Fund financial statements of the

BROCK UNIVERSITY PENSION PLAN

Year ended June 30, 2019

Registration Number 327767

KPMG LLP
80 King Street, Suite 620
St. Catharines ON L2R 7G1
Canada
Tel 905-685-4811
Fax 905-682-2008

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Administrator of the Brock University Pension Plan for Salaried Employees

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying fund financial statements of the Brock University Pension Plan for Salaried Employees (the “Plan”) which comprise:

- the statement of net assets available for benefits as at June 30, 2019
- the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended
- and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

(Hereinafter referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Plan as at June 30, 2019, and its changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions Financial Services Regulatory Authority under Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

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 Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of Matter – Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to Note 1(a) in the fund financial statements, which describes the applicable financial reporting framework and the purpose of the financial statements. The fund financial statements are prepared to assist the Administrator of the Brock University Pension Plan to meet the requirements of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority under Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter – Restriction on Use

Our report is intended solely for the Administrator of the Brock University Pension Plan and the office of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority and should not be used by parties other than the Administrator of the Brock University Pension Plan or the Financial Services Regulatory Authority.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the fund financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority under Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario), 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.

In preparing the fund financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Plan or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund 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 fund 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 fund financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Plan's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the fund 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 Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the fund 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

St. Catharines, Canada
September 25, 2019

BROCK UNIVERSITY PENSION PLAN

Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits

June 30, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019		2018
Assets				
Contributions receivable:				
Employer	$	1,173,421	$	1,323,129
Employee		653,429		731,992
		1,826,850		2,055,121
Investments (note 2)		560,173,559		513,484,032
		560,173,559		513,484,032
	$	562,000,409	$	515,539,153
Liabilities				
Accrued liabilities (note 3)		832,845		533,512
Net assets available for benefits	$	561,167,564	$	515,005,641

See accompanying notes to the fund financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees:

Gervan Fearon
President and Vice-Chancellor

Gary Comerford
Chair, Board of Trustees

BROCK UNIVERSITY PENSION PLAN

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year ended June 30, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Increase in net assets available for benefits:		
Investment income (note 4)	$ 29,198,493	$ 21,869,428
Change in net unrealized gain in investments	16,007,140	-
Net realized gain on sale of investments	928,083	26,793,941
Transfers from other pension plans	354,712	233,461
	46,488,428	48,896,830
Contributions (note 5):		
Employer	16,040,649	13,951,155
Employee	7,773,427	7,466,602
	23,814,076	21,417,757
	70,302,504	70,314,587
Decrease in net assets available for benefits:		
Benefit payments (note 6)	20,410,612	27,445,593
Change in net unrealized loss in investments	-	5,553,654
Administrative expenses and professional fees (note 7)	3,729,969	3,483,786
	24,140,581	36,483,033
Increase in net assets available for benefits	46,161,923	33,831,554
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year	515,005,641	481,174,087
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	$ 561,167,564	$ 515,005,641

See accompanying notes to the fund financial statements.

The Brock University Pension Plan (the "Plan") is a registered pension plan in the Province of Ontario under registration number 327767. The Plan is a hybrid defined benefit money purchase pension plan, which contains both a defined contribution component and a defined benefit component. The defined contribution component of the plan is funded by Brock University (the "University") and member contributions and provides a benefit to members based on their accumulated account. The defined benefit component of the Plan is funded by University contributions and provides for a guaranteed minimum benefit. The Plan provides pension benefits to substantially all permanent employees of the University.

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

As permitted under Section 76 of Regulation 909 to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario), the Plan has prepared these fund financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans, excluding pension obligations and any resulting surplus or deficit.

The Pension Plan complies on a consistent basis with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) in Part 1 of the Chartered Professional Accountants (“CPA Canada”) Handbook.

These fund financial statements have been prepared to assist the Pension Committee in meeting the requirements of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario under Section 76 of Regulation 909 of the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario). As a result, these fund financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

These fund financial statements of the Plan do not purport to show the adequacy of the Plan’s assets to meet its pension obligation. Such an assessment requires additional information, such as the Plan’s actuarial reports and information about the University’s financial health.

(b) Basis of measurement:

The fund financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value through the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These fund financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Plan's functional currency.

(d) Financial assets and financial liabilities:

(i) Non-derivative financial assets:

Financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as incurred.

The Plan measures all of its investments at fair value through the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. All other non-derivative financial assets including contributions receivable are measured at amortized cost.

The Plan derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Plan neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and consideration received is recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as a net realized gain or loss on sale of investments.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are recognized on the trade date at which the Plan becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Plan derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Plan considers its accrued liabilities to be a non-derivative financial liability.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued):

(iii) Derivative financial instruments:

Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and all changes are recognized immediately in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of net assets available for benefits, when, and only when, the Plan has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(e) Fair value measurement:

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.

In determining fair value, the Plan follows the guidance in IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13"), in Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting. As allowed under IFRS 13, if an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is the most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. The Plan uses closing market price as a practical expedient for fair value measurement.

When available, the Plan measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Plan establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Fair value measurement (continued):

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

All changes in fair value, other than investment income and expense, are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as part of the change in net unrealized gains in investments.

The investments are stated at fair value.

Fair values of investments are determined as follows:

Pooled fund investments are valued at the unit values supplied by the pooled fund administrator, which represent the Plan's proportionate share of underlying net assets at fair values determined using closing market prices.

(f) Net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments:

The net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments is the difference between proceeds received and the average cost of investments sold.

(g) Investment income:

Investment income, which is recorded on the accrual basis, includes interest income, dividends and pooled fund distributions.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Foreign currency translation:

The fair values of foreign currency denominated investments included in the statement of net assets available for benefits are translated into Canadian dollars at the year end rate of exchange. Gains and losses arising from translations are included in the change in net unrealized gains on investments.

Foreign currency denominated transactions are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange on the date of the related transaction. Cost of investments, as disclosed in note 2, are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange on the date of purchase.

(i) Income taxes:

The Plan is not subject to income taxes since it is a Registered Pension Trust as defined by the Income Tax Act (Canada).

(j) Use of estimates:

The preparation of fund financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of net assets available for benefits and the reported amounts of changes in net assets available for benefits during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

(k) Changes in accounting standards:

In accordance with Canadian pension accounting standards, the Pension Plan follows IFRS for certain aspects of its accounting, including the recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Effective January 1, 2018, the Pension Fund adopted IFRS 9 for the recognition and de-recognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities. The adoption of this accounting standard did not have an impact on the Pension Plan fund financial statements.

2. Investments:

The following is a summary of investments, including all individual investments with a cost or fair value in excess of 1% of the cost or market value of the total Plan, as required by the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario):

	2019 Cost	2019 Fair value	2018 Cost	2018 Fair value
Equity Funds:				
Walter Scott and Partners Canadian Institutional Trust Global Equity Fund	$ 67,065,680	$ 85,870,985	$ 54,042,175	$ 76,128,064
Mawer Global Equity Fund Class O	84,464,147	101,832,334	87,342,048	97,048,161
Pier 21 World Wide Equity Pool	43,547,483	55,995,176	41,910,756	50,761,651
Mawer Canadian Equity Fund	54,594,735	72,583,271	50,669,047	69,823,419
	249,672,045	316,281,766	233,964,026	293,761,295
Fixed Income Funds:				
Alliance Berstein Core Plus Bond Fund	167,082,992	179,742,669	157,454,180	163,038,735
Mawer Canadian Money Market Fund	5,415,808	5,416,526	3,667,778	3,667,778
	172,498,800	185,159,195	161,121,958	166,706,513
Real Estate (United States):				
Morgan Stanley-Prime Property Fund LLC	24,047,930	25,701,846	22,561,436	24,125,125
Prudential Prisa LP	24,759,697	27,295,635	24,881,803	25,800,647
	48,807,627	52,997,481	47,443,239	49,925,772
Cash and cash equivalents	5,735,117	5,735,117	3,090,452	3,090,452
	$ 476,713,589	$ 560,173,559	$ 445,619,675	$ 513,484,032

Cash and cash equivalents includes pending investments held by RBC Investor and Treasury Services.

3. Accrued liabilities:

	2019	2018
Portfolio administration fees	$ 646,058	$ 495,853
Actuarial and other professional fees	158,197	9,629
Custodial fees	17,798	17,253
Audit fees	10,792	10,777
	$ 832,845	$ 533,512

4. Investment income:

	2019	2018
Pooled funds:		
Global equity	$ 17,912,190	$ 11,050,690
Bonds and debentures	5,850,674	3,085,601
Canadian equity	3,925,688	6,976,142
Real Estate	1,486,495	602,101
Money market	22,204	18,144
Income on cash	1,242	2,240
Foreign Exchange	-	134,510
	$ 29,198,493	$ 21,869,428

5. Contributions:

Contributions received by the Plan were as follows:

2019	Regular	Voluntary	Special	Total
Employer	$ 14,101,648	$ -	$ 1,939,001	$ 16,040,649
Employee	7,670,863	102,564	-	7,773,427
	$ 21,772,511	$ 102,564	$ 1,939,001	$ 23,814,076

2018	Regular	Voluntary	Special	Total
Employer	$ 13,538,155	$ -	$ 413,000	$ 13,951,155
Employee	7,384,301	82,301	-	7,466,602
	$ 20,922,456	$ 82,301	$ 413,000	$ 21,417,757

6. Benefit payments:

	2019	2018
Pension benefits	$ 12,513,709	$ 11,603,665
Transfers to other retirement funds	6,651,035	11,063,173
Cash refunds	957,716	1,877,830
Death benefits	288,152	2,900,925
	$ 20,410,612	$ 27,445,593

7. Administrative expenses and professional fees:

	2019	2018
Portfolio administration fees	$ 2,944,042	$ 2,704,587
Actuarial and other professional fees	669,170	659,173
Custodial fees	106,298	109,410
Audit fees	10,459	10,616
	$ 3,729,969	$ 3,483,786

8. Related party transactions:

The University provides certain administrative services to the Plan. The cost to the Plan for these services in the year ended June 30, 2019 were $203,611 (2018 - $197,803), being the exchange amount agreed to by the parties, and is included in administrative expenses and professional fees in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. At June 30, 2019 accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $nil (2018 - $nil) owing to the University relating to such services.

9. Fair value of financial instruments:

The objective of the Plan is to accumulate funds for the purpose of providing lifetime income in retirement for Members of the Plan. The objectives of the Administrator are to meet the fund objectives outlined in the Plan's Statement of Investment Policies & Procedures.

The Plan manages the following risks by engaging knowledgeable investment managers who are charged with the responsibility of investing existing funds and new funds in accordance with the approved Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures. The Pension Committee reviews on a quarterly basis the performance of investments invested by the Plan's investment managers.

(a) Fair values:

The fair values of investments are described in note 1(e) and disclosed in note 2. The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities, being contributions receivable and accrued liabilities, approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of net assets available for benefits are categorized using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in determining the fair values.

9. Fair value of financial instruments (continued):

(a) Fair values (continued):

- Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

All investments are categorized as Level 2 at June 30, 2019. There has been no change in the category of any of the Plan's financial instruments during the year.

(b) Associated risks:

(i) Market price risk:

Market price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all other factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. As all of the Plan's financial instruments are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits, all changes in market conditions will directly result in a change in net assets available for benefits. Market price risk is managed by the Plan by offering its members a diversified portfolio of instruments traded on various markets and across various industries.

As at June 30, 2019, had the equity prices of all equity benchmarks increased or decreased by 10% and assuming there is a perfect positive correlation between the Plan's equities and the benchmarks, with all other variables held constant, the value of the Plan's investments would have increased or decreased, by approximately $31,628,176 (2018 - $29,376,129).

(ii) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Through the pooled fund investments the Plan holds investments in financial instruments and enters into transactions denominated in various foreign currencies. Consequently, the Plan is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the foreign currency may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the value of the portion of the Plan's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars. The Plan's overall currency positions and exposures are monitored on a regular basis by the Plan Administrator.

9. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued):

Real estate investments are not hedged. Presently, equity investments are not hedged; however, the plan has adopted a mechanism to apply a US dollar hedge under certain market conditions. Of the total Alliance Bernstein Core Plus Bond Fund portfolio, 22.80% is held in foreign currency with 0.30% of the Alliance Bernstein Core Plus Bond Fund portfolio not hedged back to the Canadian Dollar.

The Plan's currency exposure of its investments as at June 30 is as follows:

		2019		2018
	Canadian dollar equivalent	Percentage of total	Canadian dollar equivalent	Percentage of total
United States Dollar	$ 188,150,946	33.59%	$ 170,055,644	33.12%
Euro	25,231,791	4.50%	23,716,113	4.62%
Hong Kong Dollar	15,689,172	2.80%	14,170,877	2.76%
United Kingdom Pound	13,767,964	2.46%	15,634,680	3.04%
Japan Yen	13,445,711	2.40%	12,949,906	2.52%
Switzerland Franc	11,020,232	1.97%	8,498,911	1.66%
Other currencies	16,477,597	2.94%	16,288,927	3.18%
	$ 283,783,413	50.66%	$ 261,315,058	50.90%

9. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued):

As at June 30, 2019, if the Canadian dollar strengthened or weakened by 5% in each respective foreign currency, with all other factors remaining constant, the following table summarizes the estimated impacts:

	Net exposure	Estimated impact
United States Dollar	$ 188,150,946	$ 9,407,547
Euro	25,231,791	1,261,590
Hong Kong Dollar	15,689,172	784,459
United Kingdom Pound	13,767,964	688,398
Japan Yen	13,445,711	672,286
Switzerland Franc	11,020,232	551,012
Other currencies	16,477,597	823,880
	$ 283,783,413	$ 14,189,172

(iii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Plan will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Plan maintains an investment policy, as approved by the Plan, which contains asset mix guidelines which help to ensure the Plan is able to liquidate investments to meet its pension benefits or other obligations.

The accrued liabilities are all due within 90 days or less.

(iv) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk refers to the adverse consequences of interest rate changes on the Plan's cash flows, financial position and income. The value of the Plan's assets is affected by short-term changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes directly impact the value of any fixed income securities in the pooled funds.

As at June 30, 2019, had the prevailing interest rates increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables remaining unchanged, Plan net assets available for benefits would have decreased or increased by approximately $13,516,649 (2018 - $11,592,054).

9. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(v) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Plan. Credit risk is generally higher when a non-exchange traded financial instrument is involved because the counterparty for non-exchange traded financial instruments is not backed by an exchange clearing house.

10. Capital risk management:

The Plan defines its capital as the net assets available for benefits. The main objective of the defined benefit component of the Plan is to ensure the security of the promised pension benefits under the Plan. The primary investment objective of the defined contribution component of the Plan is to permit members to accumulate assets within the Plan in order to provide an appropriate level of retirement income, considering contribution rates under the Plan and the member's individual investment objectives and risk tolerances. The Plan fulfills its primary objective by adhering to specific investment policies outlined in its Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (the "SIPP"), which is reviewed annually by the Pension Committee. The SIPP states investment objectives, guidelines and benchmarks used in investing the capital of the Plan, permitted categories of investment, asset-mix diversification and rate of return expectations. The Plan manages net assets available for benefits by engaging knowledgeable investment managers who are charged with the responsibility of investing existing funds and new funds (current year's employer contributions) in accordance with the approved SIPP. The SIPP was last amended effective November 28, 2018. This amendment included changes to the asset mix and outlined the plan's intent to shift a portion of investments to real estate assets in the future, as well as minor verbiage updates. There is no change in the manner in which the capital is managed in the current year.

Although there are no regulatory requirements relating to the level of net assets available for benefits, the funding to be maintained by the defined benefit component of the Plan is determined through triennial actuarial valuations. More details on employer contributions that were paid during the year can be found in note 5. Contributions past due as of June 30, 2019 are presented as contributions receivable on the Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits.

The Plan is required to file fund financial statements with the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario annually.

11. Commitments:

As of June 19, 2018, the Plan signed an agreement with IFM Global Infrastructure (Canada), L.P. ("IFM"). As of June 30, 2019, no funds have been invested with IFM, however, $25,000,000 is committed for the next capital call.