

StorageVault Canada Inc.

(the "Corporation")

Form 51-102F1

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

This management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. The following discussion and analysis provides information that management believes is relevant to the assessment and understanding of the Corporation's results of operations and financial condition.

The Corporation's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this MD&A may be forward-looking information. Generally, forward-looking information may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "proposed", "is expected", "budgets", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases, or by the use of words or phrases which state that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, or might occur or be achieved. In particular, forward-looking information included in this MD&A includes statements with respect to: the Corporation's outlook as to the market for self-storage, economic conditions, the availability of credit and the general outlook for the Corporation contained in the "Outlook" section of this MD&A; the expectation of cash flows discussed in the "Nature of Business" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" sections; and expected inventory levels of PUPS units contained in the "Revenue from Income Producing Properties" section of this MD&A.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks and other factors may include, but are not limited to:

- capital market conditions
- liquidity in the credit markets and/or changes in interest rates which may affect timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms
- general business and economic uncertainties
- changes in the level of competition
- delay or failure to receive board or regulatory approvals
- changes in legislation including environmental legislation affecting the Corporation
- adverse weather conditions
- conclusions of economic evaluations, and
- lack of qualified, skilled labour or loss of key individuals.

Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Corporation.

The forward-looking information in this MD&A should not be relied upon as representing the Corporation's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this MD&A. Such forward-looking information is based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to: the ability of the Corporation to obtain necessary financing, satisfy conditions under previously announced acquisition agreements, or satisfy any requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") with respect to these acquisitions and any related private placement; the level of activity in the self-storage business and the economy generally; consumer interest in the Corporation's services and products; competition; and anticipated and unanticipated costs. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from this MD&A may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

All amounts included in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars.

Additional information relating to StorageVault Canada Inc. can be found at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A is dated August 22, 2013 and is in respect of the period from April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013. The discussion in the MD&A focuses on this period.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Corporation uses non-IFRS financial measures to assess its operating performance. Securities regulators require that companies caution readers that earnings and other measures adjusted to a basis other than IFRS do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Such non-IFRS measures include:

- a) Funds from Operations (“FFO”) – FFO is defined as net income (loss) excluding gains or losses from the sale of depreciable real estate and extraordinary items, plus depreciation, amortization, stock based compensation expenses, and future income taxes; and after adjustments for equity accounted entities and non-controlling interests. FFO should not be viewed as an alternative to cash from operating activities, net income, or other measures calculated in accordance with IFRS. The Corporation believes that FFO can be a beneficial measure, when combined with primary IFRS measures, to assist in the evaluation of the Corporation’s ability to generate cash and evaluate its return on investments as it excludes the effects of real estate amortization and gains and losses from the sale of real estate, all of which are based on historical cost accounting and which may be of limited significance in evaluating current performance.
- b) Property Net Operating Income (“NOI”) – NOI is defined as rent from income producing properties less property operating costs. NOI does not include interest expense or income, depreciation and amortization, corporate administrative costs, stock based compensation costs or taxes. NOI assists management by assessing profitability from principal business activities without regard to the manner in which these activities are financed or amortized. “NOI Margin” is the NOI for a given time period, divided by the revenue from income producing properties for that same time period.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Business Overview

The Corporation was incorporated on May 31, 2007. It is publicly traded on the TSXV under the symbol SVI. As at March 31, 2013 it owned and operated storage facilities in seven Canadian cities, six of which include the PUPS – Portable Units for Portable Storage (“PUPS”) portable storage system:

- Trans Can Mini Stor (“Trans Can”) and PUPS in Regina, SK
- Kenaston Self-Storage (“Kenaston”) and PUPS in Winnipeg, MB
- PUPS in Saskatoon, SK
- B&B Mini Storage (“B&B”) and PUPS in Cambridge, ON
- Parksville Mini Storage (“Parksville”) and PUPS in Parksville/Nanaimo, BC
- Space Place Self Storage (“Calgary Space Place”) and PUPS in Calgary, AB
- Airport Road Self Storage (“Airport Road”) in London, ON

A new PUPS operation was launched in Calgary, AB in August 2012. A typical PUPS operation will take 24 to 36 months to reach maturity.

In addition to the above, the Corporation manages five self-storage locations and two PUPS locations in Ontario on behalf of a third party owner.

The Corporation provides both “fixed” and “portable” self-storage. Fixed self-storage is sometimes referred to as mini-storage. Under this model, a customer rents a storage space in the operator’s premises to store personal or commercial possessions. Rental agreements are usually on a month-to-month basis. Tenants can vacate with as little as one month notice. The storage facility usually consists of one or more buildings, each partitioned into individual storage units with separate doors. Depending on the construction, storage units are accessed by drive-up to each unit, or through an interior hallway. Units can be climate controlled or simple cold storage. The tenant provides his or her own lock for the door, and is the only person with access to the unit when it is rented. Often, fixed storage facilities also provide uncovered, outdoor parking spaces for boats, cars and recreational vehicles.

Through its Canadian Master Franchise agreement with Canadian PUPS Franchises Inc., the Corporation also provides portable storage services. The PUPS system uses galvanized steel storage containers ranging from 2.3 meters to 6 meters in length. This premium priced service delivers the storage unit to the customer, as opposed to the customer having to transport his or her possessions to a traditional fixed storage location. Once loaded, the PUPS container can stay at the customer’s location, or be transported to the Corporation’s compound for longer term storage. The PUPS model generates revenue through both the rental of the storage container and the fees to deliver the container to and from the customer’s location.

Management believes that the PUPS storage model is complementary to the fixed storage operations. It appeals to both residential and commercial customers that:

- would not normally use a traditional fixed storage facility because they haven’t the means to transport their possessions.
- are moving between locations and require temporary storage, but do not want to move their possessions to a fixed storage unit, only to move them again to their new location in a few days or weeks. The PUPS container allows them to pack and unpack only once.
- are moving between locations and do not want to pay the high costs of a moving company. This do-it-yourself customer appreciates the lower cost afforded by the PUPS model.
- are renovating an existing location. They need to remove their possessions from their building, but want to keep the possessions at their location for easy access. PUPS will place a container at their residence or business, and that container can stay there until the renovation is complete.

When paired with a traditional fixed storage facility, the PUPS model also offers benefits in cost savings and promotion:

- Often, fixed storage facilities have surplus land that is undeveloped, or utilized for low return outdoor parking spaces. Redeploying some of this land for PUPS storage significantly increases the revenue per square foot earned from that surplus land.
- Many of the overhead costs necessary to operate a PUPS facility, such as labor, telephone, and some occupancy costs, are already being covered by the existing fixed storage facility.
- The basic premise behind renting fixed or portable storage units is similar, so existing staff at a fixed storage facility can easily learn and integrate the PUPS systems into day-to-day operations.
- On-site staff has the ability to cross sell. Customers who may not be able to afford the premium price of a PUPS container can be offered a lower cost fixed storage unit. Or customers looking for fixed storage who were unaware of the existence of portable storage can be up-sold to a premium product.

As the network of PUPS locations grows, the Corporation can add intercity moves using PUPS containers to its range of services. Aimed at a do-it-yourself customer, the Corporation supplies a PUPS container in the customer's existing city. Once it is filled, it is moved via long-haul trucking to the customer's new city. This door-to-door service can provide the customer the option to move their possessions great distances at significant cost savings compared to traditional moving companies.

The Corporation's strategic objective is to own, acquire and operate self-storage facilities across Canada as well as develop a portable storage business to access an untapped market in the Canadian storage industry. The Corporation will focus on acquiring and operating self-storage facilities with proven cash flows, superior location in relationship to markets, and excess physical space to allow rapid deployment of portable storage operations. Financing for this growth is intended to come from a combination of cash from operations, mortgage financing, the assumption of debt, and the issuance of additional common shares or other securities.

Portfolio

As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation owned and operated the following fixed storage facilities and PUPS portable storage operations:

	<u>Acquired</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Rentable Square Feet</u>
FIXED STORAGE			
Trans Can Mini Stor, Regina, SK	May 1, 2008	343	39,367
Kenaston Self Storage, Winnipeg, MB	March 2, 2009	537	47,500
B & B Mini Storage, Cambridge, ON	May 10, 2010	189	26,300
Parksville Mini Storage, Parksville, BC	November 1, 2010	142	22,020
Space Place Self Storage, Calgary, AB	May 1, 2012	448	34,234
Airport Road Self Storage, London, ON	March 27, 2013	<u>343</u>	<u>41,987</u>
Total		2,002	211,408
PORTABLE STORAGE			
Trans Can Mini Stor, Regina, SK	December 31, 2008	372	35,364
Kenaston Self Storage, Winnipeg, MB	--	204	19,236
Saskatoon, SK	--	245	23,324
B & B Mini Storage, Cambridge, ON	--	208	18,151
Parksville Mini Storage, Parksville, BC	--	112	10,591
Space Place Self Storage, Calgary, AB	--	<u>142</u>	<u>13,552</u>
Total		1,283	120,218

SVI also manages, on behalf of a third party owner, five self-storage facilities consisting of 2,134 units (238,062 rentable square feet) and two PUPS franchises consisting of 391 PUPS units (36,770 rentable square feet) in exchange for management fees equal to 5% of gross revenues.

Highlights for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

Selected financial highlights for the Corporation:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Total Revenue	1,258,459	1,118,181	2,207,791	1,907,064
<i>Year over Year change \$</i>	140,278		300,727	
<i>Year over Year change %</i>	12.5%		15.8%	
Net Income (Loss)	(269,768)	(219,618)	(522,804)	(382,709)
<i>Year over Year change \$</i>	(50,150)		(140,095)	
<i>Year over Year change %</i>	-22.8%		-36.6%	
Funds from Operations				
From operating properties	389,074	374,904	690,230	661,491
From non-operating activities	(296,834)	(278,448)	(517,383)	(467,234)
Total	92,240	96,456	172,847	194,257
<i>Year over Year change \$</i>	(4,216)		(21,410)	
<i>Year over Year change %</i>	-4.4%		-11.0%	

The Corporation grows revenue by improving operations in locations that it has operated in past years, and by adding new revenue streams from acquired self-storage facilities and newly launched PUPS facilities. The table below analyzes revenues separately for “Existing Sites” which are defined as those that the Corporation has operated for the entirety of the most recently completed fiscal year. “New Sites” are those that were acquired or launched in 2012 or 2013.

<u>Revenue Summary</u>	<u>Three Months Ended June 30</u>				<u>Six Months Ended June 30</u>			
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Existing Sites								
Self Storage	500,590	490,367	10,223	2.1%	976,310	977,674	(1,364)	-0.1%
PUPS	499,503	413,528	85,975	20.8%	836,095	713,484	122,611	17.2%
	1,000,093	903,895	96,198	10.6%	1,812,405	1,691,158	121,247	7.2%
New Sites								
Self Storage	187,718	75,467	112,251	148.7%	297,072	75,467	221,605	293.6%
PUPS	65,078	-	65,078	-	87,064	-	87,064	-
	252,796	75,467	177,329	235.0%	384,136	75,467	308,669	409.0%
Other	5,570	138,819	(133,249)	-96.0%	11,250	140,439	(129,189)	-92.0%
Total								
Self Storage	688,308	565,834	122,474	21.6%	1,273,382	1,053,141	220,241	20.9%
PUPS	564,581	413,528	151,053	36.5%	923,159	713,484	209,675	29.4%
Other	5,570	138,819	(133,249)	-96.0%	11,250	140,439	(129,189)	-92.0%
	1,258,459	1,118,181	140,278	12.5%	2,207,791	1,907,064	300,727	15.8%

Revenue in the self-storage operations is usually quite stable year over year. This is evidenced by the results from Existing self-storage operations for both the three and six month periods ended June 30. New self-storage sites added an incremental \$112,251 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, and \$221,605 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the same periods last year. These self-storage facilities provide the Corporation with a relatively consistent and predictable cash flow to undertake operations and growth.

PUPS operations at Existing Sites experienced a revenue increase of \$85,975 or 20.8% in the second quarter of 2013 compared to 2012. While the Parksville location had similar results year over year, all other sites experienced revenue growth. In Regina, where operations are most mature, the growth was 4.2%. In locations where the lease-up phase is continuing, the year over year revenue increases were: Saskatoon 22.8%, Cambridge was up 59.5% and Winnipeg increased 48.3%.

Net Income/(Loss) Summary

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	2013	2012	Change		2013	2012	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Existing Sites								
Self Storage	61,050	77,905	(16,855)	-21.6%	110,670	150,249	(39,579)	-26.3%
PUPS	52,394	1,032	51,362	-4976.9%	35,707	(44,115)	79,822	180.9%
	<u>113,444</u>	<u>78,937</u>	<u>34,507</u>	<u>43.7%</u>	<u>146,377</u>	<u>106,134</u>	<u>40,243</u>	<u>37.9%</u>
New Sites								
Self Storage	(17,855)	(16,958)	(897)	-5.3%	(34,995)	(16,958)	(18,037)	-106.4%
PUPS	(62,716)	-	(62,716)	-	(103,615)	-	(103,615)	-
	<u>(80,571)</u>	<u>(16,958)</u>	<u>(63,613)</u>	<u>-375.1%</u>	<u>(138,610)</u>	<u>(16,958)</u>	<u>(121,652)</u>	<u>-717.4%</u>
Corporate activities	(302,641)	(281,597)	(21,044)	-7.5%	(530,571)	(471,885)	(58,686)	-12.4%
Total								
Self Storage	43,195	60,947	(17,752)	-29.1%	75,675	133,291	(57,616)	-43.2%
PUPS	(10,322)	1,032	(11,354)	-1100.2%	(67,908)	(44,115)	(23,793)	-53.9%
Other	(302,641)	(281,597)	(21,044)	-7.5%	(530,571)	(471,885)	(58,686)	-12.4%
	<u>(269,768)</u>	<u>(219,618)</u>	<u>(50,150)</u>	<u>-22.8%</u>	<u>(522,804)</u>	<u>(382,709)</u>	<u>(140,095)</u>	<u>-36.6%</u>

The Net Loss of the Corporation increased by \$50,150 in the second quarter of 2013 compared to 2012, from a net loss of \$219,618 to a net loss of \$269,768.

In the Existing self-storage operations, the year over year decline in net income can be traced almost entirely to the Trans Can site, where a harsh winter had a dampening effect on both self-storage and PUPS rental activity. The decrease in revenue noted earlier, together with extra costs for snow removal and heating weighed on the bottom line for this site. Snow removal costs that continued well into April also had an effect on the Kenaston site.

The net loss of \$44,115 from Existing PUPS sites in the first six months of 2012 changed to a net income of \$35,707 in the first six months of 2013. The biggest gains were achieved in Saskatoon and Winnipeg where occupancies have grown sufficiently to go from net loss to positive income positions in Q2 of the respective years.

The increase in the year over year loss from Corporate activities is predominately due to two items. The first is a standby fee that is charged by the Corporation's primary financial institution for the provision of its committed financing facilities. This fee will reduce as the amount financed under this facility increases over time. The second is increased travel costs arising from the acquisition and integration of the self-storage facility in London, ON.

Outlook

When considering Existing Sites, the financial results of the Corporation are dictated to a large extent by the level of occupancy in those facilities. One of management's primary and continuing focuses is to attract and retain tenants and keep occupancy at acceptable levels.

The level of occupancy of a given facility is generally dependent on the local economy and the level of competition near that facility. Most self-storage tenants will not travel more than 10 or 20 kilometers to rent a storage unit. PUPS customers may live farther from the PUPS facility, but because of delivery costs, most are within 100 kilometers of the PUPS facility. In addition to location, the physical condition of the facility, the rental rates compared to local competitors, and level of service from on-site staff all factor into the facility's ability to attract and retain tenants. Like many businesses, self-storage can feel the effects of changes in employment and levels of disposable income in the economy. Storage facilities in locations where new and used housing sales are strong, or money is available for renovations to homes and businesses, tend to experience higher levels of occupancy than those where the economy is not as robust.

The outlook for self-storage operations is for modest growth in net operating income, stemming mostly from continued efforts to streamline operations and reduce costs. Some room exists for pricing adjustments to generate higher occupancy rates; however, management is very careful not to price its offerings such that it loses competitive advantages.

Management believes PUPS portable storage is poised for continued growth in all locations where PUPS are offered. In all PUPS locations, management is focusing on television and on-line advertising campaigns to continue educating the marketplace on the benefits of the product. In early 2013, the Corporation implemented a national Call Centre that processes customer enquiries and reservations outside of normal business hours, or when the local site manager is otherwise occupied. The Call Center has also been enabled to engage potential customers on the corporate website through the use of on-line chats. There is a modest cost to operating a call center – predominately in additional staff wages. However, management expects the benefits of being able to reach more customers, across multiple time zones, with well trained and knowledgeable sales staff will more than offset the cost. Early results have been favorable.

From 2008 through 2011, there was little activity in terms of new builds of self-storage facilities in the cities where the Corporation operates, as low cost debt financing was more difficult to find. In the late summer of 2011, a new self-storage competitor opened in a town just outside of Regina, and a new portable storage operator moved into Winnipeg and Regina (although this competitor offers a slightly different portable storage service utilizing reclaimed ocean shipping containers). In 2012 the Winnipeg market has saw the addition of at least 5 new facilities. Other cities served by the Corporation will inevitably encounter new competition in upcoming years – especially if financing from lenders continues its trend to be low cost and relatively easy to obtain.

New competitors often try to jump-start their lease-up periods by offering significant move-in discounts to new customers. This will result in short term fluctuations in rentals at existing sites. Management has historically provided select discounts - usually in the winter months when customers tend to avoid moving possessions or renovating homes. The Corporation may have to provide other discounts in these select markets to match competitive forces and retain its customer base. The effect on overall revenues is not expected to be significant, but it may be enough to slow the rate in growth of revenues that has been experienced in past years.

A major focus for the Corporation in 2013 will be the continued growth of PUPS operations. Unlike self-storage buildings which have a relatively finite ability to expand, the PUPS operations can be tailored to market demand. This means continually adjusting the number of containers in inventory and the amount of support activities (staffing, advertising etc.) to meet demand. In addition, the Corporation is experiencing a noticeable demand from customers who want to physically relocate their possessions to a new city. Management believes this inter-city moving will become a material revenue source in future months and is implementing processes to adequately meet the expected demand.

The Corporation will also continue to seek out new self-storage acquisition targets in markets not already served by the Corporation. Such acquisitions would further augment cash flows from self-storage, and would be strategically located in locations where a PUPS operation could be launched to provide portable storage in an underserved market.

Subsequent Event

On July 26, 2013, the Corporation completed the redemption of 100% of the 9.5% convertible debentures originally issued in May, 2009 and originally due in May, 2014, by paying \$320,000, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The redemption was financed by drawing upon existing credit facilities with an interest rate presently at 4.00%

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The Corporation was incorporated on May 31, 2007. A summary of selected financial information for the Corporation's fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 is as follows.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010</u>
Total Revenue	\$4,007,995	\$3,885,105	\$2,543,663
Net Income / (Loss)			
Total	(\$ 727,042)	(\$ 223,498)	(\$ 402,319)
Per share, basic and diluted	(\$0.022)	(\$0.007)	(\$ 0.012)
Total Assets	\$ 23,629,643	\$ 17,803,840	\$ 18,275,294
Long Term Financial Liabilities	\$18,013,759	\$11,400,086	\$ 11,556,138
Dividends declared-common shares	nil	nil	nil
Dividends declared-preferred shares*	\$70,819	\$69,075	\$36,915

*Pursuant to International Accounting Standard 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation, issuers of financial instruments that contain both a liability and equity element must classify the instrument's component parts separately. Due to a conversion privilege, the Preferred Shares issued by the Corporation in 2010 have both a liability and an equity component. Payments related to the liability component have been classified as interest expense. Payments related to the equity component have been classified as dividends (above). The gross amount of Preferred Shares outstanding at December 31, 2012 was \$4,252,852 (December 31, 2011 - \$4,148,171). The amount of payments in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 related to the liability component was \$138,542 (December 31, 2011 - \$135,132).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Property Operations

The storage industry in Canada tends to be seasonal. A significant portion of demand is generated from residential customers who are either moving to a new residence or renovating an existing home. Demand wanes in winter months as cold temperatures discourage this type of activity. At the same time, operating costs increase in the winter. Heating costs (for those facilities with heated storage) and snow removal costs are at their peak. The result is a historically higher operating cost percentage, and lower revenue and NOI margin in Q1 and Q4 of each year.

The Corporation's quarterly results are also affected by the timing of acquisitions and the start-up of PUPS operations. Certain expenses, including some due diligence and professional fees cannot be capitalized. These are instead expensed in the weeks surrounding a related acquisition. The Corporation also incurs recurring and non-recurring start-up expenses when a PUPS location is opened and is in lease-up. These costs may include labor, training, travel, advertising or office expenses.

A summary of the results of operations is as follows:

	2013 Fiscal Year ('000 omitted)					2012 Fiscal Year ('000 omitted)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Fixed Storage										
Property Revenue**	585	688	-	-	1,273	487	566	607	589	2,249
Operating Costs	244	292	-	-	536	190	219	255	246	910
NOI	341	396	-	-	737	297	347	352	343	1,339
NOI Margin	58.3%	57.6%			57.9%	61.0%	61.3%	58.0%	58.2%	59.5%
PUPS Portable Storage										
Property Revenue	359	565	-	-	924	300	413	499	402	1,614
Operating Costs	218	358	-	-	576	192	235	302	259	988
NOI	141	207	-	-	348	108	178	197	143	626
NOI Margin	39.3%	36.6%			37.7%	36.0%	43.1%	39.5%	35.6%	38.8%
Combined										
Property Revenue	944	1,253	-	-	2,197	787	979	1,106	991	3,863
Operating Costs	462	650	-	-	1,112	382	454	557	505	1,898
NOI	482	603	-	-	1,085	405	525	549	486	1,965
NOI Margin	51.1%	48.1%			49.4%	51.5%	53.6%	49.6%	49.0%	50.9%

** including management fees from the Conundrum management agreement

Revenue from Income Producing Properties

Total revenue from fixed storage properties and fixed storage property management for three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$688,309 compared to \$565,834 for the same period last year – an increase of \$122,475. Operating costs for fixed storage have increased by \$73,367 from \$218,684 to \$292,051. The NOI margin for Q2 2013 fiscal year was 57.6%, compared to the 61.3% experienced in Q2 2012. Revenues and operating costs increased because of the addition of Calgary Space Place in May 2012. Operating costs were further impacted by the snow removal costs in Regina and Winnipeg, thereby reducing the overall NOI margin by 3.7%.

The revenue from PUPS operations was \$564,581 in Q2 2013, an increase of \$151,053 over the \$413,528 earned from PUPS in Q2 2012. This growth is reflective of the maturing of the PUPS operations in Regina, Saskatoon Winnipeg and Cambridge. Also contributing was the rapid growth of the Calgary PUPS location, which was launched in the fall of 2012. While this location provided no revenue in the first half of 2012, it generated \$65,078 in the first half of 2013 and had 107 units rented by June 30, 2013. The development of a PUPS operation typically takes 2 to 3 years from inception to maturity. This time is necessary for the local market to not only learn of the PUPS operation through advertising and promotion, but also to understand the concept of portable storage, which is still a new concept in many markets. The overall level of PUPS revenue inside the Corporation is a function of both the size of the available rental fleet, and the vacancy level within that fleet. At June 30, 2013, the Corporation had 1,283 containers in its fleet – an increase of 22.5% over the 1,047 on hand at June 30, 2012.

A summary of unit occupancy rates at the end of each fiscal quarter for the self-storage locations is as follows:

	2013 Fiscal Year				2012 Fiscal Year			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Fixed Storage								
Trans Can Mini Stor, Regina, SK	67.6%	72.9%	-	-	76.6%	81.9%	77.0%	68.8%
Kenaston Self Storage, Winnipeg, MB	81.2%	89.4%	-	-	81.6%	85.5%	80.9%	77.9%
B&B Mini Storage, Cambridge, ON	78.8%	88.4%	-	-	81.0%	78.3%	82.0%	81.0%
Parksville Mini Storage, Parksville, BC	76.1%	72.5%	-	-	73.9%	77.5%	80.3%	77.5%
Space Place Self Storage, Calgary, AB	83.7%	88.2%	-	-	*	82.7%	82.8%	81.9%
Airport Road Self Storage, London, ON	71.7%	76.4%	-	-	*	*	*	*

* property not owned by the Corporation at this time

The occupancy rate at Trans Can Mini Stor normally sees a decline in the winter months compared to summer months. The decline in Q4 of 2012 and Q1 of 2013 was larger than normal. Occupancies have rebounded at this site in Q2 2013 but are still being affected by a number of factors. Management believes these to include a softening of the housing market in Regina, the presence of new self-storage competition in suburbs east of Regina, and the prolonged winter season. Kenaston occupancies have been climbing back toward historically normal rates as the local market absorbs all of the new rental space from recent market entrants. Both Cambridge and Parksville have maintained historically normal levels of occupancy. Management considers an occupancy rate of 85% as optimal. Any lower, and the assets are not being used efficiently. Any higher, and it is indicative that pricing may not be in line with demand.

Occupancy percentages alone do not tell the whole story when it comes to PUPS. This is because number of PUPS containers available for rent changes (increases) over time as the locations grow toward maturity. An alternative to occupancy rate comparisons for PUPS is simply a comparison of the number of units rented at a given date. The number of rented PUPS increased from 756 at the end of June, 2012 to 1,018 by the end of June 2013. This represents an increase of 34.7%.

Property Net Operating Income (NOI)

As with revenues, the analysis of NOI can be divided into Existing Sites and New Sites. The change in year over year NOI is smaller in existing self-storage sites, as the gains to be made there are mostly from changes in occupancy of a fixed number of units and from cost efficiencies. This segment of the Corporation's operations continues to provide stable, long-term and predictable cash flow. As with revenues and occupancy, the self-storage site in the Regina location experienced declines in NOI compared to the levels obtained in 2012.

The NOI at existing PUPS sites was able to grow substantially as advertising, staff training and call center support allowed additional PUPS containers to be added to the rental fleet. Contribution to this growth came from all PUPS locations, with Saskatoon leading the way with a year over year increase in NOI of \$46,560, or a growth of 99% of the NOI for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The NOI at the New PUPS site, being the site launched in Calgary, was a negative \$11,249 for the six months ended June 30, 2013. This was anticipated by management as new sites generally experience start-up losses in the first year or two of operation until they reach a break-even level of occupancy.

Property NOI

	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30			
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Existing Sites								
Self Storage	297,911	308,873	(10,962)	-3.5%	581,727	605,848	(24,121)	-4.0%
PUPS	215,154	178,117	37,037	20.8%	358,936	285,798	73,138	25.6%
	513,065	486,990	26,075	5.4%	940,663	891,646	49,017	5.5%
New Sites								
Self Storage	98,347	38,277	60,070	156.9%	155,716	38,277	117,439	306.8%
PUPS	(8,413)	-	(8,413)	-	(11,249)	-	(11,249)	-
	89,934	38,277	51,657	135.0%	144,467	38,277	106,190	277.4%
Total								
Self Storage	396,258	347,150	49,108	14.1%	737,443	644,125	93,318	14.5%
PUPS	206,741	178,117	28,624	16.1%	347,687	285,798	61,889	21.7%
	602,999	525,267	77,732	14.8%	1,085,130	929,923	155,207	16.7%

Interest income

Interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$5,312 and \$10,823, respectively, compared to \$943 and \$2,280, respectively, for the same periods last year. Interest income was generated by the temporary investment of cash raised from equity issuances in the periods between raising the cash and investing it into operating properties or capital additions.

Corporate selling, general and administrative (S, G & A) costs

S, G & A expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$222,658 and \$383,599, respectively compared to \$250,069 and \$398,560, respectively, for the same periods last year. As a percentage of storage related revenue, S, G & A costs were 17.8% in Q2 2013 compared to 25.5% in Q2 2012. The largest drivers of these costs are salaries, management fees, and new facility acquisitions or PUPS start-ups which incur a number of professional fees that cannot be capitalized.

The three largest S, G & A items in the six months ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

- Management fees paid to Detteson Management Inc. of \$165,983 (June 30, 2012 - \$145,936). See discussion of "Related Party Transactions" below.
- Professional fees of \$52,069 (June 30, 2012 - \$96,040). Professional fees related to the acquisition of Airport Road Self Storage in London amounted to \$18,489 in Q1 2013. These expenses for legal work, appraisals and environmental assessments cannot be capitalized with the acquisition. Accruals and billings for audit and other financial work relating to the Corporation and legal fees for general corporate matters made up the balance of the 2013 costs.
- Salaries of \$102,492 (June 30, 2012 - \$61,094). In early 2013, the Corporation implemented a national call center based in Regina to provide improved customer service, to serve as a daily back-up to on-site managers who are temporarily occupied with other customers, and to provide personalized customer service outside of normal business hours. During peak rental seasons, the call center is staffed by up to three representatives and operates up to 12 hours per day, including weekends. While this initiative accounts for the majority of the increased salaries expense of the Corporation, it has also shown very positive results by reducing previously lost telephone calls and by generating rental bookings.

Summary of Quarterly Results (unaudited)

Period	Net Revenue	Net Income / (Loss)	Net Income / (Loss) per share	Fully diluted Net Income / (Loss) per share	Total Assets	Total Long Term Liabilities	Dividends
2013- Q2	\$1,258,459	(\$269,768)	(\$0.008)	(\$0.008)	\$26,116,230	\$21,045,195	\$18,094
2013- Q1	\$ 949,332	(\$253,036)	(\$0.008)	(\$0.008)	\$26,503,400	\$21,148,500	\$17,982
Total 2013	\$2,207,791	(\$522,804)	(\$0.016)	(\$0.016)	N/A	N/A	\$36,076
2012- Q4	\$ 994,072	(\$229,666)	(\$0.007)	(\$0.007)	\$23,629,643	\$18,013,759	\$17,870
2012- Q3	\$1,106,859	(\$114,667)	(\$0.003)	(\$0.003)	\$20,935,772	\$15,081,287	\$17,760
2012- Q2	\$1,118,181	(\$219,618)	(\$0.007)	(\$0.007)	\$20,806,433	\$14,802,982	\$17,650
2012- Q1	\$788,883	(\$163,091)	(\$0.005)	(\$0.005)	\$17,509,108	\$11,277,214	\$17,539
Total 2012	\$4,007,995	(\$727,042)	(\$0.022)	(\$0.022)	N/A	N/A	\$70,819
2011- Q4	\$1,051,894	\$21,807	\$0.001	\$0.001	\$17,803,840	\$11,400,086	\$17,430
2011- Q3	\$994,018	\$2,518	(\$0.000)	(\$0.000)	\$17,855,378	\$11,462,491	\$17,299
2011- Q2	\$1,157,721	(\$54,248)	(\$0.002)	(\$0.002)	\$18,003,654	\$11,568,848	\$17,279
2011- Q1	\$681,472	(\$193,575)	(\$0.006)	(\$0.006)	\$18,059,838	\$11,542,791	\$17,067
Total 2011	\$3,885,105	(\$223,498)	(\$0.007)	(\$0.007)	N/A	N/A	\$69,075

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had \$274,619 of cash and short term deposits compared to \$233,773 at December 31, 2012. The Corporation's principal sources of liquidity are its ability to generate cash flow from operations, arranging new debt financing, and offering shares to the public. With the cash flow being generated from operations (see "Highlights for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2013" above), management has been able to fund recent equipment acquisitions from operating cash flows. This operating cash flow has lessened the need for external financing.

The Corporation believes it is not in default or arrears on any of its debt obligations. There is no mortgage debt maturing in 2013. As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had total mortgage debt outstanding of \$14,968,668 at interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 6.10% and maturities ranging from March 2014 to May 2038. The Corporation also had term debt totaling \$984,301 and unsecured convertible debentures totaling \$320,000 at June 30, 2013 with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 9.50% and maturities ranging from May 2014 to June 2021.

In 2012, the Corporation negotiated a credit facility with a major financial institution. The facility consists of three segments:

1. A revolving, committed facility of up to \$20,000,000 for the acquisition and / or refinancing of self-storage and PUPS portable storage facilities. As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had assets with a total book value of \$2,649,641 (December 31, 2012 - \$2,748,698) pledged to this segment. As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had drawn \$5,188,020 (December 31, 2012 - \$2,691,994) on this segment and \$762,080 remains available to be drawn in the future based on assets pledged to date.
2. A revolving, committed facility of up to \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of PUPS portable storage containers. As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had drawn \$522,210 (December 31, 2012 - \$100,308) on this segment.
3. A revolving, committed facility of up to \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of other capital assets used in connection with the Corporations activities. As at June 30, 2013, the Corporation had drawn \$462,091 (December 31, 2012 - \$nil) on this segment.

The interest rate on each of the segments above is bank prime plus 1.00% or Bankers' Acceptance rate plus 2.75%. Funding is secured by first mortgage charges on fixed and portable storage properties and assets. The Corporation must maintain certain financial ratios to comply with the facilities. These covenants include a fixed charge coverage ratio, a tangible net worth ratio, and a loan to value ratio. As of June 30, 2013, the Corporation is in compliance with all covenants.

In the fiscal year 2012, the Corporation completed the defeasance of a mortgage on the Trans Can property in Regina (the "Defeasance Obligation"). The result was a defeasance obligation (liability) of \$1,789,785 at December 31, 2012 being the present value of the remaining payments under the original mortgage at an effective interest rate of 1.09%. The payments will be fully funded by the principal and interest earnings of Short and Long Term Investments of \$1,764,247 in Government of Canada Bonds bearing interest rates ranging from 1.75% and 3.50% and maturities ranging from March 2013 to June 2016. Both the defeasance obligation and the Short and Long Term Investments are held within 1712066 Alberta Ltd, a special purpose entity whose financial statements are consolidated with those of StorageVault Canada Inc.

The following chart summarizes the Corporation's financial commitments for mortgage and long term debt (excluding the defeasance obligation noted above) principal and interest payments for the next five years:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013 (balance of year)	\$ 421,201	\$440,001	\$ 861,202
2014	\$1,169,887	\$835,269	\$2,005,156
2015	\$ 860,359	\$780,638	\$1,640,997
2016	\$ 871,455	\$740,644	\$1,612,099
2017	\$ 883,213	\$699,867	\$1,583,080

Normal Course Issuer Bid – On June 6, 2012, the Corporation received regulatory approval from the TSX Venture Exchange to make a Normal Course Issuer Bid to purchase for cancellation, during the 12-month period commencing June 12, 2012, up to 1,673,561 of its common shares, representing 5% of the common shares outstanding as at June 5, 2012. The program ended on June 12, 2013. As of June 12, 2013 the Corporation had purchased through the Exchange 115,500 shares at an average price of \$0.2638 per share for a total cost of \$30,470. A total of 115,500 shares have been cancelled. A Normal Course Issuer bid was conducted by the Corporation for the 12 month period ended April 25, 2012. During that period, a total of 239,500 common shares of the Corporation were purchased at an average price of \$0.2316 and subsequently cancelled.

Management believes that the Corporation has sufficient working capital to meet its future commitments. The Corporation may have capital requirements in excess of its currently available resources. In the event the Corporation's plans change, its assumptions change or prove inaccurate, or its capital resources in addition to projected cash flow, if any, prove to be insufficient to fund operations, the Corporation may be required to seek additional financing. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will have sufficient financing to meet its future capital requirements or that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Corporation in the future.

Funds from Operations (FFO)

FFO is a non-IFRS measure. It allows management and investors to evaluate the financial results of an entity without taking into consideration the impact of amortization which may vary between real estate investments based on when the assets were acquired. Also excluded are stock based compensation costs and future income tax expenses (recoveries), if any.

The FFO for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$172,847 and \$194,257, respectively. The Corporation continues to generate positive Funds From Operations, thereby validating the business model which includes matching proven cash flow positive self-storage properties with organically grown portable storage operations. The self-storage facilities bring long term, stable cash flow, while the portable storage diversifies product offering and provides long term growth opportunity.

A summary of FFO by fiscal quarter is as follows:

	2013 Fiscal Year ('000 omitted)					2012 Fiscal Year ('000 omitted)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Net Income/(Loss)	(253)	(270)	-	-	(523)	(163)	(220)	(115)	(229)	(727)
Add:										
Amortization	333	362	-	-	695	261	316	327	351	1,255
Gain on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock based comp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future inc. taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FFO	80	92	-	-	172	98	96	212	122	528

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation is not party to any industry contracts or arrangements other than the contractual arrangement noted in "Related Party Transactions" below. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management Agreement

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation paid total management fees of \$122,723 and \$165,983, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$103,936 and \$145,936, respectively) to Detteson Management Inc. ("Detteson"), a corporation controlled by Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette, who are directors and officers of the Corporation. Pursuant to a management agreement, Detteson is entitled to a base management fee of \$168,000 per year commencing May 1, 2011, subject to an annual increase of 3% on May 1 of each subsequent year as well as an annual performance fee of 4% of Net Operating Income if the Corporation attains 85% or greater of its annual board-approved budgeted Net Operating Income for that fiscal year. The portion of management fees paid for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, for performance fee relating to the prior fiscal year was \$78,598 and \$78,598, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$61,096 and \$61,096, respectively).

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation reimbursed travel and related expenses of \$16,884 and \$26,408, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$9,787 and \$17,008, respectively) to Detteson. These expenses, which were reimbursed at cost, were undertaken exclusively for the benefit of the Corporation.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation paid loan guarantee fees of \$2,178 and \$4,356, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$2,178 and \$4,356, respectively) to Alan A. Simpson and loan guarantee fees of \$2,178 and \$4,356, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$2,178 and \$4,356, respectively) to Glenn E. Fradette, both of whom are directors and officers of the Corporation. As a condition of the assumption of the mortgage on T. C. Mini Storage Ltd., both Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette were required to provide personal guarantees for the entire outstanding principal balance of the mortgage. The loan guarantee fees are compensation for the provision of these guarantees, and are paid on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 0.5% of the original mortgage principal, per person.

The Corporation holds a Master Franchise from Canadian PUPS Franchises Inc. (CPFI) which provides the Corporation with the exclusive Canadian franchise rights for the development and operation of PUPS portable storage franchises throughout Canada. CPFI is a corporation controlled by Alan A. Simpson and Glenn E. Fradette, who are directors and officers of the Corporation. The Corporation pays a continuing monthly royalty of 3.5% of the gross sales in relation to the Franchise Rights and PUPS and purchases storage containers and certain PUPS related equipment from CPFI. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation paid \$22,449 and \$37,820, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$17,356 and \$31,397, respectively) for royalties and \$152,934 and \$540,194, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$287,963 and \$519,369, respectively) for storage containers and other equipment under the Master Franchise Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Corporation issued \$320,000 of convertible, unsecured debentures of which \$210,000 was issued to officers, directors and spouses of directors of the Corporation. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, interest paid on the debentures to officers, directors and spouses of directors of the Corporation was \$4,988 and \$9,975, respectively (June 30, 2012 - \$4,988 and \$9,975, respectively).

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, relating to the previously noted transactions, at June 30, 2013 was \$97,595 (December 31, 2012 - \$72,210) payable to CPFI and \$85,013 (December 31, 2012 - \$2,570) payable to Detteson.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

On March 17, 2010, the Corporation completed a preferred share financing wherein it would issue up to 4,000,000 Series I convertible, retractable preferred shares for total gross proceeds of \$4,000,000. On that same date, 2,000,000 Series I preferred shares were issued for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. On October 15, 2010 the remaining 2,000,000 Series I preferred shares were issued for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. The Series I preferred shares may be converted at any time within 3 years of the date of issuance in common shares of the Corporation at a rate of \$0.30 per common share.

A summary of the outstanding shares and convertible securities as at the date of this MD&A is as follows:

	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Securities Outstanding	Common Shares on Exercise
<u>Common Shares:</u>				
Seed capital			5,000,000	
Initial public offering – November 5, 2007			5,000,000	
Private placement – October 31, 2008			18,391,304	
Agency fee – October 31, 2008			678,696	
Issued to vendor – Canadian PUPS acquisition			2,466,798	
Issued to vendor – Kenaston acquisition			2,173,913	
Cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid - 2011			(239,500)	
Cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid - 2012			<u>(115,500)</u>	
Outstanding Common Shares			<u>33,355,711</u>	
<u>Preferred Shares:</u>				
Series I- tranche 1	March 17, 2013	\$0.30	2,000,000	6,666,667
Series I- tranche 2	October 15, 2013	\$0.30	2,000,000	6,666,667
Stock Dividends		\$0.30	<u>306,179</u>	<u>1,020,596</u>
Outstanding Preferred Shares			<u>4,306,179</u>	14,353,930
<u>Options and Warrants:</u>				
Director's options	November 5, 2017	\$0.20	1,000,000	1,000,000
Director's options	May 6, 2019	\$0.23	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>2,200,000</u>
Outstanding options and warrants			<u>3,200,000</u>	3,200,000
<u>Convertible Debt</u>				
Unsecured debentures	May 13, 2014	\$0.32	-	1,000,000
				<u>18,553,930</u>

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The following is a brief review of some of the potential risks and the potential impacts these risks and uncertainties may have on the operations of the Corporation:

Real Estate Industry

Real estate investments are subject to varying degrees of risk depending on the nature of each property. Such investments are affected by general economic conditions, local real estate markets, supply and demand for rental space, competition from others with similar developments, the perceived “attractiveness” of a given property, and various other factors.

There is no certainty that financing will be available upon the maturity of any existing mortgage at terms that are as favorable as the expiring mortgage, or at all. If the Corporation is ever unable to refinance an existing indebtedness on favorable terms, the Corporation may need to dispose of one or more properties upon disadvantageous terms. Prevailing interest rates, limited availability of credit or other factors at the time of refinancing could increase interest expense and ultimately decrease the return to investors.

Economic Conditions

The storage industry in Canada can be cyclical. Due to the climate, demand for self-storage is generally weaker in the winter months. Self-storage is less susceptible to changes in the local economy, as storage space is often needed during times of both growth and recession. However, downturns in a local economy could negatively affect self-storage rentals due to the decrease in consumer discretionary spending. A significant portion of self-storage tenants use self-storage during periods of moving from one residence to another, or when a residence is being renovated. In times of economic downturn, the level of activity in housing sales and housing renovation could decrease, thereby decreasing self-storage rental demand.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through cash flow forecasting and regular monitoring of cash requirements including anticipated investing and financing activities. Typically the Corporation ensures that it has sufficient cash or liquid investments available to meet expected operation expenses for a period of 30 days, excluding the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. For the foreseeable future, the Corporation anticipates that cash flows from operations, working capital, and other sources of financing will be sufficient to meet its debt repayment obligations and will provide sufficient funding for anticipated capital expenditures.

Environmental Risks

Environmental risk is inherent in the ownership of property. Various municipal, provincial and federal regulations can result in penalties or potential liability for remediation should hazardous materials enter the environment. The presence of hazardous substances could also impair the Corporation’s ability to sell the property, or it might expose the Corporation to civil law suits. To mitigate such risk, the Corporation will obtain a recent Phase I environmental report for all material acquisitions. It also prohibits the storage of hazardous substances as a condition of the rental contract signed by tenants.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that tenants may experience financial difficulty and be unable to fulfill their financial obligations to the Corporation. The risk of incurring bad debts often arises if self-storage tenants relocate and cannot be found to enforce payment, or if self-storage tenants abandon their possessions. The extent of bad debts can be mitigated by quickly following up on any unpaid amounts shortly after the due date, enforcing late fees, denying access to any tenants with delinquent accounts, and ultimately seizing the possessions of the tenant. Additionally the Corporation typically rents to numerous tenants, each of which constitutes significantly less than 5% of the Corporation's monthly revenue. This diversification in the tenant base reduces credit risk from any given tenant.

Competition

The Corporation competes with other individuals, corporations and institutions which currently own, or are anticipating owning a similar property in a given region. Competitive forces could have a negative effect on rental rates or certain costs such as advertising.

Competition also exists when the Corporation attempts to grow through acquisitions of storage facilities. Some investors may have greater financial resources than those of the Corporation. An increase in the availability of investment funds in the general market, and a subsequent increase in demand for self-storage facilities would have a tendency to increase the price for future acquisitions of self-storage facilities and reduce the yields thereon. In addition, the Corporation may require additional financing to complete future real estate acquisitions which may not be available on terms acceptable to the Corporation.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the "IFRIC") have issued a number of new or revised standards or interpretations that will become effective for future periods and have a potential implication for the Corporation.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASBs' work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, available for sale and loans and receivables. This standard becomes effective on January 1, 2015. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this new standard.

IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10")

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent entity. This new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013. The Corporation has evaluated this standard and the determined that its implementation will not have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements (“IFRS 11”)

IFRS 11 requires a venture to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereas for a joint operation, the venture will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. The Corporation does not anticipate any significant changes to the current accounting on adoption of this standard, which becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (“IFRS 12”)

IFRS 12 establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and unconsolidated structured entities. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosures that address the nature of, and risks associated with an entity’s interest in other entities. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement (“IFRS 13”)

IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure of fair value measurements across various IFRS standards. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The new standard expands the disclosure requirements in respect of fair value measurement such that financial statements in the future will require an analysis of the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments, information about the sensitivity of fair market value measurements to changes in unobservable estimation inputs, detailed commentaries on the valuation methods, as well as other disclosures. IFRS 13 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Corporation does not expect IFRS 13 to have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements, but may result in more extensive disclosures.

IAS 28: Investments in Associates and Joint Venturers (“IAS 28”)

IAS 28 prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. IAS 28 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Corporation does not expect that this amendment will result in a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Standards

The IASB amended IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements with changes effective July 1, 2012 and IAS 19: Employee Benefits with changes effective January 1, 2013. These standards have been reviewed and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation.