BASIS OF PREPARATION

1. About this report

The content and format of the financial statements is streamlined to present the financial information in a meaningful manner to unitholders. Note disclosures are grouped into six sections being Basis of Preparation, Financial Performance, Operating Assets and Liabilities, Capital Management, Group Structure and Other. Each note sets out the accounting policies applied in producing the results along with any key judgements and estimates used. The purpose of the format is to provide readers with a clearer understanding of what are the key drivers of financial performance for the Consolidated Entity.

Basis of Preparation
1. About this report
2. General information

Financial Performance
3. Profit from operations
4. Income tax
5. Earnings per unit
6. Distributions

Operating Assets and Liabilities
7. Receivables
8. Payables

Capital Management
9. Other financial instruments
10. Financial risk management
11. Issued capital

Group Structure
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13. Commitments and contingencies
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19. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards
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2. General information

APT Investment Trust ("APTIT" or "Trust") is one of the two stapled trusts of APA Group, the other stapled trust being Australian Pipeline Trust ("APT"). Each of APT and APTIT are registered managed investment schemes regulated by the *Corporations Act 2001*. APTIT units are "stapled" to APT units on a one-to-one basis so that one APTIT unit and one APT unit form a single stapled security which trades on the Australian Securities Exchange under the code "APA".

This financial report represents the consolidated financial statements of APTIT and its controlled entities (together the "Consolidated Entity"). For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial report, the Consolidated Entity is a for-profit entity.

All intragroup transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the assets, liabilities, and results of subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Consolidated Entity.

APTIT's registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Level 19
HSBC Building
580 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9693 0000

APTIT operates as an investment entity within APA Group.

The financial report for the year ended 30 June 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 24 August 2016.

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AIFRS), and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board.

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of financial instruments. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000) in accordance with ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191, unless otherwise stated.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

2. General information (continued)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by APTIT. Control exists where APTIT has power over an entity, i.e. existing rights that give APTIT the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity (those that significantly affect the returns); exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and the ability to use its power to affect those returns.

Segment information

The Consolidated Entity has one reportable segment being energy infrastructure investment.

The Consolidated Entity is an investing entity within the Australian Pipeline Trust stapled group. As the Trust only operates in one segment, it has not disclosed segment information separately.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

3. Profit from operations

Profit before income tax includes the following items of income and expense:

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Revenue		
Distributions		
Trust distribution – related party	**31,747**	23,184
Other entities	**95**	125
	31,842	23,309
Finance income		
Interest – related parties	**53,684**	22,157
(Loss)/gain on financial asset held at fair value through profit or loss	**(756)**	70
Finance lease income – related party	**497**	529
	53,425	22,756
Other revenue		
Other	**216**	294
Total revenue	**85,483**	46,359
Expenses		
Audit fees	**(11)**	(11)
Loss on disposal of available-for-sale investment	**(370)**	–
Total expenses	**(381)**	(11)

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Consolidated Entity and can be reliably measured. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of duties and taxes paid. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

- Interest revenue, which is recognised as it accrues and is determined using the effective interest method;
- Distribution revenue, which is recognised when the right to receive a distribution has been established;
- Dividend revenue, which is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established; and
- Finance lease income, which is recognised when receivable.

4. Income tax

Income tax expense is not brought to account in respect of APTIT as, pursuant to Australian taxation laws, APTIT is not liable for income tax provided that its realised taxable income (including any assessable realised capital gains) is fully distributed to its unitholders each year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5. Earnings per unit

	2016 cents	2015 cents
Basic and diluted earnings per unit	**7.6**	4.7

The earnings and weighted average number of units used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per unit are as follows:

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Net profit attributable to unitholders for calculating basic and diluted earnings per unit	**85,102**	46,348

	2016 No. of units 000	2015 No. of units 000
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary units used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per unit	**1,114,307**	995,245

6. Distributions

	2016 cents per unit	**2016 Total $000**	2015 cents per unit	2015 Total $000
Recognised amounts				
Final distribution paid on 16 September 2015				
(2015: 10 September 2014)				
Profit distribution [a]	**2.38**	**26,488**	2.33	19,465
Capital distribution	**–**	**–**	–	–
	2.38	**26,488**	2.33	19,465
Interim distribution paid on 16 March 2016				
(2015: 18 March 2015) [b]				
Profit distribution [a]	**3.88**	**43,290**	2.38	19,860
Capital distribution	**–**	**–**	–	–
	3.88	**43,290**	2.38	19,860
Total distributions recognised				
Profit distributions [a]	**6.26**	**69,778**	4.71	39,325
Capital distributions	**–**	**–**	–	–
Unrecognised amounts				
Final distribution payable on 16 September 2016 [c]				
(2015: 16 September 2015)				
Profit distribution [a]	**3.75**	**41,811**	2.38	26,488
Capital distribution	**0.63**	**6,976**	–	–
	4.38	**48,787**	2.38	26,488

a) Profit distributions unfranked (2015: unfranked).
b) New securities issued under the December 2014 entitlement offer were not eligible for the FY2015 interim distribution.
c) Record date 30 June 2016.

The final distribution in respect of the financial year has not been recognised in this financial report because the final distribution was not declared, determined or publicly confirmed prior to the end of the financial year.

OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

7. Receivables

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Other debtors	–	31
Finance lease receivable – related party (Note 18)	**704**	670
Current	**704**	701
Finance lease receivable – related party (Note 18)	**9,249**	9,951
Non-current	**9,249**	9,951

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the Consolidated Entity considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The directors believe that there is no credit provision required.

None of the above receivables is past due.

8. Payables

Other payables	**11**	49

Trade and other payables are recognised when the Consolidated Entity becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables. GST receivable or GST payable is only recognised once a tax invoice has been issued or received.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

9. Other financial instruments

Non-current		
Advance to related party	**895,102**	876,911
Investments carried at cost:		
Investment in related party [a]	**107,379**	107,379
	1,002,481	984,290
Financial assets carried at fair value:		
Redeemable ordinary shares [b]	**34,463**	34,765
Available-for-sale investments carried at fair value [c]	–	2,511
	1,036,944	1,021,566

a) The investment in related party reflects GasNet Australia Investments Trust's ("GAIT") investment in 100% of the B Class units in GasNet A Trust. The B Class units give GAIT preferred rights to the income and capital of GasNet A Trust, but hold no voting rights. The A Class unitholder may however suspend for a period or terminate all of the B Class unitholder rights to income and capital. As such, GAIT neither controls nor has a significant influence over GasNet A Trust. GasNet Australia Trust, a related party wholly owned by APA Group, owns 100% of the A Class units in GasNet A Trust and, accordingly, GasNet A Trust is included in the consolidation of the APA Group. The investment has not been measured at fair value as the units of GasNet A Trust are not available for trade on an active market and as such, the fair value of the units cannot be reliably determined. The Consolidated Entity does not intend to dispose of its interest in GasNet A Trust.

b) Financial assets carried at fair value relate to APA Group's 19.9% investment in Energy Infrastructure Investments Pty Ltd where Australian Pipeline Limited (APL), as Responsible Entity for APTIT, acquired the redeemable ordinary shares ("Ros"). This investment is classified at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Available-for-sale investments at 30 June 2015 reflect a 6% unitholding in Ethane Pipeline Income Financing Trust. During the current financial year, the Consolidated Entity disposed of these units to APT as part of APT's takeover of Ethane Pipeline Income Fund.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'available-for-sale' financial assets, 'loans and receivables' and 'fair value through profit or loss'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Financial assets classified as being available-for-sale are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve.

The available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. When a revalued financial asset is sold, the portion of the reserve which relates to that financial asset is effectively realised, and is recognised in profit or loss. When a revalued financial asset is impaired, the portion of the reserve which relates to that financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

9. Other financial instruments (continued)

Receivables and loans

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, there is objective evidence that the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been adversely impacted.

10. Financial risk management

The Treasury department within Finance is responsible for the overall management of the Consolidated Entity's capital raising activities, liquidity, lender relationships and engagement, debt portfolio management, interest rate and foreign exchange hedging, credit rating maintenance and third party indemnities (bank guarantees) within risk management parameters reviewed by the Board. The Audit and Risk Management Committee approves written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as liquidity and funding risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, contract and legal risk and operational risk. The Consolidated Entity's Board of Directors ensures there is an appropriate Risk Management Policy for the management of treasury risk and compliance with the policy through monthly reporting from the Treasury department.

The Consolidated Entity's activities generate financial instruments comprising of cash, receivables, payables and interest bearing liabilities which expose it to various risks as summarised below:

a) Market risk including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk;

b) Credit risk; and

c) Liquidity risk.

Treasury as a centralised function provides the Consolidated Entity with the benefits of efficient cash utilisation, control of funding and its associated costs, efficient and effective management of aggregated financial risk and concentration of financial expertise, at an acceptable cost, and minimises risks through the use of natural hedges and derivative instruments. The Consolidated Entity does not engage in speculative trading. All derivatives have been traded to hedge underlying or existing exposures and have adhered to the Board approved Treasury Risk Management Policy.

a) Market risk

The Consolidated Entity's activities exposure is primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. There has been no change to the Consolidated Entity's exposure to market risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates on loans with related parties. A 100 basis points increase or decrease is used and represents management's assessment of the greatest possible change in interest rates. At reporting date, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were constant, the Consolidated Entity's net profit would increase by $5,963,000 or decrease by $5,883,000 (2015: increase by $3,335,000 or decrease by $1,090,000 respectively). This is mainly attributable to the Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate inter-entity balances and the fair value movement on the ROS. The sensitivity has increased due to higher inter-entity balances resulting in interest income sensitivity which is greater than the ROS sensitivity.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or bank guarantees where appropriate as a means of mitigating any risk of loss. For financial investments or market risk hedging, the Consolidated Entity's policy is to only transact with counter parties that have a credit rating of A- (Standard & Poors)/A3 (Moody's) or higher unless specifically approved by the Board. Where a counterparty's rating falls below this threshold following a transaction, no other transactions can be executed with that counterparty until the exposure is sufficiently reduced or their credit rating is upgraded above the Consolidated Entity's minimum threshold. The Consolidated Entity's exposure to financial instrument and deposit credit risk is closely monitored against counterparty credit limits imposed by the Treasury Risk Management Policy approved by the Board. These limits are regularly reviewed by the Board.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances, represents the Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets.

c) Liquidity risk

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to liquidity risk is limited to trade payables of $11,000 (2015: $49,000), all of which are due in less than 1 year (2015: less than 1 year).

d) Fair value of financial instruments

The Consolidated Entity has financial instruments that are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the Consolidated Entity determines fair value by using various valuation models. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants. The chosen valuation models make maximum use of market inputs and rely as little as possible on entity specific inputs. The fair values of all positions include assumptions made as to recoverability based on the counterparty's and the Consolidated Entity's credit risk.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

10. Financial risk management (continued)

d) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There have been no transfers between the levels during 2016 (2015: none). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy occur at the end of the reporting period. Transfers between level 1 and level 2 are triggered when there are changes to the availability of quoted prices in active markets. Transfers into level 3 are triggered when the observable inputs become no longer observable, or vice versa for transfer out of level 3.

Fair value of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at the end of each reporting period and determined as follows:

Available-for-sale listed equity securities

- the fair values of available-for-sale financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- these instruments are classified in the fair value hierarchy at level 1.

Unlisted redeemable ordinary shares

The financial statements include redeemable ordinary shares ("ROS") held in an unlisted entity which are measured at fair value (Note 9). The fair market value of the ROS is derived from a binomial tree model, which includes some assumptions that are not able to be supported by observable market prices or rates. The model maps the different possible valuation paths of three distinct components:

- value of the debt component;
- value of the ROS discretionary dividends; and
- value of the option to convert to ordinary shares.

In determining the fair value, the following assumptions were used:

- the risk adjusted rate for the ROS is estimated as the required rate of return based on projected cash flows to equity at issuance assuming the ROS price at issuance ($0.99) and the ordinary price at issuance ($0.01) are at their fair value;
- the risk free rate of return is 1.57% (2015: 2.13%) per annum and is based upon an interpolation of the three and five year Government bond rates at the valuation date;
- the ROS discretionary dividends are estimated based on an internal forecasted cash flow model;
- the value of the option to convert is deemed to be zero (2015: zero). For conversion to occur, a number of conditions must be met. At the reporting date, it was deemed highly unlikely these conditions would occur based on an internal forecasting model; and
- these instruments are classified in the fair value hierarchy at level 3.

The fair value is impacted by the following unobservable inputs:

- an increase in the discount rate will result in a decrease in the fair value;
- an increase in discretionary dividends will result in a increase in the fair value; and
- meeting conditions to trigger the conversion of the option would result in an increase in the fair value.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

10. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

2016	Level 1 $000	Level 2 $000	Level 3 $000	Total $000
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Available-for-sale listed equity securities				
Ethane Pipeline Income Fund	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Unlisted redeemable ordinary shares				
Energy Infrastructure Investments	**–**	**–**	**34,463**	**34,463**
	–	**–**	**34,463**	**34,463**
2015				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Available-for-sale listed equity securities				
Ethane Pipeline Income Fund	2,511	–	–	2,511
Unlisted redeemable ordinary shares				
Energy Infrastructure Investments	–	–	34,765	34,765
	2,511	–	34,765	37,276

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	Fair value through Profit or Loss	
	2016 $000	2015 $000
Opening balance	**34,765**	34,427
Total gains or losses:		
– in profit or loss: Interest – related parties	**4,264**	3,522
– in profit or loss: (Loss)/gain on financial asset held at fair value through profit or loss	**(756)**	70
Distributions	**(3,810)**	(3,254)
Closing balance	**34,463**	34,765

11. Issued capital

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Units		
1,114,307,369 units, fully paid (2015: 1,114,307,369 units, fully paid) [a]	**1,005,074**	1,005,086

	2016 No. of units 000	**2016 $000**	2015 No. of units 000	2015 $000
Movements				
Balance at beginning of financial year	**1,114,307**	**1,005,086**	835,751	576,172
Issue of units under entitlement offer	**–**	**–**	278,556	438,351
Capital distributions paid (Note 6)	**–**	**–**	–	–
Issue cost of units	**–**	**(12)**	–	(9,437)
Balance at end of financial year	**1,114,307**	**1,005,074**	1,114,307	1,005,086

a) Fully paid units carry one vote per unit and carry the right to distributions.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to issued capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the Trust does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued securities do not have a par value.

GROUP STRUCTURE

12. Subsidiaries

Name of entity	Country of registration	Ownership interest % 2016	Ownership interest % 2015
Parent entity			
APT Investment Trust			
Controlled entity			
GasNet Australia Investments Trust	Australia	**100**	100

OTHER

13. Commitments and contingencies

The Consolidated Entity had no material contingent assets, liabilities and commitments as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

14. Director and senior executive remuneration

Remuneration of Directors

The aggregate remuneration of Directors of the Consolidated Entity is set out below:

	2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employment benefits	**1,548,424**	1,268,500
Post-employment benefits	**217,041**	132,105
Total remuneration: Non-executive Directors	**1,765,465**	1,400,605
Short-term employment benefits	**3,544,861**	3,109,447
Post-employment benefits	**35,000**	35,000
Cash settled security-based payments	**1,579,531**	1,564,212
Total remuneration: Executive Director [a]	**5,159,392**	4,708,659
Total Remuneration: Directors	**6,924,857**	6,109,264

Remuneration of senior executives [a]

The aggregate remuneration of senior executives of the Consolidated Entity is set out below:

	2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employment benefits	**10,992,475**	9,977,891
Post-employment benefits	**856,636**	258,778
Cash settled security-based payments	**4,429,999**	4,242,640
Retention award	**–**	430,666
Total remuneration: senior executives	**16,279,110**	14,909,975

a) The remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Michael McCormack, is also included in the remuneration disclosure for senior executives.

15. Remuneration of external auditor

Amounts received or due and receivable by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for:

	2016	2015
Auditing the financial report	**5,800**	5,700
Compliance plan audit	**5,500**	5,400
	11,300	11,100

16. Related party transactions

a) Equity interest in related parties

Details of the percentage of ordinary securities held in subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 12.

b) Responsible Entity – Australian Pipeline Limited

The Responsible Entity is wholly owned by APT Pipelines Limited (2015: 100% owned by APT Pipelines Limited).

c) Transactions with related parties within the Consolidated Entity

During the financial year, the following transactions occurred between the Trust and its other related parties:

- loans advanced and payments received on long-term inter-entity loans; and
- disposal of available-for-sale investment; and
- payments of distributions.

All transactions between the entities that comprise the Consolidated Entity have been eliminated on consolidation.

Refer to Note 12 for details of the entities that comprise the Consolidated Entity.

OTHER

16. Related party transactions (continued)

d) Transactions with other related parties

APTIT and its controlled entities have a loan receivable balance with another entity in APA. This loan is repayable on agreement between the parties. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, agreed between the parties at the end of each month and is determined by reference to market rates.

The following balances arising from transactions between APTIT and its other related parties are outstanding at reporting date:

- current receivables totalling $704,000 are owing from a subsidiary of APT for amounts due under a finance lease arrangement (2015: $701,000);
- non-current receivables totalling $9,249,000 are owing from a subsidiary of APT for amounts due under a finance lease arrangement (2015: $9,951,000); and
- non-current receivables totalling $895,102,000 (2015: $876,911,000) are owing from a subsidiary of APT for amounts due under inter-entity loans.

Australian Pipeline Limited

Management fees of $957,000 (2015: $820,000) were paid to the Responsible Entity as reimbursement of costs incurred on behalf of APTIT. No amounts were paid directly by APTIT to the Directors of the Responsible Entity.

Australian Pipeline Trust

Management fees of $957,000 (2015: $820,000) were reimbursed by APT.

17. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	**704**	701
Non-current assets	**1,046,193**	1,031,517
Total assets	**1,046,897**	1,032,218
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	**11**	49
Total liabilities	**11**	49
Net assets	**1,046,886**	1,032,169
Equity		
Issued capital	**1,005,074**	1,005,086
Retained earnings	**41,812**	26,488
Reserves	**–**	595
Total equity	**1,046,886**	1,032,169
Financial performance		
Profit for the year	**85,102**	46,348
Other comprehensive income	**(595)**	989
Total comprehensive income	**84,507**	47,337

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

No guarantees have been entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

No contingent liabilities have been identified in relation to the parent entity.

OTHER

18. Leases

	2016 $000	2015 $000
Finance leases		
Leasing arrangements – receivables		
Finance lease receivables relate to the lease of a pipeline lateral.		
There are no contingent rental payments due.		
Finance lease receivables		
Not longer than 1 year	**1,167**	1,167
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	**4,669**	4,669
Longer than 5 years	**7,004**	8,171
Minimum future lease payments receivable [a]	**12,840**	14,007
Gross finance lease receivables	**12,840**	14,007
Less: unearned finance lease receivables	**(2,887)**	(3,386)
Present value of lease receivables	**9,953**	10,621
Included in the financial statements as part of:		
Current receivables (Note 7)	**704**	670
Non-current receivables (Note 7)	**9,249**	9,951
	9,953	10,621

a) Minimum future lease payments receivable include the aggregate of all lease payments receivable and any guaranteed residual.

Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Consolidated Entity as lessor

Amounts due from a lessee under a finance lease are recorded as receivables. Finance lease receivables are initially recognised at the amount equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable plus the present value of any unguaranteed residual value expected to accrue at the end of the lease term. Finance lease receipts are allocated between interest revenue and reduction of the lease receivable over the term of the lease in order to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

19. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported in the current period (and/or prior periods).

There have not been any new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the consolidated entity's operations that would be effective for the current reporting period.

Standards and Interpretations issued not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations listed below were on issue but not yet effective.

Standard/Interpretation	**Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after**	**Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending**
– AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', and the relevant amending standards	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
– AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', and AASB 2015-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of AASB 15'	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
– AASB 16 'Leases'	1 January 2019	30 June 2020

The potential impacts of the initial application of the Standards above are yet to be determined.

20. Events occurring after reporting date

On 24 August 2016, the Directors declared a final distribution for the 2016 financial year of 4.38 cents per unit ($48.8 million). The distribution represents a 3.75 cents per security unfranked profit distribution and 0.63 cents per security capital distribution. The distribution will be paid on 16 September 2016.

Other than the events disclosed above, there have not been any events or transactions that have occurred subsequent to year end that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the accounts.