THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA PENSION PLAN (1993)

Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018

University of Manitoba | Pension Office

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA PENSION PLAN (1993)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Pension Committee of The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993) (Pension Committee) administers the Pension Plan in accordance with The Pension Benefits Act of the Province of Manitoba and with provision of the Income Tax Act (Canada). The Pension Committee's responsibilities as administrator, includes the integrity, objectivity and preparation of the accompanying financial statements and notes. The financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans. The financial statements have been approved by the Pension Committee.

The Pension Committee and management maintain a system of internal control to provide a reasonable assurance that the books and records from which the financial statements are derived, are complete, accurate and properly reflect all transactions. Independent custodians prepare records of all investment transactions.

KPMG has examined the financial statements and expressed a written opinion.

Cheryl A. Britton
Financial and Investment Analyst

Bernard Gold
Director, Pension Office

May 14, 2019
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba
To the Pension Committee of The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993)
To the Board of Governors of The University of Manitoba

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993) (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2018, 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 "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that 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.

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 Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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 Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.

- 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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Winnipeg, Canada

May 14, 2019

The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993)

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2018
($ thousands)

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Investments (Note 3)	$ 1,181,518	$ 1,229,849
Contribution Receivable		
Member	-	5
Employer	-	346
Accrued Income Receivable	1,742	1,556
Receivable due to Merger	-	2,371
TOTAL ASSETS	1,183,260	1,234,127
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	2,161	1,737
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,161	1,737
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	1,181,099	1,232,390
PENSION OBLIGATIONS (Note 2e)	1,200,351	1,225,519
PLAN SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	$ (19,252)	$ 6,871

The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

For the year ended December 31, 2018

($ thousands)

	Member Regular	Member Voluntary	Employer Regular	Pension Guarantee Excess Funding	Pensioner Account	Pensioner Solvency Account	Total 2018	Total 2017
INCREASE IN ASSETS								
Contributions	$ 26,635	$ -	$ 26,635	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 53,270	$ 52,576
Transfers	-	1,146	-	-	-	-	1,146	2,761
Special payment for unfunded liability (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,014
Current service funding (Note 11)	-	-	-	3,091	-	-	3,091	4,391
Investment income (Note 7)	8,393	163	8,399	694	8,048	1,610	27,307	27,156
Current period change in fair value of investments (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,042
	35,028	1,309	35,034	3,785	8,048	1,610	84,814	179,940
DECREASE IN ASSETS								
Current period change in fair value of investments (Note 8)	9,161	178	9,168	758	8,785	1,757	29,807	-
Retirement benefits	20,842	26	20,842	6,755	35,392	-	83,857	85,474
Refunds and transfers	6,071	68	6,071	158	-	-	12,368	9,911
Benefits on death	1,055	-	1,055	298	4	-	2,412	1,276
Administrative expenses (Note 10)	2,355	46	2,355	195	2,258	452	7,661	7,391
	39,484	318	39,491	8,164	46,439	2,209	136,105	104,052
INTRA PLAN TRANSFERS								
To Pensioner Account (Note 6)	(11,296)	(120)	(11,248)	(4,743)	27,407	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) FOR THE YEAR	(15,752)	871	(15,705)	(9,122)	(10,984)	(599)	(51,291)	75,888
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	383,905	5,936	383,864	62,079	335,874	60,732	1,232,390	1,156,502
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 368,153	$ 6,807	$ 368,159	$ 52,957	$ 324,890	$ 60,133	$ 1,181,099	$ 1,232,390

The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993)

Statement of Changes in Pension Obligations

For the year ended December 31, 2018

($ thousands)

	2018	2017
Actuarial present value of pension obligations (accrued pension benefits) at beginning of year	$ 1,225,519	$ 1,189,088
Interest accrued on benefits	14,349	91,269
Benefits accrued	57,420	57,346
Benefits paid	(98,637)	(96,661)
Experience losses (gains)	14,824	(7,508)
Assumption changes	(13,124)	(8,384)
Plan Merger	-	369
Actuarial present value of pension obligations (accrued pension benefits) at end of year	$ 1,200,351	$ 1,225,519

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
PENSION PLAN (1993)

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

1. Description of Plan

General

The University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1993) (the "Plan") is a trusteed plan administered in accordance with The Pension Benefits Act of the Province of Manitoba and with provisions of The Income Tax Act (Canada).

The Pension Committee of the Plan is the Administrator. The University of Manitoba (the "University") is the Plan sponsor. CIBC Mellon Trust Company has been appointed trustee and custodian in accordance with the terms of a Trust Agreement between the Pension Committee and CIBC Mellon Trust Company.

The following description of the Plan is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the plan document.

Eligibility

Staff members of the University other than those eligible for membership in The University of Manitoba GFT Pension Plan (1986) are eligible for membership in the Plan.

Effective January 1, 2017 the University of Manitoba Pension Plan (1970) (the "1970 Plan") was merged with the Plan. The terminated members from the 1970 Plan whose accounts were not settled are now included in the Plan as inactive prior Plan members.

Funding

The Plan members contribute at the rate of 9.0% of salary less an adjustment for the Canada Pension Plan. The University matches these contributions.

If an actuarial valuation reveals a deficiency in the fund, The Pension Benefits Act of the Province of Manitoba requires that the University make additional contributions to fund the deficiency. These special payments are highlighted in Note 11.

Retirement Benefits

At retirement, the Plan provides that the member's Contribution Account and University Contribution Account are applied to establish retirement income known as a plan annuity. This annuity is determined using a pension factor established by the Actuary and is paid from the Plan. The Plan provides that if the defined benefit pension based on a formula involving the member's years of service and highest average earnings exceeds the plan annuity, the difference (known as a supplementary pension) is paid from the Plan. The Plan provides for retirement benefits paid from the Plan to be increased using an excess interest approach, provided such increase can be afforded by the Plan as confirmed by the Actuary.

Survivor Benefits

In the event of the death of a member who is receiving a plan annuity, the amounts payable, if any, shall be paid in accordance with the form of the retirement benefits selected. If the recipient of the death benefit is not the eligible spouse and the benefit consists of the remaining payments under a guarantee period, the recipient may elect either to receive the remaining payments on a monthly basis or to receive an actuarially equivalent lump sum benefit.

Termination Benefits

The Plan provides for full and immediate vesting on termination of employment subject to the provisions of The Pension Benefits Act of the Province of Manitoba.

Pre-retirement Death Benefits

The benefit on death prior to retirement is the accumulated values of a member's Contribution Account and the member's University Contribution Account, including any supplementary pension for members who are eligible to retire.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans. The Plan has adopted Part II (Private Enterprises) accounting standards for all accounting policies that do not relate to the valuation of the investment portfolio or pension obligations.

These financial statements do not reflect an individual plan member’s benefit security.

b) Financial Instruments

The financial instruments of the Plan consist of investments, accrued income and accounts payable which include benefits and contribution payable.

The Plan recognizes and derecognizes all financial assets and liabilities in accordance with *Financial Instruments*, Section 3856, of Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook.

All investment assets and liabilities are measured at fair value based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 13.

Initially, all financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position. Subsequent measurement is determined by the classification of each financial asset and liability. Investment assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with the change in fair value recognized in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits. Financial instruments classified as accrued income receivable, contribution receivable, receivable due to merger and accounts payable are measured at amortized cost.

Fair values of investments are determined as follows:

Fixed Income

(i) Short-term investments are recorded at cost which approximates fair value.
(ii) The pooled mortgage funds are valued by the external fund managers.
(iii) Bonds and debentures are valued at market by an independent securities valuation company.

Equity

(i) Publicly traded securities are recorded at year end market prices.
(ii) The pooled equity funds are valued by the external fund managers.

Real Estate

(i) The pooled real estate funds are valued by the external fund managers.

c) Foreign Currency Translation

The fair value of investments denominated in foreign currencies is translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at year end and the resulting change is included in the change in fair value of investments. Revenue and expense transactions are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions and are included in investment income or the change in fair value of investments (realized gains or losses) or administrative expenses at the translated amounts.

d) Allocation of Income/Loss to Individual Plan Members

Investment income/loss is determined and allocated to individual member accounts monthly. Investment income/loss for a month consists of dividend and interest income, realized gains or losses on the sale of investments and unrealized investment gains or losses. Expenses as defined in the service agreement are deducted before the allocation is made. Net investment income/loss is distributed pro-rata to all member accounts based on the member's account balance at the beginning of the month.

e) Pension Obligations

The Plan is a hybrid pension plan that includes defined benefit and defined contribution components.

The pension obligations of a defined benefit pension plan are the actuarial present value of accrued pension benefits determined by applying best estimate assumptions and the projected benefit method prorated on service.

f) Use of Estimates

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been used that primarily affect the reported values of certain assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of changes in net assets available for benefits during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Investments

As at December 31, 2018 ($ thousands)			
	Cost	Fair Value	% of Asset Mix at Fair Value
Cash and short-term investments	$ 26,301	$ 26,511	2.2%
Bonds and debentures	167,916	167,143	14.2%
Mortgages - pooled	177,914	174,780	14.8%
Real estate - pooled	106,255	131,855	11.2%
Canadian equities	188,187	211,831	17.9%
Foreign equities	447,207	469,398	39.7%
	$1,113,780	$1,181,518	100.0%

As at December 31, 2017 ($ thousands)			
	Cost	Fair Value	% of Asset Mix at Fair Value
Cash and short-term investments	$ 26,341	$ 26,243	2.1%
Bonds and debentures	145,380	145,843	11.9%
Mortgages - pooled	171,857	167,969	13.6%
Real estate - pooled	108,722	125,100	10.2%
Canadian equities	193,273	257,194	20.9%
Foreign equities	448,467	507,500	41.3%
	$1,094,040	$1,229,849	100.0%

4. Risk Management

Fair values of investments are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk consists of other price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

i) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate as a result of changes in market conditions, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

To mitigate the impact of other price risk, the Plan invests in a diversified portfolio of investments based on an approved Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures. Asset class diversification reduces risk. Within each asset class, risk is managed by quality constraints on investments, restrictions on investments in private placements and investment style diversification. The Plan's target asset allocation reflects a risk/return trade-off which was assessed by the Pension Committee on the basis of long-term prospects in the capital market taking into account the Plan's benefits, liabilities and financial situation with consideration given to all factors that may affect funding, solvency and the ability of the Plan to meet its financial obligations.

The Plan's target asset allocation based on fair value is the following:

Fixed Income	30.0%	
Cash Account		1.0%
Universe Bonds		14.5%
Mortgages		14.5%
Equities	60.0%	
Canadian		20.0%
US		25.0%
EAFE		15.0%
Alternatives	10.0%	
Real Estate		10.0%

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the effect on the market value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in interest rates. The value of the Plan's bond portfolio assets are directly affected by changes in nominal and real interest rates. The impact of a change in the interest rates by 100 basis points, assuming all other variables held constant, would result in the bond portfolio market value changing by approximately $13.4 million (2017 - $11.3 million).

The established investment policies for the bond mandates have guidelines on concentration, duration, and distribution which are designed to partially mitigate the risks of interest rate volatility.

The impact of change in the interest rates by 100 basis points, assuming all other variables held constant, would result in the combined pooled mortgage and real estate portfolio's net assets changing by approximately $5.9 million (2017 - $5.3 million).

Pension liabilities are exposed to fluctuations in long-term interest rates as well as expectations in salary escalation.

iii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Forward foreign exchange contracts are used to manage currency exposure in connection with securities purchased in foreign currency. Forward contracts are contractual agreements to exchange specified securities at an agreed upon exchange rate and at a settlement date in the future.

The Plan’s exposure in cash and investments to foreign currencies reported in Canadian dollars is shown below:

As at December 31, 2018	Currency Exposure ($ thousands)	Percentage
Canadian	$ 711,664	60.2%
US dollar	305,284	25.8%
Euro	51,416	4.4%
British Pound Sterling	38,051	3.2%
Japanese Yen	29,715	2.5%
Swiss Franc	16,636	1.4%
Hong Kong dollar	8,088	0.7%
Indian Rupee	3,641	0.3%
Other currencies	17,023	1.5%
Total	$1,181,518	100.00%

As at December 31, 2017	Currency Exposure ($ thousands)	Percentage
Canadian	$ 718,180	58.4%
US dollar	318,903	25.9%
Euro	56,683	4.6%
British Pound Sterling	40,740	3.3%
Japanese Yen	33,861	2.8%
Swiss Franc	16,780	1.4%
Hong Kong dollar	12,163	1.0%
Indian Rupee	6,863	0.5%
South Korean Won	6,025	0.5%
Singapore dollar	5,064	0.4%
Brazilian Real	3,403	0.3%
Other currencies	11,184	0.9%
Total	$1,229,849	100.00%

A 10 percent increase or decrease in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, would result in a change in unrealized gains (losses) of approximately $47.0 million (2017 - $41.4 million).

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential for an investee to fail or for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations to the Plan. Credit risk is limited by dealing with counterparties that are considered to be of high quality relative to their obligations, by obtaining collateral where appropriate, through investment diversification and by setting and monitoring compliance with portfolio guidelines as set in the Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures.

At December 31, 2018, the Plan's maximum credit risk exposure relates to bonds and debentures, short-term investments and cash totaling $193.7 million (2017 - $172.1 million), contribution receivable of nil (2017 receivable - $350,781), accrued income receivable of $1.7 million (2017 - $1.6 million) and the receivable due to merger of nil (2017- $2.4 million) totaling $195.4 million (2017 - $176.4 million).

The Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures establishes limits for ownership of any investment and acceptable credit ratings. In the case of bonds, no more than 20% of the bond securities shall have a credit rating of BBB or lower by DBRS or the equivalent rating by another recognized agency.

The breakdown of the bond investment portfolio by credit rating from various rating agencies is presented below:

Credit Rating	December 31, 2018 Fair Value ($ thousands)		December 31, 2017 Fair Value ($ thousands)	
AAA	$ 56,996	34.1%	$ 53,233	36.5%
AA	63,180	37.8%	36,752	25.2%
A	23,066	13.8%	34,565	23.7%
BBB and lower	23,901	14.3%	21,293	14.6%
	$ 167,143	100.0%	$ 145,843	100.0%

The pooled funds are exposed to credit risk when they hold mortgages, debt securities and sales agreements. The companies of the pooled funds monitor this credit risk.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to generate sufficient cash, or its equivalent, in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet contractual obligations as they come due. The Plan is exposed to liquidity risk through its responsibility to pay benefits on a timely basis and fund their outstanding investment contractual obligations. The established investment policies mitigate liquidity risk by holding various income producing assets and limiting exposure to non-liquid asset classes.

The term to maturity and the related market values of bond investments are as follows:

Term to Maturity ($ thousands)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Less than one year	$ 6,937	$ 1,167
One to five years	53,335	49,149
Over five years	106,871	95,527
Total fixed income investments	$ 167,143	$ 145,843

5. Valuation of Financial Instruments at Fair Value

The Plan measures the fair value of investments using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significant inputs used in making the measurements:

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).

The tables below analyze investments, measured at fair value at year end, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

December 31, 2018 ($ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Cash	$ 5,234	$ -	$ 5,234
Short-term investments	-	21,277	21,277
Bonds and debentures	-	167,143	167,143
Mortgages - pooled	-	174,780	174,780
Real estate - pooled	-	131,855	131,855
Canadian equities	211,831	-	211,831
Foreign equities	173,681	295,717	469,398
	$ 390,746	$ 790,772	$ 1,181,518

December 31, 2017 ($ thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Cash	$ 3,292	$ -	$ 3,292
Short-term investments	-	22,951	22,951
Bonds and debentures	-	145,843	145,843
Mortgages - pooled	-	167,969	167,969
Real estate - pooled	-	125,100	125,100
Canadian equities	257,194	-	257,194
Foreign equities	180,716	326,784	507,500
	$ 441,202	$ 788,647	$ 1,229,849

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

6. Pensioner Account

At retirement, the members of this Plan have the option of leaving their funds within the Plan. If the member selects this option, their total account is transferred from their member and University accounts to the Pensioner Account.

Effective December 1, 2008 the mortality basis changed significantly. This change was based on the recommendations from a mortality study based on the Plan's mortality experience. As a result an amendment was made subdividing the Pensioner Account allocations between Plan Pensions for pre-December 1, 2008 and post-November 30, 2008 retirements.

7. Investment Income ($ thousands)

The following table represents the investment income for the Plan. The allocation to individual plan members is described in Note 2d.

	2018	2017
Interest	$ 11,262	$ 10,632
Dividend	16,045	16,524
Total Investment Income	$ 27,307	$ 27,156

8. Current Period Change in Fair Value of Investments ($ thousands)

The following table represents the realized and unrealized gains and losses for the Plan. The allocation to individual plan members is described in Note 2d.

	2018	2017
Net realized gains on the sale of investments	$ 38,264	$ 36,815
Net unrealized investment (losses) gains	(68,071)	52,227
Total Current Period Change in Fair Value of Investments	$ (29,807)	$ 89,042

9. Administration Services

The Administration charge to the Plan represents the cost to operate the Plan administratively. The University, as employer and the Plan sponsor, covers some of the costs of operating the Plan, either directly or indirectly such as staff dedicated to the pension office, office space, office equipment and supplies and computer systems support.

10. Administrative Expenses ($ thousands)

The following table represents the administrative expenses for the Plan. The allocation to individual plan members is described in Note 2d.

	2018	2017
Investment manager	$ 5,958	$ 5,688
Investment custody services	216	316
University of Manitoba administration services	861	783
Actuarial services	179	177
Consulting services	156	155
Transaction costs	138	142
Member communication	47	35
Audit services	24	23
Committee education	10	12
Legal services	3	2
Other expenses	69	58
Total expenses	$ 7,661	$ 7,391

11. Employer Special Payments

In accordance with the Plan document, the University is responsible to fund the Plan by matching members' contributions and to make any additional special payments required under The Pension Benefits Act. Based on the results of the Plan's Valuation report, as at December 31, 2017, the University was required to fund current service cost (cost of benefits that arise in the period to the next valuation date) of $3.1 million (2017 - $4.4 million). As at December 31, 2017, the Plan had a going concern surplus therefore no going concern deficit payments were required (2017 - $4.0 million).

12. Capital Disclosures

In the context of the Plan, capital is defined as the net assets available for pension benefits. Externally imposed capital requirements relate to the administration of the Plan in accordance with the terms of the Plan, The Pension Benefits Act of the Province of Manitoba and the provisions of The Income Tax Act (Canada). The Pension Committee, as the Administrator of the Plan, have developed appropriate risk management strategies, as described in Note 4, to preserve the net assets available for pension benefits. The Plan has complied with externally imposed capital requirements during the year.

13. Actuarial Valuation

An extrapolation to December 31, 2018 of the 2017 actuarial valuation for financial reporting purposes was completed by Eckler Ltd., a firm of consulting actuaries.

In this extrapolation, the accrued pension obligation is the sum of the defined contribution account balances at fair value and the actuarial present value of defined benefits (pensions in pay and future supplementary pensions). The actuarial present value of defined benefits is based on a number of assumptions about future events including interest rates, rate of salary increases, mortality, retirement rates and termination rates. The major assumptions used in determining the actuarial present value of pension benefits for the defined benefit component of the Plan are:

	2018 (rates are per year)	2017 (rates are per year)
Net investment earnings[1]	6.35%	6.25%
Discount rate[2]	5.50%	5.50%
Future Base Rate[3]	4.00%	3.75%
Future commuted values[4]	4.40%	4.15%
Salary increases	0% in 2018, 0.75% in 2019, 1% in 2020, 1.5% in 2021 and 2.5% thereafter	0% in 2018, 0.75% in 2019, 1% in 2020, 1.5% in 2021 and 2.5% thereafter
Increases for "salary-related" amounts[5]	2.75%	2.75%
Merit Increases[6]	Age-related scale for academics, 0.5% to age 65, 0% thereafter for support	Age-related scale for academics, 0.5% to age 65, 0% thereafter for support
Mortality[7]	CPM2014Publ with age-related adjustments, projected generationally from 2014 using Scale CPM-B	CPM2014Publ with age-related adjustments, projected generationally from 2014 using Scale CPM-B

1. Defined contribution account balances plus future contributions to those accounts are assumed to increase at this net rate of return on investments.
2. Defined benefits are discounted at this rate, except that benefits for pensioners who retired on or after December 1, 2008 are discounted at the lesser of the discount rate and the Base Rate in effect at retirement.
3. The future Base Rate together with the mortality table is used to determine the plan annuity provided by the defined contribution account balances for future retirements.

4. The commuted value rate is used to calculate the lump sum payable upon a member electing to transfer their benefit out of the plan.

5. Other “salary-related” amounts include yearly maximum pensionable earnings (YMPE), maximum contributions and maximum benefits.

6. In addition to salary increases, salaries for academic and support members are assumed to increase for reasons of promotion and merit at rates that vary by age.

7. The mortality assumption reflects the results of a mortality study undertaken in 2015 based on the Plan’s experience for the years 2000-2014.

An actuarial valuation, for funding purposes, effective December 31, 2017, was completed in 2018 by Eckler Ltd. and filed with regulators. Pension legislation requires that a funding valuation effective December 31, 2020 be filed in 2021.

The merger of the 1970 and 1993 plans was approved in 2017. The assets and liabilities of the now merged plans are reflected in the assets and liabilities of the 1993 Plan.

14. Investments Greater Than 1%

Based on the legislative requirements of Section 3.29 of the Pension Benefits Regulations, the following is a list of individual investments held by the Plan where the fair value is greater than one percent of the fair value of all the investments of the Plan:

Investment Description		Fair Value ($ thousands)
Bank of Nova Scotia	Common Shares	15,341
Royal Bank of Canada	Common Shares	15,211
Toronto Dominion Bank	Common Shares	13,711
Pooled Fund		
Greystone Mortgage Fund		119,641
JP Morgan 130/30 US Equity Fund		118,284
Mawer International Equity Fund		95,303
Burgundy International Equity Fund		82,129
Greystone Real Estate Fund		67,124
GWL Real Estate Investment Fund #1		64,731
GWL Mortgage Investment Fund #1		55,139