

Aurora Global Income Trust

ARSN 127 692 406

and Controlled Entities

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2012

Contents	Page
Corporate directory	2
Directors' Report	3
Auditor's Independence Report	7
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	8
Consolidated Balance sheet	9
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Consolidated Statement of Cash flows	11
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	12
Directors' declaration	32
Corporate Governance Statement	33
Unit holder information	35
Independent auditor's report to the unitholders	36

Corporate Directory

Directors of Responsible Entity	John Corr B Comm Alastair Davidson B. Sc Economics (Hons) CA Richard Matthews B. Sc B.A. B.Ec MPA, Grad Dip App Fin Simon Lindsay B. BUS Ian Steuart Roe BSc MAppFin
Company Secretary	Richard Matthews B. Sc B.A. B.Ec MPA, Grad Dip App Fin
Principal Registered Office in Australia	Level 2, 350 George Street Sydney, NSW 2000 (02) 9080 2377
Share Register	Boardroom Limited Level 7, 207 Kent Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Auditor	PwC Darling Park Tower 2 201 Sussex Street Sydney, NSW 1171
Solicitors	Baker & McKenzie Level 27, AMP Centre 50 Bridge Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Stock exchange listings	Aurora Global Income Trust units are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
Website address	www.aurorafunds.com.au

Directors' report

The directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited (ABN 69 092 626 885), the responsible entity of Aurora Global Income Trust ("the Parent") present their report on the consolidated entity (the "Trust") consisting of Aurora Global Income Trust and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2012.

Principal activities

The Parent was constituted on 5 October 2007 and commenced operations on 18 December 2007.

The principal activities of the Trust during the year were establishing its investment strategy in equities and derivatives, in accordance with the provision of the Trust Constitution.

The Trust and Consolidated Entity did not have any employees during the year.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

Alastair Davidson
Richard Matthews
Simon Lindsay
John Corr
Steuart Roe

Review and results of operations

During the year, the Trust continued to invest in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the governing documents of the Trust and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Constitution.

The performance of the Trust, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Year Ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Operating profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unit holders	(900,453)	1,870,423
Distributions paid and payable	1,095,310	1,150,237
Distributions (cents per unit) 30 September	2.95	2.50
Distributions (cents per unit) 31 December	2.72	3.00
Distributions (cents per unit) 31 March	2.63	3.00
Distributions (cents per unit) 30 June	2.63	3.00

Financial Position

Net Tangible Assets per unit as disclosed to the ASX

Net Tangible Assets per unit as disclosed to the ASX (excluding distribution, but not accumulated imputation credits) are shown as follows:

	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
At 30 June	0.998	1.174
High during period	1.121	1.226
Low during period	0.998	1.174

Directors Report (continued)

Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Trust that occurred during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2012 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- i the operations of the Trust in future financial years, or
- ii the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- iii the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Trust will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the governing documents of the Trust and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's Constitution.

The results of the Trust's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Trust invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Trust and the expected results of those operations have not been included in this report because the responsible entity believes it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Trust.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Trust in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of Aurora Funds Management Limited or the auditors of the Trust. So long as the officers of Aurora Funds Management Limited act in accordance with the Trust Constitution and the Law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Trust against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Trust.

Indemnity of auditors

The auditors of the Trust are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Trust.

Fees paid and interests held in the Trust by the responsible entity or its associates

Fees paid to the responsibility entity and its associates out of Trust property during the year are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Trust property to the directors of the responsible entity during the year.

The number of interests in the Trust held by the responsible entity or its associates as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

Interests in the Trust

The movement in units on issue in the Trust during the period is disclosed in Note 7 of the financial statements.

The value of the Trust's assets and liabilities is disclosed on the balance sheet and derived using the basis set out in note 2 to the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Trust are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Directors Report (continued)

Information on Directors

Directors

The following persons were directors during the year and were directors of the Responsible Entity during the whole or part of the period and up to the date of this report.

John Corr **B Comm**, *Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer, Age 49*

John is the Managing Director and founder of Fortitude Capital Pty Ltd. John has over 25 years experience in the financial markets. Prior to establishing Fortitude Capital, he was a director at Citigroup Global Markets Australia. He worked in proprietary trading for eight years, trading local and overseas equities and equity derivatives, and was responsible for the management and development of a team of equity proprietary traders. John is responsible for the overall portfolio and risk management of Fortitude's various investment funds.

Alastair Davidson **B.Sc Economics (Hons) CA**, *Executive Director, Head of Institutional Business, Age 54*

Alastair is a founding director of Aurora Funds Management Limited. He has over 28 years experience in senior executive roles in the United Kingdom, United States and Australian banking and financial services industries.

Prior to Aurora Funds Management Limited, Alastair was the Head of Investment Banking at Challenger International Limited. There, he was instrumental in developing investment products including hedge funds, hybrids, fixed interest, and venture capital. Previous to that he was co-head of the structured product group at Salomon Smith Barney (County NatWest) in Sydney, and specialised in equity derivative based investment products. Alastair is also a director of the ASX-listed company, Biotech Capital Limited.

Simon Lindsay **B. BUS**, *Executive Director, Head of Distribution, Age 41*

Simon is a founding director of AFML and is responsible for the Australian and New Zealand distribution of Aurora Funds Management Limited's products. He brings to the Company over 17 years experience in financial services, and has an extensive knowledge of the Australian financial planning market from his previous business development experience at both Challenger International Limited and Ord Minnett Limited.

Richard Matthews **B.Sc B.A. B.Ec MPA, Grad Dip App Fin**, *Executive Director, Chief Operating Officer and Company Secretary, Age 43*

Richard is a founding director of AFML. He has over 17 years experience in investment analysis, investment banking, and funds management. He is responsible for product establishment and administration, business administration, and compliance. Richard was formerly Senior Manager of Investment Banking (Equity Capital Markets) at Challenger International Limited, and an Associate Director of Challenger Beston Limited. He has significant experience in establishing and administering listed and unlisted investment schemes, equity capital market issues, equity swaps, and other specialised corporate structured products.

Ian Steuart Roe **BSc MAppFin**, *Chairman and Managing Director, Age 45*

Prior to founding Sandringham Capital Pty Limited in 2005, Steuart was Executive Director and Head of Equity Risk Management Products for UBS in Australasia. His responsibilities included the origination, structuring and distribution of equity derivative and cash products to corporate, financial intermediaries and retail clients. From 1992 to 2001 he worked for Citigroup (formerly Salomon Smith Barney and County NatWest) holding numerous roles including, director and Head of Corporate and Retail Equity Derivative Products, Head of Equity Risk Management, Associate Director and Portfolio Manager Structured investments.

Fees Paid to the Responsible Entity and Investment Manager

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and Investment Manager out of the Trust's assets during the year are as follows:

	Year Ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Management fee	163,325	417,555

Directors' report (continued)

Interests Held by the Responsible Entity and Directors

There were no units of the Fund held by the Responsible Entity or its associates or by Directors at the date of this report.

Remuneration report

The responsible entity of Aurora Absolute Return Fund is Aurora Funds Management Limited. Key management personnel are the executive directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited. The key management remuneration disclosures required under AASB 124 are provided in the financial statements of the responsible entity.

Proceedings on behalf of Trust

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

Auditors' independence declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 7.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Steuart Roe

Director

Date: 20 September 2012



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Aurora Global Income Trust for the year ended 30 June 2012, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Aurora Global Income Trust and the entities it controlled during the year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Sheeran'.

Joe Sheeran
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
20 September 2012

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
Darling Park Tower 2, 201 Sussex Street, GPO BOX 2650, SYDNEY NSW 1171
T +61 2 8266 0000, F +61 2 8266 9999, www.pwc.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Year ended	
		30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Notes	\$	\$
Investment income			
Net interest income		408,861	909,034
Dividend and distribution income		220,342	333,050
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	6	(1,266,464)	1,173,643
Other operating income		23,993	21,567
Total net investment income/(loss)		(613,268)	2,437,294
Expenses			
Management fees	13	163,325	417,555
Other operating expenses	4	123,860	149,316
Total operating expenses		287,185	566,871
Operating profit/(loss)		(900,453)	1,870,423
Finance costs attributable to unit holders			
Distributions to unit holders of the parent entity	8	1,095,310	1,150,237
Distributions to non-controlling entities		-	1,022,381
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unit holders	7	(1,729,000)	389,839
		(266,763)	(692,034)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to non-controlling entities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance sheet

		As at	
		30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Notes	\$	\$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	10,560,549	17,033,948
Receivables		33,072	107,500
Due from brokers - receivable for securities sold		1,976,213	-
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	10	<u>957,238</u>	<u>21,803</u>
Total assets		<u>13,527,072</u>	<u>17,163,251</u>
Liabilities			
Distributions payable to unit holders of the parent entity		249,313	271,924
Distributions payable to non-controlling entities		-	167,838
Futures margin account - due to broker	9	3,730,385	21,638
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	11	40,805	-
Other liabilities		42,569	83,890
Net assets attributable to non-controlling entities		<u>-</u>	<u>5,980,457</u>
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unit holders)		<u>4,063,072</u>	<u>6,525,747</u>
Net assets attributable to unit holders - liabilities	7	<u>9,464,000</u>	<u>10,637,504</u>

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Year ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Total equity at the beginning of the year	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as equity holders	-	-
Total equity at the end of the financial year	-	-

Under Australian Accounting Standards, 'Net assets attributable to unit holders are classified as a liability rather than equity. As a result there was no equity at the start or end of the year.

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

		Year ended	
		30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		270,824,423	396,970,787
Purchase of financial instruments		(274,913,879)	(387,988,476)
Dividends and distributions received		323,100	379,436
Interest received		471,845	817,246
Other Income		23,993	110,054
GST recovered		27,640	(15,714)
Management fee paid		(209,203)	(339,551)
Payment of other expenses		(238,257)	(284,364)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	14(a)	(3,690,338)	9,649,418
Cash flows from financing activities			
Buy backs		(1,408,241)	(2,358,118)
Proceeds from applications by unit holders		2,916,532	18,789,214
Payments for redemptions by unit holders		(6,884,247)	(16,067,710)
Distributions paid		(1,115,852)	(1,844,813)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(6,491,808)	(1,481,427)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(10,182,146)	8,167,991
Controlled entity's cash and cash equivalent acquired		-	6,194,421
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		17,012,310	2,649,898
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	6,830,164	17,012,310
Non-cash financing activities	14(b)		

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Contents

	Page
1 General information	13
2 Summary of significant accounting policies	13
3 Financial risk management	19
4 Other operating expenses	24
5 Remuneration of auditor	24
6 Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	25
7 Net assets attributable to unit holders	25
8 Distributions to unit holders	26
9 Cash and cash equivalents	26
10 Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	26
11 Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	27
12 Derivative financial instruments	27
13 Related party transactions	28
14 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	30
15 Events occurring after the reporting period	30
16 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitment	30
17 Parent entity financial information	31

1 General information

These financial statements cover the consolidated entity ("the Trust") consisting of Aurora Global Income Trust (the "Parent") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2012. The Parent commenced operations on 18 December 2007 and was admitted to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") on 24 December 2007, and is domiciled in Australia.

The responsible entity of the Trust is Aurora Funds Management Limited ("the responsible entity"). The responsible entity's registered office is Level 2, 350 George Street Sydney, NSW 2000. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

It is recommended that these financial statements are considered together with the current product disclosure document and in accordance with the provisions of the governing documents of the Trust, and any public announcements made by the Trust during the year ended 30 June 2012 in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations arising under the Corporations Act 2001 and ASX listing rules.

The principal activities of the Trust during the financial year was establishing its investment strategy in equities and index derivatives, and fixed interest securities in accordance with the provision of the Trust Constitution and the Product Disclosure Statement.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 20 September 2012. The directors of the responsible entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated in the following text. The financial statements are for the consolidated entity consisting of Aurora Global Income Trust and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia.

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity, comprising the financial statements of the parent entity and all entities which Aurora Global Income Trust controlled through the period and at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The balance sheet is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and net assets attributable to unitholders. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of each reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Trust also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Principals of consolidation

(i) Subsidiary

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Aurora Global Income Trust as at 30 June 2012 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Aurora Global Income Trust and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Trust or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Trust has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the trust controls another entity.

(b) Principals of consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiary (continued)

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Trust. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Trust.

(ii) Change in ownership interest

A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of Aurora Global Income Trust.

When the Trust ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, jointly controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Trust had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a jointly-controlled entity or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Trust's investments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. They comprise:

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

The Trust makes short sales in which a borrowed security is sold in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, or it may use short sales for various arbitrage transactions. Short sales are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

The Trust recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Trust has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Trust measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is subsequently based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Trust is the current bid price and the quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current asking price.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Measurement (continued)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. Accordingly, there may be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and amounts determined using a valuation technique. If such a difference exists, the Trust recognises the difference in profit or loss to reflect a change in factors, including time, that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined are disclosed in note 3(e).

Loans and receivables

Loan assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently amortised using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses if any. Such assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

If evidence of impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss recognised on a financial asset carried at amortised cost decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through profit or loss.

(d) Net assets attributable to unit holders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option and are classified as financial liabilities as the Trust is required to distribute its taxable income. The units can be put back to the Trust at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the end of the reporting period if the unitholders exercised their right to redeem units in the Trust.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in the balance sheet.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Trust's main income generating activity.

(f) Margin accounts

Margin accounts comprise cash held as collateral for derivative transactions and short sales. The cash is held by the broker and is only available to meet margin calls.

(g) Investment income

Interest income on deposits held at call with banks is recognised as the interest accrues daily during each interest period and is payable in arrears on each interest payment date. Interest is accrued at the reporting date from the time of last payment.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Trust estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Investment income (continued)

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense. The Trust currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding tax in profit or loss.

Dividends declared on securities sold short are recorded as a dividend expense on the ex-dividend date.

Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlements basis.

(h) Expenses

All expenses, including responsible entity fees and custodian fees, are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis.

(i) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Trust is not subject to income tax as unitholders are presently entitled to the income of the Trust.

The benefits of any imputation credits and foreign tax paid are passed on to unitholders.

(j) Distributions

In accordance with the Trust Constitution, the Trust distributes income adjusted for amounts determined by the responsible entity, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. The distributions are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs attributable to unitholders.

(k) Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unit holders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

(l) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Trust's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Trust competes for capital and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Trust's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a net basis within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss.

(m) Due from/to brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent receivables for securities sold and payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the year. Trades are recorded on trade date and for equities normally settled within three business days. A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is established when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired include significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and trust distributions. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(g) above. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired where appropriate investigations have been performed. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(o) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Trust which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting period is recognised separately in the balance sheet when unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income under the Trust Constitution.

(p) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Trust are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Trust. Redemptions from the Trust are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of units redeemed.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Trust by third parties such as custodian services and investment management fees have been passed onto the Trust. The Trust qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of 75%; hence investment management fees, custodial fees and other expenses have been recognised in profit or loss net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the balance sheet. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(r) Use of estimates

The Trust makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

For the majority of the Trust's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available. However, certain financial instruments, for example over-the-counter derivatives or unquoted securities, are fair valued using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, pricing models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel of the responsible entity, independent of the area that created them.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers and payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2012 reporting periods. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent relevant to the Trust) and interpretations is set out below:

- (i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 and AASB 2010 Amendment to Australia Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (effective from 1 January 2013).

AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2013 but is available for early adoption.

AASB 9 permits the recognition of fair value gains and losses in other comprehensive income if they relate to equity investments that are not traded.

The Trust has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9. Management does not expect this will have a significant impact on the Trust's financial statements as the Trust does not hold any available-for-sale investments.

In December 2011, the IASB delayed the application date of IFRS 9 to 1 January 2015. The AASB is expected to make an equivalent amendment to AASB 9 in due course.

- (ii) AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (effective 1 January 2013).

AASB 13 was released in September 2011. It explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures. Application of the new standard will impact the type of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Fund does not intend to adopt the new standard before its operative date, which means that it would be first applied in the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(t) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Aurora Global Income Trust, has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of Aurora Global Income Trust. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(u) Segment information

The Trust is organized into one main business segment which operates solely in the business of investment management within Australia. While the Trust operates from Australia only (the geographical segment), the Trust may have asset exposures in different countries and across different industries.

The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of Directors.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

3 Financial risk management

The Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, market risk (including price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the Trust's Product Disclosure Statement and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Trust is exposed. The Trust uses derivative financial instruments to moderate and create certain risk exposures. Financial risk management is carried out by the investment management department of the responsible entity under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the responsible entity ("the Board").

The Trust uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of price risks and ratings analysis for credit risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Trust is exposed to equity securities and derivative securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Trust for which prices in the future are uncertain. Investments are classified in the balance sheet as at fair value through profit or loss. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for equities sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from equities sold short can be unlimited.

Price risk is the risk that the value of the Trust's investment portfolio will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. This risk is managed by the Responsible Entity through ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with mandates, overall investment strategy and within approved limits. Market price risk analysis is conducted regularly by the investment manager on a total portfolio basis, which includes the effect of derivatives.

A sensitivity analysis of 10 per cent has been selected as this is considered reasonable given the current level of market price fluctuation. A 10 per cent increase in market price would increase the market value of the total portfolio at 30 June 2012 by \$91,643 (2011 - \$2,180). A 10 per cent decrease in market price would decrease the market value of the total portfolio by \$91,643 (2011 - \$2,180).

The Master Fund seeks to take advantage of companies that are expected to increase in value relative to the market around the announcement of their quarterly, half-yearly and yearly earnings results while hedging their market and currency exposure.

Each time an investment is made, the Master Fund will hedge the equity market and currency exposure to the underlying entity. These hedges will be unwound when the exposure to the underlying entity is sold.

To diversify the strategy and to limit the exposure to a single entity, the Master Fund invests no more than 3% (subject to market fluctuations) of the Net Asset Value of the Trust in any individual investment at the time the investment is made.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates.

Each time an investment is made, the Master Fund will hedge the equity market and currency exposure to the underlying entity. These hedges will be unwound when the exposure to the underlying entity is sold.

The Trust has limited exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Compliance with the Trust's policy is reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Trust's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, which are denominated in a currency other than the Australian dollar.

	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
	US Dollars A\$	GBP A\$	US Dollars A\$	GBP A\$
Margin accounts	153,437	-	17,678	(21,607)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. There is no significant direct interest rate risk in the Trust as the Trust does not hold interest rate sensitive financial instruments. The interest rates on deposits at bank and on bank overdrafts are both floating rates referenced to the RBA cash rate.

analysis on valuations has been performed. Based on year end balance, if the interest rates had been 1 per cent higher or lower for the entire reporting period, interest earned would be \$105,605 (2011 - \$170,339) higher or lower. A similar analysis on interest expense would have changed interest expense by plus or minus \$Nil (2011 - \$286) for the reporting period.

(b) Credit risk

The Trust is exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from brokers.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations, either in whole or in part, under a contract. Concentrations of credit risk are minimised primarily by:

- ensuring counterparties, together with the respective credit limits, are approved, and
- ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a large number of counterparties.

The Trust has a prime brokerage agreement with UBS (credit rating A), the Trust's prime broker, and some of the Trust's assets will be pledged as collateral for amounts drawn under the overdraft facility. There was no overdraft position as at 30 June 2012.

Certain assets of the Trust will be held by the Custodian in segregated accounts together with assets deposited by it on behalf of other customers of the Custodian or Prime Broker. Such assets will not be mixed with the property of the Custodian or the Prime Broker and should not be available to third party creditors of the Custodian or Prime Broker in the event of insolvency of the Custodian or Prime Broker (as the case may be). However, the assets of the Trust held by a Custodian will be subject to a charge to secure the Trust's obligations to the Prime Broker.

There were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties at 30 June 2012. No individual investment, other than cash, exceeded ten percent of the net assets attributable to unit holders at 30 June 2012. The Trust only has a material credit risk exposure to the bank that holds the Trust's cash assets at 30 June 2012.

(i) Settlement of securities transactions

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made once purchase on the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a rating of AA- or higher.

In accordance with the Trust's policy, the investment manager monitors the Trust's credit position on a daily basis, and the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

An analysis of exposures by rating is set out in the table below:

Cash at Bank and short term bank deposits	Year ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
Rating	\$	\$
A	6,821,873	17,005,549
AA-	8,290	6,761
Total	6,830,163	17,012,310

(iii) Other

The Trust is not materially exposed to credit risk on other financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Trust is exposed to cash redemptions of redeemable units and daily margin calls on derivatives. It therefore primarily holds investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. Only a limited proportion of its assets are held in investments not actively traded on a stock exchange.

The majority of the Trust's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as they are listed on either the Australian Securities Exchange or major international exchanges.

Investments in unlisted unit trusts expose the Trust to the risk that the responsible entity or manager of those trusts may be unwilling or unable to fulfill the redemption requests within the timeframe requested by the Trust.

The Trust may, from time to time, invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter, which are not traded in an organised market and may be illiquid. As a result, the Trust may not be able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer or counterparty. No over-the-counter derivative contracts were held at year end, or during the year.

In order to manage the Trust's overall liquidity, the responsible entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

Units are redeemed monthly on demand at the unitholder's option. However, the Board of Directors does not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash outflows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

The table on page 22 analyses the Trust's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 30 June 2012	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities					
Distributions payable	249,313	-	-	-	249,313
Payables	42,569	-	-	-	42,569
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	40,805	-	-	-	40,805
Net assets attributable to unit holders	9,464,000	-	-	-	9,464,000
Contractual cash flows (excluding gross settled derivatives)	13,527,072	-	-	-	13,527,072
At 30 June 2011	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities					
Distributions payable	439,762	-	-	-	439,762
Futures margin account - due to broker	21,638	-	-	-	21,638
Payables	83,890	-	-	-	83,890
Net assets attributable to unit holders	5,980,457	-	-	-	5,980,457
Net assets attributable to minority interests	10,637,504	-	-	-	10,637,504
Contractual cash flows (excluding gross settled derivatives)	17,163,251	-	-	-	17,163,251

The table below analyses the Trust's settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are considered important to understanding of the timing of cash flows based on the Trust's investment strategy.

As at 30 June 2012	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net settled derivatives				
Swap	(40,805)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2011	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net settled derivatives				
Swap	21,803	-	-	-

(d) Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of the Trust's assets and liabilities at the end of each reporting year approximate their fair values.

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value excluding any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in profit or loss.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value estimation (continued)

(i) Fair value in an active market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting year without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Trust values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2. For the majority of its investments, the Trust relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Trust is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current asking price. When the Trust holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses mid-market prices as a basis for establishing fair values for the offsetting risk positions and applies this bid or asking price to the net open position, as appropriate.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

Investments in other unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such Trusts.

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Trust for similar financial instruments.

(e) Fair value hierarchy

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Trust classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the responsible entity. The responsible entity considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The tables below set out the Trust's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011.

As at 30 June 2012	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	957,238	-	-	957,238
Total	957,238	-	-	957,238
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
Derivatives	-	(40,805)	-	(40,805)
Total	-	(40,805)	-	(40,805)
 As at 30 June 2011	 Level 1 \$	 Level 2 \$	 Level 3 \$	 Total \$
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
Derivatives	-	21,803	-	21,803
Total	-	21,803	-	21,803

4 Other operating expenses

	Year ended	
	30 June 2012 \$	30 June 2011 \$
Foreign withholding tax	5,573	50,000
Bank, prime broker and brokerage charges	37,744	47,544
Interest charge	74,065	28,588
Other expenses	6,478	23,184
	123,860	149,316

5 Remuneration of Auditor

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor for the Fund:

	Year ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	9,150	12,310
Audit of the compliance plan	1,450	1,399
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	10,600	13,709
Taxation services		
Tax compliance services	3,400	3,400
Total remuneration for tax services	3,400	3,400
Total remuneration of PwC	14,000	17,109

6 Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

	Year ended	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,263,936)	1,152,516
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	997,472	21,127
Total net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(1,266,464)	1,173,643

7 Net assets attributable to unitholders of the parent entity

Movements in number of units and net assets attributable to unit holders during the year were as follows:

	Year ended			
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Opening balance - including treasury units	9,551,334	11,859,350		
Treasury units	(487,206)	(406,530)		
Opening balance - excluding treasury units	9,064,128	11,452,820	10,637,504	13,080,827
Applications	2,490,966	14,864	2,762,812	18,000
Redemptions	(873,288)	(507,768)	(946,457)	(615,917)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	136,578	103,989	147,382	122,873
Units (purchased) and sold by Trust	(1,290,302)	(1,999,777)	(1,408,241)	(2,358,118)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unit holders			(1,729,000)	389,839
Closing balance - excluding treasury units	9,528,082	9,064,128	9,464,000	10,637,504
Treasury units	1,777,508	487,206		
Closing balance - including treasury units	11,305,590	9,551,334		

As stipulated within the Trust Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the Trust and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Trust. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Trust.

7 Net assets attributable to unitholders of the parent entity (continued)

The following rights and benefits are attached to the units on issue:

Voting

Voting is by a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded. The Corporations Act governs who can demand a poll and the value of each vote required to pass a resolution. The chair of the meeting has no casting vote.

Transfer

The Unit holders may transfer units using any form acceptable to the manager.

Distributions

The Trust will distribute all its distributable income each year to unit holders.

Distributions Re-investment Plan

The Trust has established a Distribution Re-investment Plan (DRIP) for all distributions. The DRIP enables Unit holders to re-invest all or part of the distributions payable on their Units in additional units.

Redemptions

An investor may ask to exit the Trust at any time. When an investor exits the Trust, the investment manager redeems the investor's relevant units. Units can only be redeemed at the exit price. Subject to the Corporations Act and the listing rules if the listing rules apply, while the manager is not obliged to give effect to a redemption request, it may redeem some or all of the units which are the subject of the request.

Winding up

After paying or making allowances for all the anticipated liabilities, subject to the rights and obligations attaching to any class, the net proceeds must be distributed pro rata to investors according to the number of units they hold at termination.

Capital risk management

The Trust considers its net assets attributable to unit holders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unit holders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unit holders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Trust's underlying assets on a daily basis by the responsible entity. Under the terms of the Trust constitution, the responsible entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

8 Distributions to unit holders of the parent entity

The distributions for the year were as follows:

	Year ended			
	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
	\$	CPU	\$	CPU
Distributions paid	845,997	8.30	878,313	8.50
Distribution payable	<u>249,313</u>	<u>2.63</u>	<u>271,924</u>	<u>3.00</u>
Total distributions	<u>1,095,310</u>		<u>1,150,237</u>	

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	6,595,435	17,033,948
Futures margin account - net due to broker	234,729	(21,638)
Total	6,830,164	17,012,310

10 Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Fair value	Fair value
	\$	\$
Held for trading		
Derivatives (note 12)	-	21,803
Total held for trading	-	21,803
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	957,238	-
Total designated at fair value through profit or loss	957,238	-
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	957,238	21,803

	As at	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Fair value	Fair value
	\$	\$
Comprising:		
Derivatives		
Swap	-	21,803
Total derivatives	-	21,803
Equity securities		
Australian equity securities	957,238	-
Total equity securities	957,238	-
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	957,238	21,803

11 Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

	As at	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	Fair value	Fair value
	\$	\$
Held for trading		
Derivatives (note 12)	(40,805)	-
Total financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	(40,805)	-
Comprising:		
Derivatives		
Australian share price index futures	(40,713)	-
Swap	(92)	-
Total derivatives	(40,805)	-
Total financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	(40,805)	-

12 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course the Trust may enter into transactions in various derivative financial instruments with certain risks. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include a wide assortment of instruments, such as futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process. The use of derivatives is an essential part of the Trust's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Trust against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility.
- a substitution for trading of physical securities.
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters in the investment strategy.

While derivatives are used for trading purposes, they are not used to gear (leverage) a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Trust.

The Trust may hold the following derivative instruments:

(a) Futures

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organized market. The futures contracts are organized by cash or marketable securities. Changes in futures contracts' values are usually settled net daily with the exchange. Interest rate futures are contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in interest rates at a future date at a specified price, established in an organised financial market.

(b) Options

An option is a contractual arrangement under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of securities or a financial instrument at a predetermined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser in consideration for the assumption of future securities price risk. Options held by the Trust are exchange-traded. The Trust may be exposed to credit risk on purchased options to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value. Options are settled on a gross basis.

The Trusts's derivative financial instruments at year-end are detailed below:

30 June 2012	Fair Values Contract / Notional	Assets \$	Liabilities \$
<i>Australian exchange traded derivatives</i>			
Swap	(21,072)	-	(40,805)
30 June 2011	Fair Values Contract / Notional	Assets \$	Liabilities \$
<i>Australian exchange traded derivatives</i>			
Swap	21,803	21,803	-

Risk exposures and fair value measurements

Information about the Trust's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange, and the methods and assumptions used in determining fair values is provided in note 3 to the financial statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of derivative financial instruments disclosed above.

13 Related party transactions

Parent entities

The ultimate parent entity within the Trust is Aurora Global Income Trust, which owns 0% of the controlled entities as at 30 June 2012. The Aurora Sandringham Global Income Trust was wound down on 31 August 2011.

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2(b). All subsidiaries are incorporated in Australia.

Name of entity	Class of units	Equity holding	
		2012 %	2011 %
Aurora Sandringham Global Income Trust	Ordinary	0	63

Responsible entity

The responsible entity of Aurora Sandringham Global Income Trust was Aurora Funds Management Limited, prior to its closure on 31 August 2011.

(a) Key management personnel

Directors

The names of persons who were executives or directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited at any time during the financial period were as follows:

Alastair Davidson
Richard Matthews
Simon Lindsay
John Corr
Steuart Roe

(b) Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Trust, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are paid by Aurora Funds Management Limited. Payments made from the Trust to Aurora Funds Management Limited do not include any amounts directly attributable to the compensation of key management personnel.

Key management personnel loan disclosures

The Trust has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to the key management personnel or their personally related entities at any time during the reporting period.

Other transactions within the Trust

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Trust during the financial year and there were no material contracts involving key management personnel's interests existing at year end.

Related party unit holdings

There were no direct or indirect interest of the Trust held by the Responsible Entity or its associates or by Directors during the year or prior year.

13 Related party transactions (continued)

Responsible entity's/manager's fees and other transactions

For the year ended 30 June 2012, in accordance with the Trust Constitution, the Management fee payable to the investment manager and investment adviser is 1.3325% of net assets (GST inclusive, net of RITC) per annum of the Trust's Net Asset Value. This amount is calculated monthly and paid by the Trust at the end of each quarter, amounting to \$163,325 (2011 - \$417,555).

For the year ended 30 June 2012, in accordance with the Trust Constitution, a performance fee is payable to the investment manager based on the Trust's performance. A performance fee of 20.5% (GST Inclusive, net of RITC) per annum is applied to the total excess between the Total Unit Holder Return (TUR) and the UBS Australia Bank Index. A performance fee of \$nil is payable for the year (2011 - \$nil).

All expenses in connection with the preparation of accounting records and the maintenance of the unit register are reimbursed in accordance with the Trust Constitution.

	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Management fees for the year paid by the Trust to the responsible entity/ investment manager	163,325	417,555

14

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	Year ended 30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of profit to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		
Profit for the year	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unit holders of the parent entity	(1,729,000)	389,839
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to minority interests	(266,763)	(692,034)
Distributions to unit holders of the parent entity	1,095,310	1,150,237
Distributions to minority interests	-	1,022,381
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	270,824,423	396,970,787
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(274,913,879)	(387,988,476)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	1,266,464	(1,173,643)
Net change in receivables	74,428	27,371
Net change in payables	(41,321)	(57,044)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(3,690,338)	9,649,418

(b) Non-cash financing activities

During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan

147,382	122,873
---------	---------

As described in note 2(k), income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. The change in this amount each year (as reported in (a) above) represents a non-cash financing cost as it is not settled in cash until such time as it becomes distributable.

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Trust disclosed in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2012 or on the results and cash flows of the Trust for the year ended on that date.

16 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent assets and liabilities at 30 June 2012 (2011 - nil).

17 Parent entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

BALANCE SHEET

	As at	
	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$	\$
Current assets	<u>13,527,072</u>	<u>10,929,930</u>
Total assets	<u>13,527,072</u>	<u>10,929,930</u>
Current liabilities	<u>4,063,072</u>	<u>292,426</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,063,072</u>	<u>292,426</u>
Net assets attributable to unit holders - liability	<u>(9,464,000)</u>	<u>(10,637,504)</u>
Operating profit/(loss)	<u>(717,306)</u>	<u>1,745,766</u>

(b) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2012 or 30 June 2011.

(c) Contractual commitments

The parent entity did not have any commitments as at 30 June 2012 or 30 June 2011.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the audited financial statements and notes set out on pages 8 to 31 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date,
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Fund will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable and
- (c) Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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



Steuart Roe

Director

Date: 20 September 2012

Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate Structure

The Aurora Absolute Return Fund (the "Fund") is a registered Managed investment scheme under the Corporations Act 2001, and Aurora Funds Management Limited ("Aurora") is the Responsible Entity of the Fund.

A Responsible Entity (the "RE") of a scheme must perform the duties detailed in the Constitution of the Fund and those regulated by the Corporations Act. The duties of the RE include, amongst other things:

- Acting honestly
- Exercising a duty of care and diligence
- Act in the best interest of unit holders
- Treat unit holders equally where they hold the same class
- Treat unit holders fairly where they hold different classes
- Make sure the Fund property is valued at regular intervals
- Ensure that all payments from the Fund are in accordance with the Constitution
- Report any breaches that may have a material adverse impact on the interests of unit holders
- Make sure that information acquired through being the RE is not used to gain advantage for the RE or used to harm the interests of unit holders.

The Board

The Board of Aurora Funds Management Limited is responsible for ensuring that the best corporate governance standards are applied. The names of the directors are set out in the Director's Report above. None of the directors are independent as all have an equity interest, either directly or indirectly, in the shares of Aurora. These directors each have a number of years of experience in the Funds management industry, the duties of the RE and in the Fund. The independence obligations of the Board are fulfilled by the Compliance Committee, which is detailed below.

The RE has an established code of conduct which covers Directors and staff, and is available at Aurora's website at www.aurorafunds.com.au. This code of conduct, together with the Compliance Committee Charter, also covers Aurora's compliance with legal obligations and the interest of other stakeholders.

In addition, the RE operates the Fund as a scheme under the Corporations Act and therefore the RE must comply with the Compliance Plan lodged with ASIC prior to units in the Fund being issued. The Corporate Governance of the Fund is regulated by the Compliance Committee, which must have a majority of independent members. The Compliance Committee operate under a Compliance Committee charter, and is responsible for monitoring the RE's compliance with the Compliance Plan and reporting any breaches to the Board of the RE and ASIC. It is also responsible for reviewing the operations on the RE.

The Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee for the RE comprises:

- Mr Richard Matthews
- Mr David Lewis (external)
- Mr Mark Hancock (external)

Mr David Lewis is a qualified actuary and has over 39 years experience in financial services, predominantly in administration and consulting to Fund management companies. David serves on the compliance committees of a number of Responsible Entities.

Mr Mark Hancock is a qualified actuary and has over 27 years experience in the securities and funds management industry. Mark has significant applied research experience in Australian Equity markets accumulated from a variety of roles over a period of some 19 years. He was previously an equity portfolio manager with NRMA and MMI Insurance.

The external members of the Compliance Committee are nominated and remunerated by the RE. The committee is convened and serviced by Aurora's COO, Richard Matthews. The Compliance Committee Charter is available at Aurora's website www.aurorafunds.com.au.

The Chair of the Compliance Committee rotates amongst the three members. Meetings are held quarterly and all members have access

- to the books and records and any other relevant information on the Fund and the RE, including all the staff of the RE
- The auditors of the RE
- The auditors of the Fund and
- The auditor of the Compliance Plan

Financial Reporting

The auditor of the Compliance Plan must be different from the auditor of the RE and the Trust and both report independently to the Compliance Committee. The CEO and COO provide written sign off to the board and the compliance committee on the veracity of the financial reporting systems and the risk management procedures outlined below.

The RE Board reviews the results of the external audit process of the Trust and the Compliance Plan to ensure:

- That the Compliance Plan and Trust auditor are appropriately qualified, and legally eligible to act at all times
- That the terms of their appointment are appropriate and accord with the Corporations Act
- That the auditors have access to all relevant information as required
- That the auditors conduct all enquiries and provide all reports as required by the Corporations Act

The external auditors are invited to attend board and compliance meetings where financial reports and compliance plan audits are discussed.

Public Disclosure

The Board believes that market sensitive information should be released as quickly as possible and has policies in place to ensure that the Trust meets its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules.

Rights of Unit holders

The Constitution of the Trust and the Corporations Act governs the rights of unit holders, including their rights to the income and assets of the Trust. The RE is not required to hold an annual general meeting of unit holders, however a meeting may be called by unit holders with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast on a resolution or by 100 unit holders who are entitled to vote.

The RE runs an extensive website that provides all publically available information to unit holders that ensures compliance with the general principles of "good reporting" and compliance with our statutory obligations, under Corporations Act, ASIC, and ASX regulations.

Risk Management and Oversight

The RE manages risks in the Trust through the following methods:

- Appointment of an appropriately qualified external asset manager, reviewed quarterly
- Appointment of appropriately qualified service providers, such as registry, administration and custody
- Compliance with all of ASIC's and ASX's policies and guidelines
- Recording and reporting complaints by unit holders

The Compliance Committee meets to review all external service providers on a quarterly basis. The board of the RE reviews the management contracts of external managers and investment advisers, which are publically available contracts. Key terms are disclosed in the current Product Disclosure Statement which is available at www.aurorafunds.com.au, as well as summarised in this Annual Report.

Corporate Governance Practices of Aurora and the Trust

The Trust and Aurora have complied with all the Corporate Governance Principles as at 30 June 2012, except where stated below.

Recommendation 8.1: Process for the performance evaluation of the board and compliance committee members
Aurora does not have a formal process to evaluate the performance of board or compliance committee members. All executive directors and staff are required to complete a minimum amount of continuing professional development each year, which is reviewed by the board each year.

Unit holder Information

The following unit holder information set out below was applicable as at 30 June 2012

Distribution of holdings	Number of unit holders
1 - 1,000	17
1,001 - 5,000	59
5,001 - 10,000	43
10,001 - 100,000	176
100,001 and over	21
Total	

Top 20 Unit holders

The names of the largest twenty unit holders in the Trust as at 30 June 2012 are listed below:

Name	Number held	Percentage of total
UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,793,950	15.868
GT NOMINEES LTD <AXA-TE PATAKA O RAURU LTD AC>	473,558	4.189
ARBUCKLE SUPER PTY LTD <RC ARBUCKLE SUPER FUND A/C>	312,059	2.760
SIMUVI PTY LTD <GASTON FAMILY S/F A/C>	261,049	2.309
BT PORTFOLIO SERVICES LIMITED <G ROBERTS PRO S/F NO 2 A/C>	210,000	1.857
MR NOEL GODFREY MATTOCKS <N G MATTOCKS FAMILY A/C>	210,000	1.857
GT NOMINEES LTD <AXA-N AWA GROUP HLDG LTD AC>	209,651	1.854
BT PORTFOLIO SERVICES LIMITED <MR CORRIE HARING APP A/C>	203,000	1.796
FORSYTH BARR CUSTODIANS LTD <FORSYTH BARR LTD-NOMINEE A/C>	201,262	1.780
MR PETER JAMES MANNING & MRS ANN JULIA MANNING <THE MANNING SUPER FUND A/C>	175,000	1.548
A W CLARKE & I J CLARKE	140,000	1.238
MESK PTY LTD <K & S PITTS SUPER FUND A/C>	140,000	1.238
MRS BETSY TAIG	140,000	1.238
VENUS BAY PTY LTD <HAGAN SUPER FUND A/C>	140,000	1.238
BURBANK PTY LTD <PARKS NO 2 SUPER FUND A/C>	124,523	1.101
GT NOMINEES LTD <TE ARAWA GROUP HOLDINGS A/C>	108,391	0.959
MR DAVID BUTLER & MRS MARGARET BUTLER <BUTLER FAMILY S/F A/C>	105,000	0.929
HEATSUPER PTY LTD <THE HEATLEY SUPER FUND A/C>	105,000	0.929
MR ROBERT MICHAEL LONG & MRS CAROLYN VERNA LONG <RM & CV LONG S/F A/C>	105,000	0.929
MRS MARGARET MCMAHON & MR JOHN PATRICK D MCMAHON <MCMAHON STAFF SUPER A/C>	105,000	0.929
Total	5,262,443	46.547

This information is summarised from registry information received by the Responsible Entity.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Aurora Global Income Trust

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Aurora Global Income Trust (the Trust), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Aurora Global Income Trust and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Aurora Funds Management Limited, the responsible entity, are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

Our procedures include reading the other information in the Annual Report to determine whether it contains any material inconsistencies with the financial report.

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



Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion

- a) the financial report of Aurora Global Income Trust is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Trust and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards –including the Australian Accounting Interpretations and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*, and
- b) the consolidated financial report and notes complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to Joe Sheeran.

Joe Sheeran
Partner

Sydney
20 September 2012