Financial Statements of

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STAFF PENSION PLAN

December 31, 2013

December 31, 2013

Table of contents

Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of changes in net assets available for benefits	4
Notes to the financial statements	5-20



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan

We have audited the accompanying fund financial statements of The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended, and the notes to the fund financial statements. The fund financial statements have been prepared by management of The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan based on Section 9(7) of the Pension Benefits Standards Act and its regulations ("financial reporting framework").

Management's Responsibility for the Fund Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these fund financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework; this includes determining that the basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstance, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of fund financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these fund financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the fund financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan as at December 31, 2013 and the changes in its net assets available for benefits for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan to meet the requirements of the Financial Institutions Commission of British Columbia. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Delotte LLP

Chartered Accountants June 17, 2014 Vancouver, British Columbia

Statement of financial position

December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Investments (Note 4)		
Short-term notes	\$ 524	\$ 5,346
Bonds	293,710	325,804
Mortgages	47,201	48,709
Equities	490,663	446,923
Real estate	96,548	91,733
Infrastructure	151,956	52,734
	1,080,602	971,249
Cash	19,199	10,112
Investment income receivable	572	454
	1,100,373	981,815
Contributions receivable		
University	230	268
Members	157	205
	387	473
	1,100,760	982,288
LIABILITIES		
Derivative investments, net	564	141
Benefits payable	873	1,166
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	837	1,130
	2,274	2,437
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	\$ 1,098,486	\$ 979,851

COMMITMENTS (Note 9)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chair

Director

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

Statement of changes in net assets available for benefits Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

		2013		2012
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS				
Members' required contributions	\$	26,377	\$	24,296
University's required contributions	-	35,192	860	32,329
Transfers from other plans for buyback		63		136
Members' additional voluntary contributions		7		17
-		61,639		56,778
Investment income (Note 5)		39,833		40,072
Changes in fair value of investments (Note 6)		61,731		48,502
		163,203		145,352
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS				
Payments to or on behalf of members				
Pensions to retired members		25,418		23,008
Members' accounts transferred or refunded		11,107		11,222
Death benefits		1,281		607
		37,806		34,837
Operations				
Administrative expenses (Note 7)		1,530		1,652
Investment				
Consulting fees		315		322
Management fees (Note 8)		4,917		3,103
		44,568		39,914
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE				
FOR BENEFITS		118,635		105,438
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS, BEGINNING				
OF YEAR		979,851		874,413
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS, END OF YEAR	\$	1,098,486	\$	979,851

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

1. DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

The following description of The University of British Columbia Staff Pension Plan (the "Plan") is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the Plan text, which is available from The University of British Columbia (the "University" or the "Sponsor") Pension Administration Office. The Plan is registered under the Pension Benefits Standards Act of British Columbia (registration no. 85439). As a registered pension plan under the Income Tax Act of Canada, the Plan is exempt from taxation.

(a) General

The Plan is a defined benefit plan with fixed member and employer contributions. The Plan provides that benefits may be adjusted depending on the Plan's funded status. The Plan is open to all eligible full-time and certain part-time monthly-paid and hourly-paid staff, and compulsory after three years of service.

(b) Funding policy

The Plan text requires members to make contributions of 6.5% of basic salary and the University to make contributions of 10% of basic salary up to the YBE, 8.2% of basic salary between the YBE and the YMPE, and 10% of basic salary over the YMPE. YBE is the "year's basic exemption" and the YMPE is the "year's maximum pensionable earnings" under the Canada Pension Plan requirements. University contributions received by the Plan are net of benefits paid by the University in accordance with a related supplemental retirement arrangement.

(c) Benefits

Pension benefits are calculated using the following formula:

For service earned to June 30, 2009, 2% times the average of the member's three best years' pensionable earnings times such pensionable service less a Canada Pension Plan benefit offset equal to 0.7% of the lesser of best average pensionable earnings and average YMPE times such pensionable service. For service earned beginning July 1, 2009, the benefit is a flat 1.8% of best average pensionable earnings times such pensionable service. Calculated benefits in excess of Canada Revenue Agency's allowable eligible maximum benefit are paid in accordance with a supplemental retirement arrangement, if the member is eligible. Cost of living increases are calculated each year based on the Consumer

Price Index for Canada and added to pension benefits, subject to the Plan's ability to pay.

Termination benefits are payable on retirement or termination of employment, and death benefits are paid in the event of death prior to retirement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements present the aggregate financial position of the Plan as a separate financial reporting entity independent of the Sponsor and Plan members. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out in Note 3 to comply with the financial reporting provisions of Section 9(7) of the Pension Benefits Standards Act of British Columbia and its regulations. The basis of accounting used in these financial statements materially differs from Canadian accounting standards for pension plans because it excludes the pension obligation of the Plan. Consequently, these financial statements do not purport to show the adequacy of the Plan's assets to meet its pension obligations.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements have been prepared on the basis of Part IV of the CPA Canada Handbook, Canadian accounting standards for pension plans, except for the exclusion of the pension obligation as noted above.

The Plan has adopted Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises in connection with any balances or transactions outside of the scope of Part IV of the Handbook.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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 amounts of increases and decreases in net assets available for benefits for the reporting period. The most significant estimates relate to the fair values of investments, as described in Note 3 (b). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Investments

Investments are recorded on a settlement date basis and at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair values for investments are determined using the following methods:

(i) Short-term notes

Domestic money market securities are stated at cost plus accrued income which approximates fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Investments (continued)

(ii) Pooled funds

Bonds and equities

Pooled fund values are provided by the investment managers and are generally based on the quoted market price of the underlying investments. The underlying investments include publicly traded equities and bonds.

Mortgages

Pooled fund values are provided by the investment managers and are generally valued using a yield equivalent to the prevailing rate of return on mortgages of similar type and term.

(iii) Private equities

Private equity investments are held through limited partnership units investing in private equity assets. The fair value of limited partnership units are stated at values reported in their respective audited financial statements fair values are based on valuation method. Valuation methods include, but are not limited to, the market approach (i.e. observable valuation measures for comparable companies) and the income approach (i.e. discounted cash flow model), with consideration for factors such as expected liquidation value, leverage, and economic conditions.

(iv) Real estate

Real estate investments are held in equities, real estate investment trusts and limited partnerships investing in real estate. The fair value of the shares, investment trust units and limited partnership units are stated at values reported in their respective audited financial statements. Fair values are based on the most recent external manager appraisals of the underlying properties such as commercial, industrial and residential properties. A combination of internal and external appraisals are used.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Investments (continued)

(v) Infrastructure

Infrastructure investments are held through limited partnership units investing in infrastructure assets. The fair value of limited partnership units are stated at values reported in their respective audited financial statements. Fair values are based on the most recent external managers' valuations of the underlying infrastructure assets such as toll roads, water utilities, power and electrical utilities, communication towers and parts. Methods used by external fund managers include, but are not limited to discounted cash flow models, the income approach or recent market transactions.

(vi) Derivatives - foreign currency forward contracts

Foreign currency forward contracts are valued based on market closing forward rates from independent sources.

(c) Revenue recognition

Adjustments to investments due to the fluctuation of fair values are reflected as part of the change in fair value of investments in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the average cost of the investments. Investment income is recognized as follows:

- (i) Interest income is recognized in the period earned.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.
- (iii) Income from investments in trusts and limited partnerships is recognized on an accrual basis when earned.
- (iv) Pooled fund income is recognized on the date of distribution by the funds.

(d) Members' accounts transferred or refunded

Members' accounts transferred or refunded are recognized as a decrease in net assets on the accrual basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Unrealized exchange gains or losses on foreign currency are included in the change in fair value of investments.

(f) Adoption of new accounting standard

Effective January 1, 2013 the Plan adopted the measurement requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13) on a prospective basis. IFRS 13 defines fair value and summarizes the methods of determining fair value. The adoption of IFRS 13 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Plan.

4. INVESTMENTS

(a) Short-term notes

Investments in short-term notes are primarily securities issued by either Canadian chartered banks or the Bank of Canada that mature at various dates in the next fiscal year.

(b) Fair value measurements – Levels disclosure

Part IV of the CPA Canada Handbook establishes a three-tier hierarchy as a framework for disclosing fair values based on inputs used to value the Plan's investments. The hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- 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
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

(b) Fair value measurements – Levels disclosure (continued)

The following is a summary of the inputs used as of December 31, 2013 in valuing the Plan's cash and investments:

	Quotec	l prices in				Significant	
	active n	narkets for	Signit	ficant other	un	observable	
	ident	ical assets	observ	able inputs		inputs	
·		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)	Total
Cash and short-term notes							
Cash	\$	19,199	S	850	\$	()	\$ 19,199
Short-term notes				524		-	524
Derivative-related, net		-		(564)		-	(564)
Bonds		-		293,710		:=:	293,710
Mortgages		9#		47,201		(2)	47,201
Equities							
Canadian equities		-		171,491		-	171,491
US equities		9 3		62,077		920	62,077
Foreign equities (i)				183,556		334	183,890
Hedge funds (ii)				-		4,988	4,988
Private equities (iii)		0,00		:=:		68,217	68,217
Real estate (iv)				(=)		96,548	96,548
Infrastructure (v)		-		43,782		108,174	151,956
Total investments	\$	19,199	\$	801,777	\$	278,261	\$ 1,099,237

The following is a summary of the inputs used as of December 31, 2012 in valuing the Plan's cash and investments:

	Quotec	l prices in				Significant	
	active n	narkets for	Signi	icant other	un	observable	
	ident	ical assets	observ	able inputs		inputs	
		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)	Total
Cash and short-term notes							
Cash	S	10,112	\$		\$	-	\$ 10,112
Short-term notes		3*0		5,346		-	5,346
Derivative-related, net				(141)		350	(141)
Bonds		(w)		325,804		329	325,804
Mortgages		8.5		48,709		(50)	48,709
Equities							
Canadian equities		55,364		95,400		(=)	150,764
US equities		•		85,446			85,446
Foreign equities (i)				131,362		2,174	133,536
Hedge funds (ii)		(3 .0)		:#::		9,369	9,369
Private equities (iii)				· **		67,808	67,808
Real estate (iv)						91,733	91,733
Infrastructure (v)		3.00		(=)		52,734	52,734
Total investments	S	65,476	\$	691,926	\$	223,818	\$ 981,220

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

(b) Fair value measurements – Levels disclosure (continued)

The following table provides the changes during the year ended December 31, 2013 for financial instruments for which Level 3 inputs were used in determining fair value:

****	Foreign equities		Hedge funds		Private equities	Re	eal estate	Infr	astructure		Total
Balance.											
January 1, 2013	\$ 2,174	\$	9,369	\$	67,808	\$	91,733	\$	52,734	\$	223,818
Purchases	*	•	*	4	3,032	Ψ	34,204	Ψ	59,270	Ψ	96,506
Sales	(1,857)		(5,270)		(23,442)		(34,553)		(4,847)		(69,969)
Realized (losses) gains	(1,210)		1,020		14,495		11,686		1,769		27,760
Net transfers into and/or									*		,
out of Level 3	-		(1)		(1,298)		(3,224)		(4,093)		(8,616)
Change in unrealized											
appreciation	1,227		(130)		7,622		(3,298)		3,341		8,762
Balance,											
December 31, 2013	\$ 334	\$	4,988	\$	68,217	\$	96,548	\$	108,174	\$	278,261

The following table provides the changes during the year ended December 31, 2012 for financial instruments for which Level 3 inputs were used in determining fair value:

-	Foreign equities	Hedge funds	Private equities	Re	eal estate	Infra	structure	Total
Balance,								
January 1, 2012	\$ 3,164	\$ 31,125	\$ 64,964	\$	62,128	\$	34,805	\$ 196,186
Purchases		8	4,052		37,357		17,386	58,803
Sales		(22,698)	(8,389)		(11,965)		(2,230)	(45,282)
Realized (losses) gains Net transfers into and/or	(609)	636	3,409		5,568		1,639	10,643
out of Level 3	(966)	(1)	(768)		(3,537)		(768)	(6,040)
Change in unrealized	` '	()	()		(-,)		(,,,,	(0,010)
appreciation	585	299	4,540		2,182		1,902	9,508
Balance,								
December 31, 2012	\$ 2,174	\$ 9,369	\$ 67,808	\$	91,733	\$	52,734	\$ 223,818

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

(b) Fair value measurements – Levels disclosure (continued)

Level 3 investments consist of the following:

(i) Foreign equities

These comprise shares and units of investment trusts where the underlying investments are listed on global stock exchanges.

(ii) Hedge funds

The Plan has investments in three (2012 - four) hedge funds with three (2012 - three) hedge fund managers. The managers invest in a number of individual hedge funds with different strategies.

(iii) Private equities

Private equities consist of investments in limited liability partnerships that have invested in private equities.

(iv) Real estate

Real estate investments consist of investments in equities, real estate investment trusts and limited liability partnerships investing in real estate. Real estate investments are primarily in North American and Asian properties.

(v) Infrastructure

Infrastructure investments consist of investments in limited partnerships investing in infrastructure assets. These investments are primarily in Canada, the United States, Australia and Europe.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS (Continued)

(c) Geographical allocation

The composition of the entire portfolio of investments, by country or region, is summarized as follows:

	2013	2012
Canada	69%	68%
United States	15%	19%
United Kingdom	4%	3%
Europe	7%	5%
Asia	5%	5%
	100%	100%

5. INVESTMENT INCOME

	 2013	 2012
Interest income	\$ 2,157	\$ 1,034
Dividend income	3,926	2,693
Real estate income	3,224	3,343
Infrastructure income	2,550	845
Pooled fund distributions		
Equities	7,626	7,176
Bonds	17,363	21,326
Mortgages	2,632	3,460
Real estate	355	195
	\$ 39,833	\$ 40,072

6. CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

	2013	 2012
Realized gains on investments	\$ 42,640	\$ 12,163
Change in unrealized gains on investments	19,091	36,339
	\$ 61,731	\$ 48,502

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

7. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Salaries and administrative costs	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,237
Custodian	121	141
Actuarial services	110	118
Other	54	124
Audit	40	32
	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,652

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Plan reimburses UBC Investment Management Trust Inc. ("IMANT"), an entity wholly owned by the Sponsor, for its proportionate share of IMANT's operating costs. Costs for the year ended December 31, 2013, which are included in management fees, totaled \$691 (2012 - \$588).

9. COMMITMENTS

In addition to investments already made in the following asset classes, the Plan is committed to invest the following amounts as at December 31:

		2013		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
		ϵ		ϵ	US\$	US\$	Cdn\$	Cdn\$
Real estate	€	-	€	_	\$ _	\$ -	\$ 8,943	\$ 15,880
Infrastructure		844		1,231	39	39	67,919	23,783
Private equities		-		-	7,220	8,372	2,428	2,849
Hedge funds		_			967	967	-	(46)
	€	844	€	1,231	\$ 8,226	\$ 9,378	\$ 79,290	\$ 42,512

At December 31, 2013, the total commitment in Canadian dollars was \$89,726 (2012 - \$53,641).

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the Plan's cash, investment income receivable, contributions receivable, benefits payable and accounts payable are considered by management to approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The Plan's investments are carried at fair value in accordance with the significant accounting policy disclosed in Note 3 (b).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Plan's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. As a pension plan, the Plan is fundamentally concerned with the management of risk. The Plan's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Plan is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Plan's financial performance. The risk exposure is set to achieve the overall liability requirements of the Plan design.

The assets of the Plan are managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the University, IMANT. The Plan employs a Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures ("Policy") to identify, assess, manage and monitor its financial risks. The Policy provides asset mix ranges and limitations on the quality and concentration of investments the Plan is to hold. The Board of Directors of the Plan ("Pension Board") formulates the Plan's policy asset mix and the terms in the Policy document, which it recommends to the UBC Board of Governors for approval. The day to day management and adherence to the policy is the responsibility of the staff of IMANT. IMANT employs 31 investment managers (2012 - 29) across 47 mandates (2012 - 45).

The Pension Board oversees the management of the Plan with a view of promoting effective plan design, governance, investment policy, financing, administration and legal compliance. IMANT staff monitors the investment performance of the fund, including asset class and manager performance against specified benchmarks and reports regularly to the Pension Board on overall performance and compliance with the Policy.

A majority of the Plan's assets are invested in pooled funds. Pooled funds provide a more cost effective means of achieving diversification within selected asset classes. The manager of the investment fund shall be governed by the manager's own investment policy for the pooled fund. IMANT staff is responsible for ensuring that the detailed investment policy statement setting out the investment constraints for the managers of such segregated accounts is prepared and agreed to by the managers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Price risk

The Plan is exposed to price risk. This arises from investments held by the Plan for which prices in the future are uncertain. The value of the various holdings in the funds may move up or down, sometimes rapidly. The Plan manages price risk by allocating its assets across a number of different investment managers with different mandates and investment styles. Different types of investments have historically reflected higher levels of risk, as measured by their volatility of returns.

Given the overall asset class holdings of the Plan, management expects most annual returns to be within a +/- 9% (2012 - +/- 9%) range of an expected long-term return of roughly +6% (2012 - +6%) (i.e. results ranging from -3% to + 15%). This is based on a PBI Actuarial Consultants Liability Study which was completed in 2012. While there may be some changes to the expected return from year to year of the individual asset classes, these changes will not be significant as the expected returns and volatilities are based on long-term results. The range of expected annual returns is based on the following asset class volatility figures:

	2013	2012
Bonds	+/- 8%	+/- 8%
Mortgages	+/- 9.5%	+/- 9.5%
Canadian equities	+/- 19%	+/- 19%
US equities	+/- 17%	+/- 17%
Foreign equities	+/- 17%	+/- 17%
Private equities	+/- 20%	+/- 20%
Real estate	+/- 13.5%	+/- 13.5%
Infrastructure	+/- 9.5%	+/- 9.5%
Hedge funds	+/- 11%	+/- 11%
Short term notes	+/- 2%	+/- 2%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Price risk (continued)

	Dec	Market value at cember 31,	Percentage of investments	Dec	Market value at sember 31,	Percentage of investments
Short-term notes	\$	524	1	\$	5,346	1
Canadian bonds		293,710	26		325,804	34
Mortgages		47,201	4		48,709	5
Canadian equities		171,491	16		150,764	15
US equities		62,077	6		85,446	9
Foreign equities		183,890	17		133,536	14
Private equities		68,217	6		67,808	7
Real estate		96,548	9		91,733	9
Infrastructure		151,956	14		52,734	5
Hedge funds		4,988	1		9,369	1
	\$	1,080,602	100	\$	971,249	100

Based on the estimated range of volatility by asset class this would equate to the following dollar amounts, with all other variables held constant:

		2013		2012
		Impact on		Impact on
		overall		overall
	Potential	Plan's	Potential	Plan's
	change in	net assets	change in	net assets
	price	(+/-)	price	(+/-)
				2
Short-term notes	+/- 2%	\$ 10	+/- 2%	\$ 107
Bonds	+/- 8%	23,497	+/- 8%	26,064
Mortgages	+/- 9.5%	4,484	+/- 9.5%	4,627
Canadian equities	+/- 19%	32,583	+/- 19%	28,645
US equities	+/- 17%	10,553	+/- 17%	14,526
Foreign equities	+/- 17%	31,261	+/- 17%	22,701
Private equities	+/- 20%	13,643	+/- 20%	13,562
Real estate	+/- 13.5%	13,034	+/- 13.5%	12,384
Infrastructure	+/- 9.5%	14,436	+/- 9.5%	5,010
Hedge funds	+/- 11%	549	+/- 11%	1,031

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Interest rate risk

The Plan is subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed-income securities will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. Rising interest rates cause a decrease in bond prices.

Duration is the most common measure of this risk and quantifies the effect of changes in bond prices due to a change in interest rates. The bond and mortgage portfolio has an average duration of roughly 12.8 years (2012 - 13.7 years). Therefore, if long-term interest rates increased by 1%, the bond portfolio would fall in value by approximately 13% (2012 - 14%).

The impact on the value of the Plan's investments from an increase in interest rates will be mitigated by the decrease in the value of the Plan's obligations.

(c) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of non-Canadian investments, reported in Canadian dollars, will decrease because of unfavorable changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Plan has significant investments denominated in foreign currencies across a majority of the asset classes including U.S. and international equities, real estate and hedge funds. The Plan's investment policy includes a benchmark target requirement to hedge 50% (range of 30% - 70%) of this exposure. In addition to direct hedging by some of the investment managers, the Plan retains an external manager to implement a rolling monthly foreign currency forward program to achieve the 50% hedging target. This program includes hedging of U.S. dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen and Pound Sterling investments. As of December 31, 2013, roughly 31% (2012 - 32%) of the Plan's assets were invested outside of Canada, and 45% (2012 - 44%) of this exposure was hedged. U.S. dollar exposure accounts for 15% (2012 - 19%) of the non-Canadian investment while EAFE currencies account for 17% (2012 - 13%) of the exposure. A 10% strengthening/weakening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar at December 31, 2013 would have decreased/increased the U.S. dollar exposure by roughly \$16,506 (2012 - \$18,652). This amount would be reduced by roughly half through the currency hedging program. This assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Plan if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Plan's cash, investment income receivable, contributions receivable, short-term notes, bonds and mortgages are subject to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk on these instruments is their carrying value of \$361,593 (2012 - \$390,898). The Plan manages the risk by limiting the credit exposure allowed by the fixed income managers. The investment policies of the various bond managers provide limits to the credit exposure and/or set a minimum overall average portfolio quality allowed by each manager. The Plan also invests in derivative strategies to replicate equity index exposure and to hedge foreign currency exposure. Counterparties for these investments are restricted to a minimum credit rating of "A" or "A2".

The overall credit ratings as a percentage of the total bonds and mortgages as of December 31, 2013 held in the Plan are as follows:

	2013	2012
AAA	24%	30%
AA	19%	22%
A	27%	30%
BBB (including unrated)	19%	5%
Mortgages	11%	13%

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk for the Plan refers to the likelihood of any potential loss from a large percentage request for redemptions by Plan members. The percentage of the Plan's assets compared to amounts that Members could withdraw on short notice is roughly 6.9% (2012 - 6.9%).

All of the Plan's benefits payable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities presented on the statements of financial position are due within one year.

Most of the Plan's assets are invested in large pooled funds of which the Plan is just one of many parties invested in these pooled funds which provides a high degree of liquidity. The Plan's managers typically invest in equities and bonds that are very marketable and that have a high degree of liquidity should they need to be sold in a relatively short timeframe.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2013 (Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

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

The investments are exposed to monthly settlement of foreign currency forward contracts as well cash calls related to the private equity and real estate investments. The sources of funding for these settlements are from the liquid portion of the Plan, the public market securities, as well as capital distributions related to private equity, real estate and infrastructure investments.

Investments in infrastructure, real estate, private equity and hedge funds have more restrictive liquidity constraints than public securities and may require continuing investment commitments. Infrastructure, real estate and private equity investments are made through limited partnership agreements typically with contractual 10 year terms. Investments in the infrastructure, real estate and private equity funds occur over four to five year periods and redemptions are at the investment manager's discretion. For hedge fund investments, redemptions are on a quarterly or semi-annual basis and require 90 days' notice.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Plan defines its capital as the net assets available for benefits. The Plan's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that the Plan can provide sufficient benefits to the Plan members.

The Plan manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Plan may sell assets to meet immediate obligations where appropriate. The Plan is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The UBC Board of Governors is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the Plan's performance on a regular basis.

13. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.