Power Corporation Superannuation Plan

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

SaskPower
Powering the future®

YEAR AT A GLANCE

- A pension benefit increase of 1.67% became effective April 1, 2015, representing 70% of the increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for Saskatchewan for the prior year.
- During 2015, the Plan paid $64 million in pension benefits.
- The Plan's actual return in 2015 was 4.9% compared to 6.8% for the benchmark return.
- Net assets available for benefits were $771 million at the end of 2015, a decrease of $29 million from 2014.
- The estimated actuarial funding deficit was $25 million at December 31, 2015 (refer to page 8 for further information).
- The Plan ended 2015 with an actuarial accounting deficit of $179 million.

FACT

According to the 2015 Canadian Pension Fund Overview published by the Canadian Institutional Investment Network, the Plan is ranked 174th in Canada in net assets and is the 8th largest defined benefit pension plan in Saskatchewan.

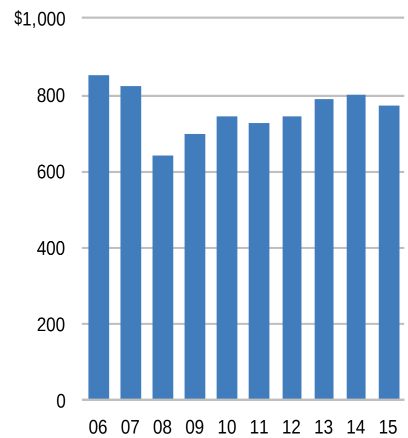
MISSION STATEMENT

To provide continuous pension benefits for Plan members through prudent stewardship of assets and liabilities, as well as effective plan administration in accordance with current legislation.

OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

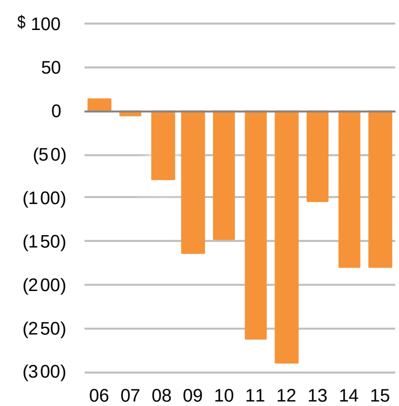
(in millions)	2015	2014
Investments		
Short-term	**$ 5**	$ 3
Bonds	**268**	280
Equities	**398**	420
Real estate	**62**	59
Infrastructure	**44**	36
Receivables	**1**	2
Cash	**1**	3
Total assets	**779**	803
Liabilities	**8**	3
Net assets available for benefits	**771**	800
Pension obligations	**950**	980
Deficit	**$ (179)**	$ (180)



NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
AS AT DECEMBER 31 (millions)

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

(in millions)	2015	2014
Increases:		
Investment income	**$ 19**	$ 20
Increase in fair value of investments	**41**	62
	60	82
Decreases:		
Decrease in fair value of currency hedges	**21**	7
Benefit payments	**64**	62
Administration expenses	**4**	4
	89	73
Changes in net assets	**$ (29)**	$ 9



SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)
AS AT DECEMBER 31 (millions)

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Rates of return (%)	2015	2014
Plan rate of return	**4.9**	9.3
Plan benchmark	**6.8**	12.9
Four-year rolling average return	**10.2**	9.2
Four-year rolling benchmark	**10.3**	9.9

CONTENTS

CHAIR'S MESSAGE

It is with pleasure I present the 2015 Power Corporation Superannuation Plan Annual Report. The Report is intended to provide Plan members with relevant information about their pension plan.

During 2015 our Plan was challenged by volatile markets, persistently low interest rates and low economic growth. While the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) gave its vote of confidence to the U.S. economy by raising the discount rate for the first time in almost a decade in the 4th quarter of 2015, there is still uncertainty around future increases and their timing. While the Bank of Canada's monetary policy did not change in the 4th quarter alongside the Fed, their economic growth forecast for 2016 and 2017 has been downgraded as falling energy and commodity prices are likely to weigh on Canada's resource heavy economy. Globally there is much uncertainty with the European Central Bank extending its quantitative easing program and subdued growth in China. Overall, 2016 is expected to be another volatile year for the markets.

The Plan experienced double digit unhedged returns from 2012 to 2014. This trend did not continue in 2015 and returns are expected to be low in 2016. The Board will continue exploring options to maximize returns while taking on acceptable levels of risk.

During 2015, the Plan saw an unhedged return of 7.6%, compared to a benchmark return of 6.8%. With the Canadian dollar weakening during the year compared to the U.S. dollar and the basket of currencies in the MSCI World Index, foreign exchange made up a significant portion of the unhedged return. The Plan's hedged four-year return was 10.2% compared to the 10.3% benchmark.

Given there are just over 50 active members left in the Plan, protecting capital or managing the Plan's downside risk is a significant consideration for the Board. In late 2015, management implemented the Board's decision to allocate 10% of Plan assets to global low volatility equities. This strategy should help protect value for the Plan over the long-term.

A funding valuation is performed every three years, with an estimated funding valuation prepared during the interim years. The estimated funding valuation at December 31, 2015 shows the funded status to be 97%, reflecting a funding deficit of $25 million. With this relatively small deficit, the Plan continues to be financially sound and well situated to provide benefits into the future.

Thank you to the Board and staff for their efforts in 2015. I look forward to working together in 2016.

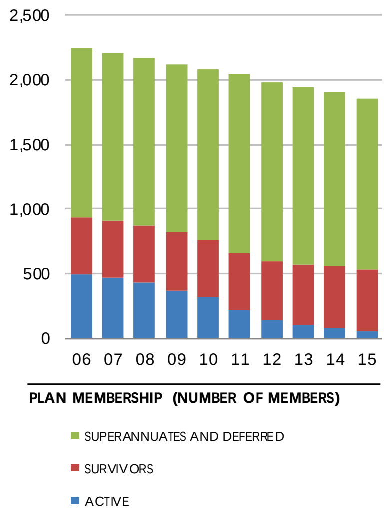
Grant Ring

Grant Ring
Chair
Power Corporation Superannuation Board

THE 2015 FINANCIAL YEAR

PLAN PROFILE

The Power Corporation Superannuation Plan (the Plan) originated with the passing of *The Power Commission Superannuation Act* in 1944. This defined benefit pension plan is governed by *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act* (the Act) of 1950 and *The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act*. The Power Corporation Superannuation Board is responsible for administering the Act. The Plan comprises members who were hired prior to October 1, 1977, and who did not elect to transfer to the defined contribution plan before October 1, 1978.



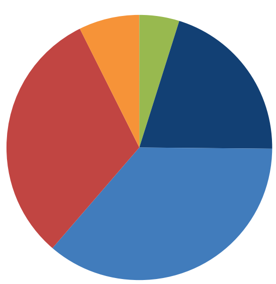
PLAN MEMBERSHIP (NUMBER OF MEMBERS)

In accordance with the Act, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SaskPower) shall pay each member's basic pension, regardless of the financial status of the Plan. The value of the basic pension depends on a number of factors, including salary and years of service at retirement. Pension options, such as joint life of 60%, 75% or 100% and enhanced bridging, require the consideration of additional factors, such as a member's age and the spouse's age.

The Plan holds a well-diversified portfolio of bonds, equity, real estate and infrastructure investments. Net assets totalled $771 million at year-end, a decrease of $29 million over the previous year. Of this total, approximately $443 million or 57% of assets was invested in Canadian short-term investments, bonds, equities, and real estate while the remaining 43% was invested in 21 different countries throughout the world. This diversification helps to maximize the return on assets and minimize the impact of volatility in individual markets.

PLAN DEMOGRAPHICS

The Plan has been closed to new members since October 1, 1977. As a result, the number of active members has decreased steadily, primarily through retirement.



2015 PENSIONERS BY AGE

Approximately 97% of total members are receiving benefits. At December 31, 2015, there were 1,782 receiving a pension, 3 eligible for a deferred pension and 57 active members.

Included in the Plan's active membership are SaskPower employees, as well as employees of SaskEnergy and other corporations that have been designated institutions by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Effective June 28, 2001, these institutions were required to make contributions at a rate recommended by the Plan actuary.

Both members and employers (SaskPower and designated institutions) have contributed to funding. Since inception, cumulative contributions total $329 million. Of this amount, cumulative employer contributions represent 39% or $130 million of the total; cumulative 2009 binding court settlement payments by SaskPower total 25%, or $81 million; and cumulative employee contributions total 36%, or $118 million. During the year, the Plan paid $64 million in benefits, compared to $62 million in 2014.

At a minimum, an actuarial valuation for funding purposes is prepared every three years in accordance with *The Pension Benefits Regulations, 1993*. The SaskPower Board approved a Power Corporation Superannuation Plan Funding Policy. SaskPower uses this policy as a guideline to ensure that the Plan is adequately funded. In accordance with the policy, no contributions were made by SaskPower during 2015.

While the cost of future benefits is increasing as pensioners live longer, decreases in long-term interest rates have resulted in a decrease in the discount rate, thereby driving up the projected pension deficit.

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNICATIONS AND EVENTS

ANNUAL BENEFIT STATEMENTS

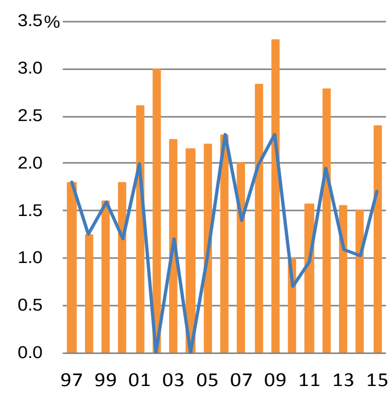
During 2015, benefit statements were distributed for the year ending March 31, 2015, to all active members. These statements reflect basic pension information and are distributed annually.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Power Corporation Superannuation Plan Annual Report is made available to all members.

PENSION COMMUNICATIONS

A Pension Update newsletter is distributed to all members annually.



PENSION BENEFIT INCREASES

INDEXATION

In the fall of 2006, the provincial government introduced legislation to set indexing for the Plan and other related provincial plans to 70% of the increase in the Saskatchewan consumer price index (CPI). Based on this methodology, an increase of 1.67% was granted in 2015.

CONSISTENT INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The Plan's overall return in 2015 was 4.9% compared to the benchmark of 6.8%. The Plan's investment managers detracted value slightly over a 10-year cycle with a 6.2% return versus the benchmark return of 6.4%.

DEFICIT

The Plan's actuarial accounting deficit at the end of 2015 was $179 million. This is a decrease of $1 million from the previous year end.

PLAN INVESTMENT MANAGER CHANGES

During 2015, the Plan made a change to its investment managers. The Plan transitioned the management of its United States equity portfolio, which totalled $58 million, from Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC to TD Asset Management Inc. TD Asset Management Inc. manages the Plan's global low volatility equity assets.

PLAN GOVERNANCE

AUTHORITY

The Power Corporation Superannuation Board is responsible for the overall governance and administration of the Plan. Board Members are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act*. The mandate of the Board is to ensure the Plan is administered in accordance with the provisions of *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act*, *The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act* and *The Superannuation Acts Uniform Regulations*.

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board selects the Plan's actuary, custodian and investment managers, and sets the Plan's investment policy. The Board is also responsible for stewardship; overseeing the identification and management of principal risks; reviewing investment policies and the performance of investment managers; evaluating the pension obligation; adopting policies that provide effective communication and maintain the integrity of internal controls; and ensuring that the financial statements are audited by an independent external auditor.

The Board bases its decisions on comprehensive research and input from expert advisors and staff. The Board serves as a vital check to ensure the prudent management of the Plan's assets and monitors the Plan's overall administration to ensure that members, superannuates and survivors receive the benefits to which they are entitled by governing legislation.

BOARD COMPOSITION ***AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015***		
Grant Ring Chair Vice-president, Procurement & Supply Chain SaskPower	**Ken Pielak** Employee representative Unifor SaskEnergy (retired)	**Kerry Friesen** Superannuate Representative Power Pioneers Association Inc. SaskPower (retired)
Rachelle Verret Morphy Vice-chair Vice-president, Law, Land and Regulatory Affairs SaskPower	**Dairen Beblow** Treasurer, Finance, SaskPower	
Robert Haynes SaskEnergy representative Senior Vice-president, Human Resources, Environment and Corporate Affairs SaskEnergy	**Brian Ross** Employee representative International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) SaskPower (retired)	

BOARD MEMBER TRAINING

Board Members bring forward the benefits associated with diverse experiences and a variety of professional attributes. However, it is important they are knowledgeable in pension related matters and that they remain current with respect to the many issues surrounding prudent management of a pension plan. To this end, annual training, development and maintenance for the Board (including travel and related costs) are paid for by the Plan. In 2015, Board Member training costs totalled $17 thousand.

These costs do not include any Board Member training that may have been paid by SaskPower or any other institution. Board Members do not receive compensation for their services.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Although the Board is responsible for overseeing the administration of the Plan, SaskPower is responsible for its day-to-day operations. SaskPower staff that work with the Plan are expected to act within Board-approved policies and directives.

On a monthly basis, SaskPower staff members are involved in monitoring the activities of the investment managers and reviewing the asset mix. They are also the primary contacts for member inquiries. SaskPower staff report to the Board on a regular basis, providing summarized information relating to financial transactions, investments, retirement benefit activity and overall performance.

INDEPENDENT EXPERTS

The Plan's Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (SIP&P) provides guidelines for investment and monitoring assets. These principles were established to optimize the Plan's return on investments based on a given level of risk acceptable to the Board. The Board reviews the policies annually and changes are made as necessary. The policies outline a governance structure that allows the Board to retain the services of independent experts to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities. The Board contracts independent actuarial and investment professionals, as well as a custodian.

The Board is required to meet at least quarterly with the investment advisor and annually with each of the investment managers to discuss past performance, strategies and expected future performance, as required by the SIP&P. As well, the Board reviews valuation results with the actuary. It also meets with the Plan's external auditor before and after the annual audit of the financial statements. In 2015, the Board met quarterly to review financial results, performance and retirement benefit activity.

INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Investment managers at December 31, 2015, were:

ASSET CLASS	INVESTEMENT MANAGER
Canadian equity	BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited
Canadian equity	Triasima Portfolio Management Inc.
Bonds and real estate	Greystone Managed Investments Inc.
Global equity	Templeton Management Limited
Global equity	TD Asset Management Inc.
Infrastructure	Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Limited
Currency hedging	Mesirow Financial Investment Management Inc.

Investment managers are chosen based on their expertise and investment style within a particular asset class. The Board has a formal agreement with each investment manager that contains a mandate formulated to obtain an acceptable risk/return profile for each asset class. The investment managers report results to the Board on a regular basis.

INVESTMENT CONSULTANT

Aon Hewitt is the Plan's investment consultant and provides an analytical review of the total fund, asset classes and investment managers' performance. This assessment is completed relative to peer and plan benchmarks, as well as each manager's style and risk characteristics. The investment advisor subsequently comments on the acceptability of performance, while advising the Board on overall investment policy and management that would best achieve objectives.

CUSTODIAN

RBC Investor & Treasury Services (RBC I&TS) serves as custodian. In this role, RBC I&TS holds custody of assets and is responsible for executing investment transactions while collecting income. The custodian also provides record-keeping services and monitors investments to ensure they are in compliance with both individual investment manager mandates and the SIP&P.

ACTUARY

Aon Hewitt prepares annual actuarial valuations for accounting purposes. Every three years or as requested, Aon Hewitt also provides valuations for funding purposes. The Actuarial Opinion and Cost Certificate is found on page 11.

AUDITORS

An independent external auditor, Deloitte LLP, was contracted to perform the 2015 annual audit of the Plan's financial statements. The audit is conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Deloitte LLP's professional opinion on the financial statements is found in its Independent Auditor's Report, attached to the financial statements. On an annual basis, the Provincial Auditor reviews the independent external auditor's work on the financial statements. The Independent Auditor's Report is found on page 13.

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

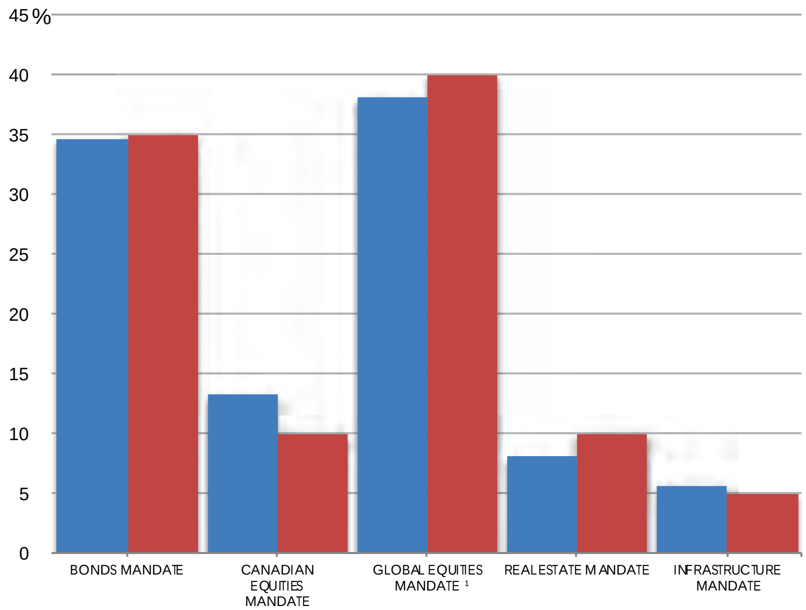
The investment objective of the Plan is to meet current and future pension payment obligations. Assets are invested in a diversified portfolio; the funds are placed with a number of investment managers for investment in a wide range of securities and asset classes. Managers are assigned specific mandates and their performance is monitored against pre-determined benchmarks. By holding a combination of different types of investments in a portfolio, the negative effect of fluctuations in the markets is minimized and the risk of having a large loss is reduced.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Plan's SIP&P is approved by the Power Corporation Superannuation Board, and is consistent with *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act, The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act,* and *The Superannuation Acts Uniform Regulations*. The SIP&P communicates a philosophy of diversification and protection of capital to investment managers with an objective of optimizing the Plan's risk/return relationship. To achieve acceptable levels of diversification and risk control, the SIP&P sets out guidelines for asset mix, individual equity/bond holdings, industrial sector holdings, bond ratings and bond duration.

At present, the target asset mix for the Plan is 50% equity, 35% bonds, 10% real estate and 5% infrastructure. The 50% target for equities is comprised of two equity mandates: 10% Canadian and 40% Global. The actual mix at any one time, however, may differ from this target due to fluctuations in the market. The Plan's asset mix at the end of the year was in compliance with the guidelines laid out in the SIP&P.

The Plan's primary investment objective is to achieve a return higher than the asset mix benchmark return. A secondary objective is to achieve a long-term rate of return of the average increase in the CPI for Canada plus 4% per annum. These two objectives should be viewed as an average annual compound rate to be sought over one or more complete capital market cycles or over a four to 10-year period.



2015 ASSET MIX

1. The Global equities mandate includes $5,445 thousand in Canadian equities. This amount is not included in the Canadian equities mandate as the Canadian equities mandate only includes assets managed by managers who have been hired for designated mandates in Canada.

A benchmark return, based on the actual return of a market index, is identified in the SIP&P for each of the Plan's investment mandates. The market index used for each mandate is as follows:

- 50% FTSE TMX 91 Day Treasury Bill Index, 50% FTSE TMX Long Term Bond Index for the bonds mandate;
- S&P/TSX Composite Index for the Canadian equity mandate;
- Morgan Stanley All Country World Index for the global mandate;
- Investment Property Databank for the real estate mandate; and
- Consumer Price Index plus acceptable return approach for the infrastructure mandate.

The Plan's benchmark return has been determined using the actual returns of the above noted market indices, weighted based on the target asset mix for the investment mandate for which each index serves as a benchmark.

Monitoring performance is a key activity in supporting the investment objectives. The policies outline a benchmark portfolio comprising market index assets weighted at the same asset allocation of the Plan. While broadly diversified, the benchmark portfolio emphasizes equity over bond investments on the basis of substantial evidence that, over time, equities provide superior returns.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The Plan's performance is measured by comparing its return to the benchmark portfolio. During 2015, the Plan achieved a rate of return of 4.9%, compared to the benchmark return of 6.8%.

A common standard within the pension fund industry is to calculate performance on a four-year cycle and, where possible, on a 10-year cycle. These longer-term measures have greater relevance and lower volatility than a one-year measurement. Over the period 2012-2015, the Plan averaged an annual return of 10.2%, compared to the benchmark average of 10.3%. Over the past 10 years, the Plan has averaged an annual return of 6.2% compared to the benchmark of 6.4%.

While returns fluctuate from year to year, the underlying volatility of individual asset class returns is even more pronounced. Because the investment policies set out a diversification strategy designed to mitigate the effects of volatility, the Plan's returns have historically been more stable than the returns of any single asset class.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the year, equity markets struggled with the majority of the returns coming from foreign exchange. Overall, the Plan ended the year with net assets available for benefits totalling $771 million, a decrease of $29 million over the previous year. Over the past five years, the Plan has seen net assets available for benefits increase by $27 million while paying out $301 million in benefits.

In 2015, the Plan paid $64 million in benefits and $4 million in administrative expenses. The administrative expenses represent fees paid to the investment managers and custodian for managing and recording investments. These fees are based on the fair value of assets under management.

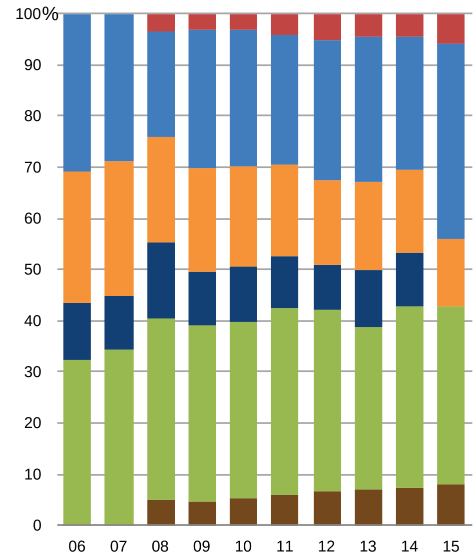
ACTUARIAL VALUATION

The obligation of any defined benefit pension plan is to fulfill its pension promise — a commitment to provide lifetime periodic payments to eligible retired members. Meeting this pledge within the Plan requires a sound financial base. To assess the financial status of the Plan, two methods are used to value the Plan:

- An actuarial valuation for accounting purposes is performed annually at September 30 and extrapolated to December 31. This valuation is based on best estimates in accordance with Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) Handbook Section 4600.

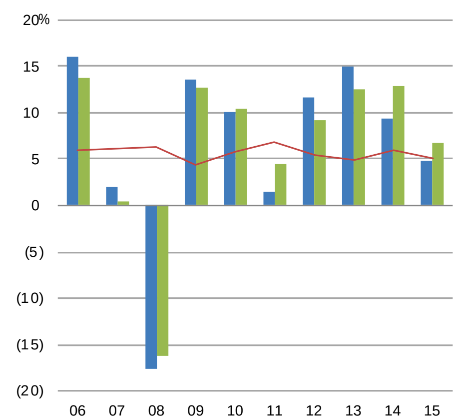
- An actuarial valuation for funding purposes is required to be prepared every three years. It determines the long-term financial health of the Plan at current contribution rates. In preparing the funding valuation, the actuary projects the Plan's benefit costs (including inflation protection) and compares them to plan assets.

In 2015, the Plan recognized an actuarial accounting deficit of $179 million (financial statement reporting), compared to a $180 million deficit at the previous year end. The pension obligations decreased by $30 million, primarily as a result of benefits paid during the year.



ASSET ALLOCATION

REAL ESTATE
BONDS (FIXED INCOME)
US EQUITIES
CANADIAN EQUITIES
GLOBAL EQUITIES
INFRASTRUCTURE



PLAN PERFORMANCE

TOTAL PLAN BENCHMARK CPI (CANADA) + 4%

Net assets available for benefits have decreased by $29 million.

Actuarial accounting deficit (in millions)		**2015**		2014
Net assets available for benefits	**$**	**771**	$	800
Pension obligations		**950**		980
Deficit	**$**	**(179)**	$	(180)

ACTUARIAL METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

In completing an actuarial valuation, certain future events must be considered. A number of assumptions are made and future events are deemed to occur according to these assumptions. The actuarial assumptions are management's best estimate and attempt to arrive at the most likely outcome. The discount rate has been determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19. The discount rate is prescribed to approximate the long term high quality Canadian Corporate bond yield as at December 31, 2015.

The mortality assumption uses the 2014 Private Sector Mortality Table (CPM2014Priv) with 95% scaling for male mortality rates, 110% scaling factor for female mortality rates and two-dimensional generational mortality improvements using Improvement Scale B (CPM-B).

The actuarial assumptions are based on published five-year forecasts, investment policy and specific characteristics of the Plan membership, with extrapolation to the end of the benefit period. To value the liabilities, the actuary examines the Plan's demographics — the age, length of service and salary ranges of the membership. Information is processed on active members, deferred members, pensioners, and surviving spouses who receive benefits. In addition, mortality, disability and termination of employment data are reviewed and factored into the valuation assumptions.

Actuarial assumptions	**2015**	2014
Discount rate, beginning of year	**3.75%**	4.50%
Discount rate, end of the year	**3.75%**	3.75%
Long-term inflation rate	**2.00%**	2.00%
Assumptions for benefit increases (% of CPI)	**70.00%**	70.00%

The following illustrates the sensitivity of some of the major assumptions used in preparing the December 31, 2015, actuarial valuation:

Retirement age: Assuming a retirement age equal to the earliest age that a member can retire with a reduced pension would not change the deficit.

Discount rate: An increase in the discount rate of 0.5% (from 3.75% to 4.25%) would decrease liabilities, reducing the plan deficit by $49 million.

Inflation: An inflation rate assumption that is 0.5% lower than the assumed rate (from 2.00% to 1.50%) would increase the deficit by $15 million. A lower inflation rate assumption reduces both the discount rate and future pension obligation increases.

Mortality: A change in the mortality assumption so that each member is one year older would decrease liabilities, reducing the plan deficit by $32 million.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION FOR FUNDING PURPOSES

The actuarial assumptions for the funding valuation are management's best estimate and attempt to arrive at the most likely outcome. With the exception of the discount rate, the assumptions for the funding valuation are consistent with the assumptions for the accounting valuation. The discount rate for the funding valuation is management's estimate of the return on the Plan's assets.

Actuarial funding (deficit) surplus (in millions)		**2014**		2011
Actuarial value of assets	**$**	**745**	$	771
Total liabilities		**783**		762
(Deficit) surplus	**$**	**(38)**	$	9

SaskPower has a funding policy which specifies the amount of funding into the Plan by SaskPower in a given year shall be a range. The minimum amount, when the Plan's funded status is 95% or greater, is zero and when the Plan's funded status is less than 95%, is the funding deficit divided by 10. The maximum amount of funding into the Plan is the funding deficit. Funding into the Plan in a given year shall take place within 3 months following the actuary finalizing its Funding Valuation for the Plan.

At December 31, 2014, the Plan's funded status was 95%. An actuarial valuation for funding purposes is prepared every three years and is the basis for the funding policy. Therefore, in accordance with the funding policy, SaskPower will not contribute to the plan in 2016.

In interim years, to the three year requirement for an actuarial valuation for funding purposes, an estimate is prepared. At December 31, 2015, the Plan's estimated funded status was 97% with a deficit of $25 million.

ACTUARIAL OPINION AND COST CERTIFICATE

Aon Hewitt was retained by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation to perform a valuation of the assets and the liabilities of the Power Corporation Superannuation Plan (the “Plan”) as at December 31, 2015, for accounting information purposes. The valuation was performed in accordance with Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) Handbook Section 4600.

Our valuation results have been determined using actuarial assumptions which may be considered best estimate, with equal likelihood that over time the true liabilities will prove to be greater than or less than the amounts determined. These assumptions have been set in accordance with CPA Handbook Section 4600.

Statements of opinion:

- In my opinion, the membership data on which the valuation is based are sufficient and reliable for the purpose of the valuation;
- In my opinion, the assumptions are appropriate for purposes of the valuation;
- In my opinion, the calculations have been made in accordance with my understanding of the requirements of CPA Handbook Section 4600; and
- This report has been prepared, and my opinions given, in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada.

The objective of the Plan financial statements is to fairly represent the financial position of the Plan on December 31, 2015, as a going concern. The Plan’s future experience will inevitably differ, perhaps significantly, from the actuarial assumptions used. Any differences between the actuarial assumptions and future experience will emerge as gains or losses in the future valuations.

The results of our valuation disclosed total actuarial liabilities of $950,232,000 in respect of benefits accrued for service prior to December 31, 2015. The total value of assets was $771,594,000 at December 31, 2015. The accounting actuarial deficit as of December 31, 2015, is $178,638,000. The total cost of benefits to be accrued in the twelve months following December 31, 2015, is $0.

Paul Hebert

Paul Hebert
Fellow, Society of Actuaries
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries

February 29, 2016

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The financial statements of the Power Corporation Superannuation Plan (the Plan) are the responsibility of management and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's best judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods. In management's opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared within the framework of selected accounting policies summarized in the financial statements and incorporate, within reasonable limits of materiality, information available up to March 10, 2016. The financial information presented in the Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) and elsewhere in this report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

Management maintains appropriate systems of internal control which provide reasonable assurance that the Plan's assets are safeguarded and appropriately accounted for, that financial records are relevant, reliable, and accurate and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization. This system includes policies and procedures, as well as the appropriate delegation of authority and segregation of responsibilities. SaskPower's internal audit function independently evaluates the effectiveness of these controls.

The Power Corporation Superannuation Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting and internal control. At regular meetings, the Board reviews audit, internal control and financial matters with management and the external auditors to satisfy itself that each is properly discharging its responsibilities. The annual report, financial statements and the Independent Auditor's Report have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The external auditor has full and open access to the Board of Directors with and without the presence of management.

The financial statements have been examined by Deloitte LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and approved by the Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan. The independent external auditor's responsibility is to express its opinion on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

On behalf of management,

D. R. John Scobie
Director, Business Analysis and Risk Management
SaskPower
March 10, 2016

Sandeep Kalra
Vice-president and Chief Financial Officer
SaskPower

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Power Corporation Superannuation Plan which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, and the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and the statement of 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 principles 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 Power Corporation Superannuation Plan as at December 31, 2015, 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.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Chartered Accountants
Licensed Professional Accountants
March 10, 2016
Regina, Saskatchewan

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in thousands)

As at December 31	2015	2014
Assets		
Investments *(Note 4)*		
Short-term	**$ 4,721**	$ 3,227
Bonds	**267,767**	280,392
Equities	**397,721**	420,476
Real estate	**62,424**	58,707
Infrastructure	**44,244**	35,969
	776,877	798,771
Receivables		
Accrued investment income	**1,194**	1,393
Other receivables	**126**	586
	1,320	1,979
Cash	**1,465**	2,975
Total assets	**779,662**	803,725
Liabilities		
Currency hedges *(Note 6)*	**6,488**	2,224
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**1,580**	1,272
	8,068	3,496
Net assets available for benefits	**$ 771,594**	$ 800,229
Pension obligations and deficit		
Pension obligations	**$ 950,232**	$ 980,021
Deficit	**(178,638)**	(179,792)
Pension obligations and deficit	**$ 771,594**	$ 800,229

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

Grant Ring
Chair

Dairen Beblow
Member

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

(in thousands)

For the year ended December 31		**2015**		2014
Increase in net assets				
Investment income				
Interest				
Short-term	**$**	**325**	$	304
Bonds		**7,281**		9,455
		7,606		9,759
Dividends		**10,933**		10,820
		18,539		20,579
Increase in fair value of investments		**41,332**		62,179
Total increase in net assets		**59,871**		82,758
Decrease in net assets				
Decrease in fair value of currency hedges		**21,091**		7,388
Benefit payments		**62,628**		62,009
Refunds and transfers		**828**		302
Death benefit payments		**397**		-
Administrative expenses *(Note 10)*		**3,562**		3,427
Total decrease in net assets		**88,506**		73,126
Changes in net assets		**(28,635)**		9,632
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year		**800,229**		790,597
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	**$**	**771,594**	$	800,229

See accompanying notes

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PENSION OBLIGATIONS
(in thousands)

For the year ended December 31	2015	2014
Increase in pension obligations		
Actuarial losses	**$ -**	$ 108,887
Interest on obligations	**35,553**	38,811
Experience losses	**-**	1,016
	35,553	148,714
Decrease in pension obligations		
Benefits paid	**62,628**	62,009
Refunds and transfers	**1,225**	302
Experience gains	**1,489**	-
	65,342	62,311
Pension obligations, beginning of year	**980,021**	893,618
Pension obligations, end of year	**$ 950,232**	$ 980,021

See accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

The following description of the Power Corporation Superannuation Plan (the Plan) is a summary only. For more complete information, reference should be made to *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act, The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act* and *The Superannuation Acts Uniform Regulations*.

(a) General

The Plan is a defined benefit pension plan maintained by Saskatchewan Power Corporation (the Corporation; SaskPower) for those employees who were hired prior to October 1, 1977, and who did not elect to transfer to the Public Employees Pension Plan, a defined contribution plan, before October 1, 1978. The Plan is administered by a seven-person Board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(b) Funding policy

In accordance with *The Power Corporation Superannuation Act* (Act), the Corporation contributes such amounts as are necessary to fund the payments provided by the Plan. The Act does not require the Plan to be funded but provides a SaskPower guarantee of pension benefits.

The Corporation hires an actuary to determine the funded status of the Plan at least every three years as required by the Canada Revenue Agency which requires registered pension plans to file a funding valuation at a minimum every three years. The most recent funding valuation was completed for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Corporation has a funding policy which specifies the amount of funding into the Plan by the Corporation in a given year shall be a range. The minimum amount, when the Plan's funded status is 95% or greater, is zero and when the Plan's funded status is less than 95%, is the funding deficit divided by 10. The maximum amount of funding into the Plan is the funding deficit. Funding into the Plan in a given year shall take place within 3 months following the actuary finalizing its Funding Valuation for the Plan.

(c) Employee and employer contributions

During 2013 all plan members reached the maximum pensionable years of service (35 years) and are no longer required to contribute to the Plan. As a result, employer current service contributions have also ceased.

(d) Retirement allowances

The Plan provides an unreduced retirement allowance at age 65 with at least five years pensionable service, at age 60 with at least 20 years pensionable service, or upon completion of 35 years pensionable service. Retirement allowances are based on 2% of the best five-year average annual salary multiplied by the years of pensionable service, up to a maximum of 35 years, subject to Canada Revenue Agency maximums. At age 65, the retirement allowance is reduced due to integration with the Canada Pension Plan for pensionable service from January 1, 1966.

Employees may retire with an early-reduced retirement allowance at age 55 with at least 30 years pensionable service, or at age 60 with at least 15 years pensionable service. Both age and service criteria must be met to be eligible for an early-reduced retirement.

Pension obligations are increased at a rate equal to 70% of the increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for Saskatchewan in the preceding calendar year. Increases are subject to the maximum increase permitted under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

(e) Survivors' allowances

Death benefits are available to a qualifying surviving spouse in the form of a survivor allowance. A qualifying surviving spouse is the spouse at the time of retirement. The retirement allowance paid to the spouse will be based upon the member's selection at retirement or at the time of conversion. Effective June 27, 2003, retired members who have had a change in marital status after retirement may apply to convert their retirement allowance to recognize their new spouse, provided certain criteria are met.

Members may select the basic retirement allowance that will pass 60% of the retirement allowance that they would have received to their spouse. Effective June 25, 1996, for death prior to age 65, the surviving spouse will receive 60% of the deceased member's lifetime retirement allowance, plus 60% of the bridge benefit (the amount due to Canada Pension Plan integration payable until the member would have turned age 65).

Alternatively, members may select the 75% (effective April 1, 2002) or the 100% option. The spouse will receive 75% or 100% of the lifetime retirement allowance, plus 75% or 100% of the bridge benefit, until the member would have turned age 65.

On and after June 28, 2001, and in the event of pre-retirement death, the spouse will receive a retirement allowance based upon the member's credited service as of the date of death. The survivor's allowance would be based on the greater of the basic retirement allowance of 60% plus any children's payments, or 100% actuarial equivalent. The spouse would receive the applicable percentage of the members' lifetime pension plus the bridge benefit.

Additional survivor benefits for dependent children may apply.

If no one is eligible to receive a survivor's allowance from the Plan, then the total of the member's contributions, plus legislated interest, less any retirement allowances paid up to the member's time of death, will be paid to the member's estate.

(f) Deferred allowances

An employee who is at least 30 years of age and has at least 10 years continuous pensionable service may elect to receive a deferred allowance upon ceasing employment.

Subject to re-employment limitations pursuant to *The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act*, the earliest that a deferred member with at least 10 years pensionable service and up to 20 years pensionable service may commence an unreduced retirement allowance, is at age 65. The earliest that a deferred member with greater than 20 years pensionable service may commence an unreduced retirement allowance, is at age 60.

(g) Refunds and transfers

Upon ceasing employment and prior to becoming eligible to receive an unreduced retirement allowance, Plan members may elect to receive a refund of their contributions plus legislated interest as a lump-sum payment less statutory deductions; as a transfer to their registered retirement savings plan; or as a transfer pursuant to the terms of an existing reciprocal agreement with another registered pension plan. Once a refund or transfer has been processed, the member has no further claim against the Plan.

(h) Other benefits

Under certain circumstances, members may purchase additional credited service in the Plan.

(i) Income taxes

The Plan is a registered pension plan as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and is not subject to income taxes. Retirement allowances paid from the Plan are subject to source deductions that are withheld and remitted to the Canada Revenue Agency.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans as outlined in Part IV of the Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) Handbook Section 4600, *Pension Plans.* For matters not addressed in Section 4600, the Plan follows the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2016.

(b) Functional and presentations currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Plan's functional currency. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Plan financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of the pension obligation, the fair value of investments and investment related receivables and liabilities. 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 periods affected.

(d) New standards not yet adopted

The Plan is currently reviewing IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* which is effective January 1, 2018, to determine the potential impact, if any. There are no plans to early adopt the new standard.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Investment income

Investment income includes dividend income and interest on bonds and short-term securities. Income is recognized as interest is earned and at the ex-dividend date for declared dividends.

(b) Transaction costs

Broker commissions and other transaction costs are included in the cost of the investment for purchases and for dispositions, a reduction in the sales proceeds.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are adjusted to reflect exchange rates at the reporting date. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included in the increase or decrease in fair value of investments.

(d) Financial instruments

<u>Classification and measurement</u>

The Plan classifies its financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition and recorded on the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits in increase/decrease in fair value of investments.

Derivative financial instruments, including forward exchange contracts are recognized as a financial asset or a financial liability on the trade date. All derivative financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position as currency hedges. Subsequent changes in fair value of these derivative financial instruments are recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as increase/decrease in fair value of currency hedges.

Fair value
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market at the measurement date.

The Plan has classified the fair value of its investments as level 1, 2, or 3 *(Note 5)* as defined below:

Level 1 – Fair values are determined using inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to which the Plan has immediate access.

Investments in equities are recorded at fair value which is determined using year-end market prices from recognized security dealers. Transactions in equities are recorded as of the trade date.

Level 2 – Fair values are determined using inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. To the extent possible, valuations reflect indicative secondary pricing for these securities. In all other circumstances, valuations are determined with reference to similar actively traded instruments.

Investments in bonds are recorded at fair value which is determined using year-end mid-market prices from a recognized security dealer. Transactions in bonds are recorded as of the trade date.

Derivative financial instruments, including forward exchange contracts, are valued at year-end quoted market prices.

Pooled funds are recorded based on the net asset value per unit of the underlying investments determined using year-end market prices.

Level 3 – Fair values are determined based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Real estate is in a pooled fund and is recorded based on the net asset value per unit of the underlying investments determined using independent appraisals.

Infrastructure investments are valued by the infrastructure manager using one or more valuation techniques (e.g., the market approach or the income approach) for which sufficient and reliable data is available. The use of the market approach generally consists of using comparable market transactions, while the use of the income approach generally consists of the net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit, market and/or other risk factors. The discounted cash flow model is the primary valuation method to estimate the fair value of the infrastructure investments.

4. INVESTMENTS

Schedule of investments

The investment objectives of the Plan are to ensure the Plan has sufficient assets to optimize the risk/return relationship of the Plan and to generate sufficient cash flows to meet pension payments. Due to the long-term horizon of the Plan's liabilities, the Plan takes a long-term investment perspective. The strategy employed to achieve these objectives is to invest the Plan's assets into a diversified pool of investments, such as Canadian and foreign equities, money market securities, bonds and alternative investments. The Plan's target asset mix is 50% equity, 35% debt (bonds), 10% real estate and 5% infrastructure.

The schedule below summarizes the Plan's investments as at December 31:

(in thousands)	**2015**	2014
Short-term		
Canadian	**$ 4,721**	$ 3,227
	4,721	3,227
Bonds		
Government of Canada and federally-guaranteed	**66,975**	72,504
Provincial and provincially-guaranteed *(Note 9)*	**129,274**	137,134
Corporate	**71,518**	70,754
	267,767	280,392
Equities		
Canadian	**102,978**	128,776
Global[1]	**294,743**	207,515
US	**-**	84,185
	397,721	420,476
Alternatives		
Real estate	**62,424**	58,707
Infrastructure	**44,244**	35,969
	106,668	94,676
Total investments	**$ 776,877**	$ 798,771

1. Global equities are exclusive of Canadian equities that are managed by BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited and Triasima Portfolio Management Inc., which the Plan has hired for designated mandates in Canada. Global equities are also exclusive of US equities that are managed by Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC, which the Plan hired for a designated mandate in the US. The All Country World Index (the Plan's global equity index) includes an allocation to Canada and the US. Global equities include $5,445 thousand in Canadian equities and $118,005 thousand in US equities at December 31, 2015 (2014 - $nil and $87,520 thousand respectively).

Short-term

The Plan's short-term investments are highly rated by a rating agency with respect to likelihood of repayment (R1 rated by Dominion Bond Rating Service or equivalent for other rating agencies) in accordance with the Plan's Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (SIP&P). At December 31, 2015, the majority of the Plan's short-term investments mature within 4 to 148 days (2014 – 2 to 127 days) at an average yield of 0.2% (2014 – 0.7%).

Bonds
The Plan's bond portfolio is invested as follows at December 31:

(in thousands)		2015			2014		
	Years to maturity		Fair value	Average yield to maturity (%)		Fair Value	Average yield to maturity (%)
Federal bonds	0-5	**$**	**47,118**	**0.72**	$	49,658	1.08
	6-10		**4,877**	**2.05**		8,517	2.12
	11-15		**-**	**-**		-	-
	16-20		**5,289**	**2.02**		7,251	2.23
	20+		**9,691**	**2.15**		7,078	2.32
			66,975			72,504	
Provincial bonds	0-5		**53,997**	**0.80**		58,032	1.17
	6-10		**-**	**-**		1,070	2.60
	11-15		**-**	**-**		-	-
	16-20		**45,691**	**2.99**		47,019	3.12
	20+		**29,586**	**3.26**		31,013	3.28
			129,274			137,134	
Corporate bonds	0-5		**32,453**	**1.50**		32,678	1.53
	6-10		**2,959**	**3.80**		-	-
	11-15		**1,542**	**3.61**		4,871	3.61
	16-20		**9,668**	**3.88**		8,184	3.66
	20+		**24,896**	**4.19**		25,021	3.96
			71,518			70,754	
Total bonds		**$**	**267,767**		$	280,392	

Equities
The Plan's equity investments consist of both segregated and pooled fund investments. Equity investments are generally limited to stocks that are publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange. In 2015, the Plan held $397,721 thousand (2014 – $420,476 thousand) in equities. Of this total, 26% or $102,978 thousand (2014 – 31% or $128,776 thousand) of the Plan's equities were invested in Canadian mandates, with the remaining 74% or $294,743 thousand (2014 – 69% or $291,700 thousand) invested in mandates outside of Canada.

Dividends are generally declared on a quarterly basis. These investments have no fixed maturity date and are generally not directly exposed to interest rate risks. The segregated equities breakdown is as follows at December 31:

Segregated

(in thousands)		2015		2014	
	Asset class	**Fair value**	**% of Plan investments**	Fair value	% of Plan investments
Templeton Management Limited	Global equity	**$ 216,247**	**27.8**	$ 207,515	26.0
Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC	US equity	**-**	**-**	84,185	10.6
Triasima Portfolio Management Inc.	Canadian equity	**51,794**	**6.7**	64,472	8.1
Total segregated equity assets		**$ 268,041**	**34.5**	$ 356,172	44.7

Pooled funds

A pooled fund contains funds from many individual investors that are aggregated for the purpose of investment. The unit price of the pooled fund is determined by the fair value of the assets in the fund. The equity pooled fund breakdown is as follows at December 31:

(in thousands)		2015		2014	
	Asset class	Fair value	% of Plan investments	Fair value	% of Plan investments
TD Asset Management Inc.	Global equity	$ 78,496	10.1	$ -	-
BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited	Canadian equity	51,184	6.6	64,304	8.1
Total pooled fund equity assets		**$ 129,680**	**16.7**	$ 64,304	8.1

Real estate

The Plan's real estate portfolio is a Canadian-based pooled fund that is diversified through all parts of Canada and holds office, retail and industrial properties.

(in thousands)		2015		2014	
	Asset class	Fair value	% of Plan investments	Fair value	% of Plan investments
Greystone Managed Investments Inc.	Real estate	$ 62,424	8.0	$ 58,707	7.3
Total real estate assets		**$ 62,424**	**8.0**	$ 58,707	7.3

Infrastructure

The Plan's infrastructure portfolio is comprised of three funds managed by Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Limited. One fund is based primarily in Europe and the other two are focused on the United States and Canada, as follows at December 31:

(in thousands)	2015								2014
	Capital commitment		Net cash contributed		Undrawn capital commitment		Undrawn capital commitment CDN	Fair value of investment CDN	Fair value of investment CDN
MIP II Fund[1]	$ 15,000	USD	$ 13,523	USD	$ 1,477	USD	$ 2,044	$ 15,844	$ 13,087
MIP III Fund[2]	15,000	USD	2,143	USD	12,857	USD	17,794	2,737	-
MEIF III Fund[3]	11,250	EUR	11,250	EUR	-	EUR	-	25,663	22,882
Total							**$ 19,838**	**$ 44,244**	$ 35,969

1. Macquarie Infrastructure Partners II
2. Macquarie Infrastructure Partners III
3. Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund III

The infrastructure manager requests capital from the Plan as needed. The Plan is contractually obligated to honour the manager's capital calls until the undrawn capital commitment is depleted. The Plan has adequate liquidity to honour its undrawn capital commitments.

The infrastructure manager uses internal valuation policies to establish a fair value for the underlying assets. The valuations are prepared quarterly and take into account various economic, operational and financial assumptions.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table categorizes the Plan's financial instruments, by level (refer to *Note 3d*) as at December 31:

(in thousands)	2015				2014			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	**$ 1,465**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 1,465**	$ 2,975	$ -	$ -	$ 2,975
Short-term	**4,721**	**-**	**-**	**4,721**	3,227	-	-	3,227
Bonds	**-**	**267,767**	**-**	**267,767**	-	280,392	-	280,392
Equities	**268,041**	**129,680**	**-**	**397,721**	356,172	64,304	-	420,476
Real estate	**-**	**-**	**62,424**	**62,424**	-	-	58,707	58,707
Infrastructure	**-**	**-**	**44,244**	**44,244**	-	-	35,969	35,969
Currency hedges	**-**	**(6,488)**	**-**	**(6,488)**	-	(2,224)	-	(2,224)
Total	**$ 274,227**	**$ 390,959**	**$ 106,668**	**$ 771,854**	$ 362,374	$ 342,472	$ 94,676	$ 799,522

Note: Receivables, accounts payable and other liabilities are all short-term in nature and as such their carrying value approximates fair value.

In November 2015, the Plan discontinued its relationship with Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC for managing the United States segregated equity assets (Level 1). The Plan engaged a transition manager. The equities were transferred in-kind via the transition manager to the Plan's global equity pooled fund (Level 2) mandate managed by TD Asset Management Inc. Equities transferred in-kind are transferred at cost. The remaining equities are recorded at fair value as of the trade date.

During the year ended December 31, the reconciliation of investments measured at fair value using unobservable inputs (Level 3) is presented as follows:

(in thousands)	2015			2014		
	Real estate	**Infrastructure**	**Total**	Real estate	Infrastructure	Total
Beginning balance, January 1	**$ 58,707**	**$ 35,969**	**$ 94,676**	$ 55,231	$ 34,994	$ 90,225
Purchases	**-**	**2,809**	**2,809**	-	-	-
Return of capital	**-**	**(934)**	**(934)**	-	(1,279)	(1,279)
Change in unrealized gains (losses)	**3,717**	**6,400**	**10,117**	3,476	2,254	5,730
Ending balance, December 31	**$ 62,424**	**$ 44,244**	**$106,668**	$ 58,707	$ 35,969	$ 94,676

6. CURRENCY HEDGES

The Plan has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge some of its foreign currency exposure in foreign equity and infrastructure. Foreign exchange forward contracts are obligations in which two counterparties agree to exchange one currency for another at a specified exchange rate for settlement on a predetermined date in the future.

The Plan's objective for the active currency manager is to mitigate the impact of a change in foreign exchange rates on the Plan. The Plan updates its managed portfolio monthly by communicating a minimum of 85% of the Plan's total foreign currency exposure to the currency manager. The Board has approved a benchmark hedge ratio of 50% of the managed portfolio, although the manager has the discretion to hedge between 0% and 100% of the managed portfolio.

At December 31, 2015, the Plan's total foreign currency exposure, before currency hedges, was $333,542 thousand (2014 – $327,669 thousand). Based on the forward exchange rates at December 31, 2015, the forward contracts fair value results in an unrealized loss of $6,488 thousand (2014 – unrealized loss of $2,224 thousand). All contracts at December 31, 2015, have a maturity date of March 29, 2016.

The following summarizes the Plan's use of foreign exchange forward contracts within the currency hedging program as at December 31:

(in thousands)	**2015**			2014		
	Notional value	**Fair value gain (loss)**	**Managed portfolio net exposure %**	Notional value	Fair value gain (loss)	Managed portfolio net exposure %
United States dollar	**$ (70,345)**	**$ (4,261)**	**45.9**	$ (78,705)	$ (2,064)	60.0
Euro	**(32,832)**	**(1,624)**	**60.1**	(30,339)	(18)	60.4
British pound sterling	**(16,588)**	**(200)**	**50.3**	(10,607)	(64)	46.2
Japanese yen	**(7,387)**	**(364)**	**50.1**	(4,982)	(56)	50.3
Hong Kong dollar[1]	**-**	**-**	**100.0**	-	-	61.0
Korean won	**39**	**(39)**	**-**	-	-	-
Swiss franc	**-**	**-**	**-**	(3,253)	(22)	60.1
Total	**$ (127,113)**	**$ (6,488)**		$ (127,886)	$ (2,224)	

1. The Hong Kong dollar is proxy hedged with the United States dollar.

Notional value represents the contractual amount to which a rate or price is applied in order to calculate the exchange of cash flows and is therefore not recorded in the financial statements. Net exposure is the percentage of investments denominated in foreign currency that are not hedged through forward exchange contracts.

7. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Market risk

The Plan invests in publicly traded equities and bonds available on domestic and foreign exchanges. The value of these securities is affected by market changes and fluctuations. The Plan manages market risk by diversifying its investments in both domestic and foreign markets and through the establishment and review of asset mix ranges and limits for various investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the adverse impact that interest rate changes have on the Plan's investment returns and financial position. On the investment side, when interest rates fall the fair value of bonds rise, while the yields on new investments in bonds fall.

As at December 31, 2015, had prevailing interest rates increased or decreased by 1.0%, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve and all other variables held constant, the fair value of the Plan's bond holdings would have decreased or increased (respectively) by approximately 7%, or $18,558 thousand (2014 – 7%, or $18,852 thousand). The bond holdings' sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations was estimated using the weighted average duration of the bond holdings. In practice, actual results may differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exposure arises from the Plan holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Fluctuations in the relative value of the Canadian dollar against these foreign currencies result in a positive or negative effect on the fair value of the Plan's net assets.

To manage the Plan's foreign currency risk, in 2009 the Board approved currency management to manage a portion of the Plan's exposure to changes in the value of foreign currencies. Currency exposure management began in the first quarter of 2010 (refer to *Note 6*).

At December 31, the Plan's foreign currency exposure expressed in equivalent Canadian dollars and excluding the impact of currency hedges is as follows:

(in thousands)	2015		2014	
	Fair value	**% of Plan assets**	Fair value	% of Plan assets
Global[1]	**$ 289,298**	**37.1**	$ 207,515	25.8
US[2]	**-**	**-**	84,185	10.5
Infrastructure[3]	**44,244**	**5.7**	35,969	4.5
Total foreign currency exposure	**$ 333,542**	**42.8**	$ 327,669	40.8

1. Templeton Management Limited was retained to invest Plan assets in global equities on a segregated basis. TD Asset Management Inc. was retained to invest Plan assets in global equities via a pooled fund. Global includes $118,005 thousand in US exposure at December 31, 2015 (2014 - $87,520 thousand).
2. These assets were US equity investments which were managed by Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC.
3. Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Limited manages the infrastructure assets for the Plan. There are three funds, one European based and the other two focused on the United States and Canada.

At December 31, the foreign currency exposure in the Plan, in Canadian dollars, can be further broken down as follows:

(in thousands)	2015			2014		
	Exposure prior to hedging	**Currency hedging**	**Net exposure**	Exposure prior to hedging	Currency hedging	Net exposure
United States dollar	**$ 136,163**	**$ (70,345)**	**$ 65,818**	$ 184,877	$ (78,705)	$ 106,172
Euro	**70,238**	**(32,832)**	**37,406**	69,742	(30,339)	39,403
British pound sterling	**34,004**	**(16,588)**	**17,416**	19,340	(10,607)	8,733
Japanese yen	**16,554**	**(7,387)**	**9,167**	9,754	(4,982)	4,772
Hong Kong dollar[1]	**10,783**	**-**	**10,783**	17,381	-	17,381
Swiss franc	**7,662**	**-**	**7,662**	7,875	(3,253)	4,622
Other	**58,138**	**39**	**58,177**	18,700	-	18,700
Total	**$ 333,542**	**$(127,113)**	**$ 206,429**	$ 327,669	$(127,886)	$ 199,783

1. The Hong Kong dollar is proxy hedged with the United States dollar.

As at December 31, 2015, assuming the Canadian dollar appreciated or depreciated by 10% compared to the following foreign currencies, the fair value of the Plan's net assets would have decreased or increased (respectively) by the following amounts (assuming all other variables held constant):

(in thousands)	Change in value of Canadian dollar		2015		2014
United States dollar	+/- 10%	+/-	$ 6,582	+/-	$ 10,617
Euro	+/- 10%	+/-	3,741	+/-	3,940
British pound sterling	+/- 10%	+/-	1,742	+/-	873
Japanese yen	+/- 10%	+/-	917	+/-	477
Hong Kong dollar	+/- 10%	+/-	1,078	+/-	1,738
Swiss franc	+/- 10%	+/-	766	+/-	462
Other	+/- 10%	+/-	5,818	+/-	1,870
Total fair value impact		**+/-**	**$ 20,644**	+/-	$ 19,977

Equity price risk
The Plan is exposed to changes in equity prices in Canadian, US and global markets. Equities comprise 51% (2014 – 53%) of the carrying value of the Plan's total investments. Individual stock holdings are diversified by geography, industry type and corporate entity.

The following table indicates the approximate increase or decrease in net assets available for benefits had equity values at December 31, 2015, increased or decreased (respectively) by 10% assuming all other variables held constant. Due to active management, the Plan's portfolio does not correlate directly to any market indices.

(in thousands)	Change in market prices		2015		2014
Canadian equities	+/- 10%	+/-	$ 10,842	+/-	$ 12,878
US equities	+/- 10%	+/-	11,801	+/-	17,181
Global equities[1]	+/- 10%	+/-	17,129	+/-	11,989
Total fair value impact on equities	+/- 10%	**+/-**	**$ 39,772**	+/-	$ 42,048

1. Global equities are exclusive of Canadian and US equities.

Securities collateral
At December 31, 2015, no Plan assets have been deposited or pledged as collateral or margin. As part of the Plan's securities lending activity, collateral has been pledged to the Plan by various counterparties for securities out on loan to the counterparties. At December 31, 2015, the total amount of collateral pledged to the Plan amounted to $121,546 thousand (2014 – $82,047 thousand). Security lending obtains collateral of a minimum of 102% of the fair value of the securities lent. Such security loans must be secured by cash and/or readily marketable government bonds, treasury bills and /or letters of credit, discount notes and banker's acceptances of Canadian chartered banks.

Real estate and infrastructure price risk
Risk in the real estate portfolio is managed through diversification across types and locations. Adverse impacts in any one segment of the market or geographic location are minimized by having holdings diversified across property type, geographic location and investment size. Risk in the infrastructure portfolio is also managed through diversification across types and locations.

(b) Credit risk
Credit risk arises from the potential for a debtor or for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligation to the Plan. The Plan limits the credit risk by diversifying its fixed income

investment portfolio and dealing with counterparties that are considered to be high quality. The credit ratings used to describe these securities are based on the Dominion Bond Rating Service or other recognized rating agencies.

The maximum credit risk to which the Plan is exposed at December 31, 2015, is limited to the carrying value of the financial assets summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	**2015**	2014
	Carrying value	Carrying value
Short-term	**$ 4,721**	$ 3,227
Bonds	**267,767**	280,392
Receivables	**1,320**	1,979
Securities lending	**115,758**	78,139
Cash	**1,465**	2,975
Total credit risk	**$ 391,031**	$ 366,712

Credit risk for bonds and short-term investments is managed through the investment policy that limits debt instruments to those of high credit quality (minimum rating for short-term investments is R1) along with limits to the maximum notional amount of exposure with respect to any one issuer.

The Plan invests in bonds that are investment grade (minimum credit rating of BBB) by a recognized rating agency which reflects a high likelihood of repayment. Federal and federally guaranteed bonds have a credit rating of AAA, provincial and provincially guaranteed bonds have a credit rating range of A to AAA, and corporate bonds have a credit rating range of BBB to AA. At December 31, the debt rating on the Plan's bonds is as follows:

(in thousands)	**2015**		2014	
Debt rating	**Fair value**	**% of bond portfolio**	Fair value	% of bond portfolio
AA or higher	**$ 155,059**	**57.9**	$ 171,438	61.1
A	**94,975**	**35.5**	96,573	34.5
BBB	**17,733**	**6.6**	12,381	4.4
Total bonds	**$ 267,767**	**100.0**	$ 280,392	100.0

Receivables are primarily made up of accrued investment income and investment disposals. Accrued investment income is received on the next scheduled payment date, generally either annually or semi-annually. Proceeds of investment disposals are generally received within three days.

For securities lent, the Plan receives a fee and the borrower provides cash or readily marketable securities of higher value as collateral which mitigates the credit risk associated with the securities lending program. At year-end, securities loaned out had an estimated fair value of $115,758 thousand (2014 – $78,139 thousand), while collateral held had an estimated fair value of $121,546 thousand (2014 – $82,047 thousand).

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial commitments as they become due or can do so only at excessive cost. The Plan manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and short-term investments and monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows to support the Plan's operating needs.

8. PENSION OBLIGATIONS

The present value of pension obligations is determined using the projected benefit actuarial cost method prorated on services and reflects management's best estimates of inflation, future pension indexing and mortality. The valuation for accounting purposes was prepared as at September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2015 by Aon Hewitt and extrapolated to December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015. The effective date of the next valuation for accounting purposes will be September 30, 2017.

The actuarial assumptions used in determining the value of pension obligations may change from year to year depending on current and long-term market conditions. The actuarial assumptions are based on management's expectations, independent actuarial advice and guidance provided by IFRS. The following is a summary of the actuarial assumptions:

	2015	2014
Discount rate, beginning of year	**3.75%**	4.50%
Discount rate, end of the year	**3.75%**	3.75%
Long-term inflation rate	**2.00%**	2.00%
Assumptions for benefit increases (% of CPI)	**70.00%**	70.00%

The salary increase assumption is no longer necessary due to the fact that all active members as at the valuation date are assumed to retire immediately given their age and service levels.

The discount rate was based on the nominal forward curve for high-grade, long-term Canadian corporate bonds as at December 31, 2015 with cash flows that match expected benefit payments.

The mortality assumption used the 2014 Private Sector Mortality Table (CPM2014Priv) with 95% scaling factor for male mortality rates, 110% scaling factor for female mortality rates and two-dimensional generational mortality improvements using Improvement Scale B (CPM-B).

The actuarial present value of pension obligations is deducted from the net assets available for benefits to calculate the actuarial deficit for accounting purposes.

The following illustrates the sensitivity of some of the major assumptions used in preparing the December 31, 2015 valuation:

Retirement age: Assuming a retirement age equal to the earliest age that a member can retire with a reduced pension would not change the deficit.

Discount rate: An increase in the discount rate of 0.5% (from 3.75% to 4.25%) would decrease liabilities, reducing the plan deficit by $49 million.

Inflation: An inflation rate assumption that is 0.5% lower than the assumed rate (from 2.00% to 1.50%) would increase the deficit by $15 million. A lower inflation rate assumption reduces both the discount rate and future pension obligation increases.

Mortality: A change in the mortality assumption so that each member is one year older would decrease liabilities, reducing the plan deficit by $32 million.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Administration

As indicated in *Note 10*, certain administration costs are paid by the Corporation.

(b) Investments

(in thousands)	2015		2014	
	Investment fair value	**Investment income**	Investment fair value	Investment income
Province of Saskatchewan bonds	**$ 1,880**	**$ 85**	$ 1,915	$ 381

10. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Superannuation (Supplementary Provisions) Act permits the Board to engage technical and professional advisers, specialists and consultants for the purposes of managing, investing and disposing of Plan assets, with the related costs to be paid by the Plan.

The costs to administer the Plan are borne by the Corporation and are therefore not reflected in the Plan financial statements. The costs typically paid for by the Corporation include audit and actuarial fees as well as general administration costs. In 2015, the Corporation paid $345 thousand (2014 – $377 thousand) for costs relating to the Plan. These figures do not include salaries paid to employees of the Corporation who serve as staff advisors or administrators of the Plan and are not included in the table below.

(in thousands)	2015	2014
Investment manager fees	**$ 3,168**	$ 3,112
Custodian fees	**219**	228
Consulting fees	**152**	58
Board member training and development	**17**	29
Legal	**6**	-
Total administrative expenses	**$ 3,562**	$ 3,427

11. INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The investment manager makes the day-to-day decisions on buying or selling specific investments in order to achieve the long-term performance objectives set by the Board. The Board reviews the investment performance of the Plan in terms of the performance of the benchmark portfolio over a rolling four-year period. The Plan’s benchmark has been determined using the actual returns of market indexes such as the FTSE TMX 91-day T-Bill Index; FTSE TMX LT Index; S&P/TSX Composite Index; Morgan Stanley Capital All Country World Index; Russell 3000 Index; Investment Property Databank; and a Consumer Price Index plus acceptable return approach.

The Plan’s objective for the active currency manager is to partially mitigate the impact foreign exchange rates have on the Plan. The Board has approved a benchmark hedge ratio of 50% of the managed portfolio (refer to *Note 6*) although the Manager has the discretion to hedge between 0% and 100% of the managed portfolio.

The primary long-term investment objective for the entire portfolio is to out-perform a benchmark portfolio. The following is a summary of the Plan's investment performance as provided by Aon Hewitt:

Rates of return (%)	**2015** Investment return	**2015** Investment benchmark return	2014 Investment return	2014 Investment benchmark return
Bonds	**2.3**	**2.3**	13.5	13.7
Canadian equities	**(4.7)**	**(8.3)**	9.7	10.6
United States equities	**-**	**-**	17.2	22.7
Global equities	**18.3**	**17.1**	10.3	14.6
Real estate	**6.3**	**5.8**	6.3	7.3
Infrastructure	**16.8**	**6.7**	3.4	6.5
Annual rate of return (unhedged)	**7.6**	**6.8**	10.3	12.9
Currency hedging[1]	**(2.7)**	**n/a**	(1.0)	n/a
Annual rate of return (hedged)	**4.9**	**n/a**	9.3	n/a
Four-year rolling average return (hedged)	**10.2**	**10.3**	9.2	9.9

1. This represents the impact of hedges on the total portfolio (calculated as the difference between the hedged and unhedged return).

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Plan's capital is invested in a number of asset classes including short-term investments, floating rate notes, bonds, equities, real estate, infrastructure, and currency hedging. The Plan periodically receives new capital from contributions that are required by the Corporation's Funding Policy (refer to *Note 1 b*). The Plan also receives investment income and market value increases on its invested capital.

The Board's objective for managing its capital is outlined in the Plan's SIP&P. The SIP&P communicates a philosophy of diversification and protection of capital to investment managers with an objective of optimizing the Plan's risk/return relationship. To achieve acceptable levels of diversification and risk control, the SIP&P sets out guidelines for asset mix, individual equity/bond holdings, industrial sector holdings, debt ratings and bond duration.

The Board delegates the operational investment decisions to a number of investment managers through different investment mandates as defined in the SIP&P.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

FINANCIAL POSITION

(in thousands)

As at December 31	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Assets					
Investments					
Short-term	**$ 4,721**	$ 3,227	$ 2,429	$ 2,761	$ 5,047
Bonds	**267,767**	280,392	248,480	261,986	260,225
Equities	**397,721**	420,476	446,850	389,251	382,818
Real estate	**62,424**	58,707	55,231	49,452	43,950
Infrastructure	**44,244**	35,969	34,994	37,689	29,909
	776,877	798,771	787,984	741,139	721,949
Receivables					
Accrued investment income	**1,194**	1,393	2,079	2,051	2,431
Currency hedges	**-**	-	-	-	1,322
Other receivables	**126**	586	189	1,059	362
Employees' contributions	**-**	-	-	2	8
Sponsors' contributions	**-**	-	-	2	10
	1,320	1,979	2,268	3,114	4,133
Cash	**1,465**	2,975	1,333	3,500	2,045
Total assets	**779,662**	803,725	791,585	747,753	728,127
Liabilities					
Currency hedges	**6,488**	2,224	86	107	-
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**1,580**	1,272	902	1,645	1,565
	8,068	3,496	988	1,752	1,565
Net assets available for benefits	**$ 771,594**	$ 800,229	$ 790,597	$ 746,001	$ 726,562
Pension obligations and deficit					
Pension obligations	**$ 950,232**	$ 980,021	$ 893,618	$ 1,035,998	$ 988,393
Deficit	**(178,638)**	(179,792)	(103,021)	(289,997)	(261,831)
Pension obligations and deficit	**$ 771,594**	$ 800,229	$ 790,597	$ 746,001	$ 726,562

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR PENSION OBLIGATIONS

(in thousands)

For the year ended December 31	**2015**	2014	2013	2012	2011
Increase in net assets					
Investment income					
Interest					
Short-term	**$ 325**	$ 304	$ 355	$ 365	$ 107
Bonds	**7,281**	9,455	10,653	10,336	12,103
	7,606	9,759	11,008	10,701	12,210
Dividends	**10,933**	10,820	14,879	11,503	10,391
	18,539	20,579	25,887	22,204	22,601
Increase in fair value of investments	**41,332**	62,179	91,238	56,179	-
Increase in fair value of currency hedges	**-**	-	-	3,160	-
Contributions					
Employees'	**-**	-	3	104	379
Sponsors'	**-**	-	4	50	137
Other - sponsor	**-**	-	-	-	27,079
	-	-	7	154	27,595
Total increase in net assets	**59,871**	82,758	117,132	81,697	50,196
Decrease in net assets					
Decrease in fair value of investments	**-**	-	-	-	3,039
Decrease in fair value of currency hedges	**21,091**	7,388	8,083	-	7,608
Benefit payments	**62,628**	62,009	60,848	58,614	54,710
Refunds and transfers	**828**	302	-	467	118
Death benefit payments	**397**	-	106	-	-
Administrative expenses	**3,562**	3,427	3,499	3,177	2,847
Total decrease in net assets	**88,506**	73,126	72,536	62,258	68,322
Changes in net assets	**(28,635)**	9,632	44,596	19,439	(18,126)
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year	**800,229**	790,597	746,001	726,562	744,688
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	**$ 771,594**	$ 800,229	$ 790,597	$ 746,001	$ 726,562

GLOSSARY

Active Plan member
Plan member making (or deemed to be making) regular contributions to the Plan, including those on an approved leave of absence (with or without pay), those receiving benefits from a short-term illness and injury plan or approved long-term disability plan, and those who are no longer required to contribute.

Actuarial assumptions
Estimates of future events that will affect a plan's obligation for future employee's benefits. Examples of these estimates are: discount rate, inflation, termination rates, retirement age, mortality, dependency status, future salary and benefit levels.

Actuarial valuation
Prepared by an actuary to determine the financial status of the Plan. It considers the value of Plan assets and determines whether the contribution rates are adequate.

Actuary
Professional trained in technical aspects of pensions.

Asset allocation
The dividing of assets among different categories such as equities, bonds and international investments.

Bridge benefits
A temporary pension to supplement the regular lifetime pension. Payable from the early retirement age to the end of the month in which the member turns 65.

Bonds
Long-term debt instrument from a company that provides regular interest payments to the bond-holder and repays the face value at maturity.

Consumer price index (CPI)
The consumer price index measures monthly and yearly changes in the cost of 300 goods and services commonly bought by Canadians. If the combined cost of this "basket" of items goes up, then there has been inflation. The greater the increase, the higher the inflation rate has become. The pension is indexed to the cost of living, and the consumer price index is one of the factors used to calculate annual cost of living increases for pension benefits.

Counterparty
An individual or organization with whom one transacts business.

Custodian
Holds assets for safekeeping for the Plan, may collect income and dividends and do simple reporting on assets. The custodian does not have fiduciary responsibility.

Deferred pension
A pension payable at a later date, either because the Plan member terminates employment before the earliest date at which the pension may begin, or because the Plan member chooses to have the pension commence at a later date. For example, a Plan member may choose to defer a pension in order to later receive an unreduced pension.

Defined benefit plan
Pension plan that provides a defined benefit based on a formula including factors such as years of service and average earnings.

Equities
Common stock or ownership in a company.

Fair value
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market at the measurement date.

Funding
The systematic depositing of current service contributions and special payments into the pension fund.

Futures
Contractual agreements to either buy or sell an asset at a specified price and date in the future.

Governance
The decision-making structures and supporting policies and procedures that enable an organization to achieve its pension objectives and discharge its pension obligations to its legal owners and others.

Index
Method of measuring the investment manager's performance through benchmarks of similar assets.

Investment advisor
Provides analytical review of the total fund, asset classes and the investment managers' performance, relative to peers and Plan benchmarks.

Investment manager
Devises and implements an investment strategy within mandates.

Median
The middle of a distribution: half the scores are above the median and half are below the median.

Money market
A market for short term debt instruments.

Notional value
Amount to which a rate or price is applied in order to calculate the exchange of cash flows.

Plan
Power Corporation Superannuation Plan.

Plan sponsor
Employer sponsoring the pension plan.

Pooled funds
Group of individual securities managed by an investment manager.

Securities
Stocks, bonds and notes that give evidence to and assure the fulfillment of a commitment.

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