

The University of Texas Investment Management Company

Derivative Investment Policy

Effective Date of Policy: November 5, 2015

Date Approved by U. T. System Board of Regents: November 5, 2015

Date Approved by UTIMCO Board: October 15, 2015

Supersedes: Derivative Investment Policy approved August 21, 2014

Purpose:

The purpose of the Derivative Investment Policy is to set forth the applications, documentation and limitations for investment in derivatives in the Permanent University Fund (PUF), the General Endowment Fund (GEF), the Intermediate Term Fund (ITF), and the Separately Invested Funds (SIF), hereinafter referred to as the Funds. The Board of Regents approved investment policy guidelines for the Funds to allow for investment in derivatives provided that their use is in compliance with UTIMCO's Board approved Derivative Investment Policy. This Derivative Investment Policy supplements the Investment Policy Statements for the Funds.

Objective:

The objective of investing in derivatives is to facilitate risk management and provide efficiency in the implementation of various investment strategies for the Funds. Derivatives can provide the Funds with more economical means to improve the Funds' risk/return profile.

Scope:

This Policy applies to all derivatives in the Funds executed by UTIMCO staff and by external managers operating under an Agency Agreement. This Policy does not apply to external managers operating under limited partnership agreements, offshore corporations, or other Limited Liability Entities that limit the liability exposure of the Funds' investments. Derivative policies for external managers are established on a case-by-case basis with each external manager, as described below.

This Policy applies to both Exchange Traded Derivatives and Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. This Policy shall not be construed to apply to index or other common or commingled funds that are not controlled by UTIMCO. These commingled investment vehicles are governed by separate investment policy statements.

External Managers:

External managers are selected to manage the Funds' assets under either an Agency Agreement or through a Limited Liability Entity. An external manager operating under an Agency Agreement may engage in derivative investments only if (i) such manager has been approved to use derivatives by the UTIMCO Chief Investment Officer and (ii) the investments are consistent with the overall investment objectives of the account and in compliance with this Policy. The use of derivatives by an external manager operating under an Agency Agreement shall be approved by the UTIMCO Chief Investment Officer only for external managers that (i) demonstrate investment expertise in their use, (ii) have appropriate risk management and valuation policies and procedures, and (iii) effectively monitor and control their use.

While this Policy does not specifically include external managers operating through a Limited Liability Entity, it is noted that selecting and monitoring external managers through a Limited Liability Entity requires a clear understanding of the external managers' use of derivatives, particularly as it relates to various risk controls and leverage. The permitted uses of derivatives and leverage must be fully documented in the limited liability agreements with these managers.

Definition of Derivatives:

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived, in whole or part, from the value of any one or more underlying securities or assets, or index of securities or assets (such as bonds, stocks, commodities, and currencies). For the purposes of this Policy, derivatives shall include Derivative Investments but shall not include a broader range of securities, such as mortgage backed securities, structured notes (including participation notes), convertible bonds, exchange traded funds (ETFs), and Bona Fide Spot Foreign Exchange Transactions. Derivatives may be purchased through a national or international exchange or through an OTC direct arrangement with a Counterparty. Refer to the attached Exhibit A for a glossary of terms. If it is unclear whether a particular financial instrument meets the definition of Derivative Investment, the Risk Manager and Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with the Chief Investment

The University of Texas Investment Management Company

Derivative Investment Policy

Officer, will determine whether the financial instrument is a Derivative Investment. The Chief Investment Officer will report such determinations to the Chairman of the Risk Committee.

Permitted Derivative Applications:

The primary intent of derivatives should be to hedge risk in portfolios or to implement investment strategies more effectively and at a lower cost than would be possible in the Cash Market.

Permitted Derivative Applications are Derivative Investments used:

- To implement investment strategies in a low cost and efficient manner;
- To alter the Funds' market (systematic) exposure without trading the underlying Cash Market securities through purchases or short sales, or both, of appropriate derivatives;
- To construct portfolios with risk and return characteristics that could not be created with Cash Market securities;
- To hedge and control risks; or
- To facilitate transition trading.

UTIMCO staff may not enter into any Derivative Investment that is not a Permitted Derivative Application. To the extent that a Derivative Investment is a Permitted Derivative Application but is not within the delegated authority as set forth on Exhibit B, the UTIMCO Board will be provided with an "Option to Review" following the process outlined in Exhibit A to the Delegation of Authority Policy. This "Option to Review" applies to any new Derivative Investment recommended by UTIMCO staff and approved by UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer that is not within the delegated authority set forth on Exhibit B or the engagement of an external manager operating under an Agency Agreement that seeks to engage in a Derivative Investment that is not within the delegated authority set forth on Exhibit B. Notwithstanding the foregoing, UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer, the Risk Manager, or Chief Compliance Officer may determine that presentation and approval of the proposed Derivative Investment at a Risk Committee meeting is warranted before engaging in the Derivative Investment.

Risk and Investment Policy Controls:

Following the implementation of any Derivative Investment, the Funds' projected downside volatility bounds, and projected exposure to Asset Class and Investment Type, must be within the permissible ranges as set forth in the Funds' Investment Policy Statements.

Documentation and Controls:

Prior to the implementation of a new Derivative Investment by UTIMCO staff, UTIMCO staff shall document the purpose, valuation method, methods for calculating delta, delta-adjusted exposure, Asset Class and Investment Type exposure, the effect on portfolio leverage (if applicable), risks (including, but not limited to modeling, pricing, liquidity and Counterparty risks), the expected increase or reduction in risk resulting from the Derivative Investments, and the procedures in place to monitor and manage the derivative exposure. For any short exposure, UTIMCO staff shall also document the basis risk and appropriate stop-loss procedures. UTIMCO shall establish appropriate risk management procedures to monitor daily the risk of (i) internally managed Derivative Investments and (ii) externally managed accounts operating under Agency Agreements that permit derivatives. Internal control procedures to properly account and value the Funds' exposure to the Derivative Investment shall be fully documented.

Additional Limitations:

Leverage: Leverage is inherent in many derivatives. In Cash Markets, in most cases, the cash outlay is equal to the market exposure acquired. By contrast, Derivative Investments offer the possibility of establishing – for the same cash outlay – substantially larger market exposure. Therefore, risk management and control processes must focus on the total risk assumed in a Derivative Investment. Exhibits A of the Fund's Investment Policy Statements provide a limitation on the amount of uncollateralized derivative exposure that can be utilized by the Funds whereby, the total Asset Class and Investment Type exposure, including the amount of derivatives exposure not collateralized by cash, may not exceed 105% (100% in the ITF) of the Asset Class and Investment Type exposures excluding the amount of derivatives exposure not collateralized by cash.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company Derivative Investment Policy

Counterparty Risks: Rigorous Counterparty selection criteria and netting agreements shall be required to minimize Counterparty risk for Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. Any Counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction with the Funds must have a credit rating of at least A- (Standard and Poor's) or A3 (Moody's). All OTC derivatives, with the exception of Bona Fide Spot Foreign Exchange Transactions, must be subject to established ISDA Netting Agreements and have full documentation of all legal obligations of the Funds. In limited circumstances, the August 2012 DF Protocol Agreement, as published on August 13, 2012 (the "August Protocol Agreement") and the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement with a Schedule (an "ISDA March 2013 DF Protocol Master Agreement"), developed in connection with ISDA's Dodd-Frank Documentation Initiative to implement and comply with the regulatory requirements imposed under Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, may be used in place of an ISDA Netting Agreement or on a temporary basis until an ISDA Netting Agreement with the Counterparty has been executed. In the event a Counterparty is downgraded below the minimum credit rating requirements stated above, UTIMCO staff will take appropriate action to protect the interests of the Funds, including availing itself of all potential remedies contained in the ISDA agreements. The net market value, net of collateral postings, of all OTC derivatives for any individual Counterparty may not exceed 1% of the total market value of the Funds.

Risk Management and Compliance:

To ensure compliance with all terms and limitations of this Policy, all internally managed and externally managed Derivative Investments in accounts under Agency Agreements will be marked to market on a daily basis by the Funds' custodian and reviewed periodically, but no less frequently than monthly, for accuracy by the UTIMCO Risk Manager. In addition, data from the external risk model will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the UTIMCO Risk Manager.

Compliance with this Policy will be monitored by the UTIMCO Chief Compliance Officer using data provided by the custodian and the external risk model.

Any instances of noncompliance with this Policy will be reported immediately to the UTIMCO Chief Compliance Officer and the UTIMCO Chief Investment Officer, who will determine the appropriate remedy and report promptly to the Chairs of the Risk Committee, the Audit & Ethics Committee, and the UTIMCO Board Chairman. The UTIMCO Board Chairman may waive immediate remedial action in appropriate circumstances.

Reporting:

On a quarterly basis, UTIMCO shall provide a comprehensive report to UTIMCO's Board and the Risk Committee. This report shall include all outstanding Derivative Investments, by type, entered into during the period being reported for both internal managers and external managers operating under Agency Agreements. Asset allocation as provided in the Funds' Investment Policy Statements shall incorporate the impact of uncollateralized derivative exposure associated with derivatives. For risk reporting purposes, the models used to calculate the expected profit or loss in each scenario will include the effect of delta sensitivity and other derivative sensitivity parameters as appropriate. Risk calculations will take into account leverage, correlation, and exposure parameters such as beta for equities and duration for fixed income. The UTIMCO Risk Manager will calculate risk attribution - i.e., how much of the overall risk is attributed to each Asset Class and Investment Type, including the full effect on risk of the derivatives in each. The UTIMCO Risk Manager will calculate risk attribution for each Derivative Investment.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company

Derivative Investment Policy

Derivative Investment Policy Exhibit A

Glossary of Terms

Agency Agreement – A form of legal agreement that typically grants limited investment discretion to an external investment manager to act as the investment agent of the Funds but does not limit the liability of the Funds for actions taken by that agent.

Basket – A group of securities and a weighting scheme, or a proprietary index. Baskets are typically defined to achieve a certain investment goal, within certain limitations. For example, a Basket could replicate an emerging market index, excluding certain companies that UTIMCO is not permitted to hold.

Bona Fide Spot Foreign Exchange Transaction – Generally, a foreign exchange transaction that settles via an actual delivery of the relevant currencies within two business days (T+2). In addition, an agreement, contract or transaction for the purchase or sale of an amount of foreign currency equal to the price of a foreign security with respect to which (i) the security and related foreign currency transactions are executed contemporaneously in order to effect delivery by the relevant securities settlement deadline and (ii) actual delivery of the foreign security and foreign currency occurs by such deadline (such transaction, a “Securities Conversion Transaction”). For Securities Conversion Transactions, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) will consider the relevant foreign exchange spot market settlement deadline to be the same as the securities settlement deadline.

Cash Market - The physical market for a commodity or financial instrument.

Counterparty - The offsetting party in an exchange agreement.

Derivative Investment – An investment in a Futures Contract, Forward Contract, swap, and all forms of options.

Exchange Traded Derivatives - A Derivative Investment traded on an established national or international exchange. These derivatives “settle” daily in that cash exchanges are made between the exchange and parties to the contracts consistent with the change in price of the instrument. Fulfillment of the contract is guaranteed by the exchange on which the derivatives are traded. Examples include S&P 500 Futures Contracts and Goldman Sachs Commodities Index Futures Contracts.

Forward Contract - A nonstandardized contract for the physical or electronic (through a bookkeeping entry) delivery of a commodity or financial instrument at a specified price at some point in the future. The most typical Forward Contract is a forward foreign currency contract, which involves the contemplated exchange of two currencies.

Futures Contract - A standardized contract for either the physical delivery of a commodity or instrument at a specified price at some point in the future, or a financial settlement derived from the change in market price of the commodity or financial instrument during the term of the contract.

ISDA Netting Agreement - The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) is the global trade association representing participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry, covering swaps and options across all asset classes. ISDA has produced generally accepted “Master Agreements,” a 1992 Master Agreement and a 2002 Master Agreement, that are used by most counterparties in OTC derivatives. Netting agreements are terms within the applicable Master Agreement that deal with the calculation of exposure for each Counterparty. These netting agreements require that exposures between counterparties will be “netted” so that payables and receivables under all existing derivatives between two Counterparties are offset in determining the net exposure between the two Counterparties.

Limited Liability Entity – A legal entity created to define how assets contributed to the entity by external partners to the agreement will be managed by the manager of the entity. These entities are typically limited liability partnerships, corporations, or other such entities that limit the liability of external investors to the current value of the external investors’ investment in the entity.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company Derivative Investment Policy

Long Exposure to an Asset Class – The Net Asset Value of the Asset Class and Investment Type as defined in the Funds' Investment Policy Statement.

Option - A derivative that conveys the right but not the obligation to buy or deliver the subject financial instrument at a specified price, at a specified future date.

Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives - A derivative which results from direct negotiation between a buyer and a Counterparty. The terms of such derivatives are nonstandard and are the result of specific negotiations. Settlement occurs at the negotiated termination date, although the terms may include interim cash payments under certain conditions. Examples include currency swaps and Forward Contracts, interest rate swaps, and collars.

Replicating Derivatives – Derivatives that are intended to replicate the return characteristics of an underlying index or any other Cash Market security.

Swap - A contract whereby the parties agree to exchange cash flows of defined investment assets in amounts and times specified by the contract.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company

Derivative Investment Policy

Derivative Investment Policy Exhibit B

Delegated Derivative Investments

Subject to the limitations contained in the Derivative Investment Policy, the UTIMCO Board hereby delegates to the UTIMCO Chief Executive Officer the authority to enter into the following Derivative Investments:

Delegated Derivative Investments:

1. Replicating Derivatives - Derivative Investments that replicate the return characteristics of a long exposure to an underlying index, Basket or commodity. These investments are generally Futures Contracts and swaps on a passive index, Basket or commodity.
2. Derivative Investments that upon their expiration would not exceed the loss of a similar investment in the cash market equivalent being referred to in the derivative contract. These investments may include swaps whereby the holder of the instrument will forgo potential upside return in exchange for downside protection or receive a multiple of a referenced return should the return of the underlying referenced cash market equivalent be within a certain range and may also include the selling of put options.
3. Derivative Investments that reduce Long Exposure to an Asset Class or hedge against risk, and limit maximum loss to the premium paid for the Derivative Investment, i.e., purchase options. The aggregate prorated annual premium of all Derivative Investments under this provision shall be as set forth in the respective Fund's Investment Policy Statement.
4. Futures Contracts and Forward Contracts on foreign currency if used (i) by an external fixed income manager within its investment guidelines, (ii) for hedging purposes by an external equities manager within its investment guidelines, or (iii) to hedge existing or prospective foreign currency risk by UTIMCO staff.
5. Derivative Investments used to manage bond duration or hedge equity exposure to countries, sectors or capitalization factors, or individual stock(s) swaps within the portfolio only if subsequent to the investment the portfolio would not be net short to any one of those factors. An example of such a hedge is selling Futures Contracts or call options on a country or sector index, provided the manager is exposed to that country or sector.
6. Derivative Investments used to gain Long Exposure to an Asset Class and limit maximum loss to the premium paid for the Derivative Investment.

The delegated authority set forth above should not be construed to permit UTIMCO staff to enter into Derivative Investments that are unhedged or 'naked' short positions containing unlimited loss.

Modeling: Each Delegated Derivative Investment must be such that it can be decomposed into one or more components, and each said component can be modeled using a model such as the CDS valuation model, Black-Scholes model, including modifications for foreign currency ("Quanto"), allowing both normal and log-normal distributions (the Black model), and modifications to handle dividends or other model approved by the Policy Committee.

Leverage: Each Delegated Derivative Investment must be modeled on a fully collateralized basis. During the course of the investment, cash collateral backing a Derivative Investment may be utilized to invest in other investments thereby creating leverage at the Fund level. This is only allowed if within the Funds' Investment Policy Statements.