

The University of Texas Investment Management Company

Derivative Investment Policy

Effective Date of Policy: October 31, 2002

Date Approved by UTIMCO Board: October 31, 2002

Purpose:

The purpose of the Derivative Investment Policy is to enumerate the applications, documentation and limitations for investment in derivative securities in the Permanent University Fund (PUF) and the General Endowment Fund (GEF), hereinafter referred to as the Funds. The Board of Regents approved investment policy guidelines for the Funds allow for investment in derivative securities provided that their use is in compliance with UTIMCO's Board approved Derivative Investment Policy. The Derivative Investment Policy supplements the Investment Policy Statement for the Funds.

Objective:

The objective of investing in derivative securities is to facilitate risk management and provide efficiency in the implementation of various investment strategies for the Funds. Through the use of derivatives, the complex risks that are bound together in traditional cash market investments can be separated and managed independently. Derivatives provide the Funds with the most economical means to improve the Funds risk/return profile.

Scope:

This Policy applies to internal management of derivatives at UTIMCO only. Derivatives policies for external managers are established on a case by case basis with each external manager. This Policy Statement applies to both exchange traded and over the counter derivative instruments. This Policy shall not be construed to apply to index or other common or commingled funds in which the Funds typically invest. These commingled investment vehicles are governed by separate investment policy statements.

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 a bonds, stocks, commodities, and currencies). For the purposes of this Policy derivatives shall include futures, forwards, swaps and all forms of options, but shall not include a broader range of securities including mortgage backed securities, structured notes and convertible bonds. (Refer to attached exhibit for glossary of terms)

Permitted Derivative Applications:

Derivatives may be 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,
- To construct portfolios with risk and return characteristics that could not be created with cash market securities,
- To hedge and control risks so that the Funds' risk/return profile is more closely aligned with the Funds' targeted risk/return profile,
- To facilitate transition trading,
- By managers of public markets investments employed by UTIMCO. An external investment manager may engage in derivative security transactions only if the transactions are consistent with the overall investment objectives of the account. Derivative applications shall be approved only with investment managers that demonstrate investment expertise in their use, and have appropriate risk management policies and procedures to effectively monitor and control their use. Disclosure of permitted derivative applications with external investment managers shall be made to UTIMCO's Board prior to investment.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company Derivative Investment Policy

- By managers of alternative marketable equities employed by UTIMCO. The due diligence process in the selection of these managers requires a clear understanding of the managers use of derivatives, particularly as it relates to various risk controls and leverage. UTIMCO will invest in such strategies exclusively through limited partnership agreements, offshore corporations or other legal entities that limit the Funds' exposure to its investment in the strategy. Disclosure of derivative applications with alternative marketable equity managers shall be made to UTIMCO's Board prior to investment.

The primary intent of derivative security transactions 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.

Derivative Applications Not Permitted:

Derivative Applications shall not be used to invest in asset classes that are not consistent with the Funds policy asset categories, implementation strategies and risk/return characteristics. Only the above derivative applications are permitted until such time as this policy is amended and approved by UTIMCO's Board.

Documentation and Controls:

Prior to the implementation of a new derivative application, UTIMCO shall document the purpose, justification, baseline portfolio, derivative application portfolio, risks (including at a minimum modeling, pricing, liquidity and legal risks), the expected increase or reduction in systematic and specific risk resulting from the application, the acceptable criteria for counterparties in over the counter derivative applications, and the procedures in place to monitor and manage the derivative exposure. Internal control procedures to properly account and value the Funds' exposure to the derivative application shall be fully documented. The Chief Investment Officer shall recommend and the UTIMCO Board approve any new derivative applications prior to implementation, after fully considering the permissibility, merits, and compliance with all documentation and controls requirements of the application. UTIMCO shall establish an appropriate risk management procedure to monitor compliance and will take corrective action if necessary. UTIMCO shall make a comprehensive report of all derivative applications to the UTIMCO Board on at least a quarterly basis.

Limitations:

Leverage is inherent in derivative securities since only a small cash deposit is required to establish a much larger economic impact position. Thus, relative to the cash markets, where in most cases the cash outlay is equal to the asset acquired, derivatives applications offer the possibility of establishing substantially larger market risk exposures with the same amount of cash as a traditional cash market portfolio. Therefore risk management and control processes must focus on the total risk assumed in a derivatives application, which is the sum of the application-specific risk and the market (systematic) risk established by the derivative application. In order to control and limit the leverage risk, each derivative application must specify a baseline portfolio, and risk measures such as Value at Risk (VAR) will be employed to assure that the total economic impact risk of the derivative application portfolio relative to the baseline portfolio will not exceed 20% of the underlying value of the baseline portfolio. The total relative economic impact risk of each derivative application will be monitored on a daily basis by the most appropriate risk management tools for the particular derivatives application.

As an additional global limitation, the total gross value (without netting counter positions) of all derivatives positions, including both internal and external managers, in the Funds shall not exceed 50% of the net asset value of the Funds.

In order to limit the financial risks associated with derivative applications, rigorous counterparty selection criteria and netting agreements shall be required to minimize counterparty risk for over the counter derivatives. The counterparty must be an investment grade credit and the agreement must be marked to market no less frequently than monthly.

The University of Texas Investment Management Company
Derivative Investment Policy

Derivative Investment Policy Exhibit
Glossary of Terms

Application Specific Risk – The portion of total risk in a derivatives application which is due to factors unique to the application as opposed to more systematic, market-related factors. For example, in an option on a specific stock, the risk associated with the specific business results of the company which issued the stock underlying the option would be Application Specific Risk, as opposed to the overall risk of the stock market which would be Systematic Risk.

Baseline Portfolio – The cash-market based portfolio which will serve as the basis for calculating the relative risk level of an equivalent derivatives application.

Cash Equivalents – Includes cash, short term fixed income instruments, accruals, variation margin and one day deposits in transit to the account.

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

Counterparty - The offsetting party in an exchange agreement.

Derivative Application – A definition of the intended use of a derivative-based position such as replication or enhancing index returns, asset allocation or completion fund strategies, and various alpha transport strategies.

Derivative Application Portfolio – The portfolio including derivative instruments, cash equivalents, and other cash market assets established to replicate a specified baseline portfolio.

Economic Exposure - The total effective exposure of a derivative position. The economic exposure is the product of the dollar value of the exposure and the market or systematic risk level of the exposure. A common method of measuring economic exposure is with risk management tools such as “value at risk.”

Exchange Traded Derivatives - Derivative instruments traded on an established national or international exchange. These instruments “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 instruments are traded. Examples include S&P 500 futures contracts and Goldman Sachs Commodities Index futures contracts.

Forward Contract - A non-standardized 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.

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.

Option - An instrument 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 Derivatives - Derivative instruments which result from direct negotiation between a buyer and a counterparty. The terms of such instruments are non-standard and are the result of specific negotiations. Settlement occurs at the negotiated termination date, although the terms may include interim

The University of Texas Investment Management Company Derivative Investment Policy

cash payments under certain conditions. Examples include currency swaps and forward contracts, interest rate swaps, and collars.

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

Systematic Risk – The non-diversifiable risks associated with an investment in a particular asset market. For example the financial, political, and other risks associated with a portfolio of common stocks are known as “market” or systematic risks.

Value at Risk (VAR) – An established method of measuring economic exposure risk. The measure conveys the maximum potential loss (in dollars or percent of total assets) for a particular investment position, for a particular period of time, for a particular level of confidence.