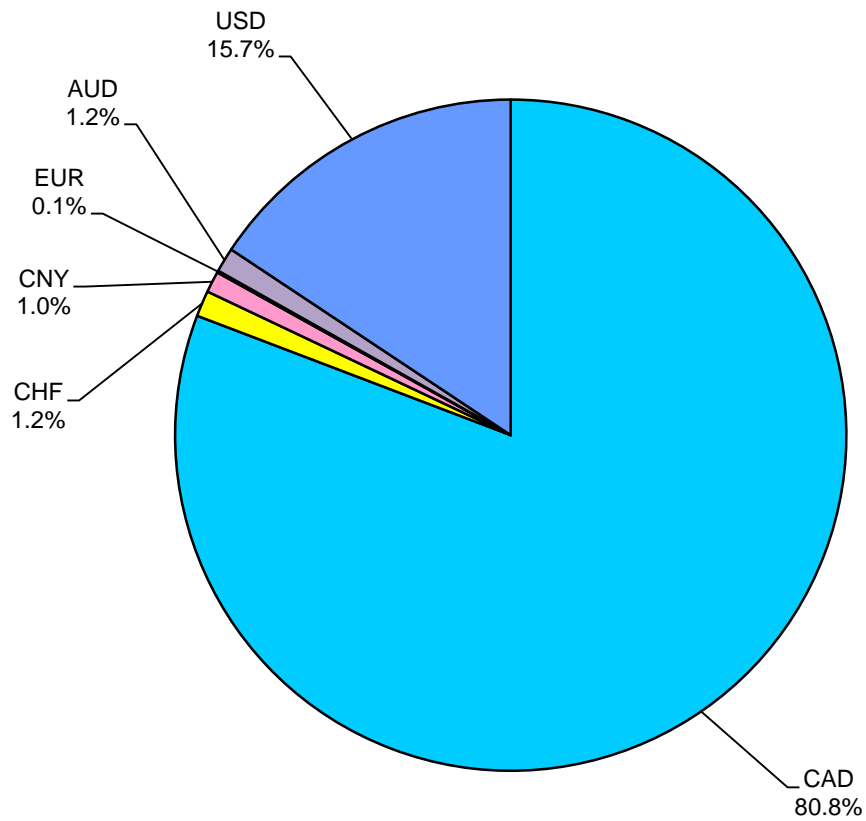


Gross Market Debt Outstanding by Currency ¹
as at March 31, 2015



Total gross market debt outstanding is comprised of market debt outstanding for the government, its Crown corporations and agencies.

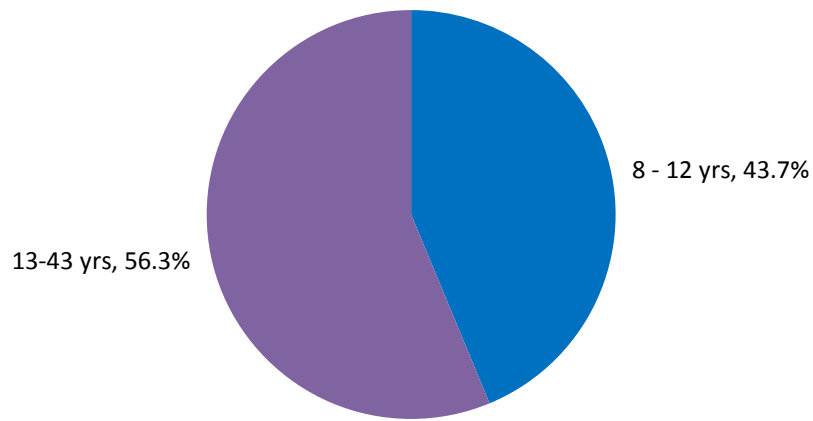
¹ Foreign currency debt has, for the most part been converted into Canadian dollar obligations.

BORROWING ACTIVITY AS OF MARCH 31, 2015

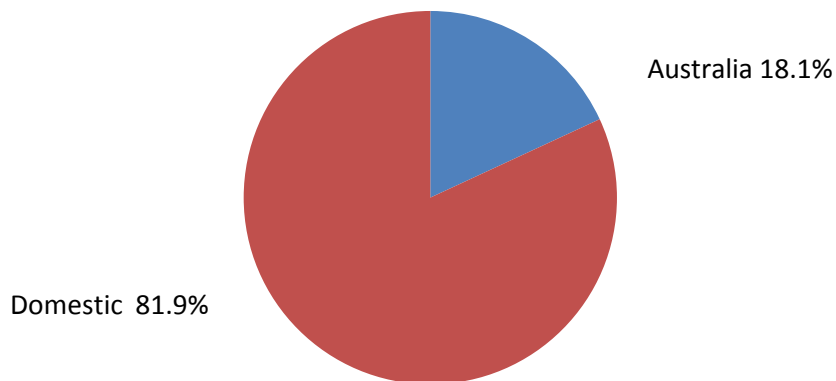
(Province Direct, Crown Corporations and Agencies)

For the period of April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 the province borrowed \$3.9 billion from domestic and foreign markets . The following graphs show total borrowing by term and by market completed for the same period.

Long Term Borrowing by Term



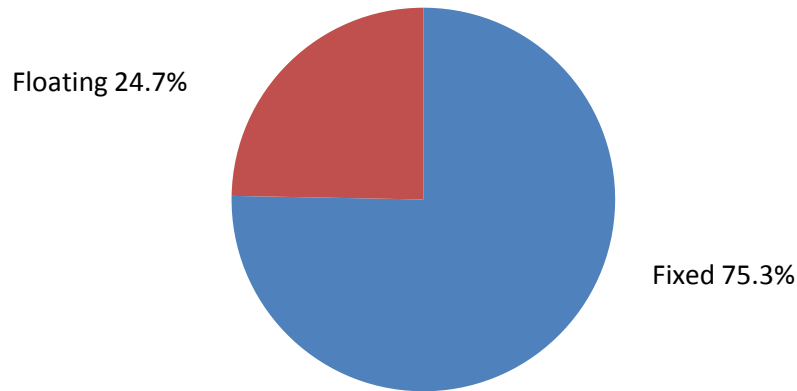
Long Term Borrowing by Market



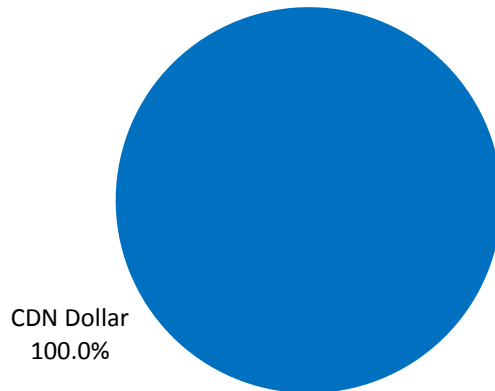
PROVINCE DIRECT DEBT¹ PROFILE AS OF MARCH 31, 2015

The following graphs show the effect of new issues and any related hedging activities on the provincial government direct debt fixed/floating and foreign exchange exposure ratios. These ratios are calculated as a percentage of total debt which is defined as debt outstanding for the government its Crown corporations and agencies.

Fixed/Floating² Rate Exposure



Foreign Exchange Exposure



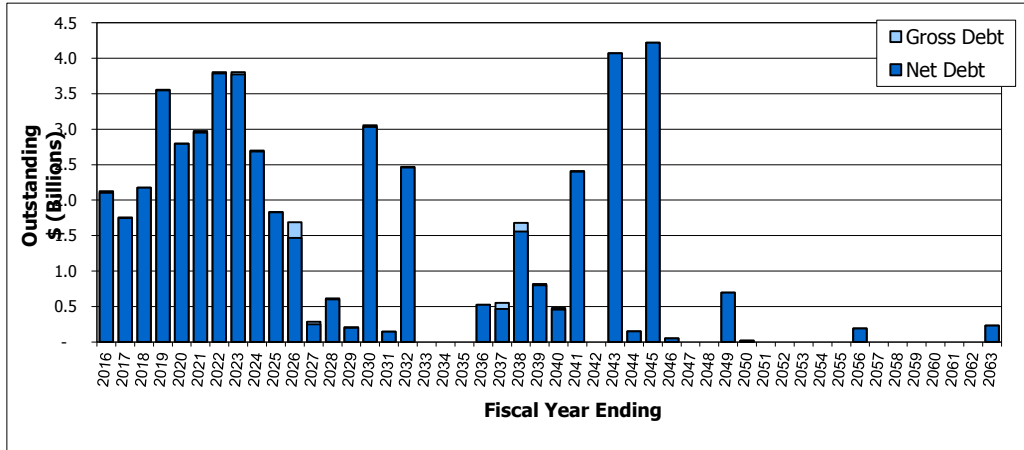
1 Provincial Government Direct Debt includes debt for operating and capital financing purposes.

2 Floating Debt includes all debt maturing within the next 12 months, short term debt outstanding and fixed rate issues that have been converted into floating rate instruments for the provincial direct debt.

NET DEBT MATURITIES AS OF MARCH 31, 2015

The following graph shows the total gross and net debt outstanding for the province direct, Crown corporations and agencies. It does not include financial guarantees made by the province, nor short-term debt of the province.

NOTE: The Province defines net debt as debt net of sinking funds and other accounting adjustments.

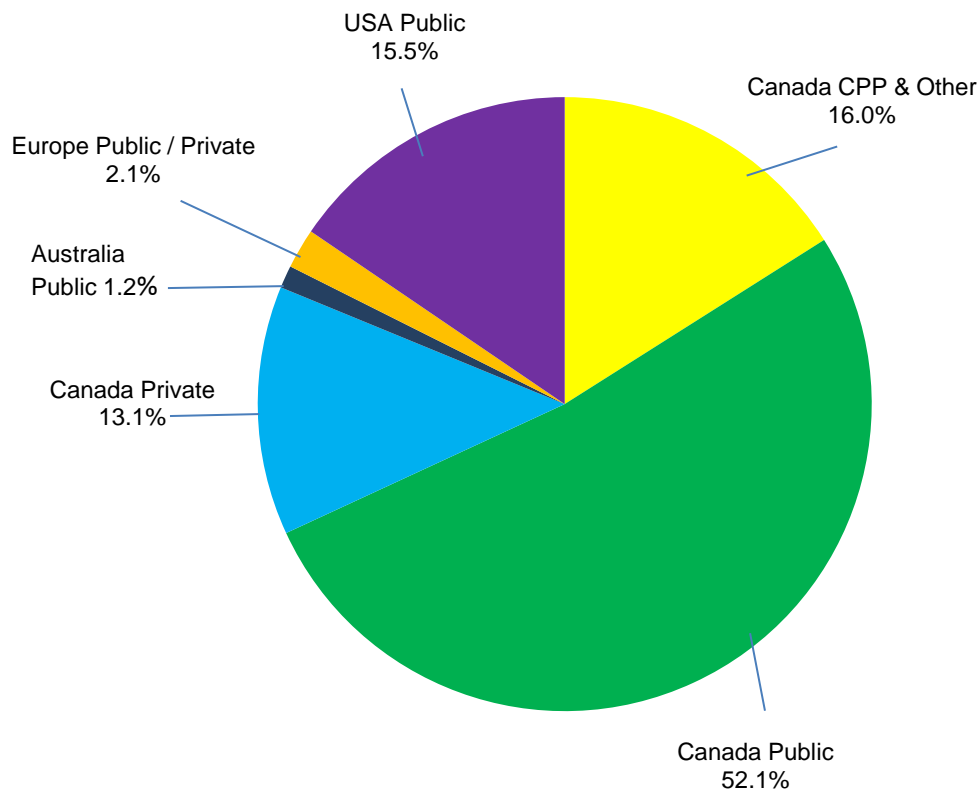


SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES
(\$ Millions)

<u>Fiscal Yr. Ending</u>	<u>Gross Debt</u>	<u>Net Debt</u>
2016	2,126.7	2,102.4
2017	1,753.8	1,747.6
2018	2,176.0	2,176.0
2019	3,558.6	3,547.6
2020	2,797.3	2,791.9
2021	2,975.5	2,953.1
2022	3,802.8	3,784.2
2023	3,806.5	3,775.0
2024	2,698.7	2,686.3
2025	1,831.0	1,829.4
2026	1,687.8	1,467.8
2027	286.9	247.9
2028	615.2	602.1
2029	210.0	200.1
2030	3,057.5	3,031.0
2031	146.1	146.1
2032	2,466.7	2,460.6
2033	-	-
2034	-	-
2035	-	-
2036	523.0	523.0
2037	551.7	466.6
2038	1,680.8	1,556.3
2039	816.7	800.5
2040	478.5	457.3
2041	2,410.3	2,401.7
2042	-	-
2043	4,072.6	4,072.6
2044	150.0	150.0
2045	4,220.0	4,220.0
2046	50.0	50.0
2047	-	-
2048	-	-
2049	694.5	694.5
2050	20.0	20.0
2051	-	-
2052	-	-
2053	-	-
2054	-	-
2055	-	-
2056	190.0	190.0
2057	-	-
2058	-	-
2059	-	-
2060	-	-
2061	-	-
2062	-	-
2063	230.5	230.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	52,085.6	51,382.0

Total Market Debt Outstanding by Source

March 31, 2015



Diversifying funding sources to reduce debt costs

Borrowing sources are diversified to cultivate strong domestic and international investor demand for British Columbia debt securities. Strong demand helps minimize financing costs for the government. A broad investor base is also important, given the increased competition for funding and the need for multiple funding sources in the face of sometimes difficult and volatile capital markets.

British Columbia borrows from a variety of sources, including public financial markets in Canada, the United States, Europe and Asia; the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund (CPP); private institutional lenders; and provincial trustee funds.