

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
PENSION PLAN**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Administrator of the
University of Toronto Pension Plan

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the **University of Toronto Pension Plan** [the "Plan"], which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits and changes in pension obligations for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Plan as at June 30, 2020, and its changes in net assets available for benefits and its changes in pension obligations for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – proposed transfer of Plan assets and liabilities

We draw attention to note 9 to the financial statements, which describes the anticipated transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Plan to a new jointly sponsored pension plan effective July 1, 2021. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Financial Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements 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 statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Annual Financial Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans, and for such internal control as

management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Plan'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 management either intends to liquidate the Plan or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Plan's financial reporting process.


Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 Canadian generally accepted 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
December 9, 2020

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PENSION PLAN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(with comparative figures as at June 30, 2019)

(thousands of dollars)

As at June 30

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Investment in Master Trust, at fair value (<i>note 3(a)</i>)	5,466,622	5,313,112
Receivables and prepaid expenses	21,313	20,284
	5,487,935	5,333,396
LIABILITIES		
Refunds payable	10,368	7,629
Accrued expenses	3,931	2,881
	14,299	10,510
Net assets available for benefits	5,473,636	5,322,886
Pension obligations (<i>note 7</i>)	6,392,261	5,548,919
Deficit	(918,625)	(226,033)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Governing Council of the University of Toronto:

(signed)

Ms. Sheila Brown
Chief Financial Officer

(signed)

Ms. Sheree Drummond
Secretary of the Governing Council

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PENSION PLAN

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS**

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 2019)
(thousands of dollars)

Year ended June 30	2020	2019
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS		
Increase in fair value of investment in Master Trust <i>(note 3(b))</i>	171,163	247,056
Employer contributions <i>(note 4)</i>	197,717	192,094
Employee contributions <i>(note 1(b))</i>	102,555	82,675
Transfers from other plans	6,024	2,814
Total increase in net assets	477,459	524,639
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS		
Retirement benefits	229,275	218,859
Refunds and transfers <i>(note 5)</i>	46,674	45,412
Fees and expenses <i>(note 6)</i>	50,760	51,518
Total decrease in net assets	326,709	315,789
Net increase in net assets for the year	150,750	208,850
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year	5,322,886	5,114,036
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	5,473,636	5,322,886

See accompanying notes

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PENSION PLAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS

(with comparative figures for the year ended June 30, 2019)

(thousands of dollars)

Year ended June 30	2020	2019
INCREASE IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS		
Interest on accrued benefits	306,362	294,269
Benefits accrued	210,729	198,895
Assumption changes	343,256	
Impact of new funding rules	241,607	
Experience losses	35,148	
Transfers from other plans	6,024	2,814
Total increase in pension obligations	1,143,126	495,978
DECREASE IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS		
Benefits paid	274,536	263,457
Plan amendments	25,248	
Experience gains		15,958
Total decrease in pension obligations	299,784	279,415
Net increase in pension obligations for the year	843,342	216,563
Pension obligations, beginning of year	5,548,919	5,332,356
Pension obligations, end of year	6,392,261	5,548,919

See accompanying notes

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PENSION PLAN

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

(thousands of dollars)

1. Description of Plan

The following description of the University of Toronto Pension Plan (the “Plan”) is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the official Plan text.

a) General

The Plan is a contributory defined benefit plan open to all full-time and part-time employees of the University of Toronto (the “University”) meeting the eligibility conditions.

The Plan is registered under the *Pension Benefits Act* (Ontario) (Ontario Registration Number 0312827) and with the Canada Revenue Agency.

The Governing Council of the University of Toronto acts as sponsor and administrator for the Plan and the investments, through the University of Toronto Master Trust (“Master Trust”), are managed by the University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation (“UTAM”), a separate non-share capital corporation whose members are appointed by the University.

b) Funding

Plan benefits are funded by contributions and investment income. Required member contributions are made in accordance with a prescribed formula. The University’s contributions are determined periodically on the basis of an actuarial valuation taking into account the assets of the Plan and all other relevant factors.

c) Retirement benefits

At retirement, the number of years of pensionable service earned by a member is multiplied by a percentage of the average of the highest 36 months of earnings to determine the annual pension payable to that member. There are various early retirement provisions in place for different employee groups. Benefits are also payable in the case of termination of employment prior to retirement.

d) Death benefits

Death benefits are available for beneficiaries on the death of an active member and may be taken in the form of a survivor pension or a lump-sum payment. Death benefits may also be available for a spouse on the death of a retired member.

e) Escalation of benefits

The pension benefits of retirees are subject to cost of living adjustments equal to the greater of: i) 75% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index in Canada (“CPI”) for the previous calendar year to a maximum CPI increase of 8% plus 60% of the increase in CPI in excess of 8%, or ii) the increase in the CPI for the previous calendar year minus 4%.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared by the University in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans in Part IV (Section 4600) of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting applied within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below.

Section 4600 provides specific accounting guidance on investments and pension obligations. In accordance with Section 4600, Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises in Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting have been chosen for accounting policies that do not relate to the investment portfolio or pension obligations to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the requirements of Section 4600.

b) Investments and investment income

Investments are carried at fair value. The Plan is invested in the Master Trust. The unit value of the Master Trust is calculated based on the fair value of the underlying investments of the Master Trust.

Income from investments is recorded on an accrual basis. Distributions from a master trust arrangement are recorded when declared. Changes in fair values, representing realized and unrealized gains and losses, from one year to the next are reflected in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

c) University of Toronto Master Trust

Investments within the Master Trust are carried at fair value. Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. It is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists. The calculation of estimated fair value is based upon market conditions at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of future fair values.

Fair values of the investments held by the Master Trust are determined as follows:

- (i) Short-term notes and treasury bills are valued based on cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Money market funds are valued based on closing quoted market prices.
- (ii) Bonds and publicly traded equities are valued based on quoted closing market prices. If quoted closing market prices are not available for bonds, estimated values are calculated using discounted cash flows based on current market yields and comparable securities, as appropriate.
- (iii) Investments in pooled funds (other than private investment interests and hedge funds) are valued at their reported net asset value per unit.
- (iv) Hedge funds are valued based on the most recently available reported net asset value per unit adjusted for the expected rate of return of the fund through June 30. The University believes the carrying amount of these financial instruments is a reasonable estimate of fair value.
- (v) Private investment interests, consisting of private investments and real assets, are comprised of private externally managed funds with underlying investments in equities, debt, real estate assets and commodities. The investment managers of these interests perform valuations of the underlying investments on a periodic basis and provide valuations periodically. Annual financial statements of the private investment interests are audited and are also provided by the investment managers. The value of the investments in these interests is based on the most recent valuation provided, adjusted for subsequent cash receipts and distributions from the fund and cash disbursements to

the fund through June 30. The University believes the carrying amount of these financial instruments is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

- (vi) Derivative financial instruments are used to manage particular market and currency exposures for hedging and risk management purposes with respect to the Master Trust's investments and as a substitute for more traditional investments. Derivative financial instruments and synthetic products that may be employed include debt, equity, commodity and currency futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. These contracts are supported by liquid assets with a fair value approximately equal to the fair value of the instruments underlying the derivative contract.

For all derivative financial instruments, the gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of such derivatives are recognized as investment income (loss) in the year in which the changes in fair value occur. The fair value of derivative financial instruments reflects the daily quoted market amount of those instruments, thereby taking into account the current unrealized gains or losses on open contracts. Investment dealer quotes or quotes from a bank are available for substantially all of the Master Trust's derivative financial instruments.

- (vii) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at year-end.

Interest income is recorded by the Master Trust on an accrual basis. Dividends are recorded by the Master Trust as revenue on the record date. Realized gains and losses on investments are recorded based on the average cost of the related investments. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are recorded by the Master Trust as a change in fair value since the beginning of the year or since the date of purchase when purchased during the year.

Income and expenses are translated at exchange rates in effect on the date of the transaction. Gains or losses arising from those translations are included in income.

Purchases and sales of investments are recorded by the Master Trust on a trade date basis, and transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

d) Revenue and expense recognition

All employer and employee contributions and other revenue are reflected in the year in which they are due. All expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

e) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets during the reporting period. The more significant estimates used in these financial statements would involve the determination of the fair value of investments where the values are based on non-observable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, and the use of actuarial assumptions in the determination of the pension obligations. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

f) Pension obligations

Pension obligations are determined based on an actuarial valuation prepared by an independent firm of actuaries using an actuarial valuation report prepared for funding purposes. This valuation uses the projected benefits method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of various economic and non-economic assumptions.

3. University of Toronto Master Trust

As at June 30, 2020 and 2019, all of the units of the Master Trust were held by the Plan. The value of each unit increases or decreases monthly based on the change in fair value of the underlying assets of the Master Trust. This value is used as the basis for the purchase and sale of units in the following month.

a) Investment in Master Trust

The investments of the Master Trust consisted of the following as at June 30, taking into account certain reallocation of short-term investments (related to the effect of futures and swap contracts), hedge funds, private investment and real assets.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short-term investments (<i>note 3(d)</i>)	(547,280)	29,842
Government and corporate bonds	2,111,001	1,682,963
Canadian equities	85,508	520,511
United States equities	1,189,386	1,052,627
International equities	579,494	791,221
Emerging markets equities	259,430	521,825
Global equities	1,190,575	265,726
Other	466,265	394,133
	<u>5,334,379</u>	<u>5,258,848</u>
Derivative-related net receivable (<i>note 3(d)</i>)	132,243	54,264
	<u>5,466,622</u>	<u>5,313,112</u>

International equities include developed equity markets in Europe, Australasia and the Far East (“EAFE”) and exclude the United States and Canada. Global equities include all developed equity markets as well as various emerging equity markets. Investments in the “other” category consist mainly of absolute return funds.

The table below shows the fair value of the same investments without the reallocation to the relevant Reference Portfolio asset class or classes.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short-term investments (<i>note 3(d)</i>)	1,797,214	1,705,823
Government and corporate bonds	323,093	295,446
Canadian equities		173,895
United States equities		122,767
International equities	255,505	675,502
Emerging markets equities	186,850	245,023
Global equities	941,643	150,744
Hedge funds	760,330	908,464
Private investments	955,604	954,995
Real assets	114,140	26,189
	<u>5,334,379</u>	<u>5,258,848</u>
Derivative-related net receivable (<i>note 3(d)</i>)	132,243	54,264
	<u>5,466,622</u>	<u>5,313,112</u>

b) Changes in the Master Trust

The following table shows the components of the net increase in net assets of the Master Trust for the years ended June 30:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Increase in fair value		
Interest income		
Government and corporate bonds	56,394	50,090
Short-term investments	2,027	1,173
Dividend income		
Canadian	3,438	5,385
Foreign	46,138	27,520
Other income	440	943
	108,437	85,111
Net realized and unrealized gains from investments	62,726	161,945
Total increase in fair value of the Master Trust	171,163	247,056
Cash received on purchase of Master Trust units by pension plan	306,296	277,583
Cash paid on redemption of Master Trust units by pension plan	(323,949)	(318,348)
Net increase in net assets of the Master Trust for the year	153,510	206,291
Net assets of the Master Trust, beginning of year	5,313,112	5,106,821
Net assets of the Master Trust, end of year	5,466,622	5,313,112

c) Individually significant investments

The details of investments where the fair value exceeds 1% of the total fair value or cost of the Master Trust in the underlying portfolios are listed below:

	<u>Fair value</u>
Government and corporate bonds	
RP Corporate Index Plus Fund	307,236
Bayview Opportunity Offshore V, L.P.	81,715
Crestline Maple Holdings Trust	57,087
United States equities	
StepStone Maple Opportunities Fund, L.P. Co-investment Tranche	91,516
StepStone Maple Opportunities Fund, L.P. Secondary Tranche	64,458
International equities	
Artisan International Value Fund	170,508
Cooper Square Fund, L.P.	140,345
Two Sigma International Core Fund, L.P.	60,660
Emerging markets equities	
Springs Maple SP	74,695
RWC Emerging Markets Equity Fund Limited	64,957
Global equities	
Arrowstreet ACWI Alpha Extension Fund	259,083

MWCCF World Top 150/50 Fund	256,590
Egerton Investment Partners, L.P.	163,900
The Windacre Domestic Partner L.P.	98,259
FPA Select Maple Fund, L.P.	82,008
Lansdowne Developed Markets Long Only Fund LP	55,374
Other	
MW TOPS Composite Fund	88,523
Fourth Sail Long Short Offshore Fund, L.P.	67,627
Bridgewater Pure Alpha Fund II, Ltd.	62,842

d) Derivative financial instruments

Description

The Master Trust has entered into equity and fixed income index futures contracts which oblige it to pay the difference between a predetermined amount and the market value when the market value is less than the predetermined amount, or receive the difference when the market value is more than the predetermined amount.

The Master Trust enters into foreign currency forward contracts to decrease the impact of exchange rate fluctuations and the resulting uncertainty on future financial results. All outstanding contracts have a remaining term to maturity of less than one year. The Master Trust has significant contracts outstanding held in United States dollars, Euros, Japanese yen and British pound sterling.

The Master Trust has entered into total return equity and bond swap contracts to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning such security or investing directly in that market. Total return swap contracts are agreements for the exchange of cash flows whereby one party commits to making payments based on the total return (income plus capital gains or losses) of an underlying instrument in exchange for fixed or floating rate interest payments. To the extent the total return of the instrument or index underlying the transaction exceeds or falls short of the offsetting interest rate obligation, the Master Trust will receive a payment from or make a payment to the counterparty.

The notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments do not represent amounts exchanged between parties and are not a measure of the Master Trust's exposure resulting from the use of financial instrument contracts. The amounts exchanged are based on the applicable rates applied to the notional amounts.

Risks

The Master Trust is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to these financial instruments, but it does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit ratings.

Terms and conditions

The foreign currency forward contracts with notional values totalling \$1,387,135 (2019 – \$1,945,431) as at June 30, 2020 all mature in December 2020. Equity and fixed income futures contracts with notional values of \$153,015 (2019 – \$59,815) as at June 30, 2020 all mature within one year. [Collateral for the futures positions has been provided to the futures brokers](#) as at June 30, 2020 in the form of short-term investments with a fair value of \$11,315 (2019 – \$942). The total return equity and bond swap contracts with notional values totalling \$1,763,523 (2019 – \$1,031,267) as at June 30, 2020 all mature within one year, and a bond swap contract with a notional value of \$733,987 (2019 – \$661,745) as at June

30, 2020 matures in December 2025. Under the terms of these contracts, the notional values of the swaps are reset periodically, either on a monthly or quarterly basis.

The notional and fair value amounts of the derivative financial instruments as at June 30 are as follows:

	2020		
	Notional Value ¹	Fair Value ²	
		Receivables	Payables
Foreign currency derivatives			
United States dollar forwards	917,502		(7,361)
Euro forwards	170,185	200	
Other currency forwards	299,448	1,501	(242)
Equity derivatives			
Futures	104,282	148	(4)
Swaps	1,173,814	124,443	(2,004)
Fixed income derivatives			
Futures	48,733		(2)
Swaps	1,323,695	15,856	(292)
Total	4,037,659	142,148	(9,905)
	2019		
	Notional Value ¹	Fair Value ²	
		Receivables	Payables
Foreign currency derivatives			
United States dollar forwards	1,385,440	15,468	(7,362)
Euro forwards	191,793	4,275	(230)
Other currency forwards	368,198	4,621	(925)
Equity derivatives			
Futures	13,241	199	
Swaps	787,751	22,036	(373)
Fixed income derivatives			
Futures	46,574	249	
Swaps	905,261	16,306	
Total	3,698,258	63,154	(8,890)

¹ Notional values represent the contractual amounts to which a rate or price is applied for computing the cash flows to be exchanged, and are therefore not recorded as receivables or payables in these financial statements. Notional values are also the basis on which the fair values of the contracts and the returns are determined. Notional values do not necessarily represent the future cash flows to be exchanged, nor do they indicate the Plan's exposure to market or credit risk.

² Contracts with a positive fair value are recorded as investment receivables while contracts with a negative fair value are recorded as investment payables in note 3(a).

e) Risk management

Risk management relates to the understanding and active management of the risks associated with all areas of the Master Trust's investments. The investments of the Master Trust are primarily exposed to market risk (which includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To manage these risks within reasonable risk tolerances, the Master Trust, through UTAM, has formal policies and procedures in place governing asset mix among equity, fixed income and alternative assets, requiring diversification within categories, and setting limits on the size of exposure to individual investments and counterparties. In addition, derivative instruments are used in the management of these risks (see note 3(d)).

f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Master Trust is exposed to market risk from its investing activities. Market risk encompasses a variety of financial risks, such as foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Significant volatility in interest rates, equity values and the value of the Canadian dollar against the currencies in which the Master Trust investments are held can significantly impact the value of these investments. The Master Trust manages market risk by investing across a wide variety of asset classes according to the approved policy asset mix and hedging strategies established in the University of Toronto Pension Master Trust Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (“SIPP”). The following are the key components of market risk:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exposure arises from the Master Trust’s direct and indirect holdings of investments denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Fluctuations in the relative value of the Canadian dollar against these foreign currencies can result in a positive or a negative effect on the fair value of investments. To manage foreign currency risk, the currency hedging policy of the benchmark is to hedge 50% of the developed market currencies and 0% of the Emerging Markets currencies exposure in the Global equities (MSCI ACWI) portfolio. The hedging policy results in a policy target unhedged currency exposure of 32.6% with actual exposure allowed to range from 25% to 40% of the fair value of the investment in the Master Trust.

The following table summarizes the Master Trust’s foreign currency exposure from directly held investment holdings, including an estimate of the indirect exposure to foreign currency risk within certain directly held investment holdings, the impact of the currency hedging program and the net currency exposure as at June 30:

	2020		2019
Currency exposure	Net currency hedge	Net currency exposure	Net currency exposure
United States dollar	1,879,741	(925,231)	679,795
Chinese renminbi	214,058		210,813
Euro	315,774	(169,311)	154,025
Japanese yen	260,781	(145,374)	113,691
British pound sterling	114,411	(50,373)	80,101
Swiss franc	83,633	(37,206)	44,380
New Taiwan dollar	39,755		52,291
South Korean won	37,603		59,731
Australian dollar	54,652	(23,821)	33,784
Indian rupee	25,952		43,299
Brazilian real	16,655		48,659
Hong Kong dollar	27,773	(12,481)	19,106
Swedish krona	23,406	(10,294)	11,938
South African rand	12,072		28,383
Danish krone	19,002	(8,469)	8,120
Russian ruble	10,457		19,490
Mexican peso	5,610		16,149
Other	63,524	(9,259)	84,103
Total	3,204,859	(1,391,819)	1,707,858

Since all other variables are held constant in assessing foreign currency risk sensitivity, it is possible to extrapolate a 5% absolute change in foreign exchange rates to any absolute percentage change in foreign exchange rates. A 5% absolute change in foreign exchange rates would have the following impact on the fair value of foreign currency denominated assets, net of the currency hedges, of the Master Trust:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	Change in net investment value	Change in net investment value
United States dollar	47,726	33,990
Chinese renminbi	10,703	10,541
Euro	7,323	7,701
Japanese yen	5,770	5,685
British pound sterling	3,202	4,005
Swiss franc	2,321	2,219
Other	13,607	21,252
Total	<u>90,652</u>	<u>85,393</u>

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the effect on the fair value of the Master Trust's assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in interest rates. This risk primarily arises from fixed income securities held directly by the Master Trust, from fixed income securities held indirectly by the Master Trust (e.g., where there are underlying fixed income investments within a pooled fund) and from the bond swap contracts held by the Master Trust.

At June 30, 2020, the fair value of total investments in bonds was \$2,111,001 (2019 - \$1,682,963), composed of \$15,856 (2019 - \$14,759) of bonds directly held by the Plan, \$820,183 (2019 - \$769,385) of bonds indirectly held through pooled funds and \$1,274,962 (2019 - \$898,819) of notional bond exposure arising from derivative financial instruments. This risk is managed by having a benchmark Reference Portfolio, which reflects the Plan's risk appetite, and by monitoring actual risk against the risk of the Reference Portfolio.

The following table summarizes the profile of the Master Trust's directly held fixed income securities, which are subject to interest rate risk, based on term to maturity as at June 30:

Maturity range	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	Fair Value	Weighted average yield	Fair value	Weighted average yield
0-5 years	6,566	1.38%	5,614	2.22%
>5-10 years	3,099	1.70%	2,899	2.46%
>10 years	6,191	2.83%	6,246	3.30%
	<u>15,856</u>	<u>2.01%</u>	<u>14,759</u>	<u>2.72%</u>

As at June 30, 2020, for every 1% increase (decrease) in prevailing market interest rates, the fair value of the direct fixed income holdings in the Master Trust is estimated to decrease (increase) by approximately \$1,100 (2019 - \$1,039).

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from foreign currency risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment, its issuer, or factors affecting all similar securities traded in the market. The Master Trust's exposure to other price risk is primarily due to its public equity investments. These investments include public equity securities held directly by the Master Trust and public equity securities held indirectly by the Master Trust.

The fair value of directly held public equity investments and indirectly held public equity investments (excluding public equity investments within hedge funds, equity swap contracts and private equity funds) subject to other price risk is \$1,383,998 (2019 – \$1,367,931). Since all other variables are held constant in assessing other price risk sensitivity, it is possible to extrapolate a 10% absolute change in the fair value to any absolute percentage change in fair value. A 10% absolute change in the fair value of these public equity investments which are exposed to other price risk would be \$138,400 (2019 – \$136,793).

g) Credit risk

The Master Trust is exposed to credit risk in connection with its fixed income investments and derivative contracts because of the risk of a financial loss caused by a counterparty's potential inability or unwillingness to fulfill its contractual obligations. To manage the credit risk exposure from direct bond holdings or from the use of derivatives, fixed limits are established for individual counterparties and these are monitored regularly. The fair value of these investments and other assets as presented in the statement of financial position represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the date of the financial statements. In addition to credit risk arising from direct holdings, the Plan also has indirect exposure to credit risk to the extent that the Master Trust's direct holdings have underlying investments in non-government-guaranteed securities.

The following table summarizes the fair value of directly held fixed income securities which were exposed to credit risk, by credit rating, as at June 30:

Credit rating	2020		2019	
	Fair value	% of fixed income securities	Fair value	% of fixed income securities
AA	3,972	25.05	3,532	23.93
A	8,626	54.40	7,149	48.44
BBB and other	3,258	20.55	4,078	27.63
	15,856	100.00	14,759	100.00

h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Plan not being able to settle or meet its commitments in a timely manner. These commitments include payment of the Plan's pension obligations and operating expenses, margin requirements associated with derivatives investment strategies, and the Master Trust's future commitments in private investment interests. These liquidity requirements are managed through income and distributions generated from investments, monthly contributions made by the University and Plan members, and having a sufficient amount of cash and assets invested in liquid instruments that can be easily sold and converted to cash.

i) Fair value hierarchy

The Plan is required to disclose, for each class of financial instruments, the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values, through a three-level hierarchy, as at the financial statement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Fair value is based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include equity securities traded in an active exchange market.

Level 2: Fair value is based on observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted market prices for similar (but not identical) assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. This category generally includes mutual and pooled funds, hedge funds, Government of Canada, provincial and other government bonds, Canadian corporate bonds, and certain derivative contracts.

Level 3: Fair value is based on non-observable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Financial instruments are classified in this level when the valuation technique is based on at least one significant input that is not observable in the market or due to a lack of liquidity in certain markets. This category generally includes private investment interests (which are comprised of private, externally managed pooled funds with underlying investments in equities, real estate assets and commodities) and securities that have liquidity restrictions.

	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments	1,797,214			1,797,214
Government and corporate bonds		323,093		323,093
International equities		255,505		255,505
Emerging markets equities		186,693	157	186,850
Global equities		941,643		941,643
Hedge funds		564,670	195,660	760,330
Private investments			955,604	955,604
Real assets			114,140	114,140
	<u>1,797,214</u>	<u>2,271,604</u>	<u>1,265,561</u>	<u>5,334,379</u>
Derivative-related net receivable (note 3(d))	138,145	(5,902)		132,243
	<u>1,935,359</u>	<u>2,265,702</u>	<u>1,265,561</u>	<u>5,466,622</u>

	2019			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Short-term investments	1,705,823			1,705,823
Government and corporate bonds		295,446		295,446
Canadian equities	33,413	140,482		173,895
United States equities		122,767		122,767
International equities		675,502		675,502
Emerging markets equities		244,874	149	245,023
Global equities		150,744		150,744
Hedge funds		775,713	132,751	908,464
Private investments			954,995	954,995
Real assets			26,189	26,189
	<u>1,739,236</u>	<u>2,405,528</u>	<u>1,114,084</u>	<u>5,258,848</u>
Derivative-related net receivable (note 3(d))	<u>38,417</u>	<u>15,847</u>		<u>54,264</u>
	<u><u>1,777,653</u></u>	<u><u>2,421,375</u></u>	<u><u>1,114,084</u></u>	<u><u>5,313,112</u></u>

The following table summarizes the changes in the fair value of financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the Master Trust for the years ended June 30:

	2020	2019
Fair value, beginning of year	1,114,084	975,410
Purchases	363,912	334,284
Transfer in from Level 2 ¹		149
Sales	(207,792)	(203,548)
Total realized gains	18,371	3,053
Total unrealized gains (losses)	(23,014)	4,736
Fair value, end of year	<u>1,265,561</u>	<u>1,114,084</u>

¹An Emerging Market security was transferred to Level 3 from Level 2 during 2019 due to a trade suspension by its listing exchange.

j) Hedge funds and private investment interests

The Master Trust invests in certain hedge funds and private investment interests which are comprised of externally managed funds with underlying investments in equities, debt and real assets (real estate, infrastructure and commodity assets). Because these investment interests are not readily tradable, their estimated values are subject to uncertainty and therefore may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such interests existed. Sensitivity analysis demonstrates that a 10% absolute change in the fair value of investments in hedge funds and private investment interests would result in a change to the total fair value of these investments of the Master Trust of \$183,007 (2019 – \$188,965).

k) Uncalled commitments

As at June 30, 2020, approximately 19.6% (2019 – 18.5%) of the Master Trust's investment portfolio is invested in private investment interests managed by third party managers. These private investment interests typically take the form of limited partnerships managed by a General Partner. The legal terms and conditions of these private investment interests, which cover various areas of private equity investments, private credit investments and real asset investments (e.g., real estate, infrastructure and commodities), require that investors initially make an unfunded commitment and then remit funds over time (cumulatively up to a maximum of the total committed amount) in response to a series of capital calls

issued to the investors by the manager. As at June 30, 2020, the Master Trust had uncalled commitments of approximately \$858,213 (2019 – \$772,003). The capital committed is called by the manager over a pre-determined investment period, which varies by fund but is generally about three to five years from the date the fund closes. In practice, for a variety of reasons, the total amount committed to a fund is very rarely all called.

4. Employer contributions

The University has made \$125,357 (2019 – \$119,734) in current service cost contributions and \$72,360 (2019 – \$72,360) in additional special payments. The special payments were made to fund the unfunded liability, since the actuarial funding valuation as at July 1, 2017 disclosed the present value of pension obligations was in excess of the market value of assets.

5. Refunds and transfers

Refunds and transfers consist of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Refunds of contributions and other benefit payments:		
Upon termination	18,284	14,309
Upon death	3,993	6,264
	<u>22,277</u>	<u>20,573</u>
Transfers to other plans upon termination	24,397	24,839
	<u>46,674</u>	<u>45,412</u>

6. Fees and expenses

Fees and expenses consist of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Investment management fees:		
External managers ^{1,4}	43,763	44,235
UTAM ^{1,2}	4,032	4,208
Pension records administration	1,098	1,034
Administration cost – University of Toronto ²	674	732
Actuarial and related fees	498	536
Trustee and custodial fees ¹	107	282
Transaction fees ^{1,3}	116	128
External audit fees	58	56
Other fees	414	307
	<u>50,760</u>	<u>51,518</u>

¹ Reflect expenses that are directly charged to the Master Trust and are allocated back to the Plan.

² Represent related party transactions.

³ Transaction fees represent the cost of purchasing and selling investments.

⁴ External managers fees exclude performance fees, which are netted against the net realized and unrealized gains from the investments, but include external service provider fees.

7. Pension obligations

Pension obligations are determined by applying best estimate assumptions agreed to by the University and the projected benefits method pro-rated on service. The pension obligations were determined by Aon, a firm of actuaries, using an actuarial funding valuation performed as at July 1, 2019, which was extrapolated to June 30, 2020.

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	<u>2020</u> %	<u>2019</u> %
Interest rate	5.35	5.55
Consumer Price Index	1.75	2.00
Salary escalation rate	3.75	4.00

8. Capital management

The funding surpluses or deficits determined periodically in funding valuations prepared by an independent actuary are defined as the Plan's capital. The actuary's funding valuation is used to measure the long-term health of the Plan. A funding valuation is required to be filed with the pension regulator at least every three years. The most recently filed valuation for the Plan was as at July 1, 2017, which disclosed unfunded actuarial liabilities of \$362,427 on a going concern basis, and a deficit of \$864,550 on a solvency basis. The next required actuarial funding valuation to be filed with the regulator will be as of July 1, 2020.

The objective of managing the Plan's capital is to ensure the Plan is funded to fully pay the benefits over the long-term.

The University negotiates with the various employee groups to change member contribution levels to meet the ongoing funding of the Plan and makes special contributions to eliminate any deficits, all subject to meeting regulatory requirements. Contributions to the Plan have complied with all regulatory funding requirements during the reporting periods. No required contributions were past due as at June 30, 2020. More details on member and employer contributions can be found in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and in note 4.

In addition, the SIPP provides guidance with respect to the investment of the Plan's assets in order to assist with the management of any funding surpluses or deficits. This guidance includes return objectives, risk tolerance, asset allocation, benchmarks for the evaluation of performance, and other elements required by regulation. An amended SIPP was approved by the administrator on March 25, 2020, with the more significant change related to permitting the introduction of a portable alpha program in respect of government bonds, which in most environments would be expected to decrease risk in the actual portfolio, to be implemented using direct leverage of up to 15% of the actual portfolio clarifying that derivatives may be used for leverage, adding a limit on the total exposure in the investment portfolio equal to 115%, and minor changes to asset mix categories. A further amendment of the SIPP was approved on September 23, 2020, which included no significant changes.

The Master Trust invests across various asset classes and different geographical regions primarily through a number of segregated and pooled investments including third party managers. The Plan's investments through the Master Trust expose it to a variety of risks which are discussed in Notes 3(d) through 3(h) and 3(j). UTAM's manager selection and monitoring processes include a review of each third party pooled fund's risk management guidelines and processes. These reviews are generally based on discussions with the fund's manager and material provided by the manager. Reviews occur prior to making an investment

and on an on-going basis thereafter to ensure a good understanding of each pooled fund’s investment characteristics.

The Master Trust’s policy asset mix is approved by the University’s Pension Committee as per the SIPP. The performance of the Master Trust is prepared by UTAM and is reviewed periodically by the Plan’s administrator. This review includes an assessment of investment returns, comparison of returns to benchmarks contained within the SIPP, and other risk analyses required or requested by the Pension Committee and the University.

The SIPP permits the following broad categories of assets: Equity, Fixed Income and Other. Performance is measured against a reference portfolio benchmark. This reference portfolio benchmark return is made up of the weighted average of each category’s benchmark return using the target allocation of the SIPP to weight the various categories. The reference portfolio represents an investment portfolio which is believed to be appropriate to the Master Trust’s long-term horizon and risk profile. The overall target real return objective of the Master Trust is 4.0% (net of fees) over 10-year periods. The Master Trust’s current asset mix targets and ranges as of the most recently approved SIPP of September 23, 2020, along with the benchmark return indices for each asset category, are as follows:

<u>Asset Categories</u>	<u>Reference Portfolio Benchmark Index</u>	<u>Asset Category Allocation</u>		
		<u>Minimum</u> %	<u>Target</u> %	<u>Maximum</u> %
Equity				
Global	MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (Net)	50.0	60.0	70.0
Fixed Income				
Credit	FTSE TMX Canada All Corporate Bond Total Return Index	10.0	20.0	30.0
Rates	FTSE TMX Canada All Government Bond Total Return Index	10.0	20.0	30.0
Total		25.0	40.0	50.0
Absolute Return Hedge Funds		0.00	0.0	15.0
Cash and Cash Equivalents		-15.0	0.0	5.0
Unhedged Currency Exposure		25.0	32.6	40.0

The Master Trust’s investments fell within the asset mix category ranges as at June 30, 2020.

9. University Pension Plan Ontario

The university administrations, faculty associations, unions and non-represented staff at the University of Toronto, University of Guelph and Queen’s University have developed a new jointly sponsored pension plan, the University Pension Plan Ontario (“UPP”), which was formally established on January 1, 2020, to cover employees and retired employees in the existing plans at all three universities. The assets and liabilities of the Plan will be transferred to the UPP as at July 1, 2021, the effective date of the commencement of accrual of the benefits and contributions under the UPP.

10. COVID - 19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the spread of coronavirus (“COVID-19”) to constitute a global pandemic. This has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus including travel restrictions in and out of and within Canada, barring

gathering of people and requirements to stay at home. The impact of COVID-19 adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to the significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. This led to significant volatility and declines in the global public equity markets and it is uncertain how long this volatility will continue. The extent of such adverse effects on the Plan is uncertain and difficult to assess. The financial impacts will depend on future developments, including the duration, spread and severity of the outbreak, physical distancing requirements, the duration and geographic scope of related travel advisories and restrictions, and the extent of disruptions to businesses globally and its related impact on the economy. As at June 30, 2020, there were no adjustments to the Plan's financial statements to reflect the possible future impact of COVID-19. Investments are recorded at fair value which included the impact on financial markets as at year-end. Given the outcome and timeframe to a recovery from the current pandemic is highly unpredictable, it is not possible to estimate and disclose its financial effect on the Plan at this time. The financial effect could include volatility of investment values and investment performance, and changes in the pension obligations and the related funding.

11. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The comparative financial statements have been reclassified from statements previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2020 financial statements.