



BANK OF CANADA
BANQUE DU CANADA

Financial Statements of
THE BANK OF CANADA
PENSION PLAN

as at 31 December 2013

FINANCIAL REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY

The Bank of Canada (the Bank) is the administrator of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan (the Plan) and has established and maintains a trust fund for the Plan. The Bank's Board of Directors has established a Pension Committee and has delegated to it the responsibility for carrying out the Bank's duties as administrator of the Plan.

The accompanying financial statements of the Plan have been prepared by the Bank's management in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans and contain certain items that reflect estimates and the judgment of management. The integrity and reliability of the data in these financial statements are management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the financial statements.

In support of its responsibility for the integrity and reliability of these financial statements and for the accounting system from which they are derived, management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, that financial information is reliable, that the assets are safeguarded and liabilities recognized, and that the operations are carried out effectively.

The Pension Committee is responsible for overseeing management of the Plan, and the Bank's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for approving the financial statements. The Pension Committee meets with management and with the external auditor to review the scope of the audit, to review their findings, and to confirm that their responsibilities have been properly discharged. In addition, Mercer (Canada) Limited, a firm of consulting actuaries, conducts a formal actuarial valuation of the Plan annually, as required under the Pension Benefits Standards Act.

Deloitte LLP, the Plan's external auditor, appointed by the Pension Committee, has conducted an independent examination of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, performing such tests and procedures as it considers necessary to express an opinion in its report to the Bank of Canada Board of Directors. The external auditor has full, unrestricted access to the Pension Committee to discuss its audit and related findings.



Carolyn Wilkins

Senior Deputy Governor, and Chair, Pension Committee



Sheila Vokey, CPA, CA

Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accountant, and Member, Pension Committee

Ottawa, Canada

18 June 2014

ACTUARY'S OPINION

Mercer (Canada) Limited was retained by the Bank of Canada to perform an actuarial valuation of the going-concern assets and pension obligation of the Bank of Canada Registered Pension Plan (the "Plan") as of 31 December 2013, for inclusion in the Plan's financial statements.

The objective of the financial statements is to fairly present the financial position of the Plan as of 31 December 2013 on a going-concern basis, in accordance with Section 4600 of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook ("Section 4600 of the CPA Canada Handbook"). The assumptions used to estimate the pension obligation of the Plan are the same as those used for the Plan's funding valuation. While the actuarial assumptions used to estimate the pension obligation for the Plan's financial statements represent the Bank of Canada's best estimate of future events, and while in our opinion these assumptions are reasonable for the purposes of these statements, the Plan's future experience will inevitably differ, perhaps significantly, from the actuarial assumptions. Any differences between the actuarial assumptions and future experience will emerge as gains or losses in future valuations, and will affect the financial position of the Plan at that time, as well as the contributions required to fund it.

As part of our valuation, we examined the Plan's recent experience relative to the economic and non-economic assumptions and presented our findings to management. In addition, we provided the Bank of Canada with other relevant information used to develop its long-term assumptions.

Our assessment of the Plan's going-concern assets and pension obligation was based on:

- the results of our 1 January 2014 actuarial valuation of the Plan's going-concern liabilities for funding purposes,
- pension fund data provided by the Bank of Canada as of 31 December 2013,
- methods prescribed under Section 4600 of the CPA Canada Handbook for pension plan financial statements, and
- assumptions about future events that have been developed by the Bank of Canada and Mercer (Canada) Limited.

We have tested the membership and pension fund data for reasonableness and consistency, and we believe it to be sufficient and reliable for the purposes of the valuation. Our valuation has also been performed in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. Our opinions have been given and our valuation performed in accordance with accepted actuarial practice.



J. Legault

Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Fellow of the Society of Actuaries



S. Crabtree

Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Fellow of the Society of Actuaries

Mercer (Canada) Limited

Ottawa
18 June 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Bank of Canada Board of Directors

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statements of changes in net assets available for benefits and changes in pension obligations for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan as at 31 December 2013, and the changes in its net assets available for benefits and changes in its pension obligations for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

The signature of Deloitte LLP is written in a cursive, purple ink.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada
18 June 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	31 December 2013	As at 31 December 2012
ASSETS		
Investments (note 4)	\$ 1,335,127,446	\$ 1,202,555,425
Accrued investment income	123,433	153,921
	<u>1,335,250,879</u>	<u>1,202,709,346</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>930,921</u>	1,136,300
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	<u>1,334,319,958</u>	1,201,573,046
Pension obligations (note 6)	<u>1,035,040,000</u>	999,473,331
PENSION PLAN SURPLUS (note 9)	<u>\$ 299,279,958</u>	<u>\$ 202,099,715</u>

On behalf of the Pension Committee and the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada

Carolyn Wilkins
Senior Deputy Governor, and Chair, Pension Committee

Sheila Vokey, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accountant, and Member, Pension Committee

Phyllis Clark
Member, Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada, and Member, Pension Committee

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2013	2012
INCREASE IN ASSETS		
Investment income (note 4)	\$ 60,356,418	\$ 42,296,463
Current-year change in fair value of investments (note 4)	74,220,125	73,350,316
	<u>134,576,543</u>	<u>115,646,779</u>
Employer contributions		
Current service (note 9)	20,892,005	19,174,757
Special payment for pension plan deficit (note 9)	16,920,000	19,402,000
Employee contributions		
Current service	6,583,976	6,385,826
Past service	1,456,257	1,184,847
Transfers from other plans	1,773,638	3,328,078
	<u>47,625,876</u>	<u>49,475,508</u>
	<u>182,202,419</u>	<u>165,122,287</u>
DECREASE IN ASSETS		
Retirement benefit payments	36,546,963	34,636,511
Termination benefit payments	3,854,224	5,563,403
Disability benefit payments	101,256	100,044
Death benefit payments	3,569,017	4,376,519
Administrative expenses (note 7)	5,384,047	4,545,221
	<u>49,455,507</u>	<u>49,221,698</u>
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	132,746,912	115,900,589
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,201,573,046</u>	<u>1,085,672,457</u>
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 1,334,319,958</u>	<u>\$ 1,201,573,046</u>

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2013	2012
INCREASE IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS		
Benefits earned	\$ 30,705,876	\$ 30,073,508
Interest cost	52,122,000	49,552,437
Experience loss	-	5,870,433
Change of assumptions	464,000	7,496,000
	83,291,876	92,992,378
DECREASE IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS		
Retirement benefit payments	36,546,963	34,636,511
Termination benefit payments	3,854,224	5,563,403
Disability benefit payments	101,256	100,044
Death benefit payments	3,569,017	4,376,519
Experience gain	3,653,747	-
	47,725,207	44,676,477
NET INCREASE IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS	35,566,669	48,315,901
PENSION OBLIGATIONS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	999,473,331	951,157,430
PENSION OBLIGATIONS, END OF YEAR	\$ 1,035,040,000	\$ 999,473,331

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK OF CANADA PENSION PLAN

For the year ended 31 December 2013

(Amounts in the notes to the Financial Statements of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

1. Description of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan

The following description of the Bank of Canada Pension Plan (the Plan) is a summary only. For more complete information, refer to the text of the Plan (Bank By-law 15), available on the Bank of Canada's website.

a) General

The Plan was established under the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act, 1934, and has remained in accordance with the Act as subsequently amended. Responsibility for administration and investment of the Plan resides with the Pension Committee, and includes adherence to the guidelines established in the Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (SIPP) that is approved annually by the Bank of Canada's Board of Directors (the Board).

The Plan is a contributory defined-benefit pension plan covering substantially all employees of the Bank of Canada (the Bank). The Plan provides for service pensions, survivors' pensions, and refunds occasioned by termination of employment or death. The Plan's registration number with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is 55116.

The Plan is a registered plan as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) (ITA) and, consequently, is not subject to income taxes. The Plan's registration number for income tax purposes is 0349233.

In 1992, a Supplementary Pension Arrangement (SPA) was introduced to supplement the pensions of those employees who contribute toward pension benefits that are above the maximum prescribed for registered pension plans under the ITA. A separate trust fund has been established to support the SPA and, therefore, the net assets available for benefits and the pension obligations pertaining to the SPA are not included in these financial statements.

Effective 1 January 2012, By-law 15 was amended to reflect a new defined-benefit-plan design for eligible employees hired after that date and for current Plan members who selected the new design for service from that date forward. The amendment increased the age at which members are entitled to receive pension benefits, removed the bridge benefit and adjusted employee contribution rates (as described in note 1c)).

b) Benefits

A lifetime service pension is available to Plan members based on the number of years of credited service, the average salary of the five highest-paid continuous years of service and the member's age at retirement.

Death benefits are available on the death of an active member or of a retired member. The benefits may take the form of a refund of the contributions plus interest, a transfer to the survivor's locked-in retirement vehicle or a survivor pension.

Upon termination of employment, a Plan member has the option of taking a deferred pension for service rendered or of transferring the commuted value of the pension benefit to a locked-in retirement vehicle.

Pension benefits are indexed to reflect the changes in the consumer price index on the date that payment begins and each 1 January thereafter.

c) Funding

Required contributions to the Plan are determined annually by actuarial valuations that are performed in accordance with legislative requirements and with the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries for the valuation of pension plans.

Plan members are required to contribute a percentage of their pensionable salary to the Plan each year, to a maximum of 35 years of credited service. Beginning on 1 January 2012, contributions are based on plan membership as follows:

	Salary below the YMPE ¹	Salary above the YMPE ¹
Contributions by members according to the pre-1 January 2012 plan design	5.7%	7.5%
Contributions by members according to the post-1 January 2012 plan design	5.0%	6.5%

¹ The year's maximum pensionable earnings (YMPE) were \$51,100 in 2013 and \$50,100 in 2012.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Plan are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans and present the financial position of the Plan, on a going-concern basis, as a separate financial-reporting entity, independent of the sponsor and of Plan members. The financial statements are prepared in order to assist Plan members and others in reviewing the activities of the Plan for the fiscal period, but they do not portray the funding requirements of the Plan or the benefit security of individual Plan members.

These statements are prepared in accordance with Section 4600, *Pension Plans*, of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada) Handbook. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as set out in Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook, have been chosen for accounting policies that do not relate to the Plan's investment portfolio or pension obligations, to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the requirements of Section 4600.

The Bank of Canada's Board of Directors approved the financial statements on XX June 2014.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans requires management to make estimates and assumptions based on information available at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions relate primarily to the valuation of certain real estate funds and to assumptions used in the calculation of the pension obligations.

Functional and presentation currency

The Plan's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value on the settlement date and are stated at fair value at the reporting date. Fair value is an estimate of the amount of the consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

b) Accrual of income

Interest income, dividends and contributions are recognized on an accrual basis.

c) Current-year change in the fair value of investments

The current-year change in the fair value of investments is the difference between the fair value and the cost of investments at the beginning and end of each year, adjusted for realized gains and losses during the year.

d) Foreign currency translation and foreign exchange forward contracts

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange forward contracts are measured at fair value as at the reporting date. Gains and losses from translation and foreign exchange forward contracts are included in the current-year change in the fair value of investments. Income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions.

e) Pension obligations

Pension obligations are based on an actuarial valuation for funding purposes that is prepared on an annual basis by a firm of independent actuaries (note 6).

f) Contributions

Employer contributions for current service and special payments to fund the pension plan deficit must meet the minimum contributions required based on the most recent actuarial funding valuation report (note 9).

Employee contributions for current service are recorded in the year in which the related payroll costs are incurred. Contributions for past service are recorded in the year received.

g) Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures

Effective 1 January 2013, the Plan adopted IFRS 7, *Financial instruments: disclosures*, with regards to its investment portfolio. The adoption of this standard had no significant impact on the level of disclosures included in the financial statements.

h) Future changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

The new standard will replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and includes guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment and hedge accounting. The mandatory effective date for the new standard has tentatively been set for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Immediate application is permitted. Management does not expect any significant impact on either the Plan's financial position or investment income when adopting the new standard.

4. Financial instruments

a) Investments

The Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (SIPP) complies with the Regulations of the Pension Benefits Standards Act (PBSA). The SIPP is updated by the Pension Committee and approved annually by the Board. Compliance with the SIPP is evaluated through ongoing review of investment valuations by management.

The Plan invests in money market instruments, fixed-income securities, equities, inflation-linked assets, and real estate funds in accordance with its SIPP. To comply with the SIPP, the asset mix must be maintained by asset type within the following ranges:

	% of total portfolio market value	
	Minimum	Maximum
Total equity, of which:	40	70
Canadian equities	10	60
Foreign equities	-	45
Real estate	-	15
Infrastructure	-	10
Total bonds, of which:	20	70
Nominal bonds and mortgages	20	50
Price-index-linked assets	-	20
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10

The following table shows the fair value and the cost of investments at the reporting date, as well as the current-year change in the fair value of investments and related income. Investment income includes interest and dividends earned during the year, as well as income from real estate.

As at 31 December 2013					
	Fair value	Cost	Current-year change in fair value of investments ¹	Investment income	Total return
Money market instruments					
Cash	1,484,346	1,484,346	-	-	-
Short-term investments	6,990,338	6,989,910	18,551	149,952	168,503
	<u>8,474,684</u>	<u>8,474,256</u>	<u>18,551</u>	<u>149,952</u>	<u>168,503</u>
Fixed-income securities					
Bonds	63,448,432	57,750,530	(13,104,683)	2,683,359	(10,421,324)
Fixed-income fund	282,484,297	279,435,137	(31,314,990)	14,518,790	(16,796,200)
	<u>345,932,729</u>	<u>337,185,667</u>	<u>(44,419,673)</u>	<u>17,202,149</u>	<u>(27,217,524)</u>
Equities					
Canadian equity funds	274,181,347	244,657,089	40,042,257	20,819,246	60,861,503
Foreign equity funds ²	517,544,163	436,800,200	95,099,616	14,981,594	110,081,210
	<u>791,725,510</u>	<u>681,457,289</u>	<u>135,141,873</u>	<u>35,800,840</u>	<u>170,942,713</u>
Inflation-linked assets					
Canadian marketable bonds	107,891,449	91,397,936	(16,841,975)	1,903,209	(14,938,766)
Corporate bonds	3,100,661	2,193,143	(873,413)	126,558	(746,855)
Mortgages	9,251,322	8,589,226	(103,922)	593,992	490,070
	<u>120,243,432</u>	<u>102,180,305</u>	<u>(17,819,310)</u>	<u>2,623,759</u>	<u>(15,195,551)</u>
Real estate funds	<u>68,751,091</u>	<u>63,071,031</u>	<u>1,298,684</u>	<u>4,579,718</u>	<u>5,878,402</u>
	<u>68,751,091</u>	<u>63,071,031</u>	<u>1,298,684</u>	<u>4,579,718</u>	<u>5,878,402</u>
Total	<u>1,335,127,446</u>	<u>1,192,368,548</u>	<u>74,220,125</u>	<u>60,356,418</u>	<u>134,576,543</u>

¹ The 2013 change in the fair value of investments includes \$45,339,120 of realized gains.

² *Foreign equity funds* include the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts of \$523,093 as at 31 December 2013, as described in note 4d).

	As at 31 December 2012				
	Fair value	Cost	Current-year change in fair value of investments ¹	Investment income	Total return
Money market instruments					
Cash	767,174	767,174	-	-	-
Short-term investments	10,474,310	10,492,174	(14,006)	117,894	103,888
	<u>11,241,484</u>	<u>11,259,348</u>	<u>(14,006)</u>	<u>117,894</u>	<u>103,888</u>
Fixed-income securities					
Bonds	73,996,224	55,193,640	(215,507)	2,563,417	2,347,910
Fixed-income fund	264,680,497	230,316,346	(3,768,667)	16,802,891	13,034,224
	<u>338,676,721</u>	<u>285,509,986</u>	<u>(3,984,174)</u>	<u>19,366,308</u>	<u>15,382,134</u>
Equities					
Canadian equity funds	248,119,845	252,086,844	16,153,116	11,022,492	27,175,608
Foreign equity funds ²	425,360,184	407,184,776	57,816,511	3,865,789	61,682,300
	<u>673,480,029</u>	<u>659,271,620</u>	<u>73,969,627</u>	<u>14,888,281</u>	<u>88,857,908</u>
Inflation-linked assets					
Canadian marketable bonds	102,735,659	69,400,172	(95,670)	2,941,017	2,845,347
Corporate bonds	4,013,299	2,232,367	(23,980)	171,646	147,666
Mortgages	10,258,200	9,492,182	(1,025,681)	761,434	(264,247)
	<u>117,007,158</u>	<u>81,124,721</u>	<u>(1,145,331)</u>	<u>3,874,097</u>	<u>2,728,766</u>
Real estate funds	62,150,033	51,511,857	4,524,200	4,049,883	8,574,083
	<u>62,150,033</u>	<u>51,511,857</u>	<u>4,524,200</u>	<u>4,049,883</u>	<u>8,574,083</u>
Total	<u>1,202,555,425</u>	<u>1,088,677,532</u>	<u>73,350,316</u>	<u>42,296,463</u>	<u>115,646,779</u>

¹ The 2012 change in the fair value of investments includes \$7,895,548 of realized gains.

² *Foreign equity funds* includes the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts of (\$633,150) as at 31 December 2012, as described in note 4d).

b) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The carrying values of accrued investment income, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values owing to their short-term nature. There are no past due or impaired amounts.

Following are descriptions of the methodologies used by management to determine the fair-value measurements of investments held by the Plan.

Money market instruments consist of cash and treasury bills, which are valued using published market quotations.

Fixed-income securities consist of directly owned bonds and an investment in a bond fund. Directly owned bonds are valued using published market quotations. Valuations of the bond fund are received on a per unit basis from the asset manager. Valuations are derived from the sum of the fair value of bond fund assets determined using published market quotations less bond fund liabilities divided by the total number of units outstanding.

Equities consist of Canadian and foreign equity funds. *Foreign equity funds* also include the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts. Investment valuations for the funds are received

from the various issuers and are calculated in accordance with their published valuation methodologies. Valuations are derived from the sum of the fair value of equity fund assets determined using published market quotations less equity fund liabilities divided by the total number of units outstanding. The fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts is determined by reference to the forward exchange rate available on a similar contract at the reporting date.

Inflation-linked assets consist mainly of Government of Canada bonds, corporate bonds, and mortgages guaranteed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Bonds are valued using published market quotations. Mortgages are valued on an annual basis with reference to market yields on similar assets at the reporting date.

Real estate funds consist mainly of diversified pooled funds of commercial, industrial and office real estate in several major centres across Canada. They are valued at an estimated fair value and are subject to real estate appraisals by independent and accredited appraisers on at least an annual basis. Valuations use one or more of three commonly used methodologies to arrive at an indication of value: the replacement-cost approach, the income approach, and the direct-comparison approach.

Fair-value hierarchy

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified using a fair-value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair-value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs wherever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

Financial assets at fair value as at 31 December 2013				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market instruments	8,474,684	-	-	8,474,684
Fixed-income securities				
Bonds	-	63,448,432	-	63,448,432
Fixed-income fund	-	282,484,297	-	282,484,297
Equities				
Canadian equity funds	-	274,181,347	-	274,181,347
Foreign equity funds	-	517,544,163	-	517,544,163
Inflation-linked assets				
Canadian marketable bonds	-	107,891,449	-	107,891,449
Corporate bonds	-	3,100,661	-	3,100,661
Mortgages	-	9,251,322	-	9,251,322
Real estate funds	-	-	68,751,091	68,751,091
	8,474,684	1,257,901,671	68,751,091	1,335,127,446

There were no transfers of amounts between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2013 (\$Nil in 2012).

The following table reconciles the fair value of the *Real estate funds* determined using Level 3 fair-value measurements:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Fair value at beginning of year	62,150,033	59,653,649
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in net assets ¹	(4,958,117)	4,459,420
Purchases	23,999,988	9,999,997
Capitalized dividends	1,263,909	705,513
Sales ²	(10,419,010)	(9,142,832)
Return of capital	(3,285,712)	(3,525,714)
Transfers in/out of Level 3	-	-
Fair value at end of year	68,751,091	62,150,033

¹ The fair-value gains (losses) are presented in the *Current-year change in fair value of investments* in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits.

² Sales are presented net of realized gains of \$5,721,982 (\$64,780 at 31 December 2012).

Financial assets at fair value as at 31 December 2012				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market instruments	11,241,484	-	-	11,241,484
Fixed-income securities				
Bonds	-	73,996,224	-	73,996,224
Fixed-income fund	-	264,680,497	-	264,680,497
Equities				
Canadian equity funds	-	248,119,845	-	248,119,845
Foreign equity funds	-	425,360,184	-	425,360,184
Inflation-linked assets				
Canadian marketable bonds	-	102,735,659	-	102,735,659
Corporate bonds	-	4,013,299	-	4,013,299
Mortgages	-	10,258,200	-	10,258,200
Real estate funds	-	-	62,150,033	62,150,033
	<u>11,241,484</u>	<u>1,129,163,908</u>	<u>62,150,033</u>	<u>1,202,555,425</u>

c) Securities lending

The Plan lends securities as a means of generating incremental income or of supporting the normal practice with regard to investment strategies. Securities are loaned only against collateral representing at least 102 per cent of the value of the securities. At 31 December 2013, the Plan's investments included loaned securities with a fair value of \$7,425,573 (\$55,356,054 as at 31 December 2012). The fair value of collateral received in respect of these loans was \$7,847,435 (\$58,410,413 as at 31 December 2012).

d) Foreign exchange forward contracts

The notional and fair values of foreign exchange forward contracts included in *Foreign equity funds* are summarized in the following table:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
U.S. dollars	134,033,455	(27,308)	99,414,060	(626,966)
Euros	17,994,438	40,328	16,081,064	(331,918)
Pounds sterling	15,972,216	744,659	14,682,207	(199,746)
Japanese yen	19,094,800	(1,023,259)	17,078,815	773,280
Swiss francs	10,679,995	734,346	11,679,915	(260,694)
Australian dollars	2,215,870	54,327	2,626,846	12,894
	199,990,774	523,093	161,562,907	(633,150)

Notional values refer to the face amount of the forward contract to which an exchange rate is applied. The notional value does not represent the total gain or loss to which the Plan will be a party but is the basis upon which the fair value is determined. Accordingly, the notional values are not recorded as assets or liabilities in the financial statements.

The foreign exchange forward contracts are all set to mature within 30 days of 31 December 2013 (within 30 days of 31 December 2012).

The Plan's investments, securities-lending activities and foreign exchange forward contracts are subject to various risks that can affect their fair value, recoverable amount or future cash flows. These risks are discussed in note 5.

5. Financial instruments and risk

The Plan's financial instruments consist of its investments, accrued investment income, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial risk

The Plan's investments, which are considered financial instruments, are subject to credit, liquidity and market risks.

Requirements for asset diversification and investment eligibility serve as basic risk-management tools for the investment portfolio as a whole. The Plan's SIPP requires that its investments be held in a diversified mix of asset types and also sets out investment eligibility requirements. The diversification of assets serves to decrease the variations in the expected return performance of the portfolio. Eligibility requirements serve to ensure that Plan assets, to the extent possible, are not placed at undue levels of risk and can meet the obligations of the Plan as necessary.

While the above policies aid in risk management, the Plan's investments and performance remain subject to risks, the extent of which is discussed below.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial contract will fail to discharge its obligations in accordance with agreed-upon terms.

The Plan is exposed to credit risk through its investments in money market instruments (excluding cash), fixed-income securities, and inflation-linked assets, as well as its foreign currency hedging activities (presented in *Foreign equity funds*) and securities-lending transactions.

The Plan's credit risk on money market instruments, fixed-income securities and inflation-linked assets is managed by setting concentration limits on the exposure to any single issuer, as well as by setting minimum credit-rating criteria for investment. The maximum exposure to any one issuer cannot exceed 10 per cent of the total fair value of bond holdings, other than securities issued by the federal or provincial governments. The minimum credit rating for any single security is based on a composite rating from three rating agencies. The minimum rating at the time of purchase must be the equivalent of BBB (low) as determined by the Dominion Bond Rating Service.

Credit risk arising from foreign currency hedging activities and securities-lending transactions is managed by entering into contracts with creditworthy counterparties subject to minimum credit-rating requirements and by setting limits on the allowable amount of exposure to each of these counterparties.

In addition to being fully collateralized with high-quality securities, securities-lending transactions take place under strict adherence to OSFI guidelines and are indemnified through a custodial agreement in the event of default. Securities are loaned only against collateral representing at least 102 per cent of the value of the securities. As a result of the collateral on hand, the net credit exposure is considered insignificant.

Owing to the minimum credit-rating requirements under the SIPP, management believes that financial instruments exposed to credit risk are with counterparties of high credit quality.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in money market instruments, fixed-income securities and inflation-linked assets is estimated to be the fair value of those instruments.

Concentrations of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk occur when a significant proportion of the portfolio is invested in securities subject to credit risk with similar characteristics or subject to similar economic, political or other conditions. The investment portfolio as a whole is subject to maximum exposure limits and asset-allocation targets that are designed to manage exposure to concentrated credit risk.

The investment portfolio contains concentrated credit risk in the *Fixed-income securities* and *Inflation-linked assets* categories, as follows:

	Money market instruments		Fixed-income securities		31 December 2013 Inflation-linked assets	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada	6,990,338	100.0	72,213,496	20.9	105,218,746	87.5
Securities issued or guaranteed by Canadian provinces or municipalities	-	-	205,870,239	59.5	11,924,025	9.9
Securities issued by corporations	-	-	67,848,994	19.6	3,100,661	2.6
	<u>6,990,338</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>345,932,729</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>120,243,432</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Credit rating						
AAA to AA	6,990,338	100.0	228,754,108	66.1	95,967,424	86.5
A	-	-	97,227,504	28.1	15,024,686	13.5
BBB	-	-	19,951,117	5.8	-	-
Not rated ¹	-	-	-	-	9,251,322	n/a
	<u>6,990,338</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>345,932,729</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>120,243,432</u>	<u>100.0</u>

¹ *Inflation-linked assets* includes mortgages that are guaranteed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation but are not directly rated by a credit-rating agency.

	Money market instruments		Fixed-income securities		31 December 2012 Inflation-linked assets	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada	10,474,310	100.0	76,470,904	22.6	98,471,165	84.2
Securities issued or guaranteed by Canadian provinces or municipalities	-	-	203,527,961	60.1	14,522,694	12.4
Securities issued by corporations	-	-	58,677,856	17.3	4,013,299	3.4
	<u>10,474,310</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>338,676,721</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>117,007,158</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Credit rating						
AAA to AA	10,474,310	100.0	208,366,365	61.5	94,194,761	88.2
A	-	-	109,652,819	32.4	12,554,197	11.8
BBB	-	-	20,657,537	6.1	-	-
Not rated ¹	-	-	-	-	10,258,200	n/a
	<u>10,474,310</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>338,676,721</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>117,007,158</u>	<u>100.0</u>

¹ *Inflation-linked assets* include mortgages that are guaranteed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation but are not directly rated by a credit-rating agency.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Plan will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Plan's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These amounts are short term in duration and are set to mature within one year.

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient liquid assets are maintained to meet anticipated payments and investment commitments in general. With respect to the Plan's financial liabilities and the actuarial value of pension obligations, management believes that the Plan is not subject to any significant liquidity risk.

The actuarial value of pension obligations is not considered a financial liability; however, it is the most significant liability of the Plan in the Statement of Financial Position. The Bank, as Plan sponsor, is required to contribute all funds necessary to meet any funding shortfalls of the Plan as they may arise from time to time.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Plan is exposed to interest rate risk through its investment holdings in interest-bearing or fixed-income assets. These principally include money market instruments and fixed-income securities.

The Plan manages its exposure to interest rate risk by holding a diversified mix of assets, both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing. This approach decreases the impact of variations in overall portfolio performance owing to factors arising from interest rate risk.

Investments subject to interest rate risk bear fixed rates of interest. Therefore, short-term fluctuations in prevailing interest rates would not normally subject the Plan to fluctuating cash flows. In the event of a sale or redemption prior to maturity, proceeds would be affected by the impact of prevailing interest rates on the fair value of the investment.

The fair value of the Plan's assets, specifically the fixed-income securities, is affected by changes in the nominal interest rate. A 25-basis-point increase/decrease in the nominal interest rate would have had the following impact on the fair value of investments and the net increase in assets:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Money market instruments	(2,833)	2,806	(2,164)	2,038
Fixed-income securities	(13,145,444)	13,145,444	(13,724,874)	13,724,874
	<u>(13,148,277)</u>	<u>13,148,250</u>	<u>(13,727,038)</u>	<u>13,726,912</u>

The actuarial value of pension obligations is not considered to be a financial instrument; however, these obligations are sensitive to changes in long-term interest rates. The Plan is exposed to interest rate risk because of mismatches between the impact of interest rates on the actuarial value of pension obligations and their corresponding impact on the investment portfolio as a whole. Given the nature of pension benefits, such risks cannot be eliminated but are addressed through the funding of the Plan and through regular review of the characteristics of the Plan's investment portfolio relative to the pension obligation liability.

A 10-basis-point increase/decrease in the interest rate assumption would have had the following impact on the value of pension obligations:

	31 December 2013	
	Increase	Decrease
Pension obligations	<u>(15,240,000)</u>	<u>15,615,000</u>

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Plan is exposed to currency risk arising from its holdings of investments denominated in foreign currencies, as well as investments that, although not denominated in foreign currencies, have underlying foreign currency exposure. This exposure lies principally within foreign equity funds.

The Plan manages these risks through its SIPP, which limits the proportion of foreign assets within the portfolio. To further limit currency risk, the Plan has entered into off-balance-sheet commitments in the form of foreign exchange forward contracts for the sale of various currencies (note 4). The purpose of these contracts is to partially preserve the fair value of Plan assets by offsetting the impact of increases in the Canadian dollar relative to the underlying foreign currency exposure. In the case of a decrease in the Canadian dollar relative to the underlying foreign currency exposure, the foreign exchange forward contracts in place decrease in value, while the relative value of the foreign currency funds increases.

The Plan's net foreign currency exposure in Canadian dollars, after giving effect to the notional value of foreign exchange forward contracts described in note 4d), is presented in the following table:

			31 December 2013	31 December 2012
	Foreign currency exposure	Notional value of foreign exchange forward contracts	Net foreign currency exposure	Net foreign currency exposure
Foreign equity funds				
U.S. dollars	275,438,849	134,033,455	141,405,394	125,282,650
Euros	37,656,441	17,994,438	19,662,003	10,773,418
Pounds sterling	38,176,669	15,972,216	22,204,453	15,537,915
Japanese yen	33,022,106	19,094,800	13,927,306	16,828,143
Swiss francs	21,989,722	10,679,995	11,309,727	8,537,704
Australian dollars	4,364,522	2,215,870	2,148,652	2,681,646
Other currencies	106,372,761	-	106,372,761	84,788,951
	517,021,070	199,990,774	317,030,296	264,430,427

The fair value of Plan assets, specifically those denominated in foreign currencies, is affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

The most significant concentrations of net foreign currency exposures are in U.S. dollars, euros, pounds sterling and Japanese yen. A 1 per cent increase/decrease in the foreign exchange rate of a significant foreign currency in which investments are denominated relative to the Canadian dollar would have the following impact on the fair value of investments net of foreign currency hedges:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
U.S. dollars	1,414,054	(1,414,054)	1,252,827	(1,252,827)
Euros	196,620	(196,620)	107,734	(107,734)
Pounds sterling	222,045	(222,045)	155,379	(155,379)
Japanese yen	139,273	(139,273)	168,281	(168,281)
	1,971,992	(1,971,992)	1,684,221	(1,684,221)

This calculation is based on the Plan's direct foreign currency holdings and does not contemplate the effect of any secondary impacts from changes in exchange rates.

Future cash flows relating to the sale or maturity of a financial instrument will vary depending on the prevailing exchange rate at the time of the transaction.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Plan is exposed to other price risk through its holdings in equities.

The Plan manages these risks through maximum proportions of equities in its investment portfolio and through concentration limits on investments in any one issuer, as outlined in its SIPP. The maximum exposure to any single issuer cannot exceed 10 per cent of the total fair value of equity holdings other than pooled or index funds. Pooled or index funds are ineligible if any single security within that fund exceeds 10 per cent of the market value of that particular fund.

A 1 per cent increase/decrease in the underlying market prices in the equities portfolio would have the following impact on the fair value of investments and the net increase in assets:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Canadian equity funds	2,741,813	(2,741,813)	2,481,199	(2,481,199)
Foreign equity funds	5,175,442	(5,175,442)	4,259,933	(4,259,933)
	<u>7,917,255</u>	<u>(7,917,255)</u>	<u>6,741,132</u>	<u>(6,741,132)</u>

Future cash flows relating to the sale of an investment exposed to other price risk will vary depending on market prices at the time of sale.

Concentration of other price risk

Concentration of other price risk occurs when a significant portion of the portfolio is invested in equities with similar characteristics or is subject to similar economic, market, political or other conditions.

The following table provides information on the industries in which the equity funds are invested, expressed as a percentage of total holdings:

	31 December 2013			
	Canadian equity funds		Foreign equity funds ¹	
	\$	%	\$	%
Financials	83,293,448	30.4	90,057,016	17.5
Energy	56,062,440	20.4	47,707,875	9.2
Industrials	32,344,363	11.8	59,214,776	11.5
Consumer discretionary	24,957,079	9.1	62,671,001	12.1
Materials	24,215,028	8.8	41,601,454	8.0
Consumer staples	16,075,890	5.9	47,388,543	9.2
Information technology	13,208,570	4.8	84,492,468	16.3
Telecommunication services	8,299,417	3.0	10,562,700	2.0
Health care	7,369,143	2.7	47,367,284	9.2
Other	6,292,615	2.3	7,301,240	1.4
Utilities	2,063,354	0.8	18,656,713	3.6
	<u>274,181,347</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>517,021,070</u>	<u>100.0</u>

¹ The *Foreign equity funds* category excludes foreign exchange forward contracts of \$523,093 as at 31 December 2013.

	31 December 2012			
	Canadian equity funds		Foreign equity funds ¹	
	\$	%	\$	%
Financials	74,216,323	29.8	66,878,225	15.9
Energy	52,981,049	21.4	36,271,707	8.5
Materials	35,354,015	14.2	32,497,791	7.6
Industrials	24,478,964	9.9	47,429,287	11.1
Consumer discretionary	15,029,745	6.1	60,259,223	14.1
Consumer staples	13,864,236	5.6	35,543,112	8.3
Telecommunication services	11,746,848	4.7	15,031,468	3.5
Information technology	7,842,390	3.2	78,324,975	18.4
Health care	6,716,169	2.7	39,156,571	9.2
Other	3,764,120	1.5	6,722,401	1.6
Utilities	2,125,986	0.9	7,878,574	1.8
	<u>248,119,845</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>425,993,334</u>	<u>100.0</u>

¹ The *Foreign equity funds* category excludes foreign exchange forward contracts of (\$633,150) as at 31 December 2012.

6. Pension obligations

Actuarial valuations for funding purposes are required annually under the Pension Benefits Standards Act (PBSA). The most recent valuation was performed as of 1 January 2014 by Mercer (Canada) Limited, a firm of consulting actuaries. The economic assumptions used to determine the actuarial value of pension obligations were developed by referencing expected long-term market conditions. The significant long-term economic actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Discount rate	5.50%	5.25%
Salary-escalation rate	3.20% + merit	3.30% + merit
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality (tables issued by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries)	CPM2014Publ (scale CPM-B)	GAR94 (scale AA)
Plan membership		
Active members	1,270	1,258
Pensioners	1,641	1,574
Deferred members ¹	539	554

¹ Former employees of the Bank who are entitled to a pension starting in the future.

Funding surplus

The surplus for financial statement purposes differs from that calculated on a going-concern funding basis owing to the use of a smoothed actuarial value of assets for funding purposes. The going-concern funding surplus is calculated in accordance with applicable legislation and actuarial standards.

A reconciliation of the components of the measurement differences between the surplus on a going-concern funding basis and the surplus for financial statement purposes is as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Funding surplus	202,114,000	120,147,000
Actuarial asset value adjustment	97,165,958	81,952,715
Surplus for financial statement purposes	299,279,958	202,099,715

The actuarial value of net assets available for benefits has been determined using a smoothing method that recognizes excess investment gains and losses occurring in a calendar year on a straight-line basis over 5 years. Excess gains and losses are determined by reference to the investment-return assumption for going-concern valuation purposes (5.50% per cent at 31 December 2013).

7. Administrative expenses

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Investment management fees	3,915,339	3,033,194
Pension administration fees	454,037	509,893
Audit and actuarial fees	123,604	102,286
Other administration fees (note 8)	891,067	899,848
	5,384,047	4,545,221

8. Related parties

Transactions with the Bank were conducted in the normal course of operations during the year and measured at the exchange amount. Included in *Other administration fees* is \$645,588 (\$598,327 in 2012) for administration services provided by the Bank to the Plan.

Key management personnel of the Plan consist of the Pension Committee and the Board, and the Plan is not charged for the compensation of these individuals. If a reasonable allocation of the compensation for key management personnel was performed, the amount would not be significant.

9. Pension plan surplus and capital requirements

The capital of the Plan consists of the pension plan surplus. Excluding the impact of investment income, the Plan is funded through a combination of employee and employer contributions. The pension plan surplus represents the difference between the net assets available for benefits and the pension obligations on a going-concern basis. Actuarial valuations, which aid in the determination of the extent of Plan capital, are performed annually.

Pension plan surplus or deficit, as they arise, as well as other relevant aspects of the Plan, are managed in order to comply with the externally imposed requirements of the ITA and the PBSA.

In the case of a pension plan surplus, the ITA generally prohibits the Bank from making contributions while the surplus exceeds 125 per cent of the current value of the Plan's liabilities on a going-concern basis, if the Plan is also fully funded on a hypothetical windup basis.

The Bank is responsible for contributing the amount needed above the employees' contributions in order to fund benefits accrued by members during the year (\$20,892,005 in 2013; \$19,174,757 in 2012). In the case of a funding deficit on either a going-concern or solvency basis, additional contributions (\$16,920,000 in 2013; \$19,402,000 in 2012) are required in accordance with the PBSA to overcome the deficiency to fund the solvency deficit.

Subsequent to 31 December 2013, management of the Plan engaged external actuaries to perform an actuarial valuation of the fund as at 1 January 2014. The results of this actuarial valuation have concluded that approximately \$27 million in Bank contributions are required in 2014.

At 31 December 2013, the Plan and its sponsor are not in violation of any externally imposed legal or regulatory requirements.