

Aurora Global Income Trust

ARSN 127 692 406

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	7
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12
Directors' declaration	31
Independent auditor's report	32
Unitholder information	35
Corporate Directory	37

Aurora Global Income Trust
Directors' report
30 June 2021

The directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited (AFML) (ABN 69 092 626 885), in its capacity as the responsible entity for the Aurora Global Income Trust ("the Trust"), present their annual report, together with the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Principal Activities

The Trust invests in equities and derivatives, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Constitution and the current Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS").

The Trust did not have any employees during the year.

The Trust is currently listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: AIB).

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Trust's activities during the year.

Directors

The following persons held office as directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

John Patton
Victor Siciliano
Anthony Hartnell AM

Units on Issue

	2021	2020
At 30 June	6,687,460	6,694,216

Review and Results of Operations

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

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID – 19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread globally. The spread of COVID-19 has caused significant volatility in Australian and international markets. There is considerable uncertainty regarding the breadth and duration of the business disruptions related to COVID-19. The Trust continues to monitor the performance of its investments closely.

Financial Results for the Year

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

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Operating profit/(loss) before finance costs attributable to unitholders	90,233	(239,276)
Distributions paid and payable	-	-
Distribution (cents per unit) 30 September	-	-
Distribution (cents per unit) 31 December	-	-
Distribution (cents per unit) 31 March	-	-
Distribution (cents per unit) 30 June	-	-

Aurora Global Income Trust
Directors' report
30 June 2021

Financial Position

Net Tangible Assets ('NTA') per unit as disclosed to the ASX are shown as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
At 30 June	0.0995	0.1254
High during period	0.1262	0.1576
Low during period	0.0995	0.1193

Based on the audited financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 30 June 2021, the NTA at 30 June 2021 is \$0.1290 per unit.

Reconciliation of Net Assets for Unit Pricing and Financial Reporting Purposes

The key differences between net assets for unit pricing purposes and net assets as reported in the financial statements prepared under Accounting Australian Standards are outlined below:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net assets for unit pricing purposes	665,548	839,415
Subsequent change in valuation of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	196,932	(66,450)
Net assets under Australian Accounting Standards	862,480	772,965

Information on Underlying Performance

The performance of the Trust is subject to the performance of the Trust's underlying investment portfolio. There has been no change to the investment strategy of the Trust during the year, and the Trust continues 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 and any Trust updates on the ASX.

Strategy and Future Outlook

The trust continues 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.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

Molopo Energy Limited

The Trust holds an investment in Molopo Energy Limited (ASX : MPO). For the year ended 30 June 2021, the Trust has adopted significant judgements and estimates to calculate the fair value of this investment. The key sources of estimation uncertainty and fair value measurement in relation to MPO are outlined in Notes 4 and 7.

In the opinion of the Directors, other than the matters already referred to in this report, there were no 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

There were no matters or circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2021 which have 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.

Indemnity and Insurance of Aurora Funds Management Limited

No insurance premiums have been paid for out of the assets of the Trust in relation 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.

Cost Recovery and Interests Held in the Trust by the Responsible Entity or its Associates

Costs recovered by the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Trust property during the year are disclosed in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

On 1 March 2019, AFML announced that it had elected to cap normal operating expenses at no more than 2.00% (excluding GST) of the Trust's net assets per annum. Effective from 1 March 2019, normal operating expenses incurred by the Trust above this cap are borne by AFML in its own capacity.

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 15 to the financial statements.

Interest in the Trust

The movement in units on issue in the Trust during the year is disclosed in Note 11 of the financial statements.

The values of the Trust's assets and liabilities are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and derived using the accounting policies set out in Note 9 to Note 11 of the financial statements.

Environmental Regulation

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

Aurora Global Income Trust
Directors' report
30 June 2021

Information about the Directors

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

Name: **John Patton**
Title: Managing Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Economics (Accounting), Chartered Accountant, Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment
Experience and expertise: John was appointed as Managing Director of Aurora Funds Management Limited on 30 June 2016. John was previously a partner with Ernst & Young in the Transactions Advisory Services division and has over 30 years of professional services and industry experience. John has extensive corporate finance credentials, having been involved in over 250 corporate transactions, including mergers and acquisitions, structuring, debt and equity raising, IPO's, management buy-outs, valuations, due diligence, financial modelling, restructuring and corporate advisory.
Other current directorships: Metgasco Ltd, Yowie Group Ltd, Molopo Energy Limited
Former directorships (in the last 3 years): Keybridge Capital Limited (retired 21 January 2020). John Patton currently holds the position of Company Secretary of Keybridge Capital Limited.
Special responsibilities: Managing Director, Member of Compliance Committee
Interests in units: None

Name: **Victor Siciliano**
Title: Executive Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Business (Banking & Finance) and Master of Applied Finance (Investment Management) and is RG146 compliant.
Experience and expertise: Victor was appointed as Executive Director of Aurora Funds Management Limited on 9 January 2018. Victor has over 10 years' equity market experience, most recently as portfolio manager of the HHY Fund at Keybridge Capital Limited. Prior to this, Victor was employed as assistant portfolio manager at boutique fund manager Sterling Equity and as an investment advisor at Macquarie Group.
Other current directorships: None
Former directorships (in the last 3 years): None
Special responsibilities: Investment Manager
Interests in units: None

Name: **Anthony Hartnell AM**
Title: Non-Executive Director
Qualifications: BEc LLB (Hons) (ANU), LLM (Highest Hons) (George Washington University)
Experience and Expertise: Anthony was appointed as Non-Executive Director of Aurora Funds Management Limited on 2 March 2018. Anthony has over 50 years of legal experience with expertise in Corporate and Commercial Law, particularly, regulatory issues, corporate financing, takeovers, trade practices and collective investments, with more recent emphasis on investigations and enforcement actions.
Other current directorships: Molopo Energy Limited, Allegra Orthopaedics Limited.
Former directorships (in the last 3 years): Parnell Pharmaceuticals Holdings Ltd. (resigned 4 March 2021)
Special responsibilities: Member of Compliance Committee, Chairman
Interests in units: None

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorship of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Aurora Global Income Trust
Directors' report
30 June 2021

Board and Committee Meetings

Director	Full Board		Compliance Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
John Patton	10	10	4	4
Victor Siciliano	10	10	-	-
Anthony Hartnell AM	10	10	4	4

Held: represent the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Interests Held by the Responsible Entity and Directors

The number of units in the Trust held by the Responsible Entity, their related parties and Directors at the date of this report are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

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

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the directors,



John Patton
Managing Director
29 October 2021
Melbourne

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Aurora Funds Management Limited as the Responsible Entity of Aurora Global Income Trust

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Aurora Global Income Trust for the year ended 30 June 2021, 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.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



B A Mackenzie
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 29 October 2021

Financial Statement

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Investment income			
Interest income		-	89
Dividend and distribution income		-	867
Net foreign currency gains/(losses)		-	(3)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		107,956	(210,573)
Total net investment income/(loss)		107,956	(209,620)
Expenses			
Interest expense		150	591
Transaction costs		406	784
Other operating expenses	13	15,341	19,628
Legal costs		1,826	8,653
Total operating expenses		17,723	29,656
Operating profit/(loss) for the year		90,233	(239,276)
Finance costs attributable to unitholders			
Distributions to unitholders	12	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders	11	(90,233)	239,276
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Earnings/(loss) per unit (basic/ diluted)		0.013	(0.034)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial Statement

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	624	16,372
Receivables		261	679
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	10	879,017	797,914
Total assets		879,902	814,965
Liabilities			
Other payables		17,422	42,000
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		17,422	42,000
Net assets attributable to unitholders – liability	11	862,480	772,965
Liabilities attributable to unitholders		(862,480)	(772,965)
Net assets		-	-

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial Statement

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders		-	-
Total equity at the end of the financial year		-	-

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

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

Financial Statement

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss and return of capital		61,203	400,602
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		(34,350)	(113,333)
Dividends and distributions received		-	867
Interest received		-	89
GST (paid)/recovered		418	(64)
Recoverable costs of Responsible Entity paid		-	(113,667)
Other expenses paid		(8,692)	(58,083)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	16(a)	18,579	116,411
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(34,327)	(95,700)
Payments for share buy-backs		-	(247)
Distributions paid		-	(4,269)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(34,327)	(100,216)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(15,748)	16,195
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		16,372	177
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	624	16,372
Non-cash financing activities	16(b)	-	1,062

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

Aurora Global Income Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 1. General Information

These financial statements cover Aurora Global Income Trust (the "Trust") as an individual entity. The Trust commenced operations on 18 December 2007, 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 Suite 613, Level 6, 370 St Kilda Road, Melbourne VIC 3004. The financial statements are presented in Australian currency.

It is recommended that these financial statements are considered together with the Product Disclosure Statement (which is currently being refreshed) 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 2021 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 were managing its investments in accordance with its investment strategy, the provisions of the Trust Constitution, the Product Disclosure Statement and any Trust updates.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors of the Responsible Entity as at the date of the directors' report. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Trust has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. There were no new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations that were applicable and had a material impact.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *Corporations Act 2001*, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

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

The Statement of Financial Position 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.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables

The Trust recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all receivables. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Trust expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Loan receivables are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently amortised using the effective interest rate method, less expected credit losses (ECLs) if any. AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward looking information to recognize ECLs – the 'expected credit losses model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost, and trade receivables.

The Trust considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Other receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest, trust distributions and securities sold where settlement has not yet occurred. 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. Amounts are generally due for settlement within 30 days of being recorded as receivables. For other receivables, the Trust applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Trust does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

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 two business days. For amounts due from brokers, the Trust applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Trust does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets - initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and business model. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Trust has applied the practical expedient, the Trust initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Trust has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Trust commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Financial assets - subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments). The Trust's financial assets at amortised cost of trade receivables and cash.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Trust's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consists of listed equity investments.

Payables

All expenses, including Responsible Entity's fees, management fees, audit and tax fees and other operating expenses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis. Any unpaid amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as other payables.

Investment income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for all financial instruments that are not held at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest income on assets held at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gains/(losses) on financial instruments. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in Note 6.

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 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, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Trust and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date, inclusive of any related foreign withholding tax. The Trust currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded net of withholding tax in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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.

Expenses

All expenses, including Responsible Entity's fees are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Trust by third parties, have been passed onto the Trust. The Trust qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITCs) at a rate of 55% or 75%; hence management fees and other expenses have been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 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 Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a net basis.

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 benefit of imputation credits and foreign tax paid is passed on to unitholders.

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 funds 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 the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Trust's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Trust's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgments, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

1. Molopo Energy Limited

As at 30 June 2021, AIB holds an investment in the ordinary shares of MPO. MPO was suspended from trading on the Australian Stock Exchange on 27 July 2017, and was later removed from the ASX, on 1 April 2021.

As previously advised, the Directors consider that the actions of the former Molopo directors have substantially and adversely affected the value of Molopo's assets. As such, after considering the carrying value of the Trust's investment in Molopo during the year, the Directors decided to write the value of its investment down from 0.4 cents per share at 30 June 2020 to \$nil. at 30 June 2021. The rationale for this decision is briefly summarised below:

Molopo currently has 249,040,648 ordinary shares on issue;

Based on the last Quarterly Cashflow Report issued by MPO prior to it being removed from the ASX, for the Quarter ended 31 December 2020, MPO had the following attributes:

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- cash reserves of \$8.368 million; less
- litigation provision of A\$8.571 million, being the Australian dollar equivalent of \$8.4 million Canadian dollars as at 31 December 2020. In the Molopo financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 this provision was removed as a liability in the balance sheet and disclosed as a contingent liability. It is still disclosed as a contingent liability in Molopo's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. For the purpose of this valuation, Aurora has no reason to believe that this is not a reasonable estimate of the expected liability;
- divided by 249,040,648 ordinary shares on issue, which
- equates to a **negative value per share**.

As Molopo further advises its shareholders on any financial developments, including its Drawbridge investment, the outcome of its claim against the Former MPO Directors and the Canadian litigation, it may be appropriate for the Trust to revisit the carrying value of its investment.

The fair value of Aurora's investment in Molopo is based on significant estimates and judgements adopted by management of Aurora based on all available information about Molopo as at the date of the 30 June 2021 financial report.

2. HHY Fund (ASX : HHY)

The Directors have determined to carry the Fund's investment in HHY Fund ('HHY') at \$0.0607 (being 6.07 cents) per unit at 30 June 2021. In reaching this position, the Directors considered the following factors:

- HHY units were suspended from trading on ASX on 27 February 2020, initially at the request of HHY, pending the release of an announcement regarding a proposed capital raising. Notwithstanding the subsequent cancellation of the proposed capital raising, due to the impact of COVID on capital markets at that time, the suspension in place. Despite Aurora's efforts to have the suspension lifted, the ASX has not lifted the suspension.
- On 14 July 2021, HHY released its unaudited Net Tangible Asset ('NTA') backing for 30 June 2021, being 6.07 cents per HHY unit;
- Given the ASX suspension on 27 February 2020, there has been no market trading in HHY securities since that time. As such, the 30 June 2021 NTA is considered to be the most readily observable price for HHY; and
- Having regard to the above factors, the Directors have determined a fair value of **\$0.0607 per unit in HHY**.

Note 5. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Trust comprised the single business segment which operates solely in the business of investment management within Australia. While the Trust operates within Australia only (the geographical segment), the Trust may have asset exposures in different countries and across different industries.

Operating segment information

As the Trust operates in a single operating segment, these financial statements represent the required financial information of that segment.

Accounting policy for operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM') which has been identified as the Board of Directors. The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Note 6. Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The Trust considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital, notwithstanding net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as a liability. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Trust is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

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.

Note 6. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management

The Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which is reflected in the Trust's net gains/losses: market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Trust's overall risk management program focusses on ensuring compliance with the Trust's Product Disclosure Statement and seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Trust is exposed. 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 interest rate, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

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 any derivatives.

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 Statement of Financial Position 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.

A sensitivity analysis was performed showing how the effect of a 10% increase (2020: 10%) and a 10% decrease (2020: 10%) in market prices would have increased/decreased the impact on operation profit/net assets attributable to unitholders as at 30 June 2021. The results of this analysis are disclosed in Note 6(b).

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Certain transactions are denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The Trust has exposure to foreign exchange risk on international equity securities and cash accounts denominated in foreign currencies.

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

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.

Note 6. Financial instruments (continued)

	United States Dollar	British Pounds	Hong Kong Dollars	Singapore Dollars	Other
30 June 2021					
Assets	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5	8	-
Total assets	-	-	5	8	-
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders – liability	-	-	5	8	-
30 June 2020					
Assets	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	4	7	-
Total assets	-	-	4	7	-
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)	-	-	-	-	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders – liability	-	-	4	7	-

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk on financial instruments with variable interest rates.

The Trust's interest-bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis. The only financial assets held by the Trust subject to interest rate risk are cash and cash equivalents

The Trust has direct exposure to interest rate changes on the valuation and cash flows of its interest-bearing assets and liabilities. However, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of interest rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Trust invests and impact on the valuation of certain assets that use interest rates as input in their valuation model. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis may not fully indicate the total effect on the Trust's net assets attributable to unitholders of future movements in interest rates.

Note 6. Financial instruments (continued)

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 rates referenced to RBA cash rate.

A sensitivity analysis was performed showing how the effect of a 100 basis point increase and a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates on cash and cash equivalents would have increased/decreased the impact on operating profit/net assets attributable to unitholders as at 30 June 2021. The results of this analysis are disclosed in Note 6(b).

The table below summarises the Trust's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Trust's assets and liabilities at fair value, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non interest bearing	Total
30 June 2021				
Financial assets	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
Cash and cash equivalents	624	-	-	624
Receivables	-	-	261	261
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	879,017	879,017
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	-	-	(17,422)	(17,422)
Net exposure	624	-	861,856	862,480

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non interest bearing	Total
30 June 2020				
Financial assets	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
Cash and cash equivalents	16,372	-	-	16,372
Receivables	-	-	679	679
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	797,914	797,914
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	-	-	(42,000)	(42,000)
Net exposure	16,372	-	756,593	772,965

(b) Price risk and Interest rate risk

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Trust's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to price risk and interest rate risk. The reasonably possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and historical market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of and/or correlation between the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the Trust invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables should not be used to predict future variations in the risk variables.

Note 6. Financial instruments (continued)

	Price Risk		Interest Rate Risk	
	Impact on operating profit/net assets attributable to unitholders			
	-10%	10%	-100 bps	+100 bps
	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2021	(87,902)	87,902	(6)	6
30 June 2020	(79,791)	79,791	(164)	164

In determining the impact of an increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders arising from market risk, the Responsible Entity has considered prior period and expected future movements of the portfolio information in order to determine a reasonably possible shift in assumptions.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust.

The main concentration of credit risk to which the Trust is exposed arises from cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from other receivables.

Concentrations of credit risk are minimised primarily by:

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

The Trust has a prime brokerage agreement with Interactive Brokers, 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 2021 (2020: \$Nil).

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

The main concentration of credit risk to which the Trust is exposed arises from cash and cash equivalents.

The Trust has a credit risk exposure to the banks (National Australia Bank and Interactive Brokers) that hold the Trust's cash assets at 30 June 2021. An analysis of exposure by rating is set out in the table below

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Rating		
A+ (National Australia Bank)	481	-
AA (Westpac)	-	13,509
BBB (Interactive Brokers)	143	2,863
Total cash & cash equivalents	624	16,372

Note 6. Financial instruments (continued)

(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 considered low as all counterparties have a rating of BBB or higher. In accordance with the Trust's Constitution, the investment manager monitors the Trust's credit position of a daily basis, and the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

(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.

(d) 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 was also exposed to daily margin calls on derivatives. It therefore primarily holds investment that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. However, the Trust holds an investment in Molopo Energy Limited, a portion of which has been vested in ASIC to be sold in due course.

The investment manager monitors liquidity on a daily basis. Compliance with the Trust's policy is reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

The table below 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.

30 June 2021	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	Total
Liabilities					
Other payables	17,422	-	-	-	17,422
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	862,480	-	-	862,480
Contractual cash flows (excluding gross settled derivatives)	17,422	862,480	-	-	879,902
30 June 2020	Less than 1 month	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	Total
Liabilities					
Other payables	42,000	-	-	-	42,000
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	772,965	-	-	772,965
Contractual cash flows (excluding gross settled derivatives)	42,000	772,965	-	-	814,965

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Note 7. Fair value measurement

The Trust measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis through profit or loss (FVTPL).

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

Fair value hierarchy

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(i) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

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 period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Trust values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies within this note to the financial statements. 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 (level 2 and level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models, volume weighted average prices or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions. The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Trust holds.

The following tables detail the Trust's assets, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three-level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Aurora Global Income Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 7. Fair value measurement (continued)

30 June 2021	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
Derivatives	88	-	-	88
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	117,543	761,386	-	878,929
Total financial assets	117,631	761,386	-	879,017

30 June 2020	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
Derivatives	16,464	-	-	16,464
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	11	730,352	51,087	781,450
Total financial assets	16,475	730,352	51,087	797,914

Transfers between levels

There was one transfer between levels for the year ended 30 June 2021, being the transfer of the investment in Keybridge Capital Limited from Level 2 to Level 1.

Valuation inputs for Level 2 investments

The Trust has invested in listed securities trading as HHY. For the reasons disclosed in Note 4, the Net Tangible Asset value of 6.07 cents per unit has been adopted.

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial liabilities.

Reconciliation of level 2 fair values

Financial assets measured using significant unobservable inputs (level 2) are shown below:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Opening balance	51,087	328,469
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	-	(136,894)
Change in value of financial asset held at fair value through profit or loss	(51,087)	(140,488)
Closing balance	-	51,087

Note 7. Fair value measurement (continued)

Accounting policy for fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assume that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market; in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison where applicable, with external sources of data.

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

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID – 19) as a pandemic, which continues to spread globally. The spread of COVID-19 has caused significant volatility in Australian and international markets. There is considerable uncertainty regarding the breadth and duration of the business disruptions related to COVID-19. The Trust continues to monitor the performance of its investments closely.

Note 8. Non-current assets - Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Trust enters 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 whose value changes in response to a 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 transactions include many different instruments, such as forwards, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Trust 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 set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

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 holds the following derivative instruments:

Aurora Global Income Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 8. Non-current assets - Derivatives (continued)

(a) Contracts for difference

A contract for differences ("CFD") is an arrangement made in financial derivatives trading where the differences in the settlement between the open and closing trade prices are cash-settled. There is no delivery of physical goods or securities with CFDs.

The Fund's derivative financial instruments at year end are detailed as follows:

	Contractual/ notional	Fair values	
		Assets	Liabilities
30 June 2021	\$	\$	\$
Contracts for difference	-	88	-

	Contractual/ notional	Fair values	
		Assets	Liabilities
30 June 2020	\$	\$	\$
Contracts for difference	-	16,464	-

Note 9. Current assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	624	16,372
Total cash and cash equivalents	624	16,372

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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 that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

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

Note 10. Current assets - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed Australian equity securities	878,916	781,439
Listed International equity securities	13	11
Contracts for difference	88	16,464
Total designated at fair value through profit or loss	879,017	797,914
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	879,017	797,914

An overview of the risk exposure relating to financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 6.

Note 11. Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

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

	2021 No.	2020 No.	2021 \$	2020 \$
Opening balance	6,694,216	7,615,913	772,965	1,140,735
Redemptions	(6,756)	(928,990)	(718)	(129,309)
Buy backs	-	-	-	(247)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	-	7,293	-	1,062
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	90,233	(239,276)
Closing balance	6,687,460	6,694,216	862,480	772,965

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.

Accounting policy for net assets attributable to unitholders

Applications and redemptions for units can be conducted on the ASX platform (on market) or by using the current PDS (off market).

On Market

Unitholders may instruct their stockbroker or financial adviser to purchase or sell units on the ASX platform.

Off Market

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.

Unit redemption prices are determined by reference to the net assets for the Trust, divided by the number of units on issue.

Units are redeemable at the unitholder's option; however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders. The units are classified as financial liabilities as the Trust is required to distribute its distributable income.

The units can be put back to the Trust at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on redemption unit price) at the end of the reporting period if unitholders exercised their right to redeem units in the Trust.

Note 12. Distribution to Unitholders

During the year there were \$nil distributions paid by the trust (2020: \$nil)

The investment manager may decide whether to permit or require the investor to reinvest some or all of any distribution to acquire additional units, in accordance with the Trust Constitution.

Accounting policy for distribution to unitholders

The Trust distributes its distributable income in accordance with the Trust Constitution, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. The distributions are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs attributable to unitholders. The unpaid amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as finance costs.

Aurora Global Income Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 13. Expenses

(a) Other operating expenses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Recovery expenses	15,087	19,438
Other expenses	254	190
Total other operating expenses	15,341	19,628

On 1 March 2019 AFML announced that it had elected to cap normal operating expenses (including remuneration of auditors - refer to Note 14) at no more than 2.00% (excluding GST) of the Trust's net assets per annum. Effective from 1 March 2019, normal operating expenses incurred by the Trust above this cap are borne by AFML in its own capacity. In addition, AFML advised that the performance fee had been increased from 20.5% to 25% (including GST).

(b) Legal costs

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Legal costs	1,826	8,653
Total legal costs	1,826	8,653

Note 14. Remuneration of Auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable by the Responsible Entity on behalf of the Trust for services provided by the auditor of the Trust. The auditor of the Trust is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd. The Responsible Entity is responsible for paying this remuneration of auditor on behalf of the Trust.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	21,500	21,500
Audit of compliance plan	4,500	4,500
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	26,000	26,000
Taxation services		
Tax compliance services	9,749	9,749
Total remuneration for tax services	9,749	9,749
Total remuneration of auditors	35,749	35,749

Note 15. Related Party Transactions

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Aurora Global Income Trust is Aurora Funds Management Limited. In the period to 30 June 2021, Aurora Funds Management Limited held units in Aurora Global Income Trust, as set out below.

Key management personnel unitholdings

No key management personnel of Aurora Funds Management Limited held units in the Trust.

Key management personnel compensation

Aurora Global Income Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 15. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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.

Related party unitholdings

Aurora Fortitude Absolute Return Fund holds 1,412,951 units (30 June 2020 : 1,412,951 units) in the Trust, the fair value of which is \$141,295 (30 June 2020 : \$73,473). Distributions of \$Nil (30 June 2020 : \$Nil) were paid/payable by the Trust to Aurora Fortitude Absolute Return Fund.

Aurora Funds Management Limited holds 412,362 units (30 June 2020: 412,362 units) in the Trust, the fair value of which is \$41,236 (30 June 2020 : \$21,443). Distributions of \$Nil (30 June 2020 : \$Nil) were paid/payable by the Trust to Aurora Funds Management Limited.

Aurora Corporate

Aurora Corporate Pty Ltd (formerly Seventh Orion Pty Ltd) as Trustee for the Aurora Investments Unit Trust (Aurora owns 100% of the ordinary shares of Aurora Funds Management Limited, being the Responsible Entity of Aurora Global Income Trust).

Aurora Corporate Pty Ltd (formerly Seventh Orion Pty Ltd) is 50% owned by John Patton, the Managing Director of Aurora Funds Management Limited, and 50% owned by Victor Siciliano, an Executive Director of Aurora Funds Management Limited.

Note 15. Related Party Transactions (continued)

Directorships

Mr John Patton was appointed to the Boards of the following listed entities held by other managed investment schemes also managed by the Responsible Entity:

- Mr Patton was appointed by the Board of Keybridge Capital Limited as a Non-Executive Director on 10 August 2016 and was subsequently appointed to the role of Chairman on 13 October 2016. On 21 January 2020, Mr Patton retired from position as Director and Chairman of Keybridge Capital Limited.
- Mr Patton was appointed to the Board of Metgasco Ltd as a Non-Executive Director on 19 September 2016.
- Mr Patton was appointed to the Board of Yowie Group Ltd as a Non-Executive Director on 5 February 2021.
- Mr Patton was appointed to the Board of Molopo Energy Limited as a Non-Executive Director on 5 July 2021.

Aurora Funds Management Limited ('AFML') was appointed as Investment Manager of RNY Property Trust ('RNY') on 2 July 2018. Mr Victor Siciliano was appointed to the Boards of the following entities:

- Aurora Funds Management Corp. ('AFMC')
- Aurora Asset Management Corp. ('AAMC')
- RNY Australia Operating Company LLC ('RAOC')
- RA 560 White Plains Road LLC ('RA560')
- RA 580 White Plains Road LLC ('RA580')
- RA 55 CLB LLC ('RA55CLB')
- RA 6800 Jericho Turnpike LLC ('RA6800')
- RA 6900 Jericho Turnpike LLC ('RA6900')
- RNY Australia AC Mezz Borrower LLC ('RAAMB')

RNY owns 100% of RNY Australia LPT Corp ('RALPT') which in turn owns 75% of RAOC, which in turn owns 100% of RAAMB, which in turn owns 100% of each of RA560, RA580, RA55CLB, RA6800 and RA6900. AFMC owns the other 25% of RAOC.

AFML owns 100% of each of AFMC and AAMC.

Investments

The Trust holds 12,543,419 units (30 June 2020: 12,543,419 units) in HHY Fund, the fair value of which is \$614,628 (30 June 2020: \$761,386). Distributions of \$Nil (30 June 2020: \$Nil) were paid/payable by HHY Fund to the Trust.

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

Under the terms of the Trust Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive fees, calculated by reference to the average daily net assets (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders) of the Trust as follows:

- Management fee payable to the Responsible Entity is 1.3325% (including GST) per annum;
- Performance fee that is equal to 20.5% (including GST) per annum of the gross performance (net of fees) over the RBA cash rate (the benchmark) subject to a high water mark.

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. As set out in Note 13, on 1 March 2019 announced that it had elected to cap normal operating expenses at no more than 2.00% of the Trust's net assets per annum, with AFML bearing the costs in excess of this. In addition, the performance fee was increased from 20.5% to 25%.

The transactions during the year and amounts payable at year end between the Trust and the Responsible Entity were as follows:

Note 15. Related Party Transactions (continued)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Management fees for the year paid/payable by the Trust to the Responsible Entity	-	-
Recoverable costs of Responsible Entity for the year paid/payable by the Trust to the Responsible Entity	-	-
Other expenses reimbursed for the year paid/payable by the Trust to the Responsible Entity	16,913	28,091
Balance owing to the Responsible Entity at the end of the reporting period	8,747	1,543

Note 16. Current assets - Reconciliation of (Loss)/Profit to Net cash Inflow from Operating Activities

	2021 \$	2020 \$
(a) Reconciliation of (loss)/profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	90,233	(239,276)
Distribution to unitholders	-	-
Proceeds from purchase or sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	61,203	400,605
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(34,350)	(113,333)
Net losses/(gains) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(107,956)	210,573
Net change in receivables	418	(64)
Net change in payables	9,031	(142,094)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	18,579	116,411

Note 17. Events 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 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021 or on the results and cash flows of the Trust for the year ended on that date.

Note 18. Current assets - Commitments

There were no commitments for the expenditure as at 30 June 2021 (2020 : Nil).

Note 19. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2021 (2020 : Nil).

Director's Declaration

The Directors of the Responsible Entity declare that:

- (a) In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (b) In the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements;
- (c) In the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Trust; and
- (d) The directors have been given the declarations of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to s295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

On behalf of the Responsible Entity, Aurora Funds Management Limited.



John Patton
Managing Director
29 October 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Aurora Global Income Trust

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Aurora Global Income Trust (the Trust), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Trust is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter
How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation and existence of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 10)

As at 30 June 2021, the Trust's financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss amounted to \$879,017 as disclosed in Note 10.

The investment portfolio is primarily comprised of equity securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. However, the majority of the balance (\$761,386) relates to the investment in HHY, which is listed but not trading as at 30 June 2021. The Trust also invests in MPO which was delisted during the period and valued at \$nil. Given the valuations of these investments is based on a Level 2 and Level 3 valuation methodologies, there is a significant amount of management judgement and estimation involved in these valuations.

Additionally, due to the size of the investment portfolio, both existence and valuation of the financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is considered a key audit matter. It is an area which had the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of time and resources in planning and completing our audit.

Our procedures included, amongst others:

- Documenting and assessing the processes and control environment in place to buy and sell investments in the portfolio, including the process to value investments within the portfolio;
- Comparing the number of shares or units held to third party share or unit registry records;
- Performing a recalculation of the total value of investments based on the valuation performed;
- Obtaining management's assessment for the investment valuations and assessing the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies utilised in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair value measurement*, with specific reference to the fair value hierarchy;
- Obtaining and assessing publically available information on HHY and MPO;
- Corroborating valuation with legal correspondence and announcements made on the ASX and considering the impact on management's judgement used;
- Agreeing inputs in management's valuation to supporting documentation;
- Consulting Corporate Finance specialists regarding valuation judgements; and
- Assessing the related disclosures in accordance with AASB 13.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors of the Responsible Entity (the "Directors") are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trust's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Responsible Entity of the Trust are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2_2021.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



B A Mackenzie
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 29 October 2021

Unitholder Information

The unitholder information set out below was applicable as at 27 October 2021.

Distribution of holdings

	Total holders	Units	Percentage of issued units
1 - 1,000	86	25,741	0.37%
1,001 - 5,000	141	350,134	5.09%
5,001 - 10,000	50	372,029	5.42%
10,001 - 100,000	72	1,940,745	28.23%
100,001 and over	15	4,186,683	60.89%
Total	364	6,875,332	100.0%

The names of the twenty largest unitholders of ordinary units are listed below

	Number of units held	Percentage of issued units
1 BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	1,412,951	20.55%
2 AURORA FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	600,234	8.73%
3 KEYBRIDGE CAPITAL LIMITED	280,651	4.08%
4 WILSON ASSET MANAGEMENT (INTERNATIONAL) PTY LTD	264,545	3.85%
5 MR BOBBY VINCENT LI	245,931	3.58%
6 MR NOEL GODFREY MATTOCKS <N G MATTOCKS FAMILY A/C>	210,000	3.05%
7 BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD <DRP>	161,964	2.36%
8 HAGAN SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <HAGAN SF A/C>	140,000	2.04%
9 MESK PTY LTD <K & S PITTS SUPER FUND A/C>	140,000	2.04%
10 MRS ILA JOYCE CLARKE	140,000	2.04%
11 MANAGED SECURITIES PTY LTD <FAMILY INVESTMENTS ST A/C>	133,900	1.95%
12 BURBANK PTY LTD <PARKS NO 2 SUPER FUND A/C>	124,523	1.81%
13 MIKELIN PTY LTD <MIKELIN SUPER FUND A/C>	116,039	1.69%
14 MR ANURAG PANDEY	110,000	1.60%
15 MRS MARGARET BUTLER	105,945	1.54%
16 AEROBOTICS PTY LTD	100,000	1.45%
17 BT PORTFOLIO SERVICES LTD <NOVATECH CONTROLS ADMIN A/C>	72,188	1.05%
18 WESTPALM PTY LTD <ROWLAND SUPER FUND A/C>	70,000	1.02%
19 MCMAHONS EXCAVATIONS PTY LTD	70,000	1.02%
20 BALE RETIREMENT PTY LTD <RW AND SM BALE S/F A/C>	66,368	0.97%
Total held by top twenty holders	4,565,239	66.42%

Unitholder Information

Substantial holders

The substantial shareholders of the Trust as at 27 October 2021, as notified to the ASX, are listed below:

Unitholder	Number of Units	Percentage of issued units
AURORA FORTITUDE ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND	1,412,951	20.55%
AURORA FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	600,234	8.73%
Total	2,013,185	29.28%

Corporate Directory

Directors of Responsible Entity	John Patton - <i>Managing Director</i> Victor Siciliano - <i>Executive Director</i> Anthony Hartnell AM – <i>Non-Executive Director</i>
Company Secretary	John Patton
Registered Office	Suite 613, Level 6, 370 St Kilda Road Melbourne, VIC 3004
Share Register	Boardroom Pty Limited Level 12, 225 George Street Sydney, VIC 3000
Auditor and Taxation Advisor	Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd Collins Square, Tower 5 727 Collins Street Melbourne, VIC 3008
Solicitors	Jeremy Kriewaldt Lawyers Suite 502, 75-85 Elizabeth Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Stock Exchange Listing	Aurora Global Income Trust units are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: AIB)
Website	www.aurorafunds.com.au
Corporate governance statement	Aurora Funds Management's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on its website: http://www.aurorafunds.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Corporate-Governance-Statement.pdf