

Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, Return Expectations and Risk Management for the Investment Portfolios of the Base Canada Pension Plan and the Additional Canada Pension Plan

Effective April 2, 2025

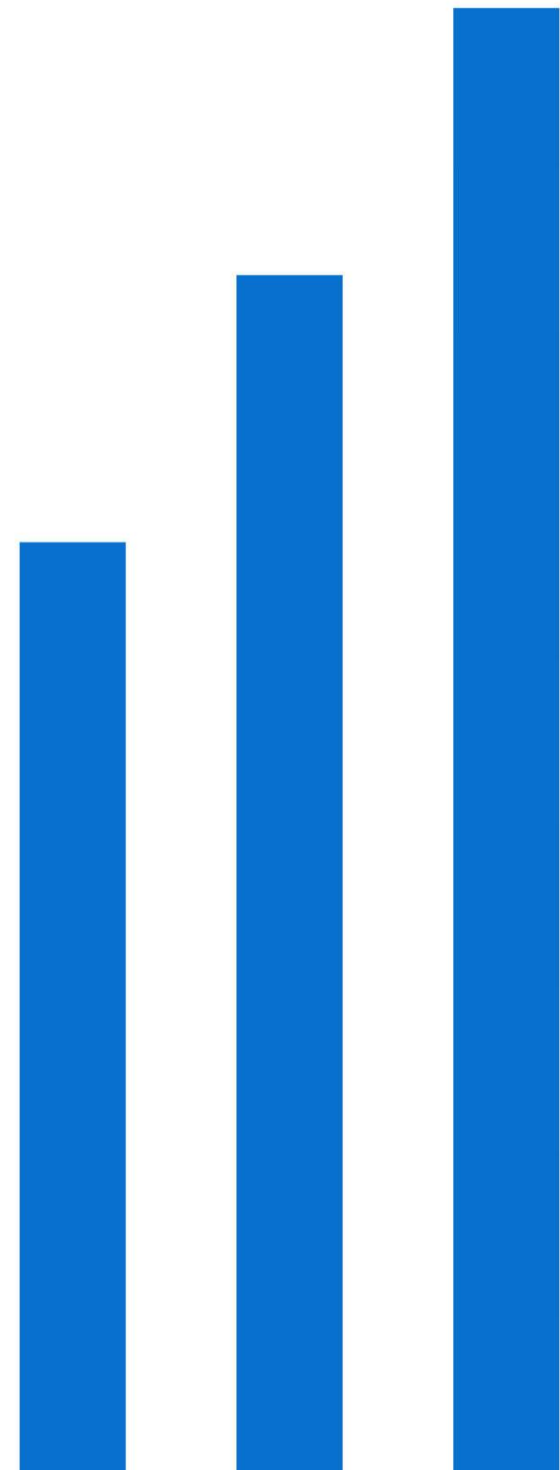


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1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 This Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, Return Expectations and Risk Management for the **Investment Portfolios**¹ of the Base Canada Pension Plan and the Additional Canada Pension Plan ("**Investment Statement**") documents the key investment objectives, policies, standards and procedures approved by the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board ("**CPP Investments**") for the long-horizon Investment Portfolios of the base Canada Pension Plan ("**bCPP**") **Account** and the additional Canada Pension Plan ("**aCPP**") **Account**.
- 1.2 The Investment Statement has been prepared in accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act* (the "**CPPIB Act**") and the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Regulations* (the "**CPPIB Regulations**").
- 1.3 The Investment Statement has been prepared with the following stakeholder audiences in mind: **CPP** contributors and beneficiaries; federal-provincial **CPP Stewards**; the Board; **CPP Investments Management** and employees; agents engaged by **CPP Investments** to manage and administer **CPP Investments** assets; and the Chief Actuary of Canada (the "**Chief Actuary**").
- 1.4 The Investment Statement is supported by proprietary **CPP Investments** documents that govern the day-to-day management of **CPP Investments**' investment activities, including decision authorities, risk management policies and standards (including the integrated risk framework), performance measurement standards and reporting protocols including compliance.
- 1.5 The Board reviews and confirms or amends the Investment Statement at least once every **fiscal year**.
- 1.6 Further information on **CPP Investments**' investment strategy, risk management practices and realized investment activity can be found in **CPP Investments**' Annual Report, published annually.

2.0 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The CPPIB Act specifies three objectives for **CPP Investments**:
 - (a) Assist the **CPP** in meeting its obligations to contributors and beneficiaries;
 - (b) Manage amounts transferred to **CPP Investments** in respect of **bCPP** and **aCPP** in the best interests of **CPP** contributors and beneficiaries; and

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Investment Statement have the meanings given to them in the Glossary attached as Appendix A. Terms explained in the Glossary are in bold when they first appear in the text.

- (c) Invest CPP Investments' assets with a view to achieving a maximum rate of return, without undue risk of loss, having regard to the factors that may affect the funding of the CPP and the ability of the CPP to meet its financial obligations on any given business day.
- 2.2 The policies documented in the Investment Statement and in a companion statement that governs the smaller short-horizon **Cash for Benefits Portfolios** for each of the Accounts have been designed to achieve these three objectives.

3.0 FACTORS AFFECTING CPP BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- 3.1 The CPP is a target benefit plan that is designed to be self-sustaining with pension and other benefits financed solely by employee-employer contributions and investment earnings. Periodic reviews are conducted by the **Office of the Chief Actuary** at least triennially to assess the long-term sustainability (75-year projection) of CPP benefits at current legislated contribution rates, separately for each of bCPP and aCPP. If the Chief Actuary determines that the current legislated contribution rates, in combination with expected future investment earnings, are not sufficient to sustain either bCPP or aCPP (i.e., below their **Minimum Required Contribution Rates**), the applicable contribution rate(s) may be increased and/or the applicable benefits may be reduced by amendments to the **CPP Act**. Failing sufficient federal and provincial agreement to either change CPP contributions and/or benefits or explicitly confirm them, CPP contributions and benefits may be adjusted automatically in accordance with provisions specified in the CPP Act. These provisions are designed to ensure the CPP is self-sustaining across future generations.
- 3.2 The CPP was reformed in 1997 to be partially funded using a combination of **steady-state funding**, and **incremental full funding** for any plan enhancements after 1997 (including aCPP).
- 3.3 The sustainability of both parts of the CPP is evaluated in each **Actuarial Report** using an open group, asset/liability balance approach. The **Minimum Contribution Rates** for each of bCPP and aCPP are essentially the contribution rates that balance the assets of each Account (the sum of current Account investments plus the discounted present value of expected contributions) with corresponding liabilities (the discounted present value of expected expenditures), each projection including benefits and contributions for current and future participants over the next 150 years. Open group balance implies long-run stability of the asset-expenditure ratio.
- 3.4 The 31st Actuarial Report as of December 31, 2021 estimates that bCPP contributions will exceed bCPP expenditures (bCPP benefit payments plus bCPP administrative expenses) in the calendar years up to and including 2025, allowing CPP Investments

to re-invest all investment earnings from the **bCPP Investment Portfolio** until then to build capital to help pay bCPP benefits in subsequent years. Starting in 2026, a small percentage of investment earnings from the bCPP Investment Portfolio is expected to be required to support the payment of bCPP expenditures. By 2050, the Chief Actuary estimates that 16% of investment earnings from the bCPP Investment Portfolio will be required to support bCPP expenditures. The financing mix of the bCPP is expected to stabilize around 2070, with total revenues each year thereafter comprising approximately 66% from contributions and 34% from net investment earnings.

- 3.5 As a plan enhancement occurring after 1997, the aCPP is targeted to be **fully funded** from inception on January 1, 2019. It is estimated in the 31st Actuarial Report that aCPP contributions will exceed aCPP expenditures (aCPP benefit payments plus aCPP administrative expenses) in the calendar years up to and including 2057, allowing CPP Investments to re-invest all investment earnings from the **aCPP Investment Portfolio** until then to build capital to help pay aCPP benefits in subsequent years. Longer-term financing of aCPP is expected to become more stable around 2080, with total revenues in 2080 comprising approximately 30% from contributions and 70% from net investment earnings. This means there is a greater dependence on investment earnings for the fully funded aCPP than for the partially funded bCPP.
- 3.6 Future CPP benefits and contributions will be driven by the actual experience of the bCPP and aCPP and their Investment Portfolios, and also by prospective actuarial assumptions concerning a mix of demographic, economic and investment factors, each of which could increase or decrease future CPP contribution rates and/or benefits if their future values differ materially from those previously assumed in the Actuarial Reports. For the bCPP, the 31st Actuarial Report notes that the long-run rate of return assumption can have a significant impact on the bCPP Minimum Contribution Rate. For the aCPP, the 31st Actuarial Report identifies the long-run rate of return assumption as having an even greater impact once the plan has reached full maturity, but also notes that investment experience does not currently have a material impact on the aCPP Minimum Contribution Rate due to its relative immaturity.
- 3.7 Long-term interest rates, and **risk premiums** on a variety of asset classes (notably global equities), are the underlying elements that most affect expected future investment returns for both the **bCPP Account** and the **aCPP Account**. Realized rates of return on investments that are lower than expected could lead to higher Minimum Contribution Rates required to sustain the CPP, as could lower prospective real rates of return on investments in a future Actuarial Report..
- 3.8 As regards demographic factors, fertility and life expectancy are the key factors. Lower than expected fertility would increase the bCPP Minimum Contribution Rate. Unanticipated increases in life expectancy would increase both bCPP and aCPP Minimum Contribution Rates. Permanently higher net migration would lower the bCPP Minimum Contribution Rate.

- 3.9** As regards economic factors, real wage growth is the factor that most affects future contribution rates. Lower than expected real wage growth increases the bCPP Minimum Contribution Rate but, because of the different funding requirements, reduces the aCPP Minimum Contribution Rates. With all other assumptions held constant, higher long-term price inflation lowers the Minimum Contribution Rate for bCPP as benefits are slightly less sensitive to price inflation than earnings and contributions. Changes in future price inflation have a relatively small impact on the Minimum Contribution Rates for aCPP.
- 3.10** Decisions by CPP Investments on overall risk appetite, leverage, diversification, and investment selection will affect investment earnings for both the bCPP Investment Portfolio and the aCPP Investment Portfolio. Investment returns of each of the two broadly diversified Investment Portfolios will be determined primarily by overall capital market returns, as applied to each Investment Portfolio's allocation of assets among the primary asset classes and geographies. Decisions by CPP Investments on individual investment selections and strategic positioning may also materially affect investment returns.

4.0 REFERENCE PORTFOLIOS AND TOTAL RISK TARGETING

- 4.1** CPP Investments establishes a **Reference Portfolio** for each of the Investment Portfolios, notionally consisting of a diversified portfolio of publicly traded equity and debt securities. Each Investment Portfolio separately targets the **risk level** of its Reference Portfolio. This risk level (i) is deemed appropriate in seeking to maximize long-term returns, (ii) is not considered undue, and (iii) has regard to the factors affecting the funding of the bCPP or the aCPP, as applicable. These three considerations reflect the objects for CPP Investments set out in the CPPIB Act. The limits for market risk, including potential losses as well as **liquidity and leverage risks** are proposed by Management and agreed annually by the Board's approval of the **Risk Policy**.
- 4.2** A distinct Reference Portfolio is established for each Investment Portfolio primarily because of their different longer-term sensitivities to investment returns, arising from the difference in the funding of bCPP and aCPP.
- 4.3** The **market risk** of each Investment Portfolio, expressed in equity/debt risk equivalence terms, is maintained within a Board-approved limit/range around its Reference Portfolio. Each Reference Portfolio, and each of the more broadly diversified and actively managed Investment Portfolios, is expected to earn capital market returns over the long term that will help sustain bCPP and aCPP at their respective current legislated contribution rates under the current assumptions of the Chief Actuary, while also reducing expected plan adjustment risk – i.e., the risk of adverse contribution or benefit adjustments to bCPP and aCPP arising from adverse investment experience.
- 4.4** The Reference Portfolios stated in Exhibit 1 below are approved by the Board for fiscal years 2025 through 2027.

Reference Portfolios		Exhibit 1	
		bCPP	aCPP
Equity			
Global Public Large/Midcap Equity (including Emerging Markets)		85%	55%
Debt			
Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments Nominal Bonds		15%	45%

- 4.5 The composition of each Reference Portfolio is reviewed by CPP Investments at least triennially, in the fiscal year following the publication of each triennial Actuarial Report on the CPP by the Office of the Chief Actuary.

5.0 DIVERSIFICATION AND ASSET MIX

- 5.1 Prudent global diversification of each Account's Investment Portfolio, by asset classes, underlying return-risk factors, geographic exposures, currencies and active management strategies, provides both diminution of long-term total portfolio risk and broad access to the worldwide range of investment opportunities for generation of long-term returns. These characteristics can be achieved equitably for each Account through its respective holdings in two **unitized pools** internally established and maintained by CPP Investments: the globally diversified **Core Pool** and the fixed income and public credit **Supplementary Pool**. CPP Investments achieves the distinct targeted risk level and appropriate return-risk exposures for each Account by appropriately allocating the assets of each Account between the two Pools. The appropriateness of the investment structure is reviewed and reported to the Board annually as required by the Investment Structure Policy.

The majority of each Investment Portfolio is expected to be invested globally. A globally-diversified portfolio is less subject to shocks in any one country and should have better risk-return characteristics over the long term.

- 5.2 For a Canadian global investor, a well-diversified global currency composition helps to mitigate overall return volatility. Also, currency hedging carries execution costs and requires setting aside cash to meet collateral requirements under currency hedging contracts. The optimal Canadian dollar exposure can differ from the size of our Canadian investments. When this is the

case, we hedge the fund's currency exposures to maintain a targeted level of Canadian dollar exposure. Decisions on the target Canadian dollar exposure, and the individual currency hedges needed to deliver that, are based on an assessment of what will optimize the risk-return profile of the fund after all-in hedging costs are taken into consideration. Each Investment Portfolio is invested across the following asset classes/strategies:

- Public Equity
- Private Equity
- Fixed Income (high quality government bond issues, including both nominal and inflation-linked bonds)
- Credit (public and private corporate and asset-backed debt and loans, including mortgages on properties, and royalty-related income streams)
- Real Assets (public and private, including real estate ownership, infrastructure and sustainable energies)
- Cash (including controlled external financing used to enhance liquidity, to expand the invested asset base, and to allow enhanced diversification) and Absolute Return Strategies

5.3 CPP Investments establishes a diversified **Strategic Portfolio** for each of the Investment Portfolios that expresses preferred longer-term investment allocations levels at the same level of risk as the relevant Reference Portfolio. Current targets for Board-approved long-term Strategic Portfolio composition for each Investment Portfolio are the approximate allocations shown in Exhibit 2 below:

Strategic Portfolio Composition		Exhibit 2	
	Base CPP	Additional CPP	
Asset Class	% of total	% of total	
Public Equity	23	16	
Private Equity	24	17	
Sovereign Bonds	40	53	
Credit	12	14	
Real Assets	24	16	
Cash and Absolute Return Strategies	(23)	(16)	
Geographic Region	% of total	% of total	

Canada ²	11	16
Developed Markets excluding Canada	76	75
Emerging Markets	13	9

Actual compositions of the Investment Portfolios will vary from the above weights within Board-approved limits as markets and asset values fluctuate, and as CPP Investments reviews its target asset allocations annually.

- 5.4** Strategic Portfolio allocations are reviewed by CPP Investments at least triennially, in line with review of the Reference Portfolios as described in section 4.5.

6.0 RETURN EXPECTATIONS

- 6.1** Based on historical experience and reasonable future return expectations, each Reference Portfolio has a long-term expected return that is higher than the minimum rate of return required to sustain each of bCPP and aCPP at its current legislated contribution rates under the corresponding assumptions in the 31st Actuarial Report.
- 6.2** Over the long term and net of all costs, the more broadly diversified and actively managed Investment Portfolio for each Account is similarly expected to earn a return that is higher than the minimum rate of return required to sustain each CPP account. The performance of the Investment Portfolio is evaluated against both an absolute return target and a relative return benchmark called the Benchmark Portfolio, which represents a passive implementation of CPP Investments' target asset allocation.
- 6.3** Over short- and medium-term periods Investment Portfolio returns can and will deviate significantly from long-term expectations – both positively and negatively – and the Board has taken account of this in approving the Benchmark Portfolio's methodology.

7.0 INVESTMENT CATEGORIES

- 7.1** CPP Investments diversifies the Investment Portfolios broadly across geographies and types of investments. Exhibit 3 is a non-exhaustive list of the investment categories in which CPP Investments does or could invest.

² Geographic exposure previously included but now excludes FX hedges; with hedging we expect the base CPP Strategic Portfolio's CAD exposure to be ~20% and the additional CPP's Strategic Portfolio CAD exposure to be ~40%. In addition, previously, the geographic exposures were net of financing; we have since moved to bucketing all financing instruments under the "Developed Markets Excluding Canada" category and state the remaining categories in gross terms.

Illustrative Range of Investment Categories		Exhibit 3	
Public Market Investments (direct holdings, separate portfolios, and funds, of publicly-traded securities)	Real Assets (direct, joint ventures, and funds)	Private Equity Investments (direct, partnerships, joint ventures, and funds)	Credit (direct, separate portfolios, and funds)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity and debt securities in developed and emerging markets Mortgage-backed securities Insurance-linked securities Currencies Commodity futures Exchange and/or over-the-counter traded derivatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure assets Commercial real estate, both income-producing and in development Energy, natural resources and renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct private equity ownership interests Private equity fund interests Secondary limited partnership interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private corporate and asset-backed debt and loans, including mortgages on properties Royalty-related income streams

8.0 DEBT ISSUANCE

- 8.1** To enhance or ensure liquidity within the Investment Portfolios, and to optimize portfolio diversification while achieving the targeted risk level for each Investment Portfolio through the prudent and controlled use of leverage, CPP Investments may create, issue and deliver various forms of indebtedness either directly or through a dedicated subsidiary.
- 8.2** CPP Investments or its dedicated subsidiaries may also undertake indebtedness related to specific investments.
- 8.3** CPP Investments may provide a guarantee in respect of any such indebtedness issued by a dedicated subsidiary.

9.0 MANAGING MARKET, CREDIT, LIQUIDITY, LEVERAGE AND OTHER KEY RISKS

- 9.1** The Board annually approves the **Risk Policy** covering the management and oversight of all risks that could materially impact CPP Investments' ability to fulfill its mandate and achieve its strategic objectives (called "Key Risks"). The seven broad categories of key risks include: Market, Credit, Liquidity, Leverage, Operational, Regulatory & Legal and Strategic.
- 9.2** The Board reviews and approves annually **market risk** limits for each Investment Portfolio, expressed in equity/debt risk equivalency terms (described in Section 4) and absolute potential loss (Value-at-Risk) terms. CPP Investments Management has

discretion to make and implement investment decisions while holding the equity/debt equivalency ratio of each Investment Portfolio within its market risk limits

- 9.3 The market risk limits are wide enough to accommodate normal markets-driven daily variation in the risk of the Investment Portfolios, and to permit CPP Investments Management the flexibility to achieve the absolute return and value-added objectives established by the Board. If CPP Investments Management believes that circumstances warrant a variation in risk level outside the market risk limits for either Investment Portfolio, then prior approval must be sought from and provided by the Board (with the exception of de minimis variances which can be approved by the CEO).
- 9.4 Market risk is mitigated and managed by diversifying across different risk-return factor exposures, asset classes, geographies, currencies, and investment strategies such that the Investment Portfolios are not imprudently exposed to any single unexpected event or set of directly related events. In addition, accepted risk management practices and analytical tools, including stress testing and scenario analysis methodologies, are used to measure, monitor and evaluate prospective performance of each Investment Portfolio under different market conditions.
- 9.5 The Board reviews and approves annually **liquidity risk** and **leverage** limits. The liquidity risk limit is set for the Core Pool and represents the amount of unrestricted eligible coverage assets that need to be held against cash requirements. Leverage limits are set for each Investment Portfolio and represent the maximum leverage that can be undertaken relative to its Net Assets.
- 9.6 CPP Investments manages the liquidity of the Investment Portfolios through practices designed to ensure sufficient liquidity in the Pools at all times to meet anticipated requirements of the Cash for Benefits Portfolios; pay required interest and principal when due on its external borrowings; meet any collateral, margin or mark-to-market requirements of derivatives or other contracts; fund investment transactions; readily permit changes in the composition of the Pools necessary to achieve or maintain intended exposures and risk levels; and cover any other financial obligations of CPP Investments.
- 9.7 The leverage levels of the bCPP and aCPP Investment Portfolios are maintained within established limits through prudent monitoring of net on- and off-balance sheet financing used to increase investment exposures.
- 9.8 CPP Investments' management monitors and manages market, credit, liquidity and leverage risks daily, and rebalances tradeable investment holdings within each of the Pools from time to time to achieve overall targeted exposures to return-risk factors and remain within established risk limits. CPP Investments' management also rebalances the aCPP Account's holdings of **Units** of the Pools to maintain its intended risk and exposures allocations.

- 9.9** Individual investment transactions, and external manager engagements, that would exceed Board-established dollar limits or other Board-approved criteria must be approved by the Investment Strategy Committee of the Board before being implemented.
- 9.10** CPP Investments' management reports total absolute risk exposures, as well as the contributing exposures to market, credit, liquidity, leverage and other key risks monitored through a broad set of management-level limits and thresholds, to the Board at least quarterly or more frequently as required.
- 9.11** Treatment of policy and limit breaches and escalation procedures in relation to this Investment Statement are contained in the Risk Policy.

10.0 VALUATION OF ASSETS

- 10.1** All fair value estimates are determined using industry-accepted valuation methods under the International Financial Reporting Standards and are reported by hierarchy level for all classes of assets in CPP Investments' Annual Report via the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair values reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements are subject to external review and audit quarterly and annually, respectively.
- 10.2** Fair values of investments in public stocks, bonds and other securities that are traded in active markets are determined using quoted prices from stock exchanges and other market data providers. Where publicly quoted prices are not available, fair value estimates are generated by internal models and compared with fair value estimates reported by external managers or brokers. Such assets might include **derivatives**, structured instruments or long-dated transactions.
- 10.3** Fair values of all non-traded private assets are reviewed and updated at least quarterly.
- 10.4** Fair values of private assets, including investments in private equity, real estate, infrastructure, and other similar asset classes, are determined using recent market transactions for identical or similar instruments or through valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs such as yield curves. Valuation techniques include earnings multiples, discounted cash flow analysis, pricing models and other industry-accepted valuation methods. Oversight of valuation processes, controls, and results is provided by experienced and accredited finance professionals, independent from investment departments. This includes the use of third-party appraisers and external valuation experts in a risk-based manner to provide independent views on fair values.
- 10.5** In instances where fair values are obtained directly from external investment managers, we regularly review the quality of our partners' valuation practices.

11.0 SUSTAINABLE INVESTING AND PROXY VOTING

- 11.1** Under its Policy on Sustainable Investing, CPP Investments is committed to integrating sustainability-related risks and opportunities in its investment and asset management activities where they are financially material to the investment, as these factors can affect our assessment of an investment’s risk profile and intrinsic value. CPP Investments believes this contributes to generating better risk-adjusted returns across the portfolio. CPP Investments defines sustainability-related factors as those including, but not limited to, effective board governance; climate change; environment; equity, diversity and inclusion; health and safety; community engagement; human rights; responsible sourcing; deployment of artificial intelligence; and data and cyber security.
- 11.2** The depth of the analysis is commensurate to the materiality of the potential financial impacts of these factors on the applicable investment. A materiality assessment considers the asset class, investment strategy, industry, geography, business model and investment thesis for each investment. The identification of material sustainability factors is reflected in the underwriting assumptions, approach to negotiating the terms of the investment and asset management plans for the investment, as appropriate.
- 11.3** As an active owner, CPP Investments can choose to engage with companies consistent with its Policy on Sustainable Investing to promote improved management of material sustainability-related factors to enhance long-term outcomes in the companies and assets in which it invests. CPP Investments does this respecting the division of authority and responsibilities among the triad of interests that is the core of good corporate governance – shareholders, directors and managers.
- 11.4** In general, CPP Investments believes that integrating consideration of material sustainability-related factors into its investment and asset management activities, and engagement with portfolio companies will create better long-term outcomes, and better conform with CPP Investments’ investment objectives than simply excluding companies through screening criteria.
- 11.5** Proxy voting is an effective form of engagement with public companies, enabling shareholders to express their views on a variety of issues. CPP Investments exercises its voting rights in a manner that is consistent with its Proxy Voting Principles and Guidelines and its Policy on Sustainable Investing. CPP Investments may exercise judgment in connection with the voting of any proxy on a case-by-case basis.
- 11.6** For more details, see “Policy on Sustainable Investing” and “Proxy Voting Principles and Guidelines”, both available at www.cppinvestments.com.

12.0 DERIVATIVES

- 12.1 CPP Investments may use derivatives to achieve its portfolio management objectives, including strategies to achieve intended market, credit, interest rate and currency exposures, mitigate and manage risks, reduce costs, increase expected returns, and diversify financing and investing alternatives available to each Investment Portfolio and Pool.
- 12.2 The fair values, notional amounts and contractual maturities of all derivative financial instruments are disclosed in the CPP Investments Annual Report via the Financial Statements.

13.0 CPP CASH OUTFLOW REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1 The CPP provides its monthly net cash outflow requirements to CPP Investments, which manages the Cash for Benefits Portfolio of each Account so that the CPP can meet its financial obligations on any given business day. For more details, see “Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, Return Expectations, and Risk Management for the Cash for Benefits Portfolios of the Base Canada Pension Plan and the Additional Canada Pension Plan” available at www.cppinvestments.com.

14.0 SECURITIES LENDING

- 14.1 CPP Investments may lend securities (other than under the “agency model”), subject to sufficient collateral requirements, to generate additional income for the Investment Portfolios, support management of Fund liquidity or otherwise support investment strategies.

15.0 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- 15.1 Except as specified in section 15.2, CPP Investments shall not directly or indirectly enter into a transaction with a **related party**.
- 15.2 CPP Investments may enter into a transaction with a related party if:

- (a) The transaction is required for the operation or administration of CPP Investments and the terms and conditions of the transaction are not less favourable to CPP Investments than market terms and conditions;
- (b) The transaction is in securities of the related party and they are acquired on a public exchange; or
- (c) The value of the transaction is nominal.

In assessing whether the value of a transaction is nominal, reference shall be made to any relevant generally accepted accounting principles that provide guidance on materiality. Two or more transactions with the same related party in any twelve-month period shall be considered a single transaction.

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY

Account	The bCPP Account or the aCPP Account, as applicable, and “ Accounts ” refers to the bCPP Account and the aCPP Account collectively.
aCPP	The additional Canada Pension Plan, as defined in section 91 of the CPP Act.
aCPP Account	The Account representing the assets managed by CPP Investments that are derived from aCPP amounts transferred to CPP Investments pursuant to section 108.3 of the CPP Act. The total aCPP assets managed by CPP Investments consist of the aCPP Investment Portfolio plus the aCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio.
aCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio	The portfolio of short-horizon investments used to hold assets to cover any shortfall between aCPP contributions and expenditures (benefits plus administrative expenses), and CPP Investments operating expenses.
aCPP Investment Portfolio	The long-horizon portfolio of investments within the aCPP Account.
Actuarial Report	The report prepared at least every three years by the Office of the Chief Actuary to evaluate the sustainability of the CPP over a 75-year projection period.
bCPP	The base Canada Pension Plan, as defined in section 91 of the CPP Act.
bCPP Account	The Account representing the assets managed by CPP Investments that are derived from bCPP amounts transferred to CPP Investments pursuant to section 108.1 of the CPP Act. The total bCPP assets managed by CPP Investments consist of the bCPP Investment Portfolio plus the bCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio.
bCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio	The portfolio of short-horizon investments used to hold assets to cover any shortfall between bCPP contributions and expenditures (benefits plus administrative expenses).
bCPP Investment Portfolio	The long-horizon portfolio of investments within the bCPP Account.
Board	The Board of Directors of CPP Investments.

Cash for Benefits Portfolios	The bCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio and the aCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio collectively, and “ Cash for Benefits Portfolio ” means either the bCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio or the aCPP Cash for Benefits Portfolio, as applicable.
Chief Actuary	The person responsible for the content and actuarial opinions in reports on the CPP prepared by the Office of the Chief Actuary.
Core Pool	A unitized pool of investments designed to deliver the bCPP Investment Portfolio’s desired exposures and a portion of the aCPP Investment Portfolio’s desired exposures.
CPP	The Canada Pension Plan.
CPP Act	<i>The Canada Pension Plan, R.S.C., 1985, c. C-8, as amended to date.</i>
CPP Investments	The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board.
CPPIB Act	<i>The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act, S.C. 1997, c. 40 and associated Regulations, as amended to date.</i>
CPPIB Regulations	<i>The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Regulations, SOR/99-190, as amended to date.</i>
Derivative	A financial instrument, either exchange-traded or over-the-counter, the price of which is derived from the value of one or more underlying securities or indexes.
Equity/Debt Risk Equivalence Ratio	A measure of the market risk of a portfolio expressed as the proportion of equity and debt that gives rise to the same amount of downside risk.
Fair Value	The price that a buyer would be willing to pay and a seller would be willing to accept in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable parties who are under no compulsion to act.
Fiscal Year	For CPP Investments, the 12-month period ending on March 31 of the stated year.
Full Funding, Fully Funded	A plan is fully funded on a closed group basis if investment assets match the accrued liability. A plan is fully-funded on an open group basis if investment assets and future contributions match the actuarial liability

(accrued plus future service). CPP sustainability is appropriately measured on an open group basis. The bCPP is by design partly-funded on a closed group basis but fully-funded on an open group basis. The aCPP is fully-funded on both a closed group and open group basis.

Fund	The sum of the bCPP Account and the aCPP Account.
Incremental Full Funding	Under the CPP Act, any changes to CPP benefits after 1997 that increase or add new benefits are to be fully funded by a permanent increase in contribution rates plus a temporary increase to fully pay for any resulting accrued liability that is created. The aCPP was fully-funded from inception as a result of this provision.
Investment Portfolios	The bCPP Investment Portfolio and the aCPP Investment Portfolio collectively, and “ Investment Portfolio ” means either the bCPP Investment Portfolio or the aCPP Investment Portfolio, as applicable.
Leverage	A notional-based measure which represents the net amount of on- and off-balance sheet financing used by the Fund to increase investment exposures.
Liquidity	Exists when an asset is readily converted or convertible into cash, or when sales of the asset can occur in sufficient size and timeliness without materially affecting its market price.
Management	Officers or employees of CPP Investments who have been given responsibilities for portfolio/risk management, reporting or internal controls.
Market Risk	Captures investment losses arising from the fluctuations in market prices and rates, which include equity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and currency exchange rates.
Minimum Contribution Rate	The constant contribution rate required to sustain each of the bCPP and the aCPP, as applicable, over the 75-year projection period, based on the best-estimate actuarial projections by the Office of the Chief Actuary.
NAV	The Net Asset Value of a Pool, which is the sum of current fair values of all assets in the Pool minus all liabilities of that Pool.
Nominal Bonds	Bonds that pay interest and principal without adjustments for inflation.

Office of the Chief Actuary	Within the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, the department that provides actuarial and other services to the Government of Canada and provincial governments who are CPP stakeholders.
Plan Adjustment Risk	The risk of adverse contribution or benefits adjustment to bCPP and aCPP arising from adverse investment experience. It is an overarching risk that is impacted by any key risk that could materially impact our long-term returns. Plan Adjustment Risk is considered in determining the risk appetite for each Account.
Pool	The Core Pool or the Supplementary Pool, as applicable, and Pools refers to the Core Pool and the Supplementary Pool collectively.
Reference Portfolios	The representative portfolios of diversified publicly traded securities that are designed to represent the degree of long-term total absolute risk for each of the Investment Portfolios that CPPIB believes is appropriate to meet its legislated objective.
Related Party	<p>CPPIB Regulations define related parties as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a director, officer or employee of CPP Investments, (b) a person responsible for holding or investing the assets of CPP Investments, or any officer, director or employee of the person, (c) the spouse or a child of any person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), (d) a corporation that is directly or indirectly controlled by a person referred to in any of paragraphs (a) to (c), or (e) an entity in which a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) has a substantial investment. <p>Related parties do not include Her Majesty in right of Canada or of a province, or an agency of either one, or a bank, trust company or other financial institution that holds the assets of CPP Investments.</p>
Risk Limit	Minimum or maximum values for risk measures where breaches indicate unacceptable risk level.

Risk Policy	The Risk Policy sets out CPP Investments' approach to risk management and defines the risk appetite (in the form of risk limits, statements and targets) and risk management provisions approved by the Board to manage and mitigate risks associated with the base CPP Account, additional CPP Account and Total Fund.
Risk Premium	The additional return that a risky asset is expected to earn over the return available from a lower-risk asset to compensate for the increased likelihood and/or size of potential losses.
Securities Lending	The temporary loan of a security from a lender to a borrower to support the investment and financial objectives of each.
Supplementary Pool	A unitized pool of investments designed so that, in an appropriate combination with the Core Pool, it will deliver the aCPP desired exposures; it is used to manage a portion of the aCPP Investment Portfolio.
Steady-State Funding	The funding mix required to sustain the bCPP when assessed on a long-term (150 years) open-group basis, for which the ratio of projected bCPP assets to expenditures is also generally stable over a 50-year period commencing 12 years following the effective date of the Actuarial Report.
Stewards	The federal and provincial Ministers of Finance in Canada who review both CPP's financial state and the reports of the Chief Actuary, and make recommendations as to whether CPP benefits and/or contribution rates should be maintained or changed.
Strategic Portfolio(s)	The representative portfolios that express preferred long-term investment allocations levels to a set of asset and geographic exposure categories for each of the Investment Portfolios, as approved by the Board.
Units	A construct representing fractions of a Pool NAV that are issued from the Pools to the Accounts, or redeemed by the Accounts from the Pools. Each Unit represents an equal proportional financial interest in the applicable Pool. Each of the bCPP Investment Portfolio and the aCPP Investment Portfolio is returned the performance of its holdings of Units in the applicable Pool.
Unitization	The process by which the Unit Prices and number of Units in each Pool are determined from the NAV.

Unitized Pool	An investment vehicle whose NAV is determined at a given frequency and in which the Accounts invest at a given Unit Price.
Unit Price	The NAV of a Pool divided by the total number of Units of that Pool then outstanding.
Value-at-Risk	An estimate of the minimum size of severe potential loss in value of a portfolio or security evaluated at a specific level of likelihood over a defined holding period.