The Ford Foundation

Financial Statements
As of and for the three month period ended
December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012

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Independent Auditor's Report

To The Board of Trustees
of The Ford Foundation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Ford Foundation ("the Foundation"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the period from October 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation 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 the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Foundation'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 Foundation's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant 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 referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Ford Foundation at December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the period from October 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

June 19, 2013

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, PricewaterhouseCoopers Center, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017
T: (646) 471 3000, F: (813) 286 6000, www.pwc.com/us

The Ford Foundation
Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012

(in thousands)	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012
Assets		
Investments, at fair value	$ 10,431,334	$ 10,626,091
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	6,392	9,026
Subscription paid in advance to limited marketability funds	125,000	100,000
Pending securities, net	292,747	267
	10,855,473	10,735,384
Cash	23,691	13,019
Federal excise tax receivable	650	685
Other receivables and assets	19,851	20,482
Program-related investments, net of allowances for possible losses of $28,480 and $26,465 at December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively	193,924	180,590
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation of $112,102 and $110,405 at December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, respectively	34,304	34,561
Total assets	$ 11,127,893	$ 10,984,721
Liabilities and Unrestricted Net Assets		
Unpaid grants	$ 229,371	$ 208,812
Payables and other liabilities	83,804	82,400
Federal excise taxes		
Current	8,600	
Deferred	9,069	7,009
Total liabilities	330,844	298,221
Contingencies, commitments and guarantees (Note 6)		
Unrestricted net assets		
Appropriated	56,119	49,568
Unappropriated	10,740,930	10,636,932
Total unrestricted net assets	10,797,049	10,686,500
Total liabilities and unrestricted net assets	$ 11,127,893	$ 10,984,721

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Ford Foundation
Statement of Activities
For The Three Month Period Ended December 31, 2012

(in thousands)

Operating activities	
Income	
Dividends	$ 20,179
Interest	26,316
Realized appreciation on investments, net	118,735
Unrealized appreciation on investments, net	103,051
Expenses incurred in the production of income	(7,225)
Total income	261,056
Expenditures	
Program activities	
Grants approved	113,382
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	2,015
Direct conduct of charitable activities	2,875
Program management	11,428
Total program activities	129,700
General management	9,634
Provision for federal excise tax	
Current	8,600
Deferred	2,060
Depreciation	1,921
Total expenditures	151,915
Change in unrestricted net assets from operating activities	109,141
Non-operating activities	
Pension-related and post-retirement changes other than net periodic pension costs	1,408
Change in unrestricted net assets	110,549
Unrestricted net assets	
Beginning of period	10,686,500
End of period	$ 10,797,049

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Ford Foundation
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Three Month Period Ended December 31, 2012

(in thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities		
Change in unrestricted net assets	$	110,549
Adjustments to reconcile change in unrestricted net assets to net cash used by operating activities		
Realized appreciation on investments, net		(118,735)
Unrealized appreciation on investments, net		(103,051)
Depreciation		1,921
Pension-related and post-retirement changes other than net periodic pension costs		(1,408)
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments		2,015
Increase in current federal excise tax liability		8,600
Increase in deferred federal excise tax liability		2,060
Decrease in federal excise tax receivable		35
Decrease in other receivables and assets		752
Grant approvals		113,382
Grant payments		(92,823)
Increase in payables and other liabilities		2,691
Net cash used by operating activities		(74,012)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,500,683
Purchase of investments		(1,373,986)
Change in subscription paid in advance to limited marketability funds		(25,000)
Loans disbursed for program-related investments		(18,369)
Repayments of program-related investments		3,020
Purchase of fixed assets		(1,664)
Net cash provided by investing activities		84,684
Net increase in cash		10,672
Cash		
Beginning of period		13,019
End of period	$	23,691

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of The Ford Foundation ("The Foundation") are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The significant accounting policies followed are set forth below:

Investments, at Fair Value
The Foundation makes investments by either directly purchasing various financial positions, or purchasing a portion of an investment fund's partnership capital or shares representing a net assets value ("NAV") investment. Directly owned positions are classified for financial reporting purposes as short-term, equities or fixed income investments. NAV investments in funds are classified for financial reporting as either commingled or limited marketability funds.

Equity investments are directly held securities, primarily publicly traded. Equities are generally valued based upon the final sale price as quoted on the primary exchange. Private equities are valued using market transactions when available. If such transactions do not exist, private securities are valued as determined by The Foundation. Fixed income investments are generally valued based upon quoted market prices from brokers and dealers, which represent fair value. Short-term investments generally include cash and cash equivalents as well as credit or debt securities with maturities of less than one year. These credit or debt securities may include US government and agency obligations, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, and similar short-term securities. Short-term investments for which market prices are not available are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Commingled funds are NAV investments in partnerships or investment companies where The Foundation has significant transparency into the underlying positions in the commingled funds and that have no significant restrictions on redemption rights. For commingled funds the NAV is determined by either an exchange or the respective general partners or investment managers. The underlying positions, owned by the commingled funds, include such investments as exchange traded and over the counter securities. The Foundation generally has the ability to redeem capital from commingled funds monthly or more frequently.

Limited marketability funds are NAV investments in private equity, venture capital, hedge funds, and other private investment entities. The Foundation has significant transparency into the underlying positions of the private equity and venture capital funds. The Foundation cannot independently assess the value of these underlying positions through a public exchange or over the counter market. The Foundation generally has restricted redemption rights for limited marketability funds other than private equity, venture capital, and similar funds where distribution of proceeds is at the sole discretion of the general partner or investment manager.

The Foundation follows the concept of the "practical expedient" under GAAP. The practical expedient is an acceptable method under GAAP to determine the fair value of certain NAV investments (a) that do not have a readily determinable fair value predicated upon a public market and (b) either have the attributes of an investment company or prepare their financial statements consistent with the measurement principles of an investment company under GAAP. As such, NAV investments are presented in the accompanying financial statements at fair value, as determined by The Foundation. Such fair value generally represents The Foundation's proportionate share of the net assets of the NAV investment as reported by the underlying investment managers or general partners. Accordingly, the fair value NAV investments is generally increased by additional contributions and the Foundation's share of net earnings from the NAV investments and decreased by distributions and The Foundation's share of net losses from the NAV investments.

The Foundation believes that the carrying amount of its NAV investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012. Because these investments are not readily marketable, the estimated value is subject to uncertainty, therefore, results may differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for the investment existed and such differences could be material.

Investment Transactions and Income and Expenses

For directly owned positions, transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is determined by comparison of specific costs of acquisition (identified lot basis) to proceeds at the time of disposal, or market values at the last day of the period, respectively, and includes the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign securities. Dividend income is recorded on ex-dividend date and interest income is recorded on an accrual basis.

Proceeds from the sale of securities include "in-kind" distributions from underlying private equity funds of $37.2 million.

For shares or partnership interests in securities or NAV Investments, transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. For unsettled sales or purchases as of the reporting period date, the sales proceeds or purchase price are recorded as receivables or payables, respectively and are included on the Statements of Financial Position as pending securities, net. Pending securities, net include sales and redemptions from NAV investments. For NAV investments in which The Foundation owns shares of an investment fund, realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is determined by comparison of specific costs of acquisition (identified lot basis) to proceeds at the time of disposal, or fair value at the last day of the period, respectively, and includes the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign currency denominated holdings. Dividends and interest are recognized as allocated by the investment manager. The amount of realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) associated with these investments is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

For NAV investments in which The Foundation owns a portion of an investment fund's partnership capital, unrealized appreciation (depreciation) is determined by comparison of cost of acquisition of the partnership interests to fair value at the last day of the period, and includes the effects of currency translation with respect to transactions and holdings of foreign currency denominated investments. Realized appreciation (depreciation) on redemption of partnership interests is determined as allocated by the general partners of the respective partnership, or by comparison of specific costs of acquisition to proceeds at the time of disposal or an allocation is not indicated by the general partners of the respective partnership. Dividends and interest are recognized as allocated by the general partners. The amount of realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) associated with these investments is reflected in the accompanying financial statements

Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with GAAP, The Foundation discloses its assets and liabilities, recorded at fair value into the "fair value hierarchy". GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GAAP also established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that The Foundation has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices which are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Foundation considers observable data to be market data which is readily available and reliable and provided by independent sources. The categorization of a financial instrument within the fair value hierarchy is therefore based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to The Foundation's perceived risk of that instrument.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets are classified as Level 1 and generally include cash and exchange traded investment instruments. The Foundation does not adjust the quoted price for such instruments, even in situations where The Foundation holds a large position and a sale of all its holdings could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Investments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active under the accounting definition, but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified as Level 2. Such inputs may include model based valuation techniques. These investments include certain US government and sovereign obligations, government agency obligations, asset backed securities, derivatives and certain limited marketability investments priced using net asset value or equivalent as a determinant of fair value. With respect to NAV investments, The Foundation considers near-term liquidity as well as any restrictions or limitations on redemptions to determine the level classification of these investments. Investments fair valued using NAV as a practical expedient are classified as Level 2 if the investment is redeemable at NAV (as adjusted for subsequent gains or losses through the effective date of redemption) in the near-term (generally within a 3-month period) without significant restrictions on redemption.

Investments classified as Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstance and may require significant management judgment. Investments classified as Level 3 include securities for which no active market or dealer quote exists and NAV investments in limited marketability funds that are not redeemable in the near term or have significant restrictions.

Derivative Instruments

The Foundation records all derivative instruments and hedging activities at fair value. The fair value adjustment is recorded directly to the invested asset and recognized as unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the accompanying Statement of Activities.

The Foundation utilizes a variety of derivative instruments and contracts including futures, forwards, swaps, and options for trading and hedging purposes with each instrument's primary risk exposure being interest rate, credit, foreign exchange, commodity, or equity risk, as well a combination of secondary risk factors. Such contracts involve, to varying degrees, risks of loss from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts.

The Foundation enters into forward currency contracts whereby it agrees to exchange one currency for another on an agreed-upon date at an agreed-upon exchange rate to minimize the exposure of certain of its investments to adverse fluctuations in currency markets.

The Foundation enters into futures contracts whereby it is obligated to deliver or receive (although the contracts are generally settled in cash) various US government debt instruments at a specified future date. The Foundation engages in futures to increase or decrease its exposure to interest rate movements and spreads.

The Foundation enters into interest rate contracts whereby it is obligated to either pay or receive a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount and receive or pay a floating interest rate on the same notional amount. The floating rate is generally calculated as a spread amount added to or subtracted from a specified London Inter-Bank

Offering Rate (LIBOR) indexed interest rate. The Foundation enters into such contracts to manage its interest rate exposure and to profit from potential movements in interest rate spreads. The market value and unrealized gains or losses on interest rate swaps are affected by actual movements of and market expectations of changes in current market interest rates.

The Foundation enters into credit default swaps to simulate long and short credit positions that are either unavailable or considered to be less attractively priced in the bond market. The Foundation uses these swaps to reduce risk where it has exposure to the issuer, or to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of an event of default. The reference obligation of the swap can be a single issuer, a “basket” of issuers, or an index. The underlying referenced assets can include corporate debt, sovereign debt and asset backed securities.

The buyer of a credit default swap is generally considered to be “receiving protection” in the event of an adverse credit event affecting the underlying reference obligation, and the seller of a credit default swap is generally considered to be “providing protection” in the event of such credit event. The buyer is generally obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation. Generally, a credit event for corporate or sovereign reference obligations means bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration, repudiation/moratorium or restructuring. For credit default swaps on asset-backed securities, a credit event may be triggered by events such as failure to pay principal, maturity extension, rating downgrade or write-down. If a credit event occurs, the seller typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the par value (full notional value) of the reference obligation, though the actual payment may be mitigated by terms of the International Swaps and Derivative Agreement (ISDA), allowing for netting arrangements and collateral. The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or a physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. If The Foundation is a buyer and no credit event occurs, The Foundation may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, The Foundation receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller may pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

Credit default swaps are carried at their estimated fair value, as determined in good faith by The Foundation. In determining fair value, The Foundation considers the value provided by the counterparty as well as the use of a proprietary model. In addition to credit quality, a variety of factors are monitored including cash flow assumptions, market activity, market sentiment and valuation as part of its ongoing process of assessing payment and performance risk. As payment and performance risk increases, the value of a credit default swap increases. Conversely, as payment and performance risk decreases, unrealized appreciation is recognized for short positions and unrealized depreciation is recognized for long positions. Any current or future declines in the fair value of the swap may be partially offset by upfront payments received by The Foundation as a seller of protection if applicable.

Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if The Foundation had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. The Foundation enters into credit default swaps with counterparties meeting defined criteria for financial strength. The list of approved counterparties is reviewed periodically by management and a potential counterparty removed if it no longer meets The Foundation’s criteria.

Cash
Cash consists of cash on hand and held in bank accounts.

Program-Related Investments
The Foundation invests in projects that advance philanthropic purposes. These program-related investments are generally loans outstanding for up to 10 years bearing interest at 1%. These loans are treated as qualifying distributions for tax reporting purposes. Loans are monitored to determine net realizable value based on an evaluation of recoverability that utilizes experience and may reflect periodic adjustments to terms as deemed appropriate. Program related investments are recorded when disbursed.

Fixed Assets
Land, buildings, furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements owned by The Foundation are recorded at cost. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of the particular assets generally estimated as follows: buildings, principally 50 years, furniture and equipment 3 to 15 years, and leasehold improvements over the lesser of the term of the lease or the life of the asset.

Expenditures and Appropriations
Committed grant expenditures are considered incurred at the time of approval. Uncommitted appropriations that have been approved by the Board of Trustees are included in appropriated unrestricted net assets.

Taxes
The Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRS) and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income taxes. However, The Foundation is subject to federal excise tax and unrelated business income tax because it is a private foundation in accordance with IRS regulations. The Foundation accrues an expense for federal excise taxes payable.

The Foundation accounts for uncertain tax positions when it is more likely than not that such an asset or a liability will be realized. As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 management believes there were no uncertain tax positions.

Risks and Uncertainties
The Foundation uses estimates in preparing the financial statements which require management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Statements of Financial Position and the reported amounts of income and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and such differences could be material. The most significant estimates and assumptions relate to the valuation of NAV investments, allowances for possible losses on program-related investments and assumptions used for employee benefit plans.

Measure of Operations
The Foundation includes in its measure of operations (operating income over expenditures) all income that is an integral part of its programs and supporting activities. Non-operating activities include the gains and prior service costs and credits which arose during the period, but are not recognized as components of net periodic pension cost.

Change in Accounting Year
In 2012, The Foundation changed its fiscal year from a September 30th fiscal year end to a December 31st calendar year end, resulting in a transition three month period from October 1 through December 31, 2012. The Statements of Financial Position and related footnote disclosures show comparative information for both year end dates. Going forward the fiscal year will be a calendar year.

Related Party Transactions
For the three month period ended December 31, 2012, The Foundation approved grants totaling $4.5 million to other not-for-profit organizations, whereby certain trustees jointly serve on the board of trustees of The Foundation and these other organizations.

2. Investments

Investments held consisted of the following as of:

(in thousands)	Three Month period Ended December 31, 2012 Fair Value	Three Month period Ended December 31, 2012 Cost	Year Ended September 30, 2012 Fair Value	Year Ended September 30, 2012 Cost
Short term	$ 260,698	$ 260,491	$ 478,115	$ 478,179
Equities	860,959	564,061	995,287	690,539
Fixed income				
US government debt	310,140	307,631	458,179	453,085
Asset backed	685,404	663,676	764,499	743,833
Commingled funds				
Equity related	1,150,796	1,050,750	1,305,224	1,229,374
Natural Resources related	485,517	505,403	507,257	504,793
Limited marketability funds				
Credit	203,931	188,788	261,399	256,392
Global equity	3,795,267	3,175,888	3,245,047	2,716,198
Natural Resources	458,514	443,706	419,995	415,508
Real assets	134,849	117,048	103,786	99,238
Private equity	1,027,881	1,157,050	1,046,002	1,162,703
Venture capital	1,057,378	1,543,365	1,041,301	1,525,781
Investments, at fair value	10,431,334	9,977,857	10,626,091	10,275,623
Subscription paid in advance to limited marketability funds	125,000	125,000	100,000	100,000
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	6,392	6,392	9,026	9,026
Investment related				
Receivables	297,624	297,693	15,237	15,237
Payables	(4,877)	(4,915)	(14,970)	(14,970)
Total investments	$ 10,855,473	$ 10,402,027	$ 10,735,384	$ 10,384,916

As of December 31, 2012, Short Term Investments consisted of cash held by custodian of $66.1 million, restricted cash of $3.5 million, agency notes of $55.4 million, US Treasury Bills of $73.0 million, and US Treasury notes of $62.6 million.

As of September 30, 2012, Short Term Investments consisted of cash and cash equivalents of $18.6 million, restricted cash of $3.7 million, agency notes of $120 million, US Treasury Bills of $113 million, and US Treasury notes of $222.8 million.

As of December 31, 2012, Pending Securities include sales of $205.7 million and redemptions receivable from limited marketability funds of $91.9 million.

As of September 30, 2012, Pending Securities include sales of $15.2 million.

The classification of investments by level within the valuation hierarchy as of December 31, 2012 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Short term	$ 66,142	$ 194,556	$ -	$ 260,698
Equities	860,824	8	127	860,959
Fixed income				
US government debt	-	310,140	-	310,140
Asset backed	-	685,404	-	685,404
Commingled funds				
Equity related	-	1,150,796	-	1,150,796
Natural Resources related	-	485,517	-	485,517
Limited marketability funds				
Credit	-	180,626	23,305	203,931
Global equity	-	2,382,385	1,412,882	3,795,267
Natural Resources	-	-	458,514	458,514
Real assets	-	-	134,849	134,849
Private equity	-	-	1,027,881	1,027,881
Venture capital	-	-	1,057,378	1,057,378
Investments, at fair value	$ 926,966	$ 5,389,432	$ 4,114,936	10,431,334
Subscription paid in advance to limited marketability funds				125,000
Accrued income, net payables and receivables				299,139
Total investments				$ 10,855,473

The classification of investments by level within the valuation hierarchy as of September 30, 2012 was as follows:

(in thousands)	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Short term	$ 18,617	$ 459,498	$ -	$ 478,115
Equities	994,611	6	670	995,287
Fixed income				
US government debt	-	458,179	-	458,179
Asset backed	-	761,346	3,153	764,499
Commingled funds				
Equity related	-	1,305,224	-	1,305,224
Natural Resources related	-	507,257	-	507,257
Limited marketability funds				
Credit	-	215,146	46,253	261,399
Global equity	-	2,089,268	1,155,779	3,245,047
Natural Resources	-	-	419,995	419,995
Real assets	-	-	103,786	103,786
Private equity	-	-	1,046,002	1,046,002
Venture capital	-	-	1,041,301	1,041,301
Investments, at fair value	$ 1,013,228	$ 5,795,924	$ 3,816,939	10,626,091
Subscription paid in advance to limited marketability funds				100,000
Accrued income, net payables and receivables				9,293
Total investments				$ 10,735,384

The following table summarizes Level 3 activity as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

Fair Value Measurements Using Level 3 Inputs:

(in thousands)	Balances at October 1, 2012	Purchases and Other Acquisitions	Net Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Sales and Other Dispositions	Net Realized Appreciation	Net Unrealized Appreciation	Balances at December 31, 2012
Equities	$ 670	$ -	$ -	$ (560)	$ 519	$ (502)	$ 127
Asset Backed	3,153	-	(3,147)	(126)	42	78	-
Credit	46,253	36,972	-	(56,106)	-	(3,814)	23,305
Global Equity	1,155,779	314,609	(93,387)	(16,124)	-	52,005	1,412,882
Natural Resources	419,995	29,184	-	(986)	-	10,321	458,514
Real Assets	103,786	20,149	-	(2,338)	-	13,252	134,849
Private equity	1,046,002	46,118	-	(98,431)	54,394	(20,202)	1,027,881
Venture capital	1,041,301	28,365	-	(15,902)	5,121	(1,507)	1,057,378
	$ 3,816,939	$ 475,397	$ (96,534)	$ (190,573)	$ 60,076	$ 49,631	$ 4,114,936

(in thousands)	Balances at October 1, 2011	Purchases and Other Acquisitions	Net Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Sales and Other Dispositions	Net Realized Appreciation	Net Unrealized Appreciation	Balances at September 30, 2012
Equities	$ 9,453	$ 63	$ (1,096)	$ (10,287)	$ 8,578	$ (6,041)	$ 670
Asset Backed	-	-	2,768	(457)	72	770	3,153
Credit	55,527	-	-	(9,705)	-	431	46,253
Global Equity	855,868	396,460	(164,202)	(49,919)	572	117,000	1,155,779
Natural Resources	259,990	348,155	-	(190,867)	5,010	(2,293)	419,995
Real Assets	37,557	87,515	18	(22,756)	17	1,435	103,786
Private equity	1,043,949	92,505	-	(168,780)	58,721	19,607	1,046,002
Venture capital	937,855	129,088	-	(89,891)	47,519	16,730	1,041,301
	$ 3,200,199	$ 1,053,786	$ (162,512)	$ (542,662)	$ 120,489	$ 147,639	$ 3,816,939

All net realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the table above is reflected in the accompanying financial statements. For the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and year ended September 30, 2012 the change in unrealized appreciation associated with investments that remain held by The Foundation as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 was $77 million and $138 million, respectively.

The Foundation's policy is to recognize transfers between Levels 1, 2, or 3 as if they occurred as of the beginning of the reporting period.

For the three month period ended December 31, 2012 there were transfers of Global Equity investments from Level 3 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy of approximately $156.9 million, and $63.6 million from Level 2 to Level 3 due to changes in liquidity. There were no other significant transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3.

For the year ended September 30, 2012 there were transfers of Global Equity investments from Level 3 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for $164.2 million due to changes in liquidity. There were no other significant transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3.

Based on the information made available to The Foundation, there are no concentrations in any underlying individual security or issuer in amounts greater than 5% of the Foundation’s unrestricted net assets as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation has investments which have been valued using the NAV as a practical expedient with total market values of $8.3 billion and $7.9 billion, respectively.

The following table lists investments in investment funds (or similar entities) as of December 31, 2012 that have been valued using the NAV as a practical expedient, classified by major investment category:

Category of Investment[1]	Investment Strategy and Structure[1]	Number of Investments[2] Fair Value[3] (in thousands) Unfunded Commitments (in thousands)	Remaining Life[1]	Redemption Terms[1]	Redemption Restrictions and Terms[1]	Redemption Restrictions and Terms in Place at Period End[1]
(Private Equity and Venture Capital) [4]	Investments in the equity and credit of primarily private companies through private partnerships and holding companies	195 $ 2,085,259 $ 695,530	Generally up to 15 years but dependent upon investment circumstances.	Redemption not permitted during the life of the fund. Distributions may be made at the discretion of the general partners.	Not applicable – no redemption ability.	Not applicable – no redemption ability.
(Alternative Investment Funds) [5]	Investments in hedge funds, global equity, credit, real assets, natural resources, and other investments through private partnerships and holding companies	81 $ 4,592,561 $ 1,090,112	Open Ended	Ranges between monthly redemption with 5 days notice, to rolling 3-years redemption with 180 days notice. Certain funds have no redemption rights until dissolution of the funds.	Initial Lockups: 1 year or less: 46% 1-2 years: 24% Over 2 years: 15% No redemption rights: 15% Redemption Frequency: Monthly: 12% Quarterly: 30% 1 Year or less: 38% Over 1 Year: 6% No redemption rights: 14% Redemption gates: Up to 25% Early Redemption Fees: up to 5%	Current Redemption Ability: 6 months or less: 65% 6 months to 1 year: 12% Over 1 years: 8% No redemption rights: 15% Total side pockets or restricted assets across the funds are less than 5% of the total investment amount.
Commingled Funds [6]	Investment in equity, natural resources, and other investments through commingled fund structures	41 $ 1,636,313 $ -	Open Ended	Daily to monthly redemption with 1 to 30 days notice period	Subject to the ability to withdraw capital from the underlying funds. This is dependent upon the liquidity of the underlying assets and is subject to the discretion of the Fund Manager.	Subject to the ability to withdraw capital from the underlying funds.

The following table lists investments in investment funds (or similar entities) as of September 30, 2012 that have been valued using the NAV as a practical expedient, classified by major investment category:

Category of Investment[1]	Investment Strategy and Structure[1]	(in thousands) Unfunded Commitments (in thousands)	Remaining Life[1]	Redemption Terms[1]	Redemption Restrictions and Terms[1]	Restrictions and Terms in Place at Period End[1]
(Private Equity and Venture Capital) [4]	Investments in the equity and credit of primarily private companies through private partnerships and holding companies	195 $ 2,087,303 $ 719,339	Generally up to 15 years but dependent upon investment circumstances.	Redemption not permitted during the life of the fund. Distributions may be made at the discretion of the general partners.	Not applicable – no redemption ability.	Not applicable – no redemption ability.
(Alternative Investment Funds) [5]	Investments in hedge funds, global equity, credit, real assets, natural resources, and other investments through private partnerships and holding companies	69 $ 4,030,226 $ 1,078,866	Open Ended	Ranges between monthly redemption with 5 days notice, to rolling 3-years redemption with 180 days notice. Certain funds have no redemption rights until dissolution of the funds.	Initial Lockups: 1 year or less: 47% 1-2 years: 25% Over 2 years: 13% No redemption rights: 15% Redemption Frequency: Monthly: 10% Quarterly: 34% 1 Year or less: 35% Over 1 Year: 6% No redemption rights: 15% Redemption gates: Up to 25% Early Redemption Fees: up to 5%	Current Redemption Ability: 6 months or less: 67% 6 months to 1 year: 10% Over 1 years: 8% No redemption rights: 15% Total side pockets or restricted assets across the funds are less than 5% of the total investment amount.
Commingled Funds [6]	Investment in equity, natural resources, and other investments through commingled fund structures	46 $ 1,812,481 $ -	Open Ended	Daily to monthly redemption with 1 to 30 days notice period	Subject to the ability to withdraw capital from the underlying funds. This is dependent upon the liquidity of the underlying assets and is subject to the discretion of the Fund Manager.	Subject to the ability to withdraw capital from the underlying funds.

(1) Information reflects a range of various terms from multiple investments.

(2) The approximate number of outstanding investments including investments with unfunded commitments but no current balance as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

(3) The total fair value of these investments valued using the NAV as a practical expedient.

(4) Generally refers to investments in private partnerships or investment funds focusing on equity or credit investments in private companies. The partnerships or funds generally have no redemption rights; the general partners of the respective funds issue capital calls and distributions. These funds generally provide the NAV or capital balances and changes quarterly or less frequently. Performance fees are generally collected by the general partner or investment manager only upon a distribution of profits to investors.

(5) Generally refers to investments in private partnerships or investment funds focusing on a broad range of investment activities including Credit, Global Equity, Natural Resource, and Real Asset investments. These funds generally have periodic limited redemption rights, asset and performance based fee structures. They provide the NAV or capital balances and changes monthly or less frequently.

(6) Generally refers to investments in private partnerships or investment funds focusing on a broad range of investment activities including equity and natural resources related investments. These funds generally have short-term redemption and investment ability. They provide the NAV or capital balances and changes monthly or more frequently. Commingled funds generally do not have performance based fee structures.

Derivative Instruments

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation had foreign currency contracts with notional amounts totaling $78.0 million and $0.9 million, respectively. Such contracts involve, to varying degrees, risks of loss from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. Changes in the value of forward currency contracts are recognized as unrealized appreciation (depreciation) until such contracts are closed.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation had futures contracts on fixed income securities with notional amounts totaling $85.6 million and $9.1 million, respectively. Changes in the value of futures contracts are recognized as unrealized appreciation (depreciation) until such contracts are closed.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation had interest rate swaps in which The Foundation was paying a fixed interest rate with notional amounts totaling $93.6 million and $0 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2012 the maximum fixed rate payments to be made under these interest rate swaps was $0.7 million.

As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation is the seller (providing protection) of credit default swaps on a total notional amount of $8.3 million and $8.5 million, respectively. The notional amounts of the swaps are not recorded in the financial statements. However, the notional amount does approximate the maximum potential amount of future payments that The Foundation could be required to make (receive) if The Foundation were the seller (buyer) of protection and a credit event were to occur. As of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, The Foundation has posted cash collateral to swap counterparties in the amount of $3.5 million and $3.7 million, respectively.

The following table lists fair value of derivatives by contract type as included within investments in the Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012.

(in thousands)	Notional/ Contractual Amount	Gross Derivative Assets	Gross Derivative Liabilities
Derivative type			
Interest rate contracts	$ 93,600	$ -	$ 23
Fixed income futures contracts	85,550	-	-
Rights and warrants	20	1	-
Foreign currency contracts	77,983	54	16
Credit default swaps	8,300	749	-
		805	39
Carrying value of derivatives on the statements of financial position		$ 805	$ 39

The following table lists fair value of derivatives by contract type as included within investments in the Statements of Financial Position as of September 30, 2012.

(in thousands)	Notional/ Contractual Amount	Gross Derivative Assets	Gross Derivative Liabilities
Derivative type			
Fixed income futures contracts	$ 9,098	$ -	$ 34
Rights and warrants	19	11	-
Foreign currency contracts	931	-	-
Credit default swaps	8,471	464	3,684
		475	3,718
Carrying value of derivatives on the statements of financial position		$ 475	$ 3,718

The notional amounts reflected in the above tables, are indicative of the volume of derivative transactions for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and year ended September 30, 2012.

The following table indicates the appreciation (depreciation) on derivatives, by contract type, as included in the Statement of Activities.

(in thousands)	Three Month period ended December 31, 2012
Derivative type	
Interest rate contracts	$ (23)
Fixed income futures contracts	30
Rights and Warrants	(1)
Foreign currency contracts	800
Credit default swaps	313
	$ 1,119

The above appreciation (depreciation) on derivatives has been recognized as realized or unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on the Statement of Activities.

Credit-Risk Contingent Features

The Foundation's derivative contracts generally contain provisions whereby if The Foundation were to default on its obligations under the contract, or if The Foundation were to terminate the management agreement of the investment manager who entered into the contract on The Foundation's behalf, or if the assets of The Foundation were to fall below certain levels, the counterparty could require full or partial termination, or replacement of the derivative instruments.

Counterparty Credit Risk

By using derivative instruments, The Foundation is exposed to the counterparty's credit risk - the risk that derivative counterparties may not perform in accordance with the contractual provisions offset by the value of any collateral received. The Foundation's exposure to credit risk associated with counterparty nonperformance is limited to the unrealized appreciation inherent in such transactions that are recognized in the Statements of Financial Position as well as the value of The Foundation's collateral assets held by the counterparty. The Foundation minimizes counterparty credit risk through rigorous review of potential counterparties, appropriate credit limits and approvals, credit monitoring procedures, executing master netting arrangements and managing margin and collateral requirements, as appropriate. The Foundation records counterparty credit risk valuation adjustments, if material, on certain derivative assets in order to appropriately reflect the credit quality of the counterparty. These adjustments are also recorded on the market quotes received from counterparties or other market participants since these quotes may not fully reflect the credit risk of the counterparties to the derivative instruments.

Credit Default Swaps

The credit default swaps for which The Foundation is providing protection as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 are summarized as follows:

	Credit Default Index Asset Backed Securities	
(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2012	As of September 30, 2012
Written credit derivative contracts		
Fair value of written credit derivatives	$ 749	$ (3,684)
Maximum potential amount of future payments (notional amount)	8,300	8,471
Recourse provisions with third parties to recover any amounts paid under the credit derivatives (including any purchased credit protection)	-	-
Collateral held by the Foundation or other third parties which the Foundation can obtain upon occurrence of a triggering event	-	-

Periodic payments made or received on the swaps are included in realized appreciation on investments, net in the accompanying Statement of Activities and totaled a $ 0.3 million gain for the three month period ended December 31, 2012.

3. Fixed Assets

As of December 31 and September 30, 2012 fixed assets are comprised of:

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2012	As of September 30, 2012
Land	$ 4,440	$ 4,440
Buildings, net of accumulated depreciation of $34,660 in December 31, 2012 and $33,980 at September 30, 2012	14,753	15,149
Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of $77,442 at December 31, 2012 and $76,425 at September 30, 2012	15,111	14,972
	$ 34,304	$ 34,561

4. Provision for Taxes

The Internal Revenue Code imposes an excise tax on private foundations equal to 2 percent of net investment income, which is defined as interest, dividends and net realized gains less expenses incurred in the production of income. The tax is reduced to 1 percent for foundations that meet certain distribution requirements under Section 4940(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The current provision for federal excise tax is based on net investment income using a 2 percent rate for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and a 1 percent rate for the year ended September 30, 2012. The deferred provision is based on a 2 percent rate on cumulative net unrealized gains for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and the year ended September 30, 2012. The current tax provision for federal excise tax on net investment income is $8.6 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2012. The Foundation had a cumulative unrealized gain that resulted in a $9.1 million and $ 7.0 million deferred tax liability for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and the year ended September 30, 2012 respectively, based on the change in net unrealized appreciation of investments at 2 percent. No excise taxes were paid during the three month period ended December 31, 2012. Certain income defined as unrelated business taxable income by the code may be subject to tax at ordinary corporate rates. The state taxes on unrelated business income are immaterial for the three month period ended December 31, 2012.

5. Retirement Plans

The Foundation's defined benefit pension plans and the defined contribution plans cover substantially all New York appointed employees. Employees who are locally appointed by overseas offices are covered by other retirement arrangements. On January 1, 2011, The Foundation implemented a prospective change in the New Cash Balance Retirement Plan benefit crediting formula from the age based percentages of 1 percent to 3 percent to a uniform 3 percent to conform with current IRS guidelines. Also, in May 2011, The Foundation amended the New Cash Balance Retirement Plan to close eligibility for the plan to all employees hired after November 1, 2011. The Cash Balance Retirement Plan was merged with and into the New Cash Balance Retirement Plan as of June 1, 2012. All accrued benefits were fully preserved. In December 2012, The Foundation terminated the New Cash Balance Retirement Plan and froze all further benefit accruals as of December 31, 2012. All benefits accrued as of December 31, 2012 will be distributed to participants at the conclusion of the termination process. All actively employed participants in the New Cash Balance Retirement Plan who continue to be actively employed on January 1, 2013 will receive a new contribution credit under the Savings Plan equal to 3% of eligible salary. The Savings Plan is a defined contribution plan, 403(b) 7, established by The Foundation to provide retirement benefits to eligible employees. In addition, The Foundation provides retirees with at least five years of service and who are at least age 55 with other postretirement benefits which include medical, dental and life insurance. Employees hired on or after June 1, 2009 will be eligible for postretirement medical and dental benefits when they retire with at least 10 years of service and who are at least age 65. The defined benefit pension plans are funded annually in accordance with the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The other postretirement benefits are partially funded in advance through a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA).GAAP allows unrecognized amounts (e.g., net actuarial gains or losses and prior service cost or credits) to be recognized as non-operating activities and that those amounts be adjusted as they are subsequently recognized as components of net periodic pension cost.

The Foundation's defined benefit pension plans ("Plans") have investments in the TIAA-CREF Group Annuity Contracts ("GICs"). The Plans' GICs are valued at contract value which represents fair value. The GICs are guaranteed insurance contracts issued by TIAA-CREF (TIAA), an insurance company. The fair value of these assets approximates the contract value which equals the accumulated cash contributions and interest credited to the contracts less any withdrawals. The TIAA annuities are guaranteed annuities which guarantee principal and pay a guaranteed minimum interest, currently 3 percent during the accumulation phase. Additional amounts above the guaranteed minimum interest rate may be declared at the discretion of the TIAA Board of Trustees on a year-by-year basis. When declared, the additional amounts remain in effect for the declaration year that begins each March 1, and are not guaranteed for future years. Together the guaranteed minimum and additional amounts make up the crediting rate in the accumulation phase. TIAA groups premium dollars received over defined periods into vintages for the purposes of determining the crediting rate for the applicable declaration year during the accumulation period.

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
(in thousands)	As of and for the three month period ended December 31, 2012	As of and for the year ended September 30, 2012	As of and for the three month Period Ended December 31, 2012	As of and for the year ended September 30, 2012
Benefit obligation	$ 19,254	$ 20,568	$ 90,144	$ 90,225
Fair value of plan assets	32,585	33,667	35,293	35,393
Funded (unfunded) status and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position	13,331	13,099	(54,851)	(54,832)
Accumulated benefit obligation	19,254	20,545		-
Accumulated non-operating activities consist of				
Prior service cost	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial loss	2,854	2,976	30,333	31,620
Total amount recognized	2,854	2,976	30,333	31,620
Employer contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	1,574	1,815	949	4,090
Net periodic benefit cost recognized	(109)	113	1,306	4,574
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in non-operating activities				
Net actuarial (gain) loss	112	(1,442)	(686)	11,420
Amortization of loss	-	(454)	(611)	(1,537)
Administrative Expenses	-	-	10	107
Amortization of prior service cost	-	4	-	-
Amendment	-	-	-	-
Recognition of loss due to settlements and curtailments	(233)	(2,026)	-	-
Total recognized in non-operating activities	(121)	(3,918)	(1,287)	9,990
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and non-operating activities	(230)	(3,805)	19	14,564
Amounts in non-operating activities expected to be recognized in net periodic pension cost in next fiscal year				
Actuarial loss	-	-	-	-
Prior service credit	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Weighted average assumptions (used to determine benefit obligations and net periodic costs)				
Discount rate (benefit obligation)	2.97 %	3.07 %	4.20 %	4.23 %
Discount rate (net periodic costs)	3.07	3.54	4.23	4.98
Expected rate of return on plan assets (net periodic costs)	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Rate of compensation increase (benefit obligation)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Rate of compensation increase (net periodic costs)	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00

For measurement purposes, a healthcare cost initial trend rate of 5.5% used to measure the other postretirement benefit obligation for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and year ended September 30, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, this trend is assumed to decline gradually to 3.8% in the year 2087 and beyond. As of September 30, 2012, this trend is assumed to decline gradually to 3.87% in the year 2087 and beyond. As of December 31, 2012, the dental obligations reflect an initial trend rate for fiscal year 2014 of 5.0%. A 1% point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	$ 729	$ 554
Effect on other postretirement benefit obligation	9,926	8,045

The expense recorded by The Foundation related to contributions to the defined contribution plans aggregated $1.2 million and $6.0 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 and year ended September 30, 2012, respectively.

The following table presents investments in the defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement plan at fair value by caption and by level within the valuation hierarchy as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012. The table also includes the combined weighted-average asset allocation for The Foundation's defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement plan as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012 as follows:

	As of December 31, 2012 Assets at Fair Value				
(in thousands)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Totals**	**Percent**
Defined benefit plans					
Annuities					
Guaranteed insurance contracts	$ -	$ -	$ 2,387	$ 2,387	7.00 %
Stocks	-	19,260	-	19,260	59.00
Fixed income	-	10,938	-	10,938	34.00
Total investments in defined benefit plans	$ -	$ 30,198	$ 2,387	$ 32,585	100.00 %
Post retirement plan					
Equity funds					
Vanguard total stock market index	$ 10,418	$ -	$ -	$ 10,418	30.00 %
Vanguard FTSE all w orld EX-US index	13,174	-	-	13,174	37.00
Fixed income funds					
Vanguard total bond market index	7,392	-	-	7,392	21.00
Short-term invest grade fund	4,309	-	-	4,309	12.00
Total investments in post-retirement plan	$ 35,293	$ -	$ -	$ 35,293	100.00 %

(in thousands)	As of September 30, 2012 Assets at Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Totals	Percent
Defined benefit plans					
Annuities					
Guaranteed insurance contracts	$ -	$ -	$ 3,926	$ 3,926	12.00 %
Stocks	-	18,853	-	18,853	56.00
Fixed income	-	10,888	-	10,888	32.00
Total investments in defined benefit plans	$ -	$ 29,741	$ 3,926	$ 33,667	100.00 %
Post retirement plan					
Equity funds					
Vanguard total stock market index	$ 10,628	$ -	$ -	$ 10,628	30.00 %
Vanguard FTSE all w orld EX-US index	13,013	-	-	13,013	37.00
Fixed income funds					
Vanguard total bond market index	7,410	-	-	7,410	21.00
Short-term invest grade fund	4,342	-	-	4,342	12.00
Total investments in post-retirement plan	$ 35,393	$ -	$ -	$ 35,393	100.00 %

Level 3 Investment Assets

The Level 3 investment assets are comprised of GICs. The classification of an investment within Level 3 is based upon the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement.

(in thousands)	Guaranteed Insurance Contracts: As of December 31, 2012	As of September 30, 2012
Balance at beginning of period	$ 3,926	$ 5,599
Additions	-	-
Interest	35	193
Distributions/redemptions	(1,574)	(1,866)
Balance at End of period	$ 2,387	$ 3,926

The investment strategy is to manage investment risk through prudent asset allocations that will produce a rate of return commensurate with the plans’ obligations. The Foundation expects to continue the investment allocations as noted above. The Foundation’s overall expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based upon historical long-term returns of the investment performance adjusted to reflect expectations of future long-term returns by asset class. The Foundation is not expected to make any pension contributions in 2013.

Estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

(in thousands)	**Pension Benefits**	**Other Postretirement Benefits**		
		Before Part D Subsidy	***Part D Subsidy ****	***Net Cash Flows***
2013	$ 2,935	$ 4,314	$ 213	$ 4,101
2014	2,456	4,475	231	4,244
2015	1,882	4,544	247	4,297
2016	1,699	4,631	261	4,370
2017	1,873	4,767	276	4,491
2018–2022	5,836	25,273	1,620	23,653

***** The Foundation applies for the federal drug subsidy under the Medicare Modernization Act (the "Act") for retirees who are Medicare eligible. The Act includes a provision that allows plan sponsors to receive a federal drug subsidy for a portion of the drug expenses of covered Medicare-eligible retirees, if they do not participate in the new Medicare drug benefit and the benefits provided by the plan are actuarially equivalent.

6. Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, The Foundation enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties and which provide general indemnifications. The Foundation's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against The Foundation that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, The Foundation expects the risk of loss to be remote.

As part of its program-related investment activities, as of December 31, 2012, the Foundation is committed to provide $34.5 million of loans to not-for-profit organizations once certain conditions are met. As of September 30, 2012, this commitment was $43.6 million. Further, as part of its investment management activity, The Foundation is committed to additional funding of approximately $1.8 billion in private equity and other investment commitments as of December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

7. Subsequent Events

The Foundation has evaluated subsequent events through June 19, 2013, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and believes no additional disclosures are required in the financial statements.