the year	**(223)**	(175)
Balance at 31 March	**8,264**	7,777

The fair value of shares is determined using Monte Carlo simulation at the measurement date which projects future share price assuming log normal distribution based on Geometric Brownian Motion Theory. The fair value and assumptions are set out below:

	Group	
Year of Award	**2015**	**2014**
Weighted average fair value at measurement date	**S$2.59**	S$2.62
Volatility based on three-year historical share price from grant date	**27.28%**	28.42%
Weighted average share price at grant date	**S$2.68**	S$2.71
Risk-free interest rate equal to the implied yield on zero-coupon Singapore Government bond with a term equal to the length of vesting period	**0.32% – 0.72%**	0.31% – 0.79%
Expected dividend yield	**1.77%**	1.67%

The Group recognised total expenses of US$12,655,000 (2014: US$8,390,000) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions during the year.

23 REVENUE

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Rental and related income	**623,648**	563,774
Fund management fee	**67,181**	51,391
Dividend income from other investments	**12,524**	8,163
Others	**4,656**	1,495
	708,009	624,823

24 OTHER INCOME

	Group 2015 US$'000	Group 2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Government grant	**4,151**	5,345
Utility income	**809**	1,286
Others	**273**	1,315
	5,233	7,946

25 NET FINANCE COSTS

	Note	Group 2015 US$'000	Group 2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Interest income on:			
– fixed deposits and cash at bank		**13,729**	7,304
– loans to non-controlling interests		**220**	263
– loans to joint ventures		**3,069**	218
– others		**1,083**	27
Interest income		**18,101**	7,812
Amortisation of transaction costs of bonds and bank loans		**(10,522)**	(7,230)
Interest expenses on:			
– bonds		**(28,295)**	(36,965)
– bank loans		**(66,903)**	(46,608)
– loans from non-controlling interests		**(1,886)**	(2,083)
– loan from a joint venture		**–**	(23)
– others		**(175)**	(3)
Total borrowing costs		**(107,781)**	(92,912)
Less: Borrowing costs capitalised in investment properties	4	**7,599**	4,361
Net borrowing costs		**(100,182)**	(88,551)
Foreign exchange gain		**43,447**	6,388
Changes in fair value of financial derivatives		**(9,299)**	(4,871)
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss		**(47,933)**	(79,222)

26 PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
(a) Non-operating (costs)/income		
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of subsidiaries*	**(25,339)**	64
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary	**514**	–
Gain on disposal of investment properties	**2,436**	–
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of assets held for sale**	**(31,639)**	4,994
Goodwill written-off on acquisition of subsidiaries	**(274)**	(137)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	**(36)**	(603)
Others	**105**	674
	(54,233)	4,992
(b) Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	**(60,410)**	(47,884)
Contributions to defined contribution plans, included in wages and salaries	**(2,804)**	(2,362)
Share-based expenses:		
– Directors	**(4,604)**	(2,491)
– Staff	**(8,051)**	(5,899)
	(12,655)	(8,390)
(c) Other expenses		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**(8,107)**	(5,050)
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(3,451)**	(3,452)
Operating expenses arising from investment properties that generate rental income#	**(206,971)**	(168,031)
Reversal/(Recognition) of impairment losses on trade and other receivables	**1,739**	(731)
Operating lease expense	**(7,853)**	(6,570)
Asset management fees	**(2,418)**	(1,188)
Audit fees paid to:		
– Auditors of the Company	**(1,111)**	(834)
– Other auditors	**(3,197)**	(2,246)
Non-audit fees paid to:		
– Auditors of the Company	**(636)**	(677)
– Other auditors	**(938)**	(907)

Comprise property-related expenses, wages and salaries, share-based expenses of staff, asset management fees and property management fees

* Comprising loss on reclassification of cumulative exchange differences related to foreign operations to profit or loss of US$24,483,000 (2014: Nil) and net cash loss on disposal of subsidiaries of US$856,000 (2014: gain of US$64,000) (Note 29(b))

** Comprising loss on reclassification of cumulative exchange differences related to foreign operations to profit or loss of US$36,177,000 (2014: Nil) and net cash gain on disposal of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale of US$4,538,000 (2014: US$4,994,000) (Note 29(c))

27 TAX EXPENSE

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**
Current tax	**36,208**	22,395
Withholding tax	**25,110**	10,565
Overprovision of prior years' tax	**–**	(9,752)
	61,318	23,208
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**132,947**	118,855
	194,265	142,063

Reconciliation of expected to actual tax

	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**
Profit before tax	**862,235**	866,782
Less: Share of results of joint ventures	**(71,426)**	(125,978)
Profit before share of results of joint ventures and tax expense	**790,809**	740,804
Tax expense using Singapore tax rate of 17%	**134,438**	125,937
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	**14,370**	11,070
Net income not subjected to tax	**(3,709)**	(362)
Non-deductible expenses	**11,977**	2,454
Deferred tax assets not recognised	**14,149**	7,424
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	**(2,528)**	(5,749)
Withholding tax on foreign-sourced income	**25,110**	10,565
Overprovision of prior years' tax	**–**	(9,752)
Others	**458**	476
	194,265	142,063

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share for the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014 were based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders less accrued distribution to holders of capital securities of US$454,190,000 and US$652,447,000 and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 4,824,491,000 and 4,759,273,000 respectively, calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	**486,199**	685,150
Less: Accrued distribution to holders of capital securities	**(32,009)**	(32,703)
	454,190	652,447

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	Group Number of shares	
	2015 ('000)	**2014 ('000)**
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	**4,760,126**	4,757,509
Issue of ordinary shares during the year	**59,925**	–
Issue of shares under the GLP Share Plans	**4,440**	1,764
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March	**4,824,491**	4,759,273

(b) Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders less accrued distribution to holders of capital securities of US$454,190,000 and US$652,447,000 and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 4,840,028,000 and 4,772,091,000 respectively, calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	**486,199**	685,150
Less: Accrued distribution to holders of capital securities	**(32,009)**	(32,703)
	454,190	652,447

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE CONTINUED

(b) Diluted earnings per share continued

Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)

	Group Number of shares	
	2015 ('000)	**2014 ('000)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	**4,824,491**	4,759,273
Weighted average number of unissued ordinary shares from shares under the GLP Share Plans	**15,537**	12,818
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 31 March	**4,840,028**	4,772,091

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries

The primary reason for the Group's acquisitions of subsidiaries is to expand its portfolio of investment properties in different geographical locations.

(i) The list of subsidiaries acquired during the year ended 31 March 2015 is as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	**Date acquired**	**Equity interest acquired %**
Beijing Dream Land Properties Limited	April 2014	100
GLP Japan DH TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Eleven Logistic TMK)	June 2014	100
Hirakata Three Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Twelve Logistic TMK)	June 2014	100
Kashiwa Two Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Thirteen Logistic TMK)	June 2014	100
Shiodome Fourteen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Fifteen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Sixteen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Seventeen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Eighteen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Nineteen Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Shiodome Twenty Logistic TMK	June 2014	100
Rec 81 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 84 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 815 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 816 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 823 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 826 Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 841 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 844 Securitizadora de Créditos Imobiliários S.A. [1]	June 2014	100

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries continued

Name of subsidiaries	Date acquired	Equity interest acquired %
Rec 848 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 849 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 858 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 859 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Rec 860 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	June 2014	100
Vailog Hong Kong DC10 Limited (Hong Kong)	July 2014	85
Weilong (Xianghe) Storage Service Co., Ltd.	July 2014	85
GLP Pengshan Puhai Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	August 2014	100
Lanchi Limited	August 2014	56
Huizhou Yonghu Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	August 2014	56
Rec 820 Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. [1]	September 2014	100
Shanghai Kangjiekong Logistics Co., Ltd.	December 2014	100
Beijing Lihao Technology Co., Ltd.	December 2014	65
Wuhan Bangsong Logistics Co., Ltd.	January 2015	56

1. These acquired companies are jointly held by Koblue Holdings LLC ("Koblue"), Monk Holdings LLC and Bebop Holdings LLC with an effective interest of 39.98%, 30.01% and 30.01% respectively. Pursuant to the reclassification of the Group's aggregate equity interest of 60.02% in Monk Holdings LLC and Bebop Holdings LLC to assets and liabilities classified as held for sale on 30 September 2014, the remaining 39.98% equity interest held by the Group in Koblue was reclassified as investment in joint venture

Effects of acquisitions

The cash flow and the net assets of subsidiaries acquired during the year ended 31 March 2015 are provided below:

	Recognised values on acquisition US$'000
Investment properties	936,569
Other assets	135
Trade and other receivables	23,732
Cash and cash equivalents	9,662
Trade and other payables	(22,570)
Loans and borrowings	(119,361)
Current tax payable	(2,082)
Deferred tax liabilities	(19,954)
Non-controlling interests	(28,427)
Net assets acquired	777,704
Loss on acquisition of subsidiaries	274
Total purchase consideration	(777,978)
Purchase consideration payable	40,135
Purchase consideration satisfied in cash	(737,843)
Cash of subsidiaries acquired	9,662
Cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	(728,181)

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

(a) Acquisition of subsidiaries continued

The total related acquisition costs for the above-mentioned subsidiaries amounted to US$777,978,000. From the dates of acquisitions to 31 March 2015, the above-mentioned acquisitions contributed net profit of US$7,166,000 to the Group's results for the year, before accounting for financing costs attributable to the acquisitions. If the acquisitions had occurred on 1 April 2014, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have been US$721,287,000 and consolidated profit for the year would have been US$673,069,000.

(ii) The list of subsidiaries acquired during the year ended 31 March 2014 is as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Date acquired	Equity interest acquired %
GLP Hubei Greenfield Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	May 2013	100
Yachiyo Logistic TMK	June 2013	100
Soja Two Logistic Special Purpose Company ("SPC")	June 2013	100
Tomisato Two Logistic SPC	June 2013	100
Kobe Nishi Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Nine Logistic SPC)	June 2013	100
Shiodome Ten Logistic SPC	June 2013	100
Vailog HK SPV 4 Limited	October 2013	90
Weilong (Shenyang) Storage Services Co., Ltd	October 2013	90
Shanghai Apeloa Pharmaceutical Research Co., Ltd	March 2014	55.88
Buffalo Logistic Limited	March 2014	90

Effects of acquisitions

The cash flow and the net assets of subsidiaries acquired during the year ended 31 March 2014 are provided below:

	Recognised values on acquisition US$'000
Investment properties	55,149
Trade and other receivables	1,085
Cash and cash equivalents	2,086
Trade and other payables	(22,262)
Deferred tax liabilities	(203)
Net assets acquired	35,855
Loss on acquisition of subsidiaries	137
Total purchase consideration	(35,992)
Purchase consideration payable	7,492
Purchase consideration satisfied in cash	(28,500)
Cash of subsidiaries acquired	2,086
Cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	(26,414)

The total related acquisition costs for the above-mentioned subsidiaries amounted to US$35,992,000. From the dates of acquisitions to 31 March 2014, the above-mentioned acquisitions contributed net profit of US$757,000 to the Group's results for the year, before accounting for financing costs attributable to the acquisitions. If the acquisitions had occurred on 1 April 2013, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have been US$624,823,000 and consolidated profit for the year would have been US$722,105,000.

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

(b) Disposal of subsidiaries

(i) The list of subsidiaries disposed during the year ended 31 March 2015 is as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Date disposed	Equity interest disposed %
Yoshimi Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Ten Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	April 2014	100
Yoshimi Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Ten Logistic TMK)	April 2014	100
Xiamen Jade Logistics Investment Co., Ltd.	April 2014	99
GLP Japan Development TMK Holdings Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome (11) Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	August 2014	100
GLP Japan DH TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Eleven Logistic TMK)	August 2014	100
GLP Shanghai Fengmin Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	December 2014	100
GLP Shanghai Fengsong Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	December 2014	100
Suita One Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Seven Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	February 2015	100
Suita Logistic TMK (f.k.a Soja Two Logistic TMK)	February 2015	100
Hirakata Three Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome (12) Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	February 2015	100
Hirakata Three Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Twelve Logistic TMK)	February 2015	100
Shiodome (20) Logistic Pte. Ltd.	March 2015	100
Shiodome Twenty Logistic TMK	March 2015	100
Kashiwa Two Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome (13) Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	March 2015	100
Kashiwa Two Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Thirteen Logistic TMK)	March 2015	100

Effects of disposals

The cash flow and the net assets of subsidiaries disposed during the year ended 31 March 2015 are provided below:

	Recognised values on disposal US$'000
Investment properties	44,492
Trade and other receivables	97
Cash and cash equivalents	429
Other assets	42
Trade and other payables	(7,497)
Current tax payable	(67)
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,918)
Non-controlling interests	(70)
Net assets disposed	34,508
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(856)
Disposal consideration	33,652
Disposal consideration receivable	(9,907)
Cash of subsidiaries disposed	(429)
Cash inflow on disposals of subsidiaries	23,316

From 1 April 2014 to the date of disposal, the above subsidiaries contributed net loss of US$42,000 to the Group's results for the year. The subsidiaries did not record any revenue during the period.

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

(b) Disposal of subsidiaries continued

(ii) The list of subsidiaries disposed during the year ended 31 March 2014 is as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Date disposed	Equity interest disposed %
Sayama Hidaka Two Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Three Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	May 2013	100
Sayama Hidaka Two Logistic SPC (f.k.a Shiodome Three Logistic SPC)	May 2013	100
Zama Logistic Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Five Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	July 2013	100
Zama Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Five Logistics TMK)	July 2013	100
Yachiyo Logistic Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Six Pte. Ltd.)	July 2013	100
Yachiyo Logistic TMK	July 2013	100
Suzhou Reien Logistics Co., Ltd.	September 2013	60
Kobe Nishi Pte. Ltd. (f.k.a Shiodome Nine Logistic Pte. Ltd.)	December 2013	100
Kobe Nishi Logistic TMK (f.k.a Shiodome Nine Logistic TMK)	December 2013	100

Effects of disposals

The cash flow and the net assets of subsidiaries disposed during the year ended 31 March 2014 are provided below:

	Recognised values on disposal US$'000
Investment properties	8,391
Trade and other receivables	13
Cash and cash equivalents	3,760
Trade and other payables	(46)
Net assets disposed	12,118
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	64
Disposal consideration	12,182
Disposal consideration receivable	(10)
Cash of subsidiaries disposed	(3,760)
Satisfied in shares	(4,386)
Cash inflow on disposals of subsidiaries	4,026

From 1 April 2013 to the date of disposal, the above subsidiaries contributed net loss of US$36,000 to the Group's results for the year. The subsidiaries did not record any revenue during the period.

29 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED

(c) Disposal of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

(i) Monk Holdings LLC and Bebop Holdings LLC were acquired on 11 June 2014 and reclassified to assets and liabilities classified as held for sale on 30 September 2014 (see Note 29(a)) following the initiation of an active programme to locate buyers. These subsidiaries were subsequently disposed of on 28 October 2014.

Effects of disposals

The cash flows relating to assets and liabilities classified as held for sale disposed during the year ended 31 March 2015 are provided below:

	Recognised values on disposal US$'000
Investment properties	610,843
Trade and other receivables	17,712
Cash and cash equivalents	22,680
Other assets	63
Trade and other payables	(3,627)
Current tax payable	(3,459)
Deferred tax liabilities	(13,577)
Loans and borrowings	(254,477)
Other non-current liabilities	(1,263)
Net assets disposed	374,895
Gain on disposal of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	4,538
Disposal consideration	379,433
Cash of subsidiaries disposed	(22,680)
Cash inflow on disposals of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	356,753

(ii) In August 2013, the Group completed the disposal of its 50% equity interest in a joint venture which was classified as held for sale at 31 March 2013. In addition, the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with GLP J-REIT in September 2013 to dispose of two investment properties located in Japan and the sale was completed in March 2014.

Effects of disposals

The cash flows relating to assets and liabilities classified as held for sale disposed during the year ended 31 March 2014 are provided below:

	Recognised values on disposal US$'000
Investment properties	283,066
Joint venture	49,977
Net assets disposed	333,043
Gain on disposal of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	4,994
Cash inflow on disposals of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	338,037

30 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has four reportable segments, representing its operations in the PRC, Japan, Brazil and US, which are managed separately due to the different geographical locations. The Group's CODM review internal management reports on these segments on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, for strategic decisions making, performance assessment and resources allocation purposes.

Performance of each reportable segment is measured based on segment revenue and segment earnings before net interest expense, tax expense, and excluding changes in fair value of investment properties held by subsidiaries and joint ventures (net of tax) ("EBIT excluding revaluation"). EBIT excluding revaluation is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of these segments relative to other entities that operate within the logistics industry. Segment assets and liabilities are presented net of inter-segment balances.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. There are no transactions between reportable segments.

Segment assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented in the tables below.

Information about reportable segments

	PRC		Japan		Brazil		US		Others		Total	
Group	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Revenue and expenses												
External revenue	**444,218**	386,026	**207,109**	231,541	**52,549**	7,256	**4,133**	–	**–**	–	**708,009**	624,823
EBIT excluding revaluation	**265,103**	244,865	**174,754**	193,819	**15,839**	(3,468)	**(3,720)**	–	**(60,665)**	(23,940)	**391,311**	411,276
Changes in fair value of investment properties held by subsidiaries	**405,307**	330,944	**82,871**	102,308	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**488,178**	433,252
Share of changes in fair value of investment properties (net of tax) held by joint ventures	**12,387**	23,123	**48,032**	93,353	**(29,740)**	(15,000)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**30,679**	101,476
EBIT	**682,797**	598,932	**305,657**	389,480	**(13,901)**	(18,468)	**(3,720)**	–	**(60,665)**	(23,940)	**910,168**	946,004
Net finance (costs)/income	**(28,975)**	(42,604)	**(25,688)**	(25,785)	**(16,847)**	(333)	**2,390**	–	**21,187**	(10,500)	**(47,933)**	(79,222)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**653,822**	556,328	**279,969**	363,695	**(30,748)**	(18,801)	**(1,330)**	–	**(39,478)**	(34,440)	**862,235**	866,782
Tax (expense)/credit	**(167,209)**	(132,124)	**(15,420)**	(15,108)	**(10,048)**	(447)	**(55)**	–	**(1,533)**	5,616	**(194,265)**	(142,063)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	**486,613**	424,204	**264,549**	348,587	**(40,796)**	(19,248)	**(1,385)**	–	**(41,011)**	(28,824)	**667,970**	724,719
Profit attributable to:												
- Owners of the Company ("PATMI")	**304,842**	384,635	**264,549**	348,587	**(40,796)**	(19,248)	**(1,385)**	–	**(41,011)**	(28,824)	**486,199**	685,150
- NCI	**181,771**	39,569	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**181,771**	39,569
PATMI excluding revaluation	**116,432**	122,007	**137,790**	158,041	**(11,055)**	(4,248)	**(1,385)**	–	**(41,011)**	(28,824)	**200,771**	246,976

30 OPERATING SEGMENTS CONTINUED

Information about reportable segments continued

Group	PRC		Japan		Brazil		US		Others		Total	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Assets and liabilities												
Investment properties	**9,281,554**	7,395,969	**2,050,224**	2,768,746	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**11,331,778**	10,164,715
Joint ventures	**293,246**	260,922	**419,392**	462,465	**540,476**	440,365	**290,903**	–	**–**	–	**1,544,017**	1,163,752
Other segment assets	**1,753,686**	1,990,014	**767,699**	821,712	**8,680**	14,611	**1,552,027**	–	**504,418**	186,635	**4,586,510**	3,012,972
Reportable segment assets	**11,328,486**	9,646,905	**3,237,315**	4,052,923	**549,156**	454,976	**1,842,930**	–	**504,418**	186,635	**17,462,305**	14,341,439
Loans and borrowings	**(800,260)**	(1,301,823)	**(923,703)**	(1,359,487)	**–**	–	**–**	–	**(1,123,746)**	–	**(2,847,709)**	(2,661,310)
Other segment liabilities	**(1,592,724)**	(1,280,689)	**(204,307)**	(254,726)	**(4,782)**	(2,349)	**(5,626)**	–	**(44,736)**	(19,023)	**(1,852,175)**	(1,556,787)
Reportable segment liabilities	**(2,392,984)**	(2,582,512)	**(1,128,010)**	(1,614,213)	**(4,782)**	(2,349)	**(5,626)**	–	**(1,168,482)**	(19,023)	**(4,699,884)**	(4,218,097)
Other information												
Depreciation and amortisation	**(6,729)**	(5,318)	**(10,293)**	(7,949)	**(997)**	(461)	**–**	–	**(4,061)**	(2,004)	**(22,080)**	(15,732)
Interest income	**8,501**	5,253	**24**	36	**2,867**	111	**2,390**	–	**4,319**	2,412	**18,101**	7,812
Capital expenditure*	**1,252,083**	1,026,025	**62,055**	63,380	**411,829**	1,861	**–**	–	**5,191**	3,248	**1,731,158**	1,094,514

* Capital expenditure includes acquisition, borrowing costs and development expenditure of investment properties and acquisition of plant and equipment

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

(a) Risk management framework

The Group has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the costs of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. Risk management policies and guidelines are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Audit Committee ("AC"), which reports to the Board of Directors, is charged with overseeing risk management practices and, in conjunction with the Internal Audit Department, seeks to identify areas of concern and implement plans to mitigate significant risks to the Company. GLP's Management Risk Committee ("MRC") consists of senior stakeholders in the Company. The Committee regularly reviews, assesses and monitors various risk factors. The MRC also guides management in forming policies and processes to identify, evaluate and manage risks and to safeguard shareholders' interests and Company assets. The Risk Management Department assists the MRC by coordinating GLP's Enterprise Risk Management programme across the Group and providing quarterly updates and feedback directly to the AC.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or counterparty to meet its contractual obligations. Financial transactions are restricted to counterparties that meet appropriate credit criteria that are approved by the Group and are being reviewed on a regular basis. In respect of trade receivables, the Group has guidelines governing the process of granting credit and outstanding balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. Concentration of credit risk relating to trade receivables is limited due to the Group's many varied customers. These customers are engaged in a wide spectrum of activities and operate in a variety of markets.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**	**2015 US$'000**	**2014 US$'000**
Loans and receivables (non-current and current)	**481,714**	407,578	**289,426**	1,077,457
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,445,675**	1,500,737	**429,787**	142,004
	1,927,389	1,908,315	**719,213**	1,219,461

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(b) Credit risk continued

Exposure to credit risk continued

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets at the reporting date by geographic region is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**	**2015 US$'000**	**2014 US$'000**
PRC	**1,149,576**	1,423,440	**–**	–
Japan	**190,399**	294,706	**–**	–
Singapore	**496,578**	178,794	**719,213**	1,219,461
US	**85,163**	–	**–**	–
Others	**5,673**	11,375	**–**	–
	1,927,389	1,908,315	**719,213**	1,219,461

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group actively manages its debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to meet the Group's working capital requirement. In addition, the Group strives to maintain available banking facilities at a reasonable level to its overall debt position.

As far as possible, the Group will constantly raise committed funding from both capital markets and financial institutions and prudently balance its portfolio with some short-term funding so as to achieve overall cost effectiveness.

As at 31 March 2015, the Group has unutilised credit facilities amounting to US$2,533,747,000 (2014: US$2,069,551,000).

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(c) Liquidity risk continued

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

Group	Carrying amount US$'000	Contractual cash flows US$'000	Cash flows Within 1 year US$'000	Cash flows From 1 to 5 years US$'000	Cash flows After 5 years US$'000
2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	**1,454,033**	**1,653,552**	**343,062**	**998,549**	**311,941**
Bonds	**1,393,676**	**1,495,789**	**101,769**	**1,081,156**	**312,864**
Trade and other payables*	**920,311**	**921,182**	**781,333**	**105,287**	**34,562**
	3,768,020	**4,070,523**	**1,226,164**	**2,184,992**	**659,367**
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps (net-settled)	**8,911**	**11,923**	**2,416**	**9,172**	**335**
Forward foreign exchange contracts (gross-settled):	**14,262**				
– Outflow		**30,169**	**17,078**	**13,091**	**–**
– Inflow		**(16,566)**	**(8,871)**	**(7,695)**	**–**
	3,791,193	**4,096,049**	**1,236,787**	**2,199,560**	**659,702**
2014 (restated)					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	948,484	1,109,966	183,333	564,646	361,987
Bonds	1,712,826	1,853,593	45,105	1,234,235	574,253
Trade and other payables*	763,670	764,744	610,560	88,657	65,527
	3,424,980	3,728,303	838,998	1,887,538	1,001,767
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps (net-settled)	12,765	13,919	5,688	12,011	(3,780)
	3,437,745	3,742,222	844,686	1,899,549	997,987

* Excludes advance rental received

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(c) Liquidity risk continued

Company	Carrying amount US$'000	Contractual cash flows US$'000	Cash flows Within 1 year US$'000	From 1 to 5 years US$'000	After 5 years US$'000
2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	**511,981**	**529,634**	**183,087**	**346,547**	**–**
Bonds	**611,765**	**685,967**	**20,227**	**515,037**	**150,703**
Trade and other payables	**382,493**	**382,493**	**382,393**	**100**	**–**
	1,506,239	**1,598,094**	**585,707**	**861,684**	**150,703**
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps (net-settled)	**766**	**1,469**	**276**	**1,193**	**–**
Forward foreign exchange contracts (gross-settled):	**14,262**				
– Outflow		**30,169**	**17,078**	**13,091**	**–**
– Inflow		**(16,566)**	**(8,871)**	**(7,695)**	**–**
	1,521,267	**1,613,166**	**594,190**	**868,273**	**150,703**
2014					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Bonds	626,485	729,317	20,613	528,205	180,499
Trade and other payables	64,920	64,920	64,820	100	–
	691,405	794,237	85,433	528,305	180,499

(d) Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Group operates mainly in the PRC, Japan, Brazil and US. Other than the respective functional currency of the Group's subsidiaries, the foreign currency which the Group has exposure to at the reporting date is the US Dollar.

The Group maintains a natural hedge, wherever possible, by borrowing in the currency of the country in which the investment is located. Foreign exchange exposures in transactional currencies other than the functional currencies of the operating entities are kept to an acceptable level.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Market risk continued

Currency risk continued

The Group also monitors any surplus cash held in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective companies and uses sensitivity analysis to measure the foreign exchange risk exposure. Where necessary, the Group will use foreign exchange contracts to hedge and minimise net foreign exchange risk exposures. In relation to its overseas investments in foreign subsidiaries whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk and which are held for long-term investment purposes, the differences arising from such translation are captured under the foreign currency translation reserve. These translation differences are reviewed and monitored on a regular basis.

The Group's and Company's exposures to foreign currencies as at 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014 are as follows:

Group	United States Dollar US$'000	Japanese Yen US$'000	Singapore Dollar US$'000	Hong Kong Dollar US$'000	Chinese Renminbi US$'000
2015					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	409,331	415	14,835	–	115
Trade and other receivables	–	206,994	32	–	35,786
Available-for-sale investments	–	–	–	95,384	–
	409,331	207,409	14,867	95,384	35,901
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans	(95,100)	(331,981)	–	–	–
Bonds	–	(124,495)	–	–	(487,269)
Trade and other payables	(41,623)	(324,755)	(78)	(130)	(33,689)
	(136,723)	(781,231)	(78)	(130)	(520,958)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	272,608	(573,822)	14,789	95,254	(485,057)
Add: Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	–	–	–	487,269
Currency exposure of net financial assets/(liabilities)	272,608	(573,822)	14,789	95,254	2,212

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Market risk continued

Currency risk continued

Group	United States Dollar US$'000	Japanese Yen US$'000	Singapore Dollar US$'000	Hong Kong Dollar US$'000	Chinese Renminbi US$'000
2014 (restated)					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	259,095	2,204	1,917	–	57,774
Trade and other receivables	–	203,386	435	–	879,038
Available-for-sale investments	–	–	–	92,337	–
	259,095	205,590	2,352	92,337	936,812
Financial liabilities					
Bonds	–	(145,769)	–	–	(453,212)
Trade and other payables	–	(50,466)	(8,905)	–	(77,111)
	–	(196,235)	(8,905)	–	(530,323)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	259,095	9,355	(6,553)	92,337	406,489
Less: Forward foreign exchange contracts	–	(100,682)	–	–	–
Currency exposure of net financial assets/(liabilities)	259,095	(91,327)	(6,553)	92,337	406,489

Company	Japanese Yen US$'000	Singapore Dollar US$'000	Chinese Renminbi US$'000
2015			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	**14,834**	**115**
Trade and other receivables	**155,068**	**–**	**35,786**
	155,071	**14,834**	**35,901**
Financial liabilities			
Bank loans	**(331,981)**	**–**	**–**
Bonds	**(124,495)**	**–**	**(487,269)**
Trade and other payables	**(324,739)**	**(78)**	**(33,034)**
	(781,215)	**(78)**	**(520,303)**
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	**(626,144)**	**14,756**	**(484,402)**
Add: Forward foreign exchange contracts	**–**	**–**	**487,269**
Currency exposure of net financial (liabilities)/assets	**(626,144)**	**14,756**	**2,867**

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Market risk continued

Currency risk continued

Company	Japanese Yen US$'000	Singapore Dollar US$'000	Chinese Renminbi US$'000
2014			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,962	1,916	57,520
Trade and other receivables	162,396	400	879,033
	164,358	2,316	936,553
Financial liabilities			
Bonds	(145,769)	–	(453,212)
Trade and other payables	(50,393)	(8,378)	(5,777)
	(196,162)	(8,378)	(458,989)
Net financial (liabilities)/assets	(31,804)	(6,062)	477,564
Less: Forward foreign exchange contracts	(100,682)	–	–
Currency exposure of net financial (liabilities)/assets	(132,486)	(6,062)	477,564

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of US Dollar against the respective functional currencies of the subsidiaries at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit before tax by the amounts shown below. The Group's outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts have been included in this calculation. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000
US Dollar[1]	**27,261**	25,910	**–**	–
Japanese Yen[2]	**57,382**	9,133	**62,614**	13,249
Singapore Dollar[2]	**(1,479)**	655	**(1,476)**	606
Hong Kong Dollar[2]	**(9,525)**	(9,234)	**–**	–
Chinese Renminbi[2]	**(221)**	(40,649)	**(287)**	(47,756)

1. As compared to functional currency of Renminbi
2. As compared to functional currency of US Dollar

A 10% weakening of US Dollar against the respective functional currencies of the subsidiaries at the reporting date would have the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from the interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The Group manages its interest rate exposure by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable rate borrowings. Where necessary, the Group hedges a portion of its interest rate exposure within the short to medium term by using interest rate derivatives.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Market risk continued

Interest rate risk continued

At 31 March 2015, the Group has interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional contract amount of US$1,074,562,000 (2014: US$1,312,289,000). After taking into account the effects of the interest rate swaps, the Group pays fixed interest rates ranging from 0.33% to 2.04% (2014: 0.28% to 1.71%) per annum and receives a variable rate equal to the Swap Offer Rate on the notional amounts. The Group has designated certain interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional contract amount of US$1,061,562,000 (2014: US$1,295,494,000) as cash flow hedges. The aggregate fair value of interest rate swaps held by the Group as at 31 March 2015 is a net liability of US$8,911,000 (2014: US$12,765,000); of which, the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges is a net liability of US$8,869,000 (2014: US$12,628,000).

At 31 March 2015, the Company has interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional contract amount of US$334,200,000 (2014: Nil) as cash flow hedges. After taking into account the effects of the interest rate swaps, the Group pays fixed interest rates ranging from 0.33% to 0.35% (2014: Nil) per annum and receives a variable rate equal to the Swap Offer Rate on the notional amounts. The aggregate fair value of interest rate swaps held by the Company as at 31 March 2015 is a net liability of US$766,000 (2014: Nil) designated as cash flow hedges.

During the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014, there was no ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges recognised in profit or loss.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial liabilities (after taking into account the effects of the interest rate swaps) are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Carrying amount US$'000	Principal/ notional amount US$'000	Carrying amount US$'000	Principal/ notional amount US$'000
2015				
Fixed rate instruments				
Loans and borrowings	**1,785,636**	**1,797,724**	**943,746**	**948,045**
Variable rate instruments				
Loans and borrowings	**1,062,073**	**1,062,223**	**180,000**	**180,000**

	Group		Company	
	Carrying amount US$'000	Principal/ notional amount US$'000	Carrying amount US$'000	Principal/ notional amount US$'000
2014 (restated)				
Fixed rate instruments				
Loans and borrowings	1,888,603	1,903,842	626,485	629,677
Variable rate instruments				
Loans and borrowings	772,707	773,209	–	–

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(d) Market risk continued

Interest rate risk continued

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Group		Company	
	100 bp Increase US$'000	100 bp Decrease US$'000	100 bp Increase US$'000	100 bp Decrease US$'000
2015				
Loans and borrowings	**(10,622)**	**10,622**	**(1,800)**	**1,800**
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(10,622)**	**10,622**	**(1,800)**	**1,800**
2014 (restated)				
Loans and borrowings	(7,732)	7,732	–	–
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(7,732)	7,732	–	–

Other market price risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale equity securities held by the Group. Management of the Group monitors the equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the MRC.

An increase/(decrease) in 5% of the equity price of available-for-sale equity securities held by the Group at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) fair value reserve by US$23.4 million (2014: US$20.6 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(e) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Group and the Company's statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables are not disclosed in the tables below unless they are offset in the statement of financial position.

The Group's derivative transactions that are not transacted on an exchange are entered into under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Netting Agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty that are due on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency under the agreement are aggregated into a single net amount being payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, for example when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement of all transactions.

The above ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because they create a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparties. In addition, the Group and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(e) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities continued

Financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting and enforceable master netting arrangements

Group	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/(liabilities) US$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/(liabilities) offset in the statement of financial position US$'000	Net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) presented in the statement of financial position US$'000	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position US$'000	Net amount US$'000
31 March 2015					
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	**(8,911)**	**–**	**(8,911)**	**–**	**(8,911)**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**
	(23,173)	**–**	**(23,173)**	**–**	**(23,173)**
31 March 2014					
Financial assets					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	3,452	–	3,452	–	3,452
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	(12,765)	–	(12,765)	–	(12,765)

Company	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/(liabilities) US$'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/(liabilities) offset in the statement of financial position US$'000	Net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) presented in the statement of financial position US$'000	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position US$'000	Net amount US$'000
31 March 2015					
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	**(766)**	**–**	**(766)**	**–**	**(766)**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**
	(15,028)	**–**	**(15,028)**	**–**	**(15,028)**
31 March 2014					
Financial assets					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	3,452	–	3,452	–	3,452

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the statement of financial position that are disclosed in the above tables are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value.

32 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amount						Fair value			
Group	Note	Fair value – hedging instruments US$'000	Designated at fair value US$'000	Loans and receivables US$'000	Available-for-sale US$'000	Other financial liabilities US$'000	Total carrying amount US$'000	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	Total US$'000
2015											
Available-for-sale investments	10	–	–	–	467,831	–	467,831	467,810	–	21	467,831
Other non-current assets[1]	11	–	–	152,201	–	–	152,201	–	–	173,679	173,679
Trade and other receivables[1]	13	–	–	329,513	–	–	329,513	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	1,445,675	–	–	1,445,675	–	–	–	–
		–	–	1,927,389	467,831	–	2,395,220				
Secured loans	19	–	–	–	–	(942,052)	(942,052)	–	(942,052)	–	(942,052)
Secured bonds	19	–	–	–	–	(781,911)	(781,911)	–	(781,911)	–	(781,911)
Unsecured loans	19	–	–	–	–	(511,981)	(511,981)	–	(511,981)	–	(511,981)
Unsecured bonds	19	–	–	–	–	(611,765)	(611,765)	–	(626,185)	–	(626,185)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	12	(14,262)	–	–	–	–	(14,262)	–	(14,262)	–	(14,262)
Interest rate swaps	12	(8,869)	(42)	–	–	–	(8,911)	–	(8,911)	–	(8,911)
Other non-current liabilities[2]	20	–	–	–	–	(139,849)	(139,849)	–	–	(131,697)	(131,697)
Trade and other payables[2]	21	–	–	–	–	(780,462)	(780,462)	–	–	–	–
		(23,131)	(42)	–	–	(3,768,020)	(3,791,193)				

1. Excludes prepayments
2. Excludes advance rental received

32 FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CONTINUED

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values continued

		Carrying amount						Fair value			
Group	Note	Fair value – hedging instruments US$'000	Designated at fair value US$'000	Loans and receivables US$'000	Available-for-sale US$'000	Other financial liabilities US$'000	Total carrying amount US$'000	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	Total US$'000
2014 (restated)											
Available-for-sale investments	10	–	–	–	412,337	–	412,337	412,283	–	54	412,337
Forward foreign exchange contracts	12	–	3,452	–	–	–	3,452	–	3,452	–	3,452
Other non-current assets[1]	11	–	–	105,770	–	–	105,770	–	–	103,544	103,544
Trade and other receivables[1]	13	–	–	301,808	–	–	301,808	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	1,500,737	–	–	1,500,737	–	–	–	–
		–	3,452	1,908,315	412,337	–	2,324,104				
Secured loans	19	–	–	–	–	(948,484)	(948,484)	–	(948,484)	–	(948,484)
Secured bonds	19	–	–	–	–	(1,086,341)	(1,086,341)	–	(1,086,341)	–	(1,086,341)
Unsecured bonds	19	–	–	–	–	(626,485)	(626,485)	–	(638,747)	–	(638,747)
Interest rate swaps	12	(12,628)	(137)	–	–	–	(12,765)	–	(12,765)	–	(12,765)
Other non-current liabilities[2]	20	–	–	–	–	(154,184)	(154,184)	–	–	(145,599)	(145,599)
Trade and other payables[2]	21	–	–	–	–	(609,486)	(609,486)	–	–	–	–
		(12,628)	(137)	–	–	(3,424,980)	(3,437,745)				

1. Excludes prepayments
2. Excludes advance payment received

32 FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CONTINUED

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values continued

		Carrying amount					Fair value			
Company	Note	Fair value – hedging instruments US$'000	Designated at fair value US$'000	Loans and receivables US$'000	Other financial liabilities US$'000	Total carrying amount US$'000	Level 1 US$'000	Level 2 US$'000	Level 3 US$'000	Total US$'000
2015										
Trade and other receivables[1]	13	**–**	**–**	**289,426**	**–**	**289,426**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**–**	**–**	**429,787**	**–**	**429,787**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		–	**–**	**719,213**	**–**	**719,213**				
Unsecured loans	19	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(511,981)**	**(511,981)**	**–**	**(511,981)**	**–**	**(511,981)**
Unsecured bonds	19	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(611,765)**	**(611,765)**	**–**	**(626,185)**	**–**	**(626,185)**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	12	**(14,262)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**	**–**	**(14,262)**
Interest rate swaps	12	**(766)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(766)**	**–**	**(766)**	**–**	**(766)**
Other non-current liabilities	20	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Trade and other payables	21	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(382,393)**	**(382,393)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		(15,028)	**–**	**–**	**(1,506,239)**	**(1,521,267)**				
2014										
Trade and other receivables[1]	13	–	–	1,077,457	–	1,077,457	–	–	–	–
Forward foreign exchange contracts	12	–	3,452	–	–	3,452	–	3,452	–	3,452
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	142,004	–	142,004	–	–	–	–
		–	3,452	1,219,461	–	1,222,913				
Unsecured bonds	19	–	–	–	(626,485)	(626,485)	–	(638,747)	–	(638,747)
Other non-current liabilities	20	–	–	–	(100)	(100)	–	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	21	–	–	–	(64,820)	(64,820)	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	(691,405)	(691,405)				

1. Excludes prepayments

32 FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CONTINUED

(b) Level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value

The reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance for Level 3 fair value measurements for investment properties is presented in Note 4.

(ii) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Available-for-sale investments	*Net asset value:* The fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the entity to which the financial instrument relates. The assets held by the relevant entities comprise mainly investment properties whose fair values were determined by independent external valuers. The fair values of the properties were based on market values determined using the discounted cash flow, direct comparison and residual approaches.
Financial derivative instruments: – Interest rate swaps – Forward foreign exchange contracts	*Market comparison technique:* The fair values are based on broker quotes. Similar contracts are traded in an active market and the quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Inputs used in determining fair value
Loans to joint ventures, Security deposits and Loans and borrowings	Discounted cash flows	Government yield curve at the reporting date plus an adequate credit spread.

(iii) Transfer between Level 1 and 2

During the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014, there were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

33 COMMITMENTS

The Group had the following commitments as at the reporting date:

(a) Operating lease commitments

(i) Operating lease rental payable

Future minimum lease payments for the Group on non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000	**2015 US$'000**	2014 US$'000
Lease payments payable:				
– Within 1 year	**6,839**	4,452	**646**	696
– After 1 year but within 5 years	**5,111**	5,733	**646**	1,392
	11,950	10,185	**1,292**	2,088

(ii) Operating lease rental receivable

Future minimum lease rental receivable for the Group on non-cancellable operating leases from investment properties are as follows:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Lease rentals receivable:		
– Within 1 year	**600,960**	557,426
– After 1 year but within 5 years	**1,151,715**	1,101,359
– After 5 years	**569,808**	818,759
	2,322,483	2,477,544

(b) Other commitments

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	2014 US$'000 (Restated)
Commitments in relation to share capital of subsidiaries due but not provided for	**321,372**	673,300
Commitments in relation to share capital of subsidiaries not yet due and not provided for	**733,441**	199,588
Development expenditure contracted but not provided for	**851,372**	476,970

In March 2014, the Group entered into a conditional agreement with a third-party to acquire a portfolio of investment properties in Brazil for approximately Brazilian Real 3.18 billion (equivalent to approximately US$1.4 billion) which was subsequently completed in June 2014.

34 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Group are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The members of the Executive Committee of the Company are considered key management personnel of the Group.

The key management personnel compensation included as part of staff costs for those key management personnel employed by the Group are as follows:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000**
Salaries, bonuses, contributions to defined contribution plans and other benefits	**21,708**	17,959

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there were the following significant related party transactions which were carried out in the normal course of business on terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	Group	
	2015 US$'000	**2014 US$'000 (Restated)**
Joint ventures		
Asset and investment management fee income from joint venture funds	**17,771**	19,497
Development and other management fee income from joint venture funds	**25,779**	14,310
Asset and investment management fee income from other joint ventures	**638**	293
Development and other management fee income from other joint ventures	**3,378**	958
Subsidiaries of a substantial shareholder		
Operating lease expenses paid/payable	**(4,091)**	(3,668)
A company in which two Directors of the Company have substantial financial interests		
Reimbursement of office expenses and allocation of expenses	**(329)**	(336)

35 SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

Details of significant subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company	Principal activities	Country of incorporation and place of business	Effective interest held by the Group 2015 %	2014 %
GLP Japan Investment Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	–
Japan Logistic Properties 1 Private Limited				
and its significant subsidiaries:	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
Shinsuna Logistic SPC	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Osaka Logistic SPC	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Yokohama Logistic SPC	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Japan Logistic Properties 2 Pte. Ltd.				
and its significant subsidiaries:	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
Maishima One Logistic SPC	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Azalea II SPC ("formerly Komaki Logistic SPC")	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Japan Logistic Properties 3 Pte. Ltd.				
and its subsidiary:	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
Azalea SPC	Property investment	Japan	**100**	100
Japan Logistic Properties 4 Pte. Ltd.				
and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
GLP Capital Japan 2 Private Limited	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
GLP Japan Development Investors Pte. Ltd.				
and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
GLP Light Year Investment Pte. Ltd. and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
BLH (1) Pte. Ltd. and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
BLH (2) Pte. Ltd. and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**	100
BLH (3) Pte. Ltd. and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	**100**[2]	–
GLP Investment Holdings and its joint venture[1]	Investment holding	Cayman Islands	**100**[2]	–

35 SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES CONTINUED

Name of company	Principal activities	Country of incorporation and place of business	Effective interest held by the Group 2015 %	2014 %
CLH Limited and its significant subsidiaries	Investment holding	Cayman Islands	**100**	100
Iowa China Offshore Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited and its significant subsidiaries:	Investment holding	Hong Kong	**66.21**[2,3]	–
GLP Puyun Warehousing Services Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Shanghai Chapu Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Beijing Airport Logistics Development Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Hangzhou Logistics Development Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Shanghai Minhang Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Wanqing Logistics Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Shanghai Pujin Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
Kunshan GLP Dianshanhu Logistics Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
Tianjin Puya Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Shanghai Waigaoqiao Logistics Facilities Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Pugao Logistics Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
Weilun Storage Services Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
Suzhou Industrial Park Genway Factory Building Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**33.11**[3]	50
GLP Suzhou Development Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**52.97**[3]	80
Airport City Development Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**35.18**[3]	53.14
Zhejiang Transfar Logistics Base Co., Ltd.	Property investment	PRC	**39.73**[3]	60
CLF Fund I, LP	Property investment	Singapore/PRC	**37.00**[3]	55.88
China Logistics Holdings (12) Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	**66.21**[3]	100
GLP Investment Management (China) Co., Ltd.	Property management	PRC	**66.21**[3]	100
Global Logistic Properties Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries:	Investment holding and property management	Cayman Islands	**100**	100
Global Logistic Properties Inc.	Property management	Japan	**100**	100
GLP Japan Advisors Inc.	Property management	Japan	**100**	100
GLP Investment Management Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries:	Investment holding and property management	Singapore	**100**	100
GLP Brasil Empreendimentos E Participações Ltda.	Property management	Brazil	**100**	100
GLP US Management LLC	Property management	US	**100**[2,4]	–

KPMG LLP is the auditor of all Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries. Other member firms of KPMG International are auditors of significant foreign-incorporated subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated.

Notes:
1. Significant joint ventures of the Group are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements
2. Incorporated during the year ended 31 March 2015
3. During the year ended 31 March 2015, the Group disposed 33.79% interest in Iowa China Offshore Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited and its subsidiaries to an investor consortium
4. Audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP Chicago

36 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain comparatives in the financial statements have been changed from prior year due to the changes in accounting policies as described in Note 2.5(i).

37 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Group and the Company. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

38 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2015, the following events occurred:

i) On 14 May 2015, the Directors proposed a final dividend of 5.5 Singapore cents per share in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2015, which is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

ii) On 28 May 2015, the Group entered into agreements with other unrelated third-party co-investors (the "Investors"), pursuant to which the Group's 45% interest in GLP US Income Partners I will be syndicated to the investors for an aggregate consideration of US$1,470,000,000, subject to post-closing adjustments. The syndication is subject to, inter alia, the receipt of relevant United States regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions that are commercially acceptable to the Group and the Investors.

iii) On 5 June 2015, the Company issued Senior Notes (the "Note") in an aggregate principal amount of US$1,000,000,000 under the US$2,000,000,000 Euro medium-term note programme. The Note is due in 2025 and bears fixed interest of 3.875% per annum.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 2 JUNE 2015

Number of Ordinary Shares in Issue: (excluding treasury shares)	4,840,744,556
Number of Treasury Shares held:	Nil
Class of Shares:	Ordinary
Voting Rights:	One vote per share

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 – 99	29	0.09	717	0.00
100 – 1,000	23,815	70.46	23,781,591	0.49
1,001 – 10,000	8,449	25.00	35,100,260	0.73
10,001 – 1,000,000	1,483	4.39	53,324,883	1.10
1,000,001 and above	21	0.06	4,728,537,105	97.68
Total	33,797	100.00	4,840,744,556	100.00

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	DBS Nominees (Private) Limited	2,551,949,178	52.72
2	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	1,150,100,158	23.76
3	HSBC (Singapore) Nominees Pte Ltd	303,180,509	6.26
4	DBSN Services Pte. Ltd.	259,375,302	5.36
5	United Overseas Bank Nominees (Private) Limited	166,911,000	3.45
6	Morgan Stanley Asia (Singapore) Securities Pte Ltd	118,187,801	2.44
7	Raffles Nominees (Pte) Limited	77,832,560	1.61
8	BNP Paribas Securities Services Singapore Branch	40,118,535	0.83
9	Bank of Singapore Nominees Pte. Ltd.	24,487,296	0.51
10	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	11,707,887	0.24
11	Merrill Lynch (Singapore) Pte Ltd	7,502,961	0.15
12	BNP Paribas Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	2,412,674	0.05
13	OCBC Securities Private Limited	2,302,515	0.05
14	Mrs Lee Li Ming Nee Ong	2,000,000	0.04
15	OCBC Nominees Singapore Private Limited	1,775,885	0.04
16	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	1,598,549	0.03
17	Societe Generale, Singapore Branch	1,538,366	0.03
18	Lee Yuen Shih	1,500,000	0.03
19	Macquarie Capital Securities (Singapore) Pte Limited	1,439,129	0.03
20	DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	1,437,800	0.03
	Total	4,727,358,105	97.66

PUBLIC FLOAT

Approximately 41.69% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of the public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

(As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 2 June 2015)

Name of Substantial Shareholders		Direct	%	Deemed	%
1.	Recosia China Pte Ltd[1]	885,015,979	18.28	–	–
2.	Reco Benefit Private Limited[1]	845,690,838	17.47	–	–
3.	Recosia Pte Ltd[1]	–	–	1,730,706,817	35.75
4.	GIC (Realty) Private Limited[2]	–	–	1,730,706,817	35.75
5.	GIC Real Estate Private Limited[3]	–	–	1,730,706,817	35.75
6.	GIC Private Limited[4]	–	–	1,730,706,817	35.75
7.	Gaoling Fund, L.P[5]	337,905,000	6.98	–	–
8.	Hillhouse Capital Management Ltd[5]	–	–	351,643,400	7.27
9.	Hillhouse Capital Group Limited[5]	–	–	351,643,400	7.27
10.	Hillhouse Capital Group Holdings Limited[5]	–	–	351,643,400	7.27
11.	Gaoling Feeder, Ltd[5]	–	–	337,905,000	6.98
12.	Mr. Lei Zhang[5]	–	–	351,643,400	7.27
13.	BlackRock, Inc[6]	–	–	339,031,866	7.00
14.	The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.[6]	–	–	339,031,866	7.00
15.	Bank of America Corporation[7]	–	–	247,780,577	5.12
16.	NB Holdings Corporation[7]	–	–	247,780,577	5.12

1. Recosia China Pte Ltd and Reco Benefit Private Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Recosia Pte Ltd ("Recosia"). All shares are registered in the name of DBS Nominees (Private) Limited
2. GIC (Realty) Private Limited ("GIC Realty") is the holding company of Recosia. Accordingly, by virtue of section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 (the "SFA"), GIC Realty is deemed to be interested in all the shares in which Recosia and its subsidiaries have an interest in
3. GIC Real Estate Private Limited ("GIC Real Estate") manages the real estate investments which are held by GIC Realty, the holding company of Recosia. Accordingly, by virtue of section 4 of the SFA, GIC Real Estate is deemed to be interested in all the shares in which GIC Realty and its subsidiaries have an interest in
4. GIC Real Estate is a wholly owned subsidiary of GIC Private Limited ("GIC"). Accordingly, by virtue of section 4 of the SFA, GIC is deemed to be interested in the shares that GIC Real Estate has an interest in
5. Hillhouse Capital Management, Ltd. ("Hillhouse") is the sole management company of Gaoling Fund, L.P. ("Gaoling") and the sole general partner of YHG Investment, L.P. ("YHG"). On 21 May 2015, Gaoling acquired 337,905,000 Shares and YHG acquired 13,738,400 Shares. On 21 May 2015, as settlement for such Shares has not yet occurred, Gaoling only has a deemed interest in such Shares. Following settlement for such Shares on 26 May 2015, Gaoling now has a direct interest in such Shares
   Gaoling Feeder, Ltd. ("Gaoling Feeder") holds not less than 20% of the voting rights of Gaoling. Hillhouse Capital Group Limited ("Hillhouse Group") holds more than 50% of the voting rights of Hillhouse. Hillhouse Capital Group Holdings Limited ("Hillhouse Holdings") holds more than 50% of the voting rights of Hillhouse Group. Mr. Lei Zhang holds more than 50% of the voting rights of Hillhouse Holdings. Accordingly, each of Gaoling Feeder, Hillhouse, Hillhouse Group, Hillhouse Holdings and Mr. Lei Zhang may be deemed to have an interest in the Shares held by Gaoling. In addition, each of Hillhouse, Hillhouse Group, Hillhouse Holdings and Mr. Lei Zhang may be deemed to have an interest in the Shares held by YHG
6. BlackRock, Inc. is deemed to have an interest in 339,031,866 Shares held through its various subsidiaries. The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. is deemed to have an interest in the same Shares held by BlackRock, Inc. through its over 10% interest in BlackRock, Inc. In addition, The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. is deemed to be interested in 231,050 Shares represented by 23,105 American Depository Receipts held by various accounts managed, held in custody or advised by a subsidiary of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. and over which the subsidiary has disposal rights
7. Bank of America Corporation is the controlling shareholder of NB Holdings Corporation, and by virtue of this, has a deemed interest in the shares of the listed company that NB Holdings Corporation has an interest in. NB Holdings Corporation is the controlling shareholder of various other group entities

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting (the "**AGM**") of **GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LIMITED** (the "**Company**") will be held at Concorde Ballroom, Level 3, Concorde Hotel Singapore, 100 Orchard Road, Singapore 238840 on Wednesday, 29 July 2015 at 11.00 a.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 together with the Auditors' Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To declare a final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of S$0.055 per share for the year ended 31 March 2015. **(Resolution 2)**

3. To re-elect the following Directors, each of whom will retire by rotation pursuant to Article 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:

   (a) Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong **(Resolution 3)**

   (b) Dr. Dipak Chand Jain **(Resolution 4)**

   (c) Mr. Lim Swe Guan **(Resolution 5)**

   [See Note (5)]

4. To re-appoint Mr. Paul Cheng Ming Fun, pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, as a Director of the Company to hold office from the date of this AGM until the next AGM of the Company.

   [See Note (6)] **(Resolution 6)**

5. To re-appoint Mr. Yoichiro Furuse, pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, as a Director of the Company to hold office from the date of this AGM until the next AGM of the Company.

   [See Note (7)] **(Resolution 7)**

6. To approve Directors' fees of US$2,700,000 for the financial year ending 31 March 2016. (2015: US$2,500,000).

   [See Note (8)] **(Resolution 8)**

7. To re-appoint Messrs. KPMG LLP as the Company's Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 9)**

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions:

8. **Authority to issue shares**

   That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to:

   (a) (i) issue shares in the capital of the Company ("**shares**") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or

   (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "**Instruments**") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

   at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors of the Company may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

   (b) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors of the Company while this Resolution was in force,

   provided that:

   (1) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution and any adjustment effected under any relevant instrument) does not exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to shareholders of the Company (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed ten per centum (10%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);

   (2) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**")) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the percentage of issued shares shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:

(a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed; and

(b) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

(3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association for the time being of the Company; and

(4) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting) the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company or the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.

[See Note (9)] **(Resolution 10)**

9. **Authority to issue shares under the GLP Performance Share Plan and GLP Restricted Share Plan**

That the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to:

(a) grant awards in accordance with the provisions of the GLP Performance Share Plan and/or the GLP Restricted Share Plan (collectively the "**Share Plans**"); and

(b) allot and issue from time to time such number of fully-paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the vesting of the awards granted or to be granted under the Share Plans,

provided always that the aggregate number of (i) new ordinary shares allotted and issued and/or to be allotted and issued, and (ii) existing ordinary shares (including shares held in treasury) delivered and/or to be delivered, pursuant to the Share Plans shall not exceed ten per centum (10%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time.

[See Note (10)] **(Resolution 11)**

10. **The Proposed Renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate**

That:

(a) for the purposes of Sections 76C and 76E of the Companies Act, the exercise by the Directors of the Company of all the powers of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire issued ordinary shares fully paid in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") not exceeding in aggregate the Maximum Limit (as hereafter defined), at such price or prices as may be determined by the Directors of the Company from time to time up to the Maximum Price (as hereafter defined), whether by way of:

(i) on-market purchases (each a "**Market Purchase**") on the SGX-ST; and/or

(ii) off-market purchases (each an "**Off-Market Purchase**") effected otherwise than on the SGX-ST in accordance with any equal access scheme(s) as may be determined or formulated by the Directors as they consider fit, which scheme(s) shall satisfy all the conditions prescribed by the Companies Act,

and otherwise in accordance with all other laws, regulations, including but not limited to, the provisions of the Companies Act and the listing rules of the SGX-ST as may for the time being be applicable, be and is hereby authorised and approved generally and unconditionally (the "**Share Purchase Mandate**");

(b) unless varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting, the authority conferred on the Directors of the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate may be exercised by the Directors of the Company at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the date of the passing of this Resolution and expiring on the earliest of:

(i) the date on which the next AGM of the Company is held;

(ii) the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held; or

(iii) the date on which the purchases or acquisitions of Shares by the Company pursuant to the Share Purchase Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated;

(c) in this Resolution:

"**Maximum Limit**" means that number of issued Shares representing 10% of the total number of issued Shares as at the date of the passing of this Resolution (excluding any Shares which are held as treasury shares as at that date); and

"**Maximum Price**" in relation to a Share to be purchased or acquired, means the purchase price (excluding related brokerage, commission, stamp duties, applicable goods and services tax, clearance fees and other related expenses) which shall not exceed:

(i) in the case of a Market Purchase, 105% of the Average Closing Price of the Shares; and

(ii) in the case of an Off-Market Purchase, 110% of the Average Closing Price of the Shares, and

for the above purposes:

"**Average Closing Price**" means the average of the last dealt prices of a Share for the five consecutive market days (a "**market day**" being a day on which the SGX-ST is open for trading in securities) on which transactions in the Shares were recorded, in the case of Market Purchases, before the day on which the purchase or acquisition of Shares was made, or in the case of Off-Market Purchases, before the date of the making of the offer pursuant to the Off-Market Purchase, and deemed to be adjusted in accordance with the rules of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for any corporate action that occurs after the relevant five-day period; and

"**date of the making of the offer**" means the date on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase or acquisition of Shares from holders of Shares, stating therein the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price calculated on the foregoing basis) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the Off-Market Purchase; and

(d) the Directors of the Company and/or any of them be and are/is hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including without limitation, executing such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider necessary, expedient, incidental or in the interest of the Company to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by this Resolution.

[See Note (11)] **(Resolution 12)**

By Order of the Board

Julie Koh Ngin Joo
Company Secretary

Singapore
1 July 2015

NOTES:

(1) The Chairman of this AGM will be exercising his right under Article 61 of the Company's Articles of Association to demand a poll in respect of each of the resolutions to be put to vote of members at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof. Accordingly, each resolution at the AGM will be voted on by way of a poll.

(2) A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholdings to be represented by each proxy.

(3) The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM.

Additional information relating to the Notice of AGM:

(4) Resolutions 3 to 7 – Detailed information on these Directors can be found under the Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Report sections in the Annual Report 2015. These Directors have no relationships (including immediate family relationships) with each other or with the other Directors, the Company or its 10% shareholders.

(5) In relation to Ordinary Resolutions 3, 4 and 5, Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong will upon re-election, continue to serve as Chairman of the Audit Committee ("**AC**") and member of the Human Resource and Compensation Committee ("**HRCC**"). He is considered by the Nominating and Governance Committee ("**NGC**") to be an Independent Director; Dr. Dipak Chand Jain will upon re-election, continue to serve as Chairman of the NGC and member of the HRCC. He is considered by the NGC to be an Independent Director; and Mr. Lim Swe Guan will upon re-election, continue to serve as member of the AC and the Investment Committee ("**IC**"). He is considered by the NGC to be an Independent Director.

(6) In relation to Ordinary Resolution 6, Mr. Paul Cheng Ming Fun, a Director of the Company who is over 70 years of age, will upon re-appointment, continue to serve as member of the AC and the NGC. He is considered by the NGC to be an Independent Director.

(7) In relation to Ordinary Resolution 7, Mr. Yoichiro Furuse, a Director of the Company who is over 70 years of age, will upon re-appointment, continue to serve as member of the NGC and the IC. He is considered by the NGC to be an Independent Director.

(8) Ordinary Resolution 8 is to approve Non-Executive Directors' fees for the financial year ending 31 March 2016 comprising a basic retainer, additional fees for appointment to and chairing of Board Committees, attendance fees and share awards under the GLP Restricted Share Plan. Detailed information on the increase of Non-Executive Directors' fees can be found under the Corporate Governance Report section (page 68 of this Annual Report).

(9) Ordinary Resolution 10, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to issue shares in the capital of the Company, make or grant Instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (the "50% Limit"), with a sub-limit ("Sub-Limit") of ten per centum (10%) for issues other than on a *pro-rata* basis to shareholders.

For determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the percentage of issued shares will be calculated based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Ordinary Resolution is passed, after adjusting for (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time when this Ordinary Resolution is passed, and (b) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Although the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST enables the Company to seek a mandate to permit its Directors to issue shares up to the 50% Limit if made on a *pro-rata* basis to shareholders, and up to a Sub-Limit of twenty per centum (20%) if made other than on a *pro-rata* basis to shareholders, the Company is nonetheless only seeking a Sub-Limit of ten per centum (10%). The Company believes that the lower Sub-Limit of ten per centum (10%), for the issue of shares made other than on a *pro-rata* basis to shareholders, is sufficient for FY2016 and the Company will review this Sub-Limit annually.

(10) Ordinary Resolution 11, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to offer and grant awards under the Share Plans in accordance with the provisions of the Share Plans and to allot and issue from time to time such number of fully-paid shares as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the vesting of such awards under the Share Plans provided that the aggregate number of (i) new ordinary shares allotted and issued and/or to be allotted and issued, and (ii) the existing ordinary shares (including treasury shares) delivered and/or to be delivered, pursuant to awards granted under the Share Plans shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time. The maximum level allowable, across the entire duration of the Share Plans, is 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time (the "**Overall Limit**"). The Directors believe that the lower level of 10% in Resolution 11 is adequate for the Company's current needs. The approval of shareholders may be sought at any subsequent AGM of the Company for another level, including a higher level up to the full extent of the Overall Limit, if then considered appropriate.

Nonetheless, the Directors currently do not intend, in any given financial year, to grant awards under the Share Plans which would comprise more than 1% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time (the "**Yearly Limit**"). Should the Yearly Limit not be fully utilised in any given financial year, the unutilised balance will be rolled forward and may be used by the Directors in subsequent years to make grants of awards under the Share Plans. Resolution 11 is independent from Resolution 10 and the passing of Resolution 11 is not contingent on the passing of Resolution 10.

(11) Ordinary Resolution 12 is to approve the renewal of the Share Purchase Mandate which was renewed at the AGM of the Company on 17 July 2014. The Company may use internal sources of funds and/or external borrowings to finance the purchase or acquisition of its Shares. The amount of financing required for the Company to purchase or acquire its Shares, and the impact on the Company's financial position, cannot be ascertained as at the date of this Notice as these will depend on the number of Shares purchased or acquired and the price at which such Shares were purchased or acquired and whether the Shares purchased or acquired are held in treasury or cancelled.

Based on the existing issued and paid-up Shares of the Company as at 2 June 2015 (the "**Latest Practicable Date**") and excluding any Shares held in treasury, the purchase by the Company of 10% of its issued Shares will result in the purchase or acquisition of 484,074,455 Shares.

Assuming that the Company purchases or acquires 484,074,455 Shares at the Maximum Price, in the case of Market Purchases of S$2.92 for one Share (being the price equivalent to 105% of the Average Closing Price of the Shares for the five consecutive market days on which the Shares were traded on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the Latest Practicable Date), the maximum amount of funds required is approximately S$1,413 million and in the case of Off-Market Purchases of S$3.06 for one Share (being the price equivalent to 110% of the Average Closing Price of the Shares for the five consecutive market days on which the Shares were traded on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the Latest Practicable Date), the maximum amount of funds required is approximately S$1,481 million.

The financial effects of the purchase or acquisition of such Shares by the Company pursuant to the proposed Share Purchase Mandate on the audited financial statements of the Company and the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 March 2015, based on certain assumptions, are set out in paragraph 2.6 of the Letter to Shareholders dated 1 July 2015 in relation to the proposed renewal of share purchase mandate.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of proxies and representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents or service providers), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

NOTICE OF BOOKS CLOSURE AND DIVIDEND PAYMENT DATE

NOTICE HAD BEEN GIVEN on 14 May 2015 that the Share Transfer Books and the Register of Members of the Company will be closed on 6 August 2015 for the preparation of dividend warrants.

Duly stamped and completed transfers in respect of ordinary shares in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") together with all relevant documents of title received by the Company's Share Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte Ltd, 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 up to the close of business at 5.00 p.m. on 5 August 2015 (the "**Book Closure Date**") will be registered to determine members' entitlements to the Company's proposed final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of S$0.055 per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 (the "**Proposed Final Dividend**").

Shareholders whose securities accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited are credited with Shares at 5.00 p.m. on the Book Closure Date will be entitled to the Proposed Final Dividend.

The Proposed Final Dividend, if approved by shareholders at the forthcoming AGM to be held on 29 July 2015, will be paid on 20 August 2015.

GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LIMITED
Company Registration No. 200715832Z
(Incorporated In Singapore)

PROXY FORM
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(Please see notes overleaf before completing this Form)

IMPORTANT:
1. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy the Company's shares, this Annual Report is forwarded to them at the request of their CPF Approved Nominees and is sent solely **FOR INFORMATION ONLY**.
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
3. CPF investors who wish to attend the Annual General Meeting as an observer must submit their requests through their CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified. If they also wish to vote, they must submit their voting instructions to the CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified to enable them to vote on their behalf.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY
By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 1 July 2015.

I/We, (Name) (NRIC/Passport/Company Regn. No.)

of (Address)

being a member/members of **GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LIMITED** (the "**Company**"), hereby appoint:

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

or failing him/her, the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting of the Company ("**AGM**") as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote on my/our behalf and, if necessary, to demand a poll, at the AGM of the Company to be held at Concorde Ballroom, Level 3, Concorde Hotel Singapore, 100 Orchard Road, Singapore 238840 on Wednesday, 29 July 2015 at 11.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions proposed at the AGM as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given or in the event of any other matter arising at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her/their discretion, as he/she/they will on any other matter arising at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof.

(If you wish to exercise all your votes "For" or "Against", please indicate with a tick "✓" within the box provided. Alternatively, please indicate the number of votes as appropriate.)

No.	Resolutions relating to:	For	Against
	Ordinary Business		
1	Adoption of Financial Statements and Reports of the Directors and Auditors		
2	Declaration of Final Dividend		
3	Re-election of Mr. Steven Lim Kok Hoong as a Director		
4	Re-election of Dr. Dipak Chand Jain as a Director		
5	Re-election of Mr. Lim Swe Guan as a Director		
6	Re-appointment of Mr. Paul Cheng Ming Fun as a Director		
7	Re-appointment of Mr. Yoichiro Furuse as a Director		
8	Approval of Directors' fees		
9	Re-appointment of Messrs. KPMG LLP as Auditors		
	Special Business		
10	General authority for Directors to issue shares subject to limits		
11	Authority to Directors to grant awards and issue shares under the GLP Performance Share Plan and GLP Restricted Share Plan		
12	Renewal of Share Purchase Mandate		

Dated this day of 2015

Signature of Member(s)
or Common Seal of Corporate Member

Total number of Shares in:	No. of Shares
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

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GLP

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Global Logistic Properties Limited
c/o Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.

50 Raffles Place #32-01
Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623

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NOTES:

1. A member should insert the total number of ordinary shares (the "**Shares**") held by him. If the member has Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore), he should insert that number of Shares. If the member has Shares registered in his name in the Register of Members, he should insert that number of Shares. If the member has Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in his name in the Register of Members, he should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register and registered in his name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, this form of proxy shall be deemed to relate to all the Shares held by the member.
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the AGM of the Company is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
3. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, he/she shall specify the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy. If no proportion or number of Shares is specified, the first named proxy may be treated as representing 100% of the shareholding and any second named proxy as an alternate to the first named.
4. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where the original instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the original letter or power of attorney under which the instrument of proxy is signed or a duly certified copy of that letter or power of attorney (failing previous registration with the Company) shall be attached to the original instrument of proxy and must be left at the registered office, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM or the adjourned AGM at which it is to be used failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.
6. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore. The Company shall be entitled to treat an original certificate under the seal of the corporation as conclusive evidence of the appointment or revocation of appointment of a representative.
7. The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of Shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company shall reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 48 hours before the time appointed for holding of the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.
8. Agent Banks acting on the request of the CPF Investors who wish to attend the AGM as Observers are requested to submit in writing, a list with details of the investors' names, NRIC/Passport numbers, addresses and number of Shares held. The list, signed by an authorised signatory of the Agent Bank, should reach the Company's Registrar, Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd, at 50 Raffles Place, #32-01 Singapore Land Tower, Singapore 048623 at least 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the AGM.

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Fax: +65 6536 1360

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Singapore 238880
Tel: +65 6643 6388
Fax: +65 6643 6389

Place of Incorporation
Singapore

Company Registration Number
200715832Z

Date of Incorporation
28 August 2007

Board of Directors
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat
Chairman of the Board and Non-Executive & Independent Director

Ming Z. Mei
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

Steven Lim Kok Hoong
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Dr. Dipak Chand Jain
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Paul Cheng Ming Fun
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Yoichiro Furuse
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Tham Kui Seng
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Lim Swe Guan
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Luciano Lewandowski
Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Fang Fenglei
Non-Executive & Non-Independent Director

Audit Committee
Steven Lim Kok Hoong (Chairman)
Tham Kui Seng
Paul Cheng Ming Fun
Lim Swe Guan

Human Resource and Compensation Committee
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat (Chairman)
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain
Steven Lim Kok Hoong

Nominating and Governance Committee
Dr. Dipak Chand Jain (Chairman)
Paul Cheng Ming Fun
Yoichiro Furuse

Investment Committee
Dr. Seek Ngee Huat (Chairman)
Yoichiro Furuse
Tham Kui Seng
Lim Swe Guan
Luciano Lewandowski
Fang Fenglei

Company Secretary
Julie Koh Ngin Joo

Auditors
KPMG LLP
16 Raffles Quay #22-00
Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581

Partner in charge:
Eng Chin Chin

Date of Appointment: Financial year ended 31 March 2011

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Citibank N.A.
DBS Bank Ltd.
JP Morgan Chase & Co.
Deutsche Bank AG
United Overseas Bank Limited
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd
China Merchants Bank
Bank of China Limited
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd.
Banco Itau
Banco Bradesco
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.
Morgan Stanley
Bank of America Corporation
Wells Fargo & Co.

Share Registrar
Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.
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Senior Vice President
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