

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Financial Statements for the semester ended
June 30, 2009
(Unaudited)

The interim financial statements as at June 30, 2009 and 2008 have not been reviewed by our independent auditors.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Statement of Net Assets

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	\$	\$
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Short-term investments (note 7)	1,059,811	-
Investment (note 8)	61,123,556	65,171,370
Credit default swaps receivable (note 9)	25,692,585	28,943,399
Cash	96,473	83,545
Interest receivable on investment and credit default swaps receivable	277,791	288,476
Other	21,266	59,935
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,271,482	94,546,725
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	246,510	567,973
Credit default swaps payable	480,473	498,954
Distributions payable	482,677	482,677
Credit default swaps related liability (note 10)	61,503,300	81,548,820
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	62,712,960	83,098,424
Net Assets representing Unitholders' Equity (note 13)	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,558,522	11,448,301
Number of units outstanding (note 13)	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,751,054	9,751,054
Net assets per unit	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2.62	\$1.17

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

Approved by the Trustees, Global DIGIT Management Inc. and GD-I Management Inc.

Claude Dalphond

Claude Dalphond

Director

Benoit Deschamps

Benoît Deschamps

Director

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Statement of Operations

For the six month period ended June 30

(Unaudited)

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Investment income from trading activities		
Interest on investment and credit default swaps receivable	1,933,855	1,944,540
Income from credit default swaps	4,843,431	5,321,703
Interest on cash, short-term investments and credit default swaps receivable	18,567	709
	<u>6,795,853</u>	<u>7,266,952</u>
Investment-related expenses		
Expenses on credit default swaps	3,344,836	3,363,315
Servicing fees (note 11)	(142,465)	121,888
	<u>3,202,371</u>	<u>3,485,203</u>
Net investment income before administrative expenses	<u>3,593,482</u>	<u>3,781,749</u>
Administrative expenses		
Audit fees	35,557	141,775
Legal fees	151,596	160,747
Directors' fees of the trustees	81,482	80,396
Administrative agent fees	14,286	10,348
Register and transfer agent	3,938	3,975
Custodial fees	8,500	6,112
Unitholder reporting cost and listing fees	12,039	13,883
Insurance	21,034	17,171
Independent review committee fees and expenses	32,410	61,781
	<u>360,842</u>	<u>496,188</u>
Net investment income for the period	<u>3,232,640</u>	<u>3,285,561</u>
Gains (losses) on investment and credit default swaps		
Appreciation in unrealized fair value of investment and credit default swaps receivable	6,697,026	1,676,534
Appreciation (depreciation) in unrealized fair value of credit default swaps	20,045,520	(17,312,040)
	<u>26,742,546</u>	<u>(15,635,506)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	<u>29,975,186</u>	<u>(12,349,945)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations per unit	<u>\$3.07</u>	<u>\$(1.27)</u>

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

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the six month period ended June 30

Unaudited

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	29,975,186	(12,349,945)
Distributions to unitholders		
Return of capital (note 13)	(15,864,965)	-
Increase (decrease) in net assets during the period	14,110,221	(12,349,945)
Net assets – Beginning of period	11,448,301	73,688,474
Net assets – End of period	25,558,522	61,338,529

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

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Statement of Cash Flows

For the six month period ended June 30

Unaudited

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Cash flows from		
Operating activities		
Net investment income for the period	3,232,640	3,285,561
Adjustments for:		
Decrease (increase) in credit default swaps receivable	3,883,812	(3,525,132)
Decrease in investment	10,111,843	-
Decrease in interest receivable on investment and credit default swaps receivable	10,685	10,685
Decrease (increase) in other assets	38,669	(9,437)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(321,464)	143,025
Decrease in credit default swaps payable	(18,481)	(18,481)
	<u>13,705,064</u>	<u>(3,399,340)</u>
	16,937,704	(113,799)
Financing activities		
Distributions paid to unitholders	(15,864,965)	-
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	1,072,739	(113,799)
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	83,545	122,828
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	<u>1,156,284</u>	<u>9,049</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	96,473	9,049
Short-term Investments	1,059,811	-
	<u>1,156,284</u>	<u>9,049</u>

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

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Statement of Investment Portfolio

As at June 30, 2009

Unaudited

	Description	Interest rate	Maturity	Cost and nominal amount	Fair value
Short-term investments					
National Bank of Canada	Banker's acceptances	0.23%	July 10, 2009	599,880	599,880
National Bank of Canada	Banker's acceptances	0.22%	July 13, 2009	459,931	459,931
				<hr/>	
				1,059,811	1,059,811
 Investment and credit default swaps receivable					
National Bank of Canada	Investment - term deposit	4.28%*	September 2014	64,728,958	61,123,556
Deutsche Bank	Long-term receivable	4.28%*	September 2014	26,387,042	24,917,283
				<hr/>	
				91,116,000	86,040,839

* Bears interest at a rate of 4.28%, payable monthly until September 2009, after which date interest will be at the rate of one-month banker's acceptances plus 20 basis points per year, payable monthly up to its maturity in September 2014.

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

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

1 Creation of Trust and nature of operations

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust (the “**Trust**”) is a limited purpose closed-end income trust which was established under the laws of the Province of Ontario on August 30, 2004 by a trust agreement (TSX: DG.UN). Metcalfe & Mansfield Alternative Investments Corp. and 4227298 Canada Inc. were the co-trustees (together the “**Trustees**”) of the Trust. On April 30, 2009 the names of the Trustees were changed for Global DIGIT Management Inc. and GD-I Management Inc., respectively. The Trustees are responsible for the management of the Trust. National Bank of Canada is the administrative agent and Natcan Trust Company acts as custodian of the assets of the Trust. Natcan Trust Company will also act as investment advisor of the Trust if so required by the Trustees. The promoter of the Trust is National Bank Financial Inc. The directors of the Trustees benefit from a liability coverage provided by National Bank of Canada.

The Trust provides its unitholders with a mezzanine exposure to three portfolios (collectively, the “**portfolio**”) containing 133 securities each (December 31, 2008 – 136 securities each) (the “**reference obligations**”), the objective being to provide unitholders with a stream of monthly distributions and to redeem all of the outstanding units on or following September 9, 2014 (the “**expected maturity date**”), but no later than September 9, 2016 (the “**legal maturity date**”). In order to meet its investment objectives, on September 9, 2004, the Trust entered into three credit default swap agreements with a counterparty, MMAI-I Trust (“**MMAI-I**”), that was replaced by Deutsche Bank (the “**Bank**”) on January 20, 2009, following the events described in note 2.

Through to the expected maturity date (or the legal maturity date, as applicable), the redemption price of the Trust’s units and the net asset value of the Trust will vary depending on a number of factors such as the monthly distributions to be made on the units, interest rates, the ratings of the reference obligations and the cumulative net losses incurred upon the occurrence of credit events in the portfolio. Credit events include bankruptcy, failure to pay and other specified loss events.

On October 30, 2007, the Trust entered into amendments for its three credit default swaps with its counterparty. As a result of these amendments, the Trust will not experience any loss under any credit default swaps pursuant to credit events under mortgage-backed securities or asset-backed securities (the “**Contingent Exposures**”) included in the portfolios of reference obligations related to such credit default swaps until the corporate debt exposures (the “**Primary Exposures**”) in such portfolios have all defaulted and their notional amounts have been reduced to zero.

2 Restructuring plan

Commencing August 13, 2007, the Canadian third party structured finance asset-backed commercial paper (“**Third Party ABCP**”) market experienced a disruption, in which the Third Party ABCP conduits, such as MMAI-I, were unable to repay their commercial paper as they came due. On August 16, 2007, a group of major Canadian investors (the “**Investors Committee**” or “**Committee**”) and market participants reached an agreement aimed at re-establishing normal operations in the Third Party ABCP market. Under the terms of this agreement, holders of Third Party ABCP who are signatories agreed, notably, to continue to hold their Third Party ABCP for a period of 60 days (the “**Standstill Period**”) and, after this period to convert all outstanding Third Party ABCP into term floating rate notes maturing no earlier than the scheduled termination date of the corresponding underlying assets of each conduit. The Standstill Period was further extended until the filing under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act (“**CCAA**”) on March 17, 2008 and since then, the Standstill Period was extended periodically up to the closing date of the definitive CCAA restructuring plan on January 21, 2009.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

On August 14, 2007, MMAI-I notified the Trust that its payments to the Trust were being withheld and that MMAI-I would not be providing the Trust with the necessary funding to pay the distribution of August 15, 2007. Accordingly, the Trust suspended the distribution of \$0.0495 per unit declared on July 18, 2007 and due on August 15, 2007 to the holders of record at the close of business on July 31, 2007. This followed an announcement of a market disruption in asset-backed commercial paper (“**ABCP**”) and the inability of MMAI-I to repay its maturing ABCP.

Further to this development, the Trust entered into a standstill agreement (the “**Standstill Agreement**”) with MMAI-I in order to formalize arrangements between them and preserve their respective rights and entitlements until finalization of a solution. Pursuant to this agreement, all amounts normally paid to the Trust since August were deposited in a segregated account with an escrow agent. The Standstill Agreement was signed on September 27, 2007 and was extended periodically.

On December 14, 2007, the Investors Committee announced a framework for a restructuring plan for the Third Party ABCP. This plan includes the replacement of Third Party ABCP with notes having maturities in line with the underlying assets.

On December 21, 2007, the Trust entered into an agreement in principle to negotiate in good faith a transaction pursuant to which MMAI-I would effectively be replaced by the Bank as counterparty to the three mirror credit default swaps that are presently in place between the Trust and MMAI-I (the “**Disengagement Transaction**”). Accordingly, the Trust would receive all amounts included in the segregated account and resume distribution payments to unitholders. The Disengagement Transaction would come into effect on a date prior to the date upon which the restructuring of the Third Party ABCP comes into effect or such other date as the parties of the Disengagement Transaction may agree upon.

On March 17, 2008, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice granted an application by the Committee for Third Party ABCP under the provision of the CCAA establishing a procedure for approval of a Plan of compromise and arrangement (the “**Plan**”) by holders of Third Party ABCP (collectively the “**Noteholders**”). A Plan information package was then sent by the Committee to all Noteholders of Third Party ABCP and on April 25, 2008, the Noteholders approved such Plan. Moreover, on June 5, 2008, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued a sanction order approving the Plan.

On January 12, 2009 the Committee announced that the Superior Court of Ontario had granted the Plan Implementation Order and on January 20, 2009, the Disengagement Transaction was completed, followed by the ABCP restructuring plan on January 21, 2009. The Trust issued a press release on January 21, 2009 confirming that MMAI-I as counterparty to the credit default swaps with the Trust was replaced by the Bank. As of the date of the Disengagement Transaction, the Bank was rated Aa1 by Moody’s, A+ by Standard and Poor’s Rating Service (“**S&P**”).and AA- with a negative outlook by Fitch.

Following the Disengagement Transaction, all amounts payable to the Trust under the swaps since August 13, 2007 were released to the Trust. As a result, the Trust paid the distribution of \$0.0495 per unit declared on July 18, 2007 on January 30, 2009 and declared two extraordinary cash distributions in January 2009 of \$0.74 and of \$0.57 per unit which were paid on February 13, 2009 and March 13, 2009 respectively.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

3 Significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires the Trustees to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Trustees believe that the estimates used in preparing the financial statements are reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The significant accounting policies are the following:

a) Recent accounting standards adopted

Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

On January 20, 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee issued Abstract 173 (“**EIC-173**”), *Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. EIC-173 stipulates that an entity’s own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments. EIC-173 applies to the Trust effective January 1, 2009 and must be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods. In accordance with EIC-173, certain financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, must be remeasured as at January 1, 2009. Any adjustment to the fair value must be recorded as an adjustment to the balance of retained earnings as at that date. The new guidance does not have a material effect on the financial position or earnings of the Trust.

b) Recent accounting standards pending adoption

i) Disclosures on Financial Instruments

In June 2009, consistent with the Accounting Standards Board’s (“**AcSB**”) strategy to adopt IFRSs for publicly accountable enterprises and to ensure that the existing requirements in Section 3862 are converged to the maximum extent possible with International Financial Reporting Standard (“**IFRS**”) 7, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures,” the AcSB has adopted amendments similar to those issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”) to improve IFRS 7. As such, for all annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009, an entity shall classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

ii) Classification of Financial Instruments

In July 2009, consistent with the AcSB strategy to adopt IFRSs for publicly accountable enterprises and to ensure that the existing requirements in Section 3855 are converged to the maximum extent possible with International Standards for impairment of debt instruments, the AcSB changed the categories into which debt instruments are required and permitted to be classified. Under certain conditions, one of the proposed amendment permits debt securities that are not quoted in an active market and currently classified as available for sales to be classified as loans and receivables. The Trust does not expect that this new guidance will have a material effect on the financial position or earnings of the Trust.

c) Basis of recognition for income and expenses

Interest income, income other than interest income, as well as income and expenses from credit default swaps were recorded on an accrual basis.

4 Fair value of financial instruments

The financial instruments are accounted for at fair value and any transaction fees are included directly in the Statement of Income. The Trust is an investment company as per “AcG18” and measures all of its investments at fair value and present them on this basis in its financial statements. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on such financial instruments are recorded in gains and losses on investment and credit default swaps in the Statement of Income. The fair value of the financial instruments is determined as follows:

Establishing fair value

When a financial instrument is recognized, its fair value is the amount of consideration for which the financial instrument would be exchanged in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The best evidence of the fair value a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration received or given. In certain circumstances, the initial fair value may be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. At initial recognition, the difference between the transaction price and the initial estimated fair value is recognized in the Statement of Operations when based on observable inputs.

When the financial instruments are subsequently remeasured, quoted market prices in an active market are the best evidence of fair value and, when they exist, the Trust uses them to measure the financial instruments. A financial instrument is considered to be quoted in an active market when quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices reflect actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis. The fair value of a financial asset traded in an active market generally reflects the bid price and, that of a financial liability traded in an active market, the asking price. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the Trust establishes the fair value by using valuation technique that makes use of observable market data. Such valuation techniques include using available information concerning recent market transactions, referencing to the current fair value of another comparable financial instrument, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants where it has been demonstrated that the technique provides reliable estimates.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

a) Valuation of credit default swaps

The credit default swaps are presented at their fair value with changes in the unrealized gain or loss of the period recorded in the statement of operations. As a market quotation is not readily available, the fair value of credit default swaps is established using valuation models. The Trust makes assumptions about the amount, the timing of estimated future cash flows and the discounted rates used. The main assumptions are based on factors observable in external markets, such as interest rate yield curves, volatility factors and credit curves. Their fair value will also vary depending on a number of factors such as interest rates, the credit ratings and credit spreads of the reference obligations and the cumulative net losses incurred upon the occurrence of credit events in the portfolio of securities. Credit events include bankruptcy, failure to pay and other specified loss events.

b) Investment and credit default swaps receivable and payable

The fair value of the term deposit and the credit default swaps receivable and payable is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows at the current market rate for similar instruments.

c) Other financial instruments

The carrying value of a number of short-term financial instruments presented in the statement of net assets approximates their fair value. These financial instruments include short-term investments, other accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and distributions payable.

5 Management of risks associated with financial instruments

The Trust is exposed to various types of risks owing to the nature of the business activities it carries on, including those related to the use of financial instruments. In order to manage the risks associated with using financial instruments, whenever applicable, controls consistent with the Trust's strategy have been implemented, such as limited permitted financial instruments. The main risks to which the Trust is exposed as set out below:

Market risk

Market risk corresponds to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk associated with financial instruments comprises currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and other price risks. More specifically, through to the expected maturity date of the credit default swaps, their fair value will vary depending on a number of factors such as interest rates, the credit ratings and credit spreads of the reference obligations and the cumulative net losses incurred upon the occurrence of credit events in the portfolio of securities. Credit events include bankruptcy, failure to pay and other specified loss events. Since the Trust's objective is to provide Unitholders with an economic interest in exposures relating to the performance of the underlying portfolio of securities, there is no principal protection. Market rates can vary and cause fluctuations in the fair value of the term deposit with a determined rate at the signing of the contract. As of June 30, 2009, the effect of an increase or a decrease of 100 basis points in the IG9 index, a North American Investment Grade Index composed of 125 investment grade entities, on the Trust's credit default swaps would result respectively in a \$6.8 million decrease or \$9.0 million increase in the fair value on the Trust's credit default swaps. In addition, there is an interest rate risk associated with the term deposit and long-term receivable. The effect of an increase or a decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rate on the term deposit and the long-term receivable would result respectively in a \$4.2 million decrease or increase in the fair value on the Trust's term deposit and the long-term receivable.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

Credit risk

The credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a counterparty's inability or failure to honour its contractual obligations. The amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Trust as at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is the sum of financial assets on the statement on net assets. As described above, the credit default swap has also significant credit risk exposure with respect to the reference obligations included in the portfolios and counterparty credit risk. The Primary risk resides with static (no changes) corporate exposures while the Contingent risk is on asset backed securities managed by the Trust as per the criteria established in the credit default swaps (referred to in notes 9 and 10).

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk represents the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Trust's overall liquidity is managed in accordance with policies to ensure that the Trust has sufficient cash resources to meet its current and future obligations, both under normal and unusual conditions. The financial liabilities of the Trust mature on a monthly basis except for the credit default swaps related liability. The credit default swaps related liability pertains to the credit default swap agreements with the Bank and is expected to mature in September 2014 but no later than September 2016. Under the credit default swap agreements, the term deposit investment is pledged to the Bank. The amounts recoverable on the expected maturity date of the investment and of the long-term receivable (or the legal maturity date, as applicable) will be reduced by any loss incurred as a result of credit events. The maximum loss that could be borne by the Trust for credit events with respect to the reference obligations under swap agreements D, E and F amounts to \$91,116,000 (December 31, 2008 – \$91,116,000).

6 Carrying values of financial assets and liabilities by category

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statements of net assets at fair value, cost or amortized cost which approximates their fair value according to the categories determined by the accounting framework for financial instruments. The carrying value for each category of financial asset and liability are presented in the table below:

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

June 30, 2009	Held for trading	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost
Financial assets			
Short-term investments (a)	1,059,811	-	-
Investment (a)	61,123,556	-	-
Credit default swaps receivable (a)	25,692,585	-	-
Cash	96,473	-	-
Interest receivable on investment and credit default swaps receivable	-	277,791	-
Other	-	21,266	-
Total financial assets	87,972,425	299,057	-
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	246,510
Credit default swaps payable	-	-	480,473
Distributions payable	-	-	482,677
Credit default swaps related liability	61,503,300	-	-
Total financial liabilities	61,503,300	-	1,209,660

a) Measured at fair value as per AcG-18.

December 31, 2008	Held for trading	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost
Financial assets			
Investment (a)	65,171,370	-	-
Credit default swaps receivable (a)	28,943,399	-	-
Cash	83,545	-	-
Interest receivable on investment and credit default swaps receivable	-	288,476	-
Other assets	-	59,935	-
Total financial assets	94,198,314	348,411	-
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	567,973
Credit default swaps payable	-	-	498,954
Distributions payable	-	-	482,677
Credit default swaps related liability	81,548,820	-	-
Total financial liabilities	81,548,820	-	1,549,604

a) Measured at fair value as per AcG-18.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

7 Short-term investments

The Trust has invested cash in bankers' acceptances maturing in July 2009. The short-term investments bear interest at a weighted average yield of 0.23% and include accrued interest of \$116.

8 Investment

The investment consists of a term deposit note issued on an unsubordinated and non-guaranteed basis by National Bank of Canada having a long-term solvency rating of A from S&P.

The term deposit has a fair value of \$61,123,556 (December 31, 2008 – \$65,171,370), with a nominal amount of \$64,728,958 (December 31, 2008 – \$74,840,801), bears interest at a rate of 4.28%, payable monthly until September 2009. After this date, interest will be at the rate of one-month banker's acceptances plus 20 basis points per year, payable monthly up to its maturity in September 2014.

Under the credit default swap agreements and following the Disengagement Transaction described in note 2, the term deposit investment is pledged to the Bank since January 20, 2009. The amounts recoverable on the expected maturity date of the investment (or the legal maturity date, as applicable) will be reduced by any loss incurred as a result of credit events in excess of the subordination under the credit default swaps.

9 Credit default swaps receivable

The fair value of the total credit default swaps receivable from the Bank represents the best possible estimate of the amount for which reasonable assurance of collection exists in light of current conditions and assuming the continuation of the business as a "going concern". The total credit default swaps receivable of \$25,692,585 (December 31, 2008 – \$28,943,399) is composed of the long-term receivable of \$24,917,283 (December 31, 2008 – \$14,172,443) with a nominal amount of \$26,387,042 (December 31, 2008 – \$16,275,199) and of the short-term receivable of \$775,302 (December 31, 2008 – \$6,251,059). The short-term receivable is equal to the amounts that were accrued monthly by the Bank (or MMAI-I before the Disengagement Transaction) for the benefit of the Trust and the financial contract fees receivable. On December 31, 2008, the short-term receivable also included the segregated account of \$8,519,897 equal to the amounts accrued monthly by MMAI-I before the Disengagement Transaction. The long-term receivable matures in September 2014 and bears interest at a rate of 4.28%, payable monthly until September 2009. After this date, interest will be at the rate of one-month banker's acceptances plus 20 basis points per year, payable monthly up to the date of maturity. On January 20, 2009, MMAI-I paid to the Trust an amount of \$5,561,295 representing substantially all of the initial public offering cost and released the segregated account for an amount of \$9,076,243.

Credit default swaps receivable	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	\$	\$
Long-term receivable (redemption of collateral)	24,917,283	14,172,443
Short-term receivable (segregated account)	-	8,519,897
Short-term receivable (accrued amount and financial contract fees)	775,302	6,251,059
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	25,692,585	28,943,399

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

10 Derivative financial instruments and reference obligation portfolios

Credit default swap agreements with the Bank

Following the Disengagement Transaction described in note 2, MMAI-I was replaced by the Bank effective January 20, 2009. The Trust has entered into three credit default swap agreements (“**swap agreements D, E and F**”) with the Bank, pursuant to which the Trust will pay the Bank if credit events occur in connection with the reference obligations until September 2014 at the earliest and September 2016 at the latest. The maximum loss that may be incurred for credit events with respect to swap agreements D, E and F amounts to \$91,116,000 (December 31, 2008 – \$91,116,000). Under swap agreements D, E and F, a monthly payment by the Trust to the Bank corresponding to a contractual rate of 3.08% is applied to the notional amount of the contracts and the contractual interest rate of 4.28% is applied to the investments pledged as security. These amounts are exchanged between the Trust and the Bank with the net return of the Bank being paid to the Trust. On a monthly basis, the Bank acquires from the Trust a contractually determined portion of the term deposit pledged as security; this portion is equal to the monthly payment for the month in consideration.

The Bank will pay at term an amount equal to the excess of the notional amount of the contracts less the net losses incurred on those contracts over the residual amount of the investments pledged as security.

The aggregate notional amount of swap agreements D, E and F as at June 30, 2009 totalled \$91,116,000 (December 31, 2008 – \$91,116,000) for the reference obligation portfolios of \$34,948,089,003 (December 31, 2008 – \$34,948,089,003). The Trust estimated the cumulative unrealized loss of the swap agreements D, E and F and the credit default swaps related liability as at June 30, 2009 at \$61,503,300 (December 31, 2008 – cumulative unrealized loss of \$81,548,820) which amount is consistent with the valuation of the Bank.

Credit risk

As a result of entering into the credit default swap agreements with the Bank, the Trust is exposed to credit risk with respect to the reference obligations included in the portfolio. Credit events (bankruptcy, failure to pay or other loss event) in relation to the reference obligations could result in a loss for the Trust. The maximum loss that could be borne by the Trust for credit events with respect to the reference obligations under swap agreements D, E and F amounts to \$91,116,000 (December 31, 2008 – \$91,116,000).

Additionally, the Trust is exposed to counterparty credit risk arising from any unrealized gain on the credit default swaps, plus any amount receivable from the counterparty. The net counterparty credit risk exposure (credit default swaps receivable minus credit default swaps payable) on June 30, 2009 was \$25,212,112 (December 31, 2008 – \$28,444,445).

Credit event

During the interim period ended June 30, 2009, the Trust experienced four credit events with respect to the following entities:

- Syncora Guarantee Inc., formally known as XL Capital Assurance Inc.;
- Chemtura Corporation (“**Chemtura**”), a successor company to Great Lakes Chemicals Corporation, following a merger in 2005 with Crompton Corporation to form Chemtura);

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

- Idearc Inc. (“**Idearc**”). The Trust had initially an exposure to Verizon Global Funding Corp’s reference obligation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Verizon Communications Inc. (“**Verizon**”) - Verizon Global Funding Corp. merged with Verizon on February 1, 2006. Accordingly, the exposure of the Trust to the Verizon Global Funding Corp.’s reference obligation became an exposure to Verizon. On November 20, 2006, Verizon spun-off its U.S. print and internet yellow pages directories publishing operations into a company named Idearc. Thus a successor event occurred as a consequence of this spin-off and the exposure to the Verizon’s reference obligation was split evenly (50-50%) between Verizon and Idearc; and
- General Motors Corporation.

The recovery rates with respect to these four entities have been established at 15%, 18.25%, 1.75% and 12.50%, respectively.

As described in note 1, the Trust will not experience any loss under the CDS pursuant to credit events under mortgage-backed securities or asset-backed securities (the “**Contingent Exposure**”) included in the portfolio of reference obligations in the CDS until the corporate debt exposures (the “**Primary Exposure**”) in such portfolio have all defaulted and their notional amount has been reduced to zero. The Primary Exposure consists of multiple tranching exposures within five corporate portfolios with attachment points (the point in the capital structure where the exposure to losses in the portfolio begins) at inception varying between 7.85% and 11.00% and detachment points (the point in the capital structure where the exposure to losses ends) at inception varying between 9.55% and 13.00%. Subsequent to the aforementioned credit events including credit events in 2008 and 2005 (Delphi Corp.), the attachment points now vary between 4.02% and 8.30% and the detachment points, between 5.72% and 10.30%. Therefore the corporate debt exposures have less subordination but the Unitholders have not experienced any loss.

During the year 2008, the Trust received four Credit Event Notices per the credit default swap agreements (“**CDS**”) with respect to the following entities: Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Controladora Commercial Mexicana SAB. The recovery rates with respect to these entities have been established at 8.625%, 91.51%, 94% and 44%, respectively.

Reference obligation portfolios

The Trust has exposure to three portfolios within three separate swap agreements (D, E, and F) with an aggregate notional amount as at June 30, 2009 totalling \$91,116,000 (December 31, 2008 – \$91,116,000). The payments under the swaps are made on a monthly basis. Each portfolio has exposure to different tranches of the same five synthetic corporate CDOs (the Primary Exposure) and the same asset backed security portfolio (the Contingent Exposure).

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

The composition by asset class as at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 in each portfolio was as follows:

Asset class	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Number of reference obligations	% of Assets	Number of reference obligations	% of Assets
Consumer asset-backed securities(i)	41	24.0	44	25.2
Residential mortgage-backed securities(i)	87	51.0	87	49.8
Corporate debt exposures(ii)	5	25.0	5	25.0
	133	100.0	136	100.0

i) Contingent Exposure since the October 2007 amendment

ii) Primary Exposure since the October 2007 amendment.

The Primary Exposure

The reference obligations underlying the static corporate debt exposures for the three portfolios had a S&P average weighted rating of BBB-/BB+ as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The weighted average rating is calculated by adding the product of the notional amount of each reference obligation and its assigned S&P rating factor and dividing such sum by the total notional amount and by assigning such result to the corresponding S&P rating. The S&P equivalent ratings as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 in each portfolio were distributed as follows:

Rating	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(by equivalent S&P rating*)	(by equivalent S&P rating*)
	% of Assets	% of Assets
AAA	0.63	0.62
AA+	1.27	1.25
AA	2.33	4.14
AA-	3.82	4.97
A+	8.26	8.08
A	12.47	13.66
A-	10.70	15.73
BBB+	14.82	15.33
BBB	12.91	7.45
BBB-	9.71	9.51
BB+	2.74	2.89
BB	6.14	2.90
BB-	2.54	2.49
B+	2.12	2.90
B	1.70	1.66
B-	0.21	0.62
CCC+	2.55	1.87
CCC	1.48	-
CC	-	0.82
C	-	0.83
Not Rated	3.60	2.28
Total	100.00	100.00

* S&P rating if available, if not then Moody's rating and if no S&P or Moody's ratings are available then the rating from Fitch is used.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

The Contingent Exposure

The reference obligations underlying of the mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities for the three portfolios had a S&P average weighted rating of AAA/AA+ as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the S&P equivalent ratings of the mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities of the three reference portfolios were distributed as follows:

Rating	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(by equivalent S&P rating*)	(by equivalent S&P rating*)
	% of Assets	% of Assets
AAA	98.4	98.5
AA	1.6	1.5
A	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0

* S&P rating if available, if not then Moody's rating and if no S&P or Moody's ratings are available then the rating from Fitch is used.

The three swap agreements are as follows:

Swap Agreement D

Swap Agreement D refers to the credit performance of 133 reference obligations as at June 30, 2009 and 136 reference obligations as at December 31, 2008. Within this Portfolio, there are five underlying corporate portfolios (the Primary Exposure) to which the Trust has tranching exposures with attachment points varying between 5.43% and 7.77% and detachment points varying between 7.13% and 9.77% (as of the December 31, 2008, the attachment points and detachment points were varying between 6.79% and 9.99%, and between 8.49% and 11.99%, respectively).

Swap Agreement E

Swap Agreement E refers to the credit performance of 133 reference obligations as at June 30, 2009 and 136 reference obligations as at December 31, 2008. Within this Portfolio, there are five underlying corporate portfolios (the Primary Exposure) to which the Trust has tranching exposures with attachment points varying between 4.02% and 8.30% and detachment points varying between 5.72% and 10.30% (as of the December 31, 2008, the attachment points and detachment points were varying between 6.23% and 10.03%, and between 7.93% and 12.03%, respectively).

Swap Agreement F

Swap Agreement F refers to the credit performance of 133 reference obligations as at June 30, 2009 and 136 reference obligations as at December 31, 2008. Within this Portfolio, there are five underlying corporate portfolios (the Primary Exposure) to which the Trust has tranching exposures with attachment points varying between 5.15% and 7.77% and detachment points varying between 6.85% and 9.77% (as of the December 31, 2008, the attachment points and detachment points were varying between 6.88% and 9.99%, and between 8.58% and 11.99%, respectively).

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

11 Servicing fees

The Trust incurred investment advisor servicing fees equal to 0.25% (December 31, 2008 – 0.25%) per annum of the outstanding amount (net proceeds of the offering less any losses) on a per-unit basis held by clients of such investment advisors.

Following the Disengagement Transaction described in note 2, the Trust paid servicing fees for the period from August 1, 2007 to February 28, 2009, based on the net assets value per-unit instead of the outstanding amount. No payment will be made thereafter. As a result of this decision, the Trust recorded a reduction of \$142,465 in servicing fees.

12 Income taxes

The Trust qualifies as a unit trust within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada). The Trust is subject to income taxes under the Act on the amount of taxable income for the year and can make deductions in computing its income tax for all amounts paid or payable to the Trust's unitholders in determining its income for tax purposes.

Any amount payable under the credit default swaps is considered to be payable under the swap agreements and is taxable as such. According to the terms of the swap agreements, the amount will be determinable only on the expected maturity date (or the legal maturity date, as applicable) and therefore, the swap payment to the Trust should only be taxable as income at that date only.

13 Unitholders' equity

Authorized units

The Trust is authorized to issue in series an unlimited number of transferable and redeemable units, each of which represents an equal undivided interest in the net assets of the Trust.

All units have equal rights and privileges. Each whole unit entitles the holder to one vote and to participate equally with respect to any and all distributions made by the Trust.

Quarterly Redemption

Units may be surrendered to the Administrative Agent for redemption at any time prior to the 20th business day preceding the last business day of each months of February, May, August and November (the "**Redemption Date**"). Subject to the right of the Trust to suspend redemptions in certain circumstances, units surrendered for redemption will be redeemed on such Redemption Date at the redemption price. The payment of the redemption price will be made on the 10th business day following the Redemption Date.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

The redemption price will be equal to the lesser of:

- a) 95% of the daily weighted average trading price per unit on the principal exchange on which the units are listed for the five trading days following the redemption date; and
- b) an amount equal to:
 - i) the closing price of the units on the principal exchange on which the units are listed; or
 - ii) the average of the highest and lowest prices of the units if the exchange or other markets on which the units are listed provides only the highest and lowest trading prices; or
 - iii) the average of the latest bid and ask prices on the principal exchange on which the units are listed if there was no trading on such redemption date.

Annual redemption

Units may also be surrendered to the Administrative Agent for redemption at any time prior to the 20th business day preceding the last business day of August (the “**Annual Redemption Date**”). Subject to the right of the Trust to suspend redemptions in certain circumstances, units surrendered for redemption will be redeemed on such Annual Redemption Date at the unwind price. The payment of the unwind price will be made on the 10th business day following the Annual Redemption Date. The unwind price will be an amount equal to the sum of (i) the bid price received by the Trust to terminate the applicable tranche of swap agreements D, E and F and (ii) the market value of the tranche of the Trust’s \$58,975,837 (December 31, 2008 – \$74,840,801) term deposit and long-term receivable of credit default swap of \$32,140,163 (December 31, 2008 – \$16,275,199), less applicable unwind costs.

Special measures for the 2009 annual redemption

Exceptionally for the annual redemption of August 31, 2009, the Trustees have obtained an agreement from each of the Bank and National Bank Financial Inc. to provide their respective bid in support of the annual redemption privilege, on August 26, 2009 and maintain such bid until August 27, 2009. Ordinarily the bids are established only following the completion of the tendering process on the Annual Redemption Date when all values are established by the Bank and National Bank Financial Inc. Because the bids for this year’s annual redemption will be received without the benefit of all of this information and will remain valid while market factors may change, the bid prices may reflect the cost of the added market risk being borne by the Bank and National Bank Financial Inc. The Trustees intend to communicate the Annual Redemption Price for the 2009 annual redemption by press release on August 26, 2009 and will enable Unitholders to tender their Units for redemption until August 27, 2009. If not for these special measures, the final date to tender Units for the annual redemption of August 31, 2009 would have been August 3, 2009.

No transactions took place during the six months period ended June 30:

Number of units	2009	2008
Balance – Beginning and end of period	9,751,054	9,751,054

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

Unitholders' equity is made up of capital issued and retained earnings. The following transactions took place during the six months period ended June 30:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Capital issued		
Balance – Beginning of period	73,487,272	73,487,272
Return of capital to unitholders	(15,864,965)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance – End of period	57,622,307	73,487,272
Retained earnings (deficit)		
Balance – Beginning of period before reserve	(62,303,397)	(96,055)
Reserve for on-going cost*	264,426	297,257
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance – Beginning of period after reserve	(62,038,971)	201,202
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	29,975,186	(12,349,945)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance – End of period	(32,063,785)	(12,148,743)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets representing Unitholders' Equity	25,558,522	61,338,529

* As of August 31, 2006, the Trust retained an amount of \$351,616 on the amount paid to Unitholders for the repurchase of their units to cover the on-going cost up to the maturity of the Trust. The amortization of the reserve for on-going cost for the period ended on June 30, 2009 and 2008 were 16,712\$ and 15,547\$, respectively.

From January 1, 2007 to August 13, 2007, there were no redemptions. Due to the events since August 13, 2007 described in note 2, all redemptions were suspended until the Plan has been successfully concluded. A total of 209,100 units had been surrendered for the annual August 31, 2007 redemption. Since all redemptions were suspended on August 28, 2007, these units were therefore not redeemed and returned to the unitholders. Following the Disengagement Transaction described in note 2, the quarterly and annual redemptions were resumed.

As at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, National Bank of Canada and its subsidiaries held 0.9% of the outstanding units of the Trust.

Distributions and management of Unitholders equity

The Trustees manage the capital of the Trust corresponding to the Unitholders' equity with the goal to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the Unitholders.

The objectives of the Trust are to provide Unitholders with a fixed rate stream of monthly distributions equal to \$0.0495 per unit (\$0.594 per annum) up to on or about September 7, 2009 and thereafter, a floating distribution rate equal to the rate of bankers acceptances plus 2% and to repay to Unitholders on or about September, 2014 (the "Expected Maturity Date"), but no later than on or about September 7, 2016 (the "Legal Maturity Date"), an amount equal to the residual value of the Trust. The distributions declared by the Trust are accounted for once declared but are payable on the tenth business day of the following month.

Global Diversified Investment Grade Income Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

As at June 30, 2009

From August 13, 2007 to December 31, 2008, distributions have not been declared. Following the Disengagement Transaction, all amounts payable to the Trust under the swaps since August 13, 2007 were released to the Trust. As a result, the Trust resumed the monthly distribution of \$0.0495 per unit, paid the distribution declared on July 18, 2007 on January 30, 2009 and declared two extraordinary cash distributions in January 2009 of \$0.74 and of \$0.57 per unit which were paid on February 13, 2009 and March 13, 2009, respectively. In addition, on March 13, 2009, the Trust has declared a special distribution of \$0.02 per unit, paid on April 16, 2009 as a result of the reduction in the payment of the servicing fees (referred to in note 11).

14 Related party transactions

The Trustees are responsible for the management of the Trust. National Bank of Canada is the administrative agent. Natcan Trust Company, a subsidiary of National Bank of Canada, acts as custodian of the assets of the Trust. Natcan Trust Company will also act as investment advisor of the Trust if so required by the Trustees. The promoter, and therefore one of the investment advisor of the Trust, is National Bank Financial, a subsidiary of National Bank of Canada. As described in note 8, the term deposit has been subscribed from the National Bank of Canada. In addition to the transactions separately identified in these financial statements, the following transactions took place during the six months period ended June 30:

Expenses incurred during the period		2009	2008
		\$	\$
Global DIGIT Management Inc	Director's fees of the trustees	40,741	40,198
GD-I Management Inc.	Director's fees of the trustees	40,741	40,198
National Bank of Canada	Administration agent fees	14,286	10,348
National Bank Financial	Servicing fees	(40,075)	34,287
Natcan Trust	Custody fees	8,500	6,112
		<u>64,193</u>	<u>131,143</u>

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	June 30,	December 31,
	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Global DIGIT Management Inc	18,000	1,298
GD-I Management Inc.	18,000	1,298
National Bank of Canada	7,088	7,088
National Bank Financial	-	96,663
Natcan Trust	8,500	3,201
	<u>51,588</u>	<u>109,548</u>

These transactions occurred in the normal course of business and were measured at the exchange value, which is the amount established and agreed between the related parties.

15 Comparative figure

To conform to the presentation adopted in the current year, certain amounts from the prior year have been reclassified.