Financial Statements of

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

Registration Number: 0310573
Years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
618 Greenwood Centre
3200 Deziel Drive
Windsor ON N8W 5K8

Telephone (519) 251-3500
Telefax (519) 251-3530
(519) 251-3540
Internet www.kpmg.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Trustee of University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan, which comprise the statement of net assets as at June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011 the statement of changes in net assets for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The financial statements have been prepared by management based on the financial reporting provisions of Section 76 to the Regulations to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 76 to the Regulations to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario), 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform an 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 our 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, we consider 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 net assets of University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan as at June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011, and its changes in net assets for the years then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions Section 76 to the Regulations to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan to meet the requirements of the Financial Services Commission of Ontario. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Trustee of the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan and the Financial Services Commission of Ontario and should not be used by parties other than the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan and the Financial Services Commission of Ontario.

Comparative Information

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which describes that the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan adopted Canadian accounting standards for pension plans on July 1, 2011 with a transition date of July 1, 2010. These standards were applied retrospectively by management to the comparative information in these financial statements, including the statement of net assets as at June 30, 2011, and the statement of changes in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2011 and related disclosures.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

November 20, 2012

Windsor, Canada

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

(Registration Number: 0310573)
Statement of Net Assets

Years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012 $	2011 $
Assets		
Accrued interest and dividends	205,080	412,781
Investments (note 5)	148,321,009	146,103,705
Total assets	148,526,089	146,516,486
Liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	150,593	162,685
Net assets	148,375,496	146,353,801

See accompanying notes to fund financial statements.

On behalf of the Trustees:

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

(Registration Number: 0310573)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012 $	2011 $
Increase in net assets		
Investment income (note 7)	4,618,979	4,423,850
Net realized gain on sale of investments	-	3,789,052
Current period change in market values of investments	-	10,572,488
Contributions:		
Employee	3,546,385	3,506,675
Employer	3,541,056	3,506,713
	11,706,420	25,798,778
Decrease in net assets		
Current period change in market values of investments	3,346,636	
Net realized loss on sale of investments	525,111	-
Benefit payments	4,853,723	4,473,661
Payments to individuals on cessation of employment:		
Transfers to other plans	56,332	753,577
Administrative expenses (note 8)	902,923	828,918
	9,684,725	6,056,156
Increase in net assets	2,021,695	19,742,622
Net assets, beginning of year	146,353,801	126,611,179
Net assets, end of year	148,375,496	146,353,801

See accompanying notes to fund financial statements.

1. DESCRIPTION OF PLAN:

The following description of the University of Windsor Employees' Retirement Plan (the "Plan") is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the Plan's text.

(a) General:

The University of Windsor sponsors two pension plans, one for faculty and certain other employees and the second for other employees. The plan for faculty and certain other employees is a money purchase plan with a defined benefit minimum guarantee. The plan for other employees is a defined benefit plan.

The Pension Fund (the "Fund") holds the assets for both of the University's Pension Plans (the Retirement Plan for Faculty and Certain Employees and the Employees' Retirement Plan). Although the Plans are distinct and separate, the assets are invested jointly under a Master Trust Agreement in order to maximize investment income while minimizing administrative costs and management fees.

(b) Funding policy:

The Pension Benefits Act (Ontario) requires that the University of Windsor, the Plan's sponsor, must fund the benefits determined under the Plan. The determinations of the value of these benefits are made on the basis of a triennial actuarial valuation and any current legislative requirements.

(c) Income taxes:

The Plan is a Registered Pension Trust as defined in the Income Tax Act and is not subject to income taxes.

(d) Investment policy:

The Plan invests, together with other registered participant plans, in The Master Trust Funds. The Master Trust Funds are administered by Northern Trust on behalf of the participant plans.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

(a) Basis of presentation:

As permitted by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario ("FSCO"), the Plan may prepare financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans or prepare fund financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans excluding pension obligations and any resulting surplus or deficit. The Plan has prepared fund financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans excluding pension obligations and any resulting surplus or deficit.

The Plan adopted Canadian accounting standards for pension plans excluding pension obligations and any resulting surplus on July 1, 2011 with a transition date of July 1, 2010.

Canadian accounting standards for pension plans also require the Plan to follow general standards for financial statement presentation with respect to comparative information and retrospectively apply accounting changes. Accordingly, these standards were applied

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued):

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

retrospectively by management to the comparative information in these fund financial statements including the statement of net assets as at June 30 2011, and the statement of changes in net assets for the year ended June 30, 2011 and related disclosures. However, no retrospective adjustments were required to be made to the comparative information presented in the statement of net assets and statement of changes in net assets.

In selecting or changing accounting policies that do not relate to its investment portfolio or pension obligations, Canadian accounting standards for pension plans require the Plan to comply (on a consistent basis) with either International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in Part I of The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' ("CICA") Handbook - Accounting or Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises in Part II of the CICA Handbook - Accounting. The Plan has chosen to comply on a consistent basis with IFRS.

These fund financial statements have been prepared to assist the Trustees of the Plan to comply with the requirements of the FSCO under Section 76 of the Regulation to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario). As a result, the 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.

These fund financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out below.

(b) Basis of measurement:

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

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the 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 and the reported amounts of changes in net assets during the year. Actual results may differ from those 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(a) 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 has early adopted the guidance in IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13"), in Part I of the CICA Handbook. 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.

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 profit or loss 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 interest and dividend income and expense, are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets as part of the current period change in market values of investments.

Fair values of investments are determined as follows:

Bonds and equities are valued at year-end quoted market prices where available. Where quoted prices are not available, estimated fair values are calculated using comparable securities.

Short-term notes, treasury bills and term deposits maturing within a year are stated at cost, which together with accrued interest income approximates fair value given the short-term nature of these investments.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

(a) Fair value measurement (continued):

Guaranteed investment certificates, term deposits maturing after a year and mortgages are valued at the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at interest rates in effect on the last business day of the year for investments of a similar type, quality, and maturity.

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.

Investment in Master Trust Funds are valued at the unit values supplied by the Fund Manager, which represents the Plan's proportionate share of underlying net assets at fair values determined using the accumulation of the fair values of the underlying investments.

(b) 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 as incurred.

The Plan measures all of its investments at fair value through the statement of changes in net assets.

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 as a net realized gain (loss) on sale of investments.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

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

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities (continued):

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of net assets 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.

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

(c) 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.

(d) Investment recognition:

Investment income, which is recorded on the accrual basis, includes interest and dividend income.

Brokers’ commissions and other transaction costs are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits in the year incurred.

(e) Foreign currency:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at that date.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets as a current period change in market value of investments.

4. FUNDING POLICY:

The University is required to provide funding, based on triennial valuations and any current legislative requirements, necessary to ensure that benefits will be fully provided for at retirement. The University’s funding policy is to make contributions from time to time using the level premium method as determined by the actuary.

The most recent actuarial valuation for funding purposes was prepared as at July 1, 2011 by William M. Mercer Limited. A copy of the valuation was filed with the Financial Services Commission of Ontario, Pension Plans Branch as required by the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario).

5. INVESTMENTS

The following table summarizes investments at fair value and cost:

2012	Fair Value $	Cost $
Investment in Canadian Master Trust	103,390,934	100,086,973
Investment in Non-Canadian Master Trust	44,930,075	40,953,237
	148,321,009	141,040,210

2011	Fair Value $	Cost $
Investment in Canadian Master Trust	101,106,414	94,082,436
Investment in Non-Canadian Master Trust	44,997,291	39,666,681
	146,103,705	133,749,117

The following table summarizes the Plan's pro-rata share of the investments in the Master Trust Funds:

2012	Fair Value $	Cost $
Cash and short-term investments	8,439,435	8,439,435
Canadian bonds and debentures	54,088,091	49,513,566
Canadian common and preferred shares	40,863,408	42,133,972
Non-Canadian Shares	44,930,075	40,953,237
	148,321,009	141,040,210

2011	Fair Value $	Cost $
Cash and short-term investments	4,558,503	4,558,503
Canadian bonds and debentures	54,772,461	52,565,067
Canadian common and preferred shares	41,775,450	36,958,866
Non-Canadian Shares	44,997,291	39,666,681
	146,103,705	133,749,117

6. STATUTORY DISCLOSURE:

The following information is provided in respect of individual investments with a cost or fair value in excess of 1% of the cost or fair value of the Plan, as required by the Regulation to the Pension Benefits Act (Ontario):

(i) Cash and short-term investments:

Issuer	2012 Fair Value $	2012 Cost $	2011 Fair Value $	2011 Cost $
Phillips Hager North Pool	2,331,202	2,331,202	1,769,488	1,769,488

(ii) Canadian bonds and debentures:

Ontario Province Bonds	1,990,312	1,775,965	2,581,227	2,461,699
Canada Housing Trust	2,997,654	3,007,477	5,263,296	5,270,543
Government of Canada Bonds	3,948,470	3,721,345	5,948,514	5,775,591
Phillips Hager North Pool	6,317,593	6,289,179	9,064,119	8,957,944

(iii) Canadian Equity Pooled Plans:

FGP Small Cap Pool	1,588,824	1,453,684	1,901,861	1,594,722
SSGA Canadian Equity Index	12,543,369	13,317,686	-	-
McLean Budden Pool	-	-	22,590,447	20,522,394

(iv) Foreign Equity Pooled Plans:

Baillie Gifford Global Alpha	15,179,610	13,713,961	22,855,904	19,732,428
Sprucegrove Global	15,615,464	14,355,388	22,141,387	19,934,253

7. INVESTMENT INCOME:

	2012 $	2011 $
Investment in Canadian Master Trust	3,211,946	2,889,848
Investment in Non-Canadian Master Trust	1,407,033	1,534,002
	4,618,979	4,423,850

The following investment income represents the Plan's pro-rata share of the investment income earned by the Master Trust Funds:

	2012 $	2011 $
Cash and short-term investments	58,565	30,391
Canadian bonds and debentures	2,364,296	2,389,014
Canadian common and preferred shares	789,085	470,443
Non-Canadian Shares	1,407,033	1,534,002
	4,618,979	4,423,850

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

	2012 $	2011 $
Investment management fees	524,314	547,176
Actuarial and investment consulting fees	206,111	108,582
Sponsor administrative fees	62,020	60,572
Trustee fees	37,610	36,866
Audit fees	3,178	3,597
Miscellaneous	69,690	72,125
	902,923	828,918

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

(a) Fair values:

The fair values of investments are as described in note 3(a). The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities, being accrued interest and dividends and accrued liabilities, approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

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

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

The following table illustrates the classification of the Plan's financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2012:

	Level 1 **$**	**Level 2** **$**	**2012 Total** **$**	**2011 Total** **$**
Cash and short term investments	1,001,665	7,437,770	8,439,435	4,558,503
Canadian bonds and debentures	-	54,088,091	54,088,091	54,772,461
Canadian common and preferred shares	20,244,510	20,618,898	40,863,408	41,775,450
Non-Canadian shares	-	44,930,075	44,930,075	44,997,291
Total	21,246,175	127,074,834	148,321,009	146,103,705

(b) Associated risks:

(i) Market price risk:

Market price risk is the risk that value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all 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, all changes in market conditions will directly affect result in an increase (decrease) in net assets. Market price risk is managed by the Administrator through construction of a diversified portfolio of instruments traded on various markets and across various industries. In addition, market price risk may be hedged using derivative financial instruments such as futures contracts.

The Plan's investments in equities are also sensitive to market fluctuations. An immediate hypothetical decline of 10% in equity values will impact the Plan's equity investments by an approximate loss of $ 8,579,348 (2011 - $8,677,274).

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Plan will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Plan maintains an investment policy, as approved by the Administrator, which contains assets mix guidelines which help to ensure the Plan is able to liquidate investments to meet its pension benefit or other obligations.

(iii) 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. The University does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit ratings. The University has established policies and minimum credit rating requirements for such investments.

The Plan's fixed income investments are in Canadian-issued instruments and are diversified among federal, provincial, corporate and other issuers. In order to minimize the exposure of risk, a comprehensive investment policy has been developed. There were no significant concentrations of credit risk in the portfolio in either 2012 or 2011. The maximum credit risk exposure as at June 30, 2012 is $ 54,088,091 (2011 - $54,772,461).

The breakdown of the total Canadian bonds and debentures by credit ratings as at June 30, 2012 is:

Credit Rating	2012 Fair Value $	%	2011 Fair Value $	%
AAA	15,859,427	29	21,047,318	38
AA	22,220,332	41	20,935,787	38
A	12,666,380	24	9,566,764	18
BBB	3,341,952	6	3,222,592	6
	54,088,091	100	54,772,461	100

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(iv) Interest rate risk:

The following tables summarize the fair values of investments by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates, as well as average effective yields by class of investment.

Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2012:

	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	5 to 10 Years $	Over 10 Years $	No Specific Maturity $	Total $	Average Effective Yield
Cash and short term investments	8,439,435	-	-	-	-	8,439,435	0.02%
Canadian bonds and debentures	312,584	7,456,034	5,622,715	31,476,378	9,217,380	54,088,091	3.00%
Canadian common & preferred shares	-	-	-	-	40,863,408	40,863,408	2.97%
Non-Canadian shares	-	-	-	-	44,930,075	44,930,075	2.74%
	8,752,019	7,456,034	5,622,715	31,476,378	95,010,863	148,321,009	

Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2011:

	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	5 to 10 Years $	Over 10 Years $	No Specific Maturity $	Total $	Average Effective Yield
Cash and short term investments	4,558,503	-	-	-	-	4,558,503	0.18%
Canadian bonds and debentures	-	7,903,133	5,573,254	32,231,955	9,064,119	54,772,461	3.74%
Canadian common & preferred shares	-	-	-	-	41,775,450	41,775,450	2.05%
Non-Canadian shares	-	-	-	-	44,997,291	44,997,291	2.26%
	4,558,503	7,903,133	5,573,254	32,231,955	95,836,860	146,103,705	

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

(b) Associated risks (continued):

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued):

Interest rate risk is the risk that the market value of the Plan's investments will fluctuate due to the changes in the market interest rates. To properly manage the Plan's interest rate risk, appropriate guidelines on the weighting and duration for the bonds and other fixed income investments are set and monitored. The Plan's investments in fixed income are sensitive to interest rate movements. An immediate hypothetical 100 basis point or 1% increase in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would impact Canadian bonds and debentures by an estimated loss of approximately $ 4,652,000 (2011 - $4,960,000).

(v) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in foreign currency rates. The Plan invests in financial instruments and enters into foreign transactions denominated in Canadian dollars. 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 underlying assets or liabilities invested in foreign transactions. The Plan's overall currency positions and exposures are monitored on a regular basis by the Administrator. The sensitivity to foreign currency risk is included in the market price risk analysis.

10. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

The main objective of the Plan is to sustain a certain level of net assets in order to meet the pension obligations of the University, which are not presented or discussed in these specified-purpose fund financial statements. 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 University. The Plan manages net assets by engaging knowledgeable investment managers who are charged with the responsibility of investing existing funds and new funds (current year's employee and employer contributions) in accordance with the approved SIPP. Increases in net assets are a direct result of investment income generated by investments held by the Plan and contributions into the Plan by eligible employees and by the University. The main use of net assets is for benefits payments to eligible Plan members. The Plan is required to file financial statements with the Financial Services Commission of Ontario.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Plan defines its key management personnel as the University's Board of Governors and other members of senior administration responsible for planning, controlling and directing the activities of the Plan. The Plan has not paid for services provided by key management personnel.

The University provides certain administrative services to the Plan. The cost to the Plan for these services during the year ended June 30, 2012 was $62,020 (2011 - $60,572), which is included in administrative expenses in Note 8 – Administrative Expenses.