

Notice of Multilateral Instrument 52-109
Certification Of Disclosure In Issuers' Annual And Interim Filings

Introduction

Multilateral Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, Form 52-109F1, Form 52-109FT1, Form 52-109F2 and Form 52-109FT2 (collectively, the Instrument) and Companion Policy 52-109CP - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* (the Companion Policy) are initiatives of certain members of the Canadian Securities Administrators (the CSA or we). The Instrument and the Companion Policy are collectively referred to as the Materials.

The Instrument has been made or is expected to be made by each member of the CSA participating in this initiative and will be implemented as:

- a rule in each of Québec, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador,
- a Commission regulation in Saskatchewan and Nunavut,
- a policy in each of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and in the Yukon Territory, and
- a code in the Northwest Territories.

It is expected that the Companion Policy will be implemented as a policy in Québec, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nunavut, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

In Ontario, the Instrument and other required materials were delivered to the Minister of Finance on January 14, 2004. The Minister may approve or reject the Instrument or return it for further consideration. If the Minister approves the Instrument or does not take any further action by March 15, 2004, the Instrument will come into force on March 30, 2004. The Companion Policy will come into force on the date that the Instrument comes into force.

In Québec, the Instrument is a regulation made under section 331.1 of *The Securities Act* (Québec) and must be approved, with or without amendment, by the Minister of Finance. The Instrument will come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or on any later date specified in the regulation. It must also be published in the Bulletin.

In Alberta, the Instrument and other materials were delivered to the Minister of Revenue. The Minister may approve or reject the Instrument. Subject to Ministerial approval, the Instrument and Companion Policy will come into force on March 30, 2004. The Alberta Securities Commission will issue a separate notice advising of whether the Minister has approved or rejected the Instrument.

Provided all necessary ministerial approvals are obtained, we expect to implement the Instrument and Companion Policy on March 30, 2004.

Substance and Purpose

The purpose of the Materials is to improve the quality and reliability of reporting issuers' annual and interim disclosure. We believe that this, in turn, will help to maintain and enhance investor confidence in the integrity of our capital markets. The Materials require chief executive officers (CEOs) and chief financial officers (CFOs) (or persons performing functions similar to a CEO or CFO) of reporting issuers to personally certify that, among other things:

- their issuers' annual filings and interim filings do not contain any misrepresentations or omit to state any material facts;
- the financial statements and other financial information in the annual filings and interim filings fairly present the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of their issuers for the relevant time period;
- they have designed disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting (or caused them to be designed under their supervision);
- they have evaluated the effectiveness of such disclosure controls and procedures and caused their issuers to disclose their conclusions regarding their evaluation; and
- they have caused their issuers to disclose certain changes in internal control over financial reporting.

The filings required to be certified by CEOs and CFOs (or persons performing functions similar to a CEO or CFO) include:

- annual information forms;
- annual financial statements;
- annual MD&A;
- interim financial statements; and
- interim MD&A.

The requirement that senior executives certify that they have designed and implemented disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting is intended to provide reasonable assurance that an issuer's senior management is aware of material information that is filed with securities regulators and released to investors and is held accountable for the fairness and accuracy of this information.

The Materials do not require a report of management on an issuer's internal control over financial reporting or auditor attestation on management's assessment of an issuer's internal control over financial reporting as envisaged by subsections 404(a) and (b) of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* (SOX). The Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) recently adopted rules to implement the requirements of section 404.¹ As a separate CSA initiative, we are currently developing a proposed instrument which will require a report on management's assessment of an issuer's internal control over financial reporting. We are also evaluating the extent to which auditor attestation of such report should be required.

¹ See SEC Release Nos. 33-8238, 34-47986: Final Rule: Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports (published June 18, 2003).

Background

In July 2002, SOX was enacted in the United States. SOX introduces numerous accounting, disclosure and corporate governance reforms with a view to restoring the public's faith in the U.S. capital markets in the wake of several U.S. financial reporting scandals. These reforms include the requirement for CEO and CFO certification of financial and other disclosure. Since our markets are connected to and affected by the U.S. markets, they are not immune from erosion of investor confidence in the U.S. Therefore, we have initiated domestic measures, including the certification requirements set out in the Materials, to address the issue of investor confidence and to maintain the reputation of our markets internationally.

The Materials closely parallel the SEC's current certification requirements implementing section 302 of SOX² and will require CEOs and CFOs (or persons performing functions similar to a CEO or CFO) of all reporting issuers in Canada, other than investment funds, to certify their issuers' annual filings and interim filings in the manner prescribed by Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2 (subject to certain transition provisions which are discussed below).

Summary of Written Comments Received by the CSA

The Materials were published for comment on June 27, 2003. During the subsequent 90-day comment period, we received submissions from 41 commenters. We have considered the comments received and thank all the commenters. The names of all the commenters are contained in Appendix A of this notice and a summary of their comments, together with the CSA responses, are contained in Appendix B of this notice.

After considering the comments, we have made several amendments to the Materials. However, as these changes are not material, we are not republishing the Materials for a further comment period. All of the changes that have been made since the publication of the Materials on June 27, 2003 are reflected in the blacklined versions of the Materials contained in Appendix C of this notice.

Summary of Changes to the Materials

Set out below are notable changes made to the Materials since those materials were published for comment on June 27, 2003.

1. Terminology used in Certification

(a) "Disclosure Controls and Procedures"

The term "disclosure controls and procedures" is now defined in section 1.1 of the Instrument. This definition is similar to the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX. The definition clarifies that this term is intended to embody controls and procedures addressing the quality and timeliness of disclosure.

² See SEC Release 33-8124: Final Rule: Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Annual Reports (published August 29, 2002) and SEC Release Nos. 33-8238, 34-47986: Final Rule: Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports (published June 18, 2003).

(b) “Internal Control over Financial Reporting”

The term “internal controls” has been replaced by the term “internal control over financial reporting” which is defined in section 1.1 of the Instrument. This definition is similar to the definition of “internal control over financial reporting” under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX. This definition clarifies that the certification regarding internal controls is intended to focus on financial reporting.

In addition, the Companion Policy now includes a discussion regarding the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

(c) “Fair Presentation”

Additional guidance regarding the meaning of “fair presentation” has been provided in Part 8 of the Companion Policy.

(d) “Financial Condition”

Guidance regarding the meaning of “financial condition” has been provided in Part 9 of the Companion Policy.

(e) “Subsidiary”

The term “subsidiary” is now defined in section 1.1 of the Instrument. The definition clarifies that “subsidiary” has the meaning ascribed to it under the CICA Handbook for the purposes of the Instrument. Under this definition, “subsidiary” includes non-corporate entities.

2. Evaluation and Disclosure of Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The requirement under paragraph 4(c) of Form 52-109F1 (as published on June 27, 2003) for an evaluation of, and disclosure regarding the certifying officers’ conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting has been deleted.

The representation required under paragraph 5 of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2 (as published on June 27, 2003) regarding disclosure of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting and fraud has been deleted. This representation was based upon an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

These amendments have been made to harmonize the certification required under the Instrument with the certification required pursuant to the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX.

As noted above, we are developing, as a separate CSA initiative, a proposed instrument which will require a report on management’s assessment of an issuer’s internal control over financial reporting. We are also evaluating the extent to which auditor attestation of such report should be required.

3. Effective Date and Transition

The effective date of the Instrument is March 30, 2004.

(a) Annual Certificates

The provisions of the Instrument concerning annual certificates apply for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. Notwithstanding the foregoing, issuers may file a “bare” certificate using Form 52-109FT1 (which excludes the representations in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F1) in respect of financial years ending on or before March 30, 2005.

(b) Interim Certificates

The provisions of the Instrument concerning interim certificates apply for interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2004. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an issuer may file a “bare” interim certificate using Form 52-109FT2 (which excludes the representations in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F2) in respect of any interim period that occurs prior to the end of the first financial year in respect of which an issuer is required to file a “full” annual certificate (which includes the representations in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F1).

For illustration purposes only, Appendix A to the Companion Policy includes a table setting out the filing requirements for annual certificates and interim certificates for issuers with financial years beginning on the first day of a month.

4. New CEOs and CFOs

The Companion Policy now clarifies that CEOs and CFOs (or persons performing functions similar to a CEO or CFO) holding such offices at the time that annual certificates and interim certificates are required to be filed are the persons who must sign those certificates. Certifying officers are required to file annual certificates and interim certificates in the specified form (without any amendment) and failure to do so will be a breach of the Instrument. There may be situations where an issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting have been designed and implemented prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices. We recognize that in these situations the certifying officers may have difficulty in representing that they have designed or caused to be designed these controls and procedures. The Companion Policy now provides that, in our view, where:

- these controls and procedures have been designed prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices;
- the certifying officers have reviewed the existing controls and procedures upon assuming their respective offices; and
- the certifying officers have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) any modifications or enhancements to these controls and procedures determined to be necessary following their review,

the certifying officers will have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) these controls and procedures for the purposes of paragraphs 4(a) and (b) of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2.

5. Certificates to be Filed by Income Trusts

Under the Instrument, income trusts are subject to the same certification requirements as other reporting issuers. We are not requiring the CEO and CFO of the underlying business entity to deliver annual certificates and interim certificates in addition to the certificates delivered by executives of the income trust. We may consider imposing such a requirement, however, upon concluding our review of the comments received on proposed National Policy 41-201 *Income Trusts and Other Indirect Offerings* and upon further consideration of this issue.

Authority for the Instrument – Ontario

In those adopting jurisdictions in which the Instrument is to be adopted or made as a rule or regulation, the securities legislation in each of those jurisdictions provides the securities regulatory authority with rule-making or regulation-making authority regarding the subject matter of the Instrument.

The following provisions of the *Securities Act* (Ontario) (the Act) provide the Ontario Securities Commission (the OSC) with authority to adopt the Instrument.

Paragraphs 143(1) 58 and 59 authorize the OSC to make rules requiring reporting issuers to devise and maintain systems of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of their operations, including financial reporting and assets control.

Paragraph 143(1) 60 and 61 authorize the OSC to make rules requiring CEOs and CFOs of reporting issuers to provide certification relating to the establishment, maintenance and evaluation of the systems of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

Paragraph 143(1) 22 authorizes the OSC to make rules prescribing requirements in respect of the preparation and dissemination and other use, by reporting issuers, of documents providing for continuous disclosure that are in addition to requirements under the Act.

Paragraph 143(1) 25 authorizes the OSC to prescribe requirements in respect of financial accounting, reporting and auditing for the purposes of the Act, the regulations and the rules.

Paragraph 143(1) 39 authorizes the OSC to make rules requiring or respecting the media, format, preparation, form, content, execution, certification, dissemination and other use, filing and review of all documents required under or governed by the Act, the regulations or the rules and all documents determined by the regulations or the rules to be ancillary to the documents, including financial statements, proxies and information circulars.

Related Instruments

The Instrument is related to proposed National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, proposed National Instrument 71-102 *Continuous Disclosure and Other Exemptions Relating to Foreign Issuers*, and proposed National Instrument 52-107 *Acceptable Accounting Principles, Auditing Standards and Reporting Currency*.

Anticipated Costs and Benefits

The anticipated costs and benefits of implementing the Instrument and the Companion Policy are discussed in the paper entitled, *Investor Confidence Initiatives: A Cost-Benefit Analysis* (the Cost-Benefit Analysis), which was published on June 27, 2003 and which is incorporated by reference into this Notice. A response to comments received on the Cost-Benefit Analysis has been published together with this Notice and is incorporated by reference into this Notice.

Alternatives Considered

We did consider proposing an instrument or policy which would contain less onerous requirements than those found in the Instrument; however, because an aim of the Instrument is to help foster and maintain investor confidence in Canada's capital markets, we determined that it was necessary to propose requirements that closely parallel the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX.

Reliance on Unpublished Studies, Etc.

In developing the Instrument and Companion Policy, we did not rely upon any significant unpublished study, report or other written materials.

Questions

Please refer your questions to any of:

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Instrument and Companion Policy

The text of the Instrument and Companion Policy follows.

DATED: January 16, 2004.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF COMMENTERS WHO PROVIDED SUBMISSIONS DURING COMMENT PERIOD

The Advisory Group on Corporate Responsibility Review
Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
BDO Dunwoody LLP
Bennett Jones LLP
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP
British Columbia Securities Commission
Canadian Bankers Association
Canadian Council of Chief Executives
The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants
Certified General Accountants Association of Canada
CIBC World Markets Inc.
Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP, Calgary
Deloitte & Touche LLP, Toronto
Electrohome Limited
Empire Company Limited
EnCana Corporation
Ernst & Young LLP
Financial Executives International Canada, Committee on Corporate Reporting
Grant Thornton LLP
John A. Hunt
Imperial Oil Limited
Institute of Corporate Directors
The Institute of Internal Auditors
KPMG
Henry R. Lawrie
Mendelsohn
Robert W.A. Nicholls and Robert F.K. Mason
Ogilvy Renault, Securities Law Group
Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board
Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP
Power Corporation of Canada
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton
Shoppers Drug Mart Corporation
Simon Romano
Sobeys Inc.
TELUS Corporation
Torys LLP
Trizec Canada
TSX Group

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND CSA RESPONSES

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9. Form of Certificate – Terminology
10. Form of Certificate – Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls
11. Form of Certificate – Other Comments
12. Other Comments

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
	1. <u>GENERAL COMMENTS</u>		
1.	General Support for Multilateral Instrument 52-109 <i>Certification Of Disclosure In Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings</i> (the Certification Instrument)	<p>Fifteen commenters express general support for the Certification Instrument. Reasons cited include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of confidence in the integrity of an issuer's financial statements to the continued recovery of our capital markets; • the need to ensure that our capital markets remain attractive to both foreign and Canadian investors; • the need to maintain the reputation of Canadian markets internationally; 	<p>We acknowledge the support of the commenters.</p> <p>We agree with the commenter that existing securities law together with Ontario's statutory civil liability regime (still unproclaimed) place responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of disclosure, and liability for failure to satisfy disclosure requirements, on corporate management and directors. In this regard, we do not believe that the proposed certification requirement would create an unacceptable risk</p>

¹ References to paragraphs in the form of certificate in this summary are references to the paragraphs in the form of certificate as published on June 27, 2003. As discussed below, the form of certificate has been amended by modifying paragraph 4 and deleting paragraph 5.

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relationship between the credibility of our markets to the cost of capital for Canadian companies; and • the perception that the Certification Instrument is both reasonable and fair to shareholders. <p>One such commentator, while generally supportive of the Certification Instrument, suggested that the Certification Instrument does not add significant additional liability in the event of a misrepresentation than what is currently available under corporate and securities laws in Canada, but that the Certification Instrument may help in the enforcement of penalties for misrepresentation.</p> <p>One commenter expresses sympathy for the principles underlying the model proposed by the BCSC. Another commenter notes that it believes the UK response to the crisis in confidence in capital markets has worked well.</p>	<p>of increased liability for an issuer’s chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO). The Certification Instrument would reinforce the responsibility of these corporate officers to securities holders for the content of issuers’ annual and interim disclosures. We do note, however, that the Certification Instrument does require certifying officers to make representations about the fair presentation of the issuer’s financial statements and certain representations regarding the issuer’s internal and disclosure controls. To the extent these disclosures are new requirements they do provide another potential cause of action in the event that there is a misrepresentation in the certification.</p>
2.	Review of <i>Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</i> (SOX)	<p>One commenter suggests that a Canadian task force be established to critically review and revise the requirements under SOX for the Canadian context.</p>	<p>We do not believe that such a task force review is necessary at this time. We have studied the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s (SEC) rules implementing sections 302 and 404 of SOX extensively during the drafting of the Certification Instrument and the public, many of whom are familiar with both the provisions of SOX and the unique aspects of the Canadian market, have had an opportunity to review and comment on the Certification Instrument.</p>
3.	Harmonization with SOX	<p>Five commenters agree that the Certification Instrument should be harmonized with the analogous certification requirements under SOX. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimization of additional costs of compliance and confusion for cross-border issuers; • preservation of the Multijurisdictional Disclosure System; • demonstration to market participants and others that Canada’s corporate governance regime is no less rigorous than the regime in the United States; and • avoidance of the imposition of more onerous requirements on 	<p>We acknowledge the support of the commenters. It has always been our approach to harmonize the Certification Instrument with the analogous requirements under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX in light of the integration of the U.S. and Canadian capital markets and economies.</p> <p>We have reviewed recent amendments to the requirements under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX and the Certification Instrument now reflects the amendments that we believe are appropriate in the Canadian context.</p>

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
		<p>reporting issuers in Canada (who are not able to rely upon the exemptions set out in Part 4 of the Certification Instrument) than those imposed on their US counterparts.</p> <p>In light of the harmonization objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four commenters suggest that recent changes made to the certification requirements under SOX should be reflected in the next draft of the Certification Instrument. • Three commenters specifically suggest that the wording used in the certificate (both during and after the transition period) should be harmonized with the wording used in the certificate required under SOX. <p>One commenter suggests that the Certification Instrument reflects aspects of the certification requirements under SOX that for the most part also make sense in the Canadian context.</p>	<p>that we believe are appropriate in the Canadian context.</p> <p>In particular, the wording of the certificate now conforms substantially to the current form of certificate required under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX.</p>
4.	Distinction between Small and Large Issuers	<p>Six commenters agree that the Certification Instrument should not differentiate between larger and smaller issuers. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core principles of financial reporting, auditing and governance should be universally applied across all Canadian issuers, irrespective of size or exchange listing. • The Certification Instrument does not prescribe the degree or complexity of policies or procedures that make up an issuer's internal controls or disclosure controls and procedures. Smaller issuers can use their discretion to determine the appropriate level of controls based upon their size, nature of business and complexity of operations. <p>Four commenters suggest that there is a reason to differentiate between smaller and larger issuers. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller issuers may have simple office routines, limited activities, limited staff and limited resources and as a result, there is no need or time to document formally disclosure controls and procedures and 	<p>We agree that the Certification Instrument should not differentiate between larger and smaller issuers. Our reasons include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the Certification Instrument is to improve the quality and reliability of reporting issuers' annual and interim disclosures with a view to restoring and maintaining investor confidence in the integrity of such disclosures and consequently in the integrity of our capital markets. We do not believe that it is consistent with that objective to exempt smaller issuers from the certification requirements. Therefore, we believe that the certification requirements should apply to all reporting issuers who participate in the Canadian capital markets (other than investment funds). • The Certification Instrument does not mandate specific disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls that an issuer must implement. Rather it allows an issuer's management to determine the appropriate level

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
		<p>internal controls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller issuers will have to rely on auditors for review of their disclosure controls and procedures which in turn may increase their costs. • It should be sufficient that an auditor reviews quarterly and annual financial statements and examines internal controls. • Internal controls for smaller issuers are generally controls exercised by the issuers’ key management, rather than a large group of people. <p>In particular:·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One such commenter suggests in particular that the review of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls is not required for smaller issuers.· • One commenter suggests that form of certificate should be modified for a “venture issuer” (meaning an issuer that does not have any of its securities listed or quoted on any of the Toronto Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq National Market, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the Pacific Exchange or a marketplace outside of Canada or the United States) to (i) delete the representations in paragraphs 5 and 6 and (ii) amend the representation in paragraph 4 to delete paragraph (a) through (d) and replace it with a description of the issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls. <p>One commenter suggests that if the Certification Instrument differentiates between smaller and larger issuers, it will be difficult to determine the threshold below which an issuer is exempt from all or some of the certification requirements.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the CSA acknowledge that the disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls required by a smaller issuer may be very different than those required by a larger issuer.</p>	<p>of such controls as determined by factors, including the issuer’s size, nature of business and complexity of operations. Similarly, the Certification Instrument does not prescribe the nature of the review that certifying officers must undertake in respect of its disclosure controls and procedures. This flexibility enables small and large issuers to develop controls and procedures and evaluation processes that are appropriate to their circumstances. We believe that the commentary in the companion policy to the Certification Instrument (the Companion Policy) adequately addresses the fact that internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures are partly dependent upon the size of the issuer.·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not sufficient in the case of smaller issuers that auditors review quarterly and annual financial statements. The certification requirement applies to an issuer’s annual filings and interim filings, which include documents and financial information in addition to the issuer’s financial statements.

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
5.	Need for Educational and Support Materials	One commenter suggests that the CSA should develop educational and supporting materials in conjunction with professional associations like the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Canadian Institute of Corporate Directors.	We believe that the Certification Instrument now provides guidance in the principal areas identified by commenters. Definitions of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls have been provided. Guidance regarding the meaning of fair presentation and financial condition is set out in the Companion Policy. The requirement for an evaluation and disclosure of the effectiveness of internal controls has been removed from the Certification Instrument and as a result, guidance regarding such evaluation is not included in the Certification Instrument.
6.	National Response	Two commenters express disappointment with the lack of unanimity among the CSA regarding the Certification Instrument. The commenters are concerned that it will make securities regulation more complicated, fragmented and costly for issuers and damage the credibility of our markets.	We recognize the benefits of a harmonized corporate governance regime and continue to pursue a national response to SOX. The Certification Instrument reflects the views of 12 of the 13 CSA jurisdictions.
7.	Interaction between Corporate Law and the Certification Instrument	One commenter suggests that the Certification Instrument places responsibility for financial statements on the CEO and CFO and as a result, questions whether the Certification Instrument contradicts corporate law.	We agree that the board of directors of an issuer is required to approve an issuer's financial statements under corporate law. The Certification Instrument does not diminish the board's responsibility for the financial statements, but rather provides additional assurance regarding the quality and reliability of financial disclosure.
2. THE CERTIFICATION INSTRUMENT AND BILL 198			
1.	Claims against CEOs and CFOs under Common Law	The existence of personal certification substantially lowers the bar for plaintiffs who will seek to pursue claims under common law against the CEO and CFO for allegedly false certifications. In this regard, the commenter notes that while plaintiffs who pursue such common law proceedings will not benefit from the deemed reliance provisions in Bill 198, they will also not need to contend with the protections against frivolous and vexatious lawsuits included in Bill 198.	We continue to believe that it is important both to the quality of disclosure and investor confidence for senior executive officers to provide assurance that they have reviewed and evaluated information contained in their issuers' annual and interim disclosures. While the Certification Instrument requires the filing of a new document (i.e., the certificate), the Certification Instrument does not affect in any way existing common law bases for liability for CEOs and CFOs.

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
2.	Interaction between Bill 198 and the Certification Instrument	<p>Two commenters have concerns respecting the potential interaction between certification and statutory civil liability as contemplated in Bill 198. The personal nature of responsibility for the matters certified does not fit well with the collective responsibility of those who may be held responsible for a responsible issuer's continuous disclosure statements. The commenters note that liability for a false certificate will also lie against not only the officer who provided the certificate, but also against the responsible issuer and each director of the responsible issuer, subject only to the burdens of proof and defences contemplated in Bill 198.</p> <p>One commenter is concerned that there is the strong potential for multiple misrepresentations and the doubling or tripling of caps on liability contemplated in Bill 198 arising (i) from a misrepresentation in a certificate and in the document referenced in the certificate; and (ii) from the fact that the Certification Instrument contemplates separate certificates being provided by the CEO and CFO, each of which would constitute a "document" under Bill 198. The commenter doubts whether a court would treat claims based on all such documents as a single misrepresentation, especially considering the distinction between the personal nature of the CEOs' and CFOs' responsibility for the matters certified versus the collective responsibility of those who may be held responsible for a responsible issuer's continuous disclosure statements.</p>	<p>We acknowledge that under Bill 198 liability for a false certification will also lie against not only the officer who provided the certificate, but also against other persons, including the responsible issuer and each director of the responsible issuer. We do not believe that this is an inappropriate result as the potential defendants noted in Bill 198 are all persons who might reasonably bear responsibility for the accuracy of a responsible issuer's continuous disclosure filings and the adequacy of an issuer's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. As part of the general due diligence defence available under Bill 198, it will be open to these other defendants, however, to show that they took all reasonable steps and put the appropriate procedures in place to permit the CEO and CFO to make the required certifications. It should also be emphasized, however, that under Bill 198 the liability of defendants is proportionate to their respective faults so that a court would likely factor into any potential damage award made against a group of defendants the personal nature of the certification given by the CEO and CFO.</p> <p>As noted in the Companion Policy, we continue to believe that under the multiple misrepresentation provision (section 138.3(6) of the <i>Securities Act</i> (Ontario), still unproclaimed) it would be open to a court in appropriate cases to treat a misrepresentation in an underlying disclosure document and a misrepresentation made by the CEO or CFO in an annual certificate or interim certificate that relate to the underlying disclosure document as a single misrepresentation thus preserving the integrity of the damage caps. We also believe, however, that there will be cases where it would be inappropriate for a court to make such a finding. For example, there might not be enough commonality between a misrepresentation relating to the design or evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures (as made in an annual certificate) with a misrepresentation that is also alleged to exist in an issuer's continuous disclosure filings so that the two misrepresentations should be treated as two separate</p>

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
			causes of action.
3.	Interaction between Bill 198 and the Certification Instrument	One commenter notes that the Companion Policy addresses certain matters relating to possible liability of CEOs and CFOs for certifications made under the Certification Instrument; however, it does not expressly consider the interaction of the Certification Instrument and the proposed introduction of statutory civil liability as contemplated in Ontario Bill 198. Bill 198 was drafted prior to the Certification Instrument so the potential civil liability consequences of a personal certification requirement for CEOs and CFOs could not have been fully considered. The commenter is concerned that unless Bill 198 is further amended, or additional protections are otherwise made available to CEOs and CFOs, the combined effect of Bill 198 and the Certification Instrument could result in unintended, inappropriate and disproportionate potential liability.	We acknowledge that the civil liability provisions were drafted prior to the Certification Instrument. We do not believe, however, that the consequences flowing from a false certification under Bill 198 are inappropriate. The Companion Policy is simply intended to provide guidance to market participants about how the civil liability regime could apply in the wake of the Certification Instrument.
4.	Characterization of Annual Certificates and Interim Certificates as “Core Documents”	One commenter suggests that the characterization in the Companion Policy of the interim certificates and annual certificates as not being “core” documents under the secondary market civil liability provisions (assuming a court shares that view) seems to be premised on the treatment of the certificates as free-standing or separate documents. If Part 2 of the Companion Policy were to continue to require the SEDAR filing to include the document associated with the certificate in order for the US compliance exemption to apply, the filing would fall within the Bill 198’s definition of a “core document”. This would put inter-listed issuers in the position of having prepared US documents that were consistent with US secondary market civil liability standards (proof of “scienter” for 10b-5 claims and proof of reliance for s.18 claims), only to find that the same disclosure documents were vulnerable to Bill 198’s far more plaintiff friendly liability standards and burden of proof provisions.	Section 4.1 of the Certification Instrument now clarifies that issuers relying upon these exemptions only have to file the equivalent U.S. certificate and that the certificate does not need to be accompanied by the underlying document to which the certificate applies.
3. REQUIREMENTS NOT CURRENTLY CONTEMPLATED BY THE CERTIFICATION INSTRUMENT			
1.	Auditor Review of Quarterly Reports	One commenter suggests that auditor reviews of interim financial statements, together with the MD&A relating thereto, should be mandated and some form of public reporting by the auditor of these reviews should be developed.	Auditor reviews of interim financial statements are beyond the scope of the Certification Instrument. Please refer to the proposed NI 51-102 <i>Continuous Disclosure Obligations</i> (NI 51-102).

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2.	Corporate Governance Principles	One commenter suggests that listed issuers be required to adopt a standard set of governance principles.	General corporate governance practices are beyond the scope of the Certification Instrument and are being considered as part of a separate investor confidence initiative.
3.	Independent Internal Auditing Function	One commenter suggests that all public corporations should be required to establish and maintain an independent internal auditing function to provide management and the audit committee with ongoing assessments of the corporation's risk management processes and internal control systems.	We believe that it should be left to management's discretion to determine its staffing needs insofar as they relate to the establishment, maintenance and evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls.
4.	Auditor Attestation of Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls	<p>Three commenters suggest that a requirement for auditor attestation of the CEO's and CFO's evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls similar to the analogous requirement under SOX should be adopted.</p> <p>One of the commenters suggests that this requirement should only be imposed on larger issuers.</p> <p>Another commenter suggests that without an auditor attestation requirement, the Certification Instrument falls short of the requirements under SOX.</p> <p>Another commenter questions why the CSA has chosen not to require auditor attestation.</p>	We are reviewing the auditor attestation requirement under the SEC rules implementing section 404 of SOX and will consider this requirement as a separate CSA initiative.
4. PART 1 – APPLICATION			
1.	Application to Issuers of Asset-Backed Securities (Section 1.2)	One commenter suggests reporting issuers of asset-backed securities should not be subject to the Certification Instrument as these issuers are special purpose vehicles which do not carry on an active business and which must continually file reports on the performance of the asset portfolio that secures the asset-backed securities with rating agencies and on SEDAR to maintain their ratings.	We believe that the certification requirements should apply to all reporting issuers (other than investment funds). Issuers of asset-backed securities (ABS issuers) will be subject to the continuous disclosure obligations set out in NI 51-102. As a result, we believe that the annual filings and interim filings of ABS issuers should be subject to the same certification requirements imposed on other reporting issuers. ABS issuers (and other types of reporting issuers) will have flexibility, however, in determining the appropriate level of disclosure controls and procedures and

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			internal controls required and the nature of the review of disclosure controls and procedures to be undertaken. This will allow them to address the unique nature of their business.
2.	Application to Issuers such as Income Trusts (Section 1.2)	<p>Several commenters express views on how the Certification Instrument should apply to issuers such as income trusts:</p> <p>1. <u>Income Trusts to deliver Certificates</u></p> <p>Four commenters suggest that issuers such as income trusts should be subject to the same certification requirements as issuers that offer securities directly to the public.</p> <p>Another commenter suggests that issuers such as income trusts should be subject to the same certification requirements provided that ownership of the subsidiary entity exceeds a predetermined level.</p> <p>One such commenter suggests that the financial statements of the income trust may consolidate the financial statements of the operating subsidiary and as a result, the certificates of the CEO and CFO of the income trust extend to the financial statements of the operating subsidiary.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the Companion Policy or Forms 52-109F1 or 52-109F2 should be amended to clarify that the certification should be on a consolidated basis.</p> <p>2. <u>Operating Entity to deliver Certificates</u></p> <p>One commenter suggests that the CEO and CFO of the operating entity be required to provide the certificates in respect of the operating entity in lieu of certificates in respect of the income trust and that such certificates in respect of the operating entity be filed with the income trust's filings. The commenter suggests that similar procedures could be adopted for holding companies where all or substantially all of the business is carried on by a subsidiary.</p>	<p>We agree that reporting issuers such as income trusts should be subject to the same certification requirements as other issuers as they are subject to the same continuous disclosure obligations.</p> <p>We are not requiring the underlying business entity of an income trust reporting issuer to deliver certificates in respect of the underlying business entity's financial disclosures, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls. We may consider imposing such a requirement, however, upon concluding our review of the comments received on proposed National Policy 41-201 <i>Income Trusts and Other Indirect Offerings</i> and upon further consideration of this issue.</p> <p>The Certification Instrument now includes a definition of "subsidiary" which can accommodate non-corporate entities and the Companion Policy states that financial statements are to be prepared on a consolidated basis. The CEO and CFO of the income trust will be required to certify the income trust's consolidated financial statements and as a result, the certificates will extend to the financial disclosures of the underlying business entity. The CEO and CFO of the income trust will be required to certify that they have designed (or caused to be designed) disclosure controls and procedures which provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the income trust, including its consolidated subsidiary entities, is made known to the CEO and CFO. This is consistent with the approach set out in proposed National Policy 41-201 <i>Income Trusts and Other Indirect Offerings</i>.</p>

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		<p>3. <u>Both Income Trust and Operating Entity to deliver Certificates</u></p> <p>Two commenters suggest that the certification requirements should apply to both the reporting issuer and to the operating entity, whether it is a subsidiary or another issuer which is materially controlled or directed by the reporting issuer.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that where the income trust's financial statements do not consolidate those of the operating entity, the operating entity should be subject to the same certification requirements as the parent income trust.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that having separate certificates in respect of the operating entity's financial statements and controls is just an additional administrative burden which provides little additional protection to investors.</p> <p><u>General</u></p> <p>One commenter suggests that the application of the certification requirement should take into consideration the structure of the issuer.</p>	<p>We recognize that there are circumstances where the income trust does not have direct access to the financial information of the underlying business entity, nor does it have the authority to design the disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls of the underlying business entity. For example, where the income trust holds less than a 50% interest in the underlying business entity it may not be able to certify the underlying business entity's financial disclosures or represent that the disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the underlying business entity is made known to the CEO and CFO of the income trust. The Companion Policy now clarifies that if a CEO or CFO is not satisfied with an issuer's controls and procedures insofar as they relate to consolidated subsidiaries, the CEO or CFO should cause the issuer to disclose in its MD&A his or her concerns regarding such controls and procedures.</p>
5. PARTS 2 AND 3 – CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS AND INTERIM FILINGS			
1.	Timing Gap Between Filing of the AIF, Annual Financial Statements, MD&A and Annual Certificate (Section 2.2)	<p>Eight commenters do not believe that it is problematic if there is a gap between the time that the earliest of an issuer's AIF, annual financial statements and MD&A is filed and the time the annual certificate is filed. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline for AIFs has been amended to be substantially the same as for annual financial statements under NI 51-102. • Investors and management know that certification will be required and forthcoming and that should be sufficient interim assurance of the integrity of documents filed in advance of the annual certificate. <p>Two commenters suggest that the timing gap is not problematic provided that it does not exceed a specified period of time (such as 30 or 45 days).</p>	<p>We agree with the view that the timing gap between the filing of the documents included in an issuer's "annual filings" and the annual certificate is not problematic for the reasons cited by the commenters. In light of the filing deadlines under NI 51-102 for the filing of AIFs, annual financial statements and MD&A, we do not anticipate a significant timing gap, particularly in the case of issuers that are not venture issuers.</p> <p>In the event that the certifying officers become aware of new information relevant to the previous filings in the intervening period, we would expect the certifying officers to cause the issuer to disclose such information in the AIF,</p>

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		<p>that it does not exceed a specified period of time (such as 30 or 45 days).</p> <p>One commenter suggests the annual certificate should be filed with the first document that is filed and be written such that all future annual filings will be incorporated by reference to avoid the situation where the entire management team has changed and the new CEO and CFO are required to certify financial statements in which they had no knowledge or responsibility in preparing.</p> <p>Three commenters believe that the timing gap may be problematic where the financial statements are filed in advance of the certificate. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEO and CFO may be exposed to unnecessary risk if there is a material change in the issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls during the intervening period. • It is unclear what actions management would be required to take should they become aware of new information relevant to the previous filings in the intervening period. • An issuer may not be able to obtain financing during the intervening period as the underwriters and securities regulators may not accept the financial statements as part of the offering document without the certification. <p>One such commenter suggests that the timing gap problems may be averted if certification is required in respect of an issuer’s fourth interim period or by not requiring certification of the financial statements if they are filed in advance of the other documents included in an issuer’s annual and interim filings.</p>	<p>or depending on the nature of the information, file amended and restated financial statements and MD&A.</p> <p>We disagree with the approach of filing the annual certificate with the first document included in the annual filings and requiring the annual certificate to incorporate by reference documents filed subsequent to the filing of the annual certificate. We believe that this approach may be unfair to the certifying officers who have personal liability for this information and would be called to certify this information in advance of when it would be available or filed.</p> <p>We are also of the view that any gap between the filing of documents comprising the issuer’s annual filings and the annual certificate will not affect an issuer’s ability to obtain financing during the intervening period. We will not refuse to accept the financial statements filed as part of the offering document where such financial statements have been filed in compliance with securities legislation. Underwriters may or may not require comfort regarding the annual financial statements filed in advance of the annual certificate, but we believe that is a consideration to be negotiated between the issuer and the underwriters.</p>
2.	Certification of Interim Filings (Section 3.1)	One commenter notes that the interim financial statements are not stand-alone documents and cannot fairly present the financial condition and results of an issuer without the information set out in the annual financial statements being considered.	We agree that it is implicit that interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with annual financial statements. The certification of interim filings will, as a result, be inherently based upon the certification of annual filings.

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3.	Certifying Officers of Limited Partnership (Sections 2.1 and 3.1)	Two commenters suggest that it be expressly set out that the delivery of certificates by the CEO and CFO of a general partner should satisfy the certification requirements of an issuer which is a limited partnership.	The Companion Policy clarifies that where an issuer does not have a CEO or CFO, it is left to the discretion of the issuer to determine who the appropriate certifying officers are. The Companion Policy also provides that in the case of a limited partnership reporting issuer with no CEO or CFO, we would generally consider the CEO or CFO of its general partner to be persons performing functions in respect of the limited partnership reporting issuer similar to a CEO or CFO.
4.	Certifying Officers of Income Trust (Sections 2.1 and 3.1)	<p>Two commenters suggest that income trusts should expressly be entitled to satisfy the certification requirements by delivering certificates of the CEO and CFO of the underlying operating company, provided that they reference the trust on a consolidated basis.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that where executive management in respect of an income trust's business resides at the operating entity level or in an external management company, the CEO and CFO of the operating entity or the management company are persons who perform similar functions in respect of the income trust as a CEO or CFO and under sections 2.1 and 3.1 of the Certification Instrument should be entitled to deliver the required certificates.</p>	The Companion Policy clarifies that where an issuer does not have a CEO or CFO, it is left to the discretion of the issuer to determine who the appropriate certifying officers are. The Companion Policy also provides that in the case of an income trust reporting issuer where executive management resides at the underlying business entity level or in an external management company, we would generally consider the CEO or CFO of the underlying business entity or the external management company to be persons performing functions in respect of the income trust similar to a CEO or CFO.
6. PART 4 – EXEMPTIONS			
1.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – General Support (Section 4.1)	Three commenters support the proposed exemption from the certification requirements in the Certification Instrument for issuers that are in compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws implementing the certification requirements in section 302(a) of SOX.	We acknowledge the support of the commenters.
2.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Process for Filing Certificates (Section 4.1)	One commenter notes that the process for filing certificates by foreign private issuers in the U.S. has not been specifically addressed by the Certification Instrument.	As a condition to being exempt from the certification requirements under section 4.1 of the Certification Instrument, issuers must file, through SEDAR, the certificates of their CEOs and CFOs that they filed with the SEC. Guidance regarding the manner in which these documents should be filed is set out in the Companion

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			Policy.
3.	Exemption from Issuers complying with US Laws – Impact on Use of Canadian GAAP (Section 4.1)	<p>Five commenters suggest that the exemption in section 4.1 will have the effect of discouraging issuers that prepare their financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP from preparing and filing Canadian GAAP financial statements since the exemption in section 4.1 will not be available to an interlisted issuer that has certified its US GAAP based financial statements if it also produces Canadian GAAP based financial statements that it has not filed with the SEC.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that the exemption in section 4.1 will not impact the decisions of issuers to prepare and file Canadian GAAP financial statements as other business decisions impact the reporting standards used.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that if an issuer has chosen to prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, it is likely doing so in order to avoid having to prepare them also in accordance with Canadian GAAP and that it is unlikely for an issuer to choose to prepare both a set of financial statements and a reconciliation to such financial statements indefinitely under both U.S. and Canadian GAAP unless they are required to do so pursuant to NI 52-107 <i>Acceptable Accounting Principles, Auditing Standards and Reporting Currency</i>.</p> <p>Another commenter does not believe that the impact on the use of Canadian GAAP financial statements is an issue as Canadian corporations are required to file income tax returns based on Canadian GAAP and the commenter believes that the number of corporations that would likely avail themselves of the opportunity to prepare only one set of U.S. GAAP based financial statements is small.</p> <p>One commenter believes that it is difficult to predict whether section 4.1 will have the effect of discouraging issuers that prepare their financial statements in accordance with US GAAP from preparing and filing Canadian GAAP financial statements.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that the certification requirements under U.S. federal securities laws and the Certification Instrument are similar enough</p>	<p>We agree with the view that it is difficult to predict whether section 4.1 will have a significant impact on the decision of issuers to prepare and file financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP where they have already prepared and filed financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP as other factors (such as compliance with continuous disclosure requirements and tax return requirements) may also be considered.</p> <p>Regardless, we believe that all sets of financial statements filed should be certified by the CEO and CFO. In other words, if Canadian GAAP based financial statements are filed, they should be certified. We do not believe that the certification of Canadian GAAP based financial statements (where the U.S. GAAP based financial statements have been certified under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX), however, will impose a substantial additional burden on issuers as the certificates required under the Certification Instrument and the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX are substantially similar and the certifying officers will generally be able to rely upon the same due diligence and analysis when giving both certifications.</p>

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		<p>that if an issuer prepares both Canadian and U.S. GAAP based financial statements for business reasons, certification of both sets of financial statements would not require significant additional effort.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that providing two certificates in relation to the same set of filings may impose additional liability on the certifying officers.</p>	
4.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Voluntary Filing of Interim Certificates (Section 4.1)	Two commenters suggest clarifying that a foreign private issuer who voluntarily files certificates of the CEO and CFO with its quarterly reports is entitled to rely upon the exemption in section 4.1(2) of the Certification Instrument.	<p>Section 4.1(2) provides, in effect, that a foreign private issuer which voluntarily files its quarterly reports with the SEC may only rely on the exemption from the certification requirements under the Certification Instrument if it has filed certificates by the CEO and CFO in respect of those reports. A foreign private issuer which voluntarily files its quarterly reports, but does not file certificates in respect of them, will be subject to the certification requirements under the Certification Instrument.</p> <p>The exemptions in section 4.1 adopt a “single certification” approach. We believe that this approach is appropriate as the certification requirements under the Certification Instrument and U.S. federal securities legislation are substantially similar such that market participants in Canada will be able to rely upon the certificates filed with the SEC. The purpose of section 4.1, however, is not to allow foreign private issuers to avoid the certification requirements in respect of quarterly reports.</p>
5.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Certifications under both SOX and the Certification Instrument (Section 4.1)	One commenter notes that foreign private issuers are not required to certify their interim filings under U.S. federal securities legislation and as a result, these issuers may file interim certificates under the Certification Instrument, while filing their annual certificates under U.S. federal securities legislation.	We do not believe that it is problematic if an issuer’s interim certificates are filed under the Certification Instrument and its annual certificates are filed under U.S. federal securities legislation as the form of certificates under both regimes are substantially similar.

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6.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Meaning of “Most Recent” (Section 4.1)	One commenter suggest that the term “most recent” in sections 4.1(1)(b) and 4.1(2)(b) may refer to the preceding annual report or quarterly report as opposed to the report in respect of which the signed certificate is being filed and suggested inserting the language “with respect to which such certificates relate” immediately following “report”.	Sections 4.1(1)(b) and 4.1(2)(b) now provide that an issuer only need file the certificates filed with the SEC and not the relevant annual report or quarterly report in order to be able to rely upon these exemptions. This is a result of recent changes to U.S. federal securities legislation which require the certificates to be attached to these reports as exhibits (rather than actually being included in these reports). These reports, however, are required to be filed under NI 51-102.
7.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Meaning of “Annual Report” (Section 4.1)	One commenter suggests that the term “annual report” in section 4.1(1)(b) be clarified to mean the annual report in the prescribed form.	We believe that it is implicit that the annual report required to be filed under U.S. federal securities legislation must be in the prescribed form.
8.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Filing of Annual and Interim Reports (Section 4.1)	One commenter suggests that where an issuer is relying upon the exemption in section 4.1, the issuer should not be required to file the annual report or interim report with the associated certificate on SEDAR as these reports are typically filed on SEDAR and this would result in a repetitive bulk of material on SEDAR.	We agree. As noted above, sections 4.1(1)(b) and 4.1(2)(b) now provide that an issuer only need file the certificates filed with the SEC and not the relevant annual report or quarterly report in order to be able to rely upon these exemptions.
9.	Exemption for Issuers complying with US Laws – Drafting Clarification (Section 4.1)	One commenter requests clarification if it was intentional not to include the qualification “subject to subsection (5)” in section 4.1(3).	It was intentional not to include the qualification “subject to subsection (5)” in section 4.1(3). Section 4.1(3) relates to current reports filed under cover of Form 6-K. While foreign private issuers may submit interim financial information under cover of Form 6K, they do so pursuant to their home country requirements. As a result, the SEC does not believe that a Form 6K constitutes a “periodic” report analogous to a quarterly report on Form 10-Q or 10QSB for which certification is required.
10.	Exemption for Issuers of Guaranteed Securities (Section 4.4)	One commenter suggests that the exemption for issuers of guaranteed securities should be amended to apply to an issuer that is a reporting issuer solely by virtue of having qualified for distribution pursuant to a prospectus as the exemption currently excludes an issuer with common shares outstanding.	The Certification Instrument now provides that an issuer is exempt from the requirements of the Certification Instrument so long as it qualifies for the relief contemplated by, and is in compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in, section 13.4 (Exemption for Certain Credit Support Issuers) of NI 51-102. As the certificates relate to an issuer’s continuous disclosure filings, we believe

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			that it is appropriate to link the exemption from the certification requirements to the exemption provided from the continuous disclosure requirements.
11.	Exemptive Relief following Major Transactions	One commenter suggests that there be relief from the timing or the usual content of the certificates in respect of periods following a major transaction such as a significant business acquisition.	Section 4.5 permits an issuer to apply to the regulator or securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the Certification Instrument, in whole or in part. However, we expect that cases where exemptive relief is appropriate to be infrequent.
7. <u>PART 5 – EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSITION PERIOD</u>			
1.	Effective Date – Clarification (Sections 5.1 and 5.2)	Four commenters suggest that it is not clear when the Certification Instrument will take effect.	<p>The Certification Instrument now provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Certification Instrument will come into force on March 30, 2004. • Issuers must file annual certificates in respect of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. Notwithstanding the foregoing, issuers will be permitted to exclude paragraphs 4 and 6 from their annual certificates in respect of financial years ending on or before March 30, 2005. • Issuers must file interim certificates in respect of interim periods in respect of interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2004. Notwithstanding the foregoing, issuers will be permitted to exclude paragraphs 4 and 6 from their interim certificates filed before an annual certificate containing those paragraphs is filed.
2.	Effective Date – Coinciding with NI 51-102 (Sections 5.1 and 5.2)	One commenter suggests implementing the Certification Instrument and NI 51-102 could result in a significant burden on the certifying officers.	As noted above, an issuer will now have at least one year following the effective date of the Certification Instrument before it is required to file its first annual certificate. We believe that the extended transition period will ease the burden on certifying officers.

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3.	Effective Date – Certifying Periods Pre-Dating Certification Instrument (Sections 5.1 and 5.2)	Two commenters suggest that certifying officers should not be required to certify matters relating to fiscal periods ending prior to the implementation of the Certification Instrument (i.e. before January 1, 2004).	<p>We acknowledge that, as disclosures covered by the certification include prior period comparative financial information, certifying officers will be required to certify matters relating to fiscal periods ending prior to January 1, 2004.</p> <p>We do not believe that this is problematic since issuers will have a minimum of 15 months following the effective date of the Certification Instrument before they are required to file a certificate containing paragraphs 4 and 6 (full certificates). We believe that this will provide certifying officers with an appropriate amount of time to conduct the due diligence necessary to give the certification.</p> <p>The Companion Policy also now clarifies that we do not expect the representations in paragraph 4 to extend to the prior period comparative information included in the annual filings or interim filings if the Certification Instrument did not require an annual certificate or interim certificate in respect of the prior period to be filed.</p>
4.	Transition Period for Interim Certificates (Section 5.2)	<p>One commenter suggests that a transitional period for filing interim certificates may be appropriate.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that interim certificates should not be required for a period not covered by an annual certificate requirement.</p>	Interim certificates excluding paragraphs 4 and 6 will be required before an issuer's first annual certificate is required. An issuer is permitted, however, to exclude paragraphs 4 and 6 from the interim certificates filed before an annual certificate containing those paragraphs is required to be filed. We believe that this is appropriate as the annual certificate containing those paragraphs discussing the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls will serve as the basis for the interim certificates containing those paragraphs.
5.	Section 1.3 – Transition Period for Certification as to Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls and Procedures	<p>Two commenters are supportive of a transition period before issuers are required to certify as to internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures for the following reasons:</p> <p>Four commenters agree that the proposed one year transition period is</p>	<p>We acknowledge the support for a transition period before issuers are required to certify as to internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures.</p> <p>As noted above, issuers will only have to provide a full</p>

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	Procedures	<p>appropriate for inclusion of paragraphs 4 through 6 in annual and interim certificates for reasons including the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it recognizes that issuers may need to establish more formal disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls;- • it provides issuers with time to consider the implications of the Certification Instrument and seek professional advice; and- • it provides the CSA with time to clarify the requirements of paragraphs 4 through 6. <p>One such commenter notes that CEOs and CFOs should be able to provide the representations in paragraphs 1 through 3 during the transition period as these representations are knowledge-based.</p> <p>One commentator suggests that a transition period of a minimum of one year is appropriate.</p> <p>Three commenters suggest that the one year transition period may not be sufficient time for large corporations with complex operations to document and implement appropriate procedures.</p> <p>One such commenter suggests a two year transition period would be more appropriate.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the one year transition period may not be sufficient time for issuers having a market capitalization of less than \$25 million.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that an interim certificate containing paragraphs 4 through 6 should not be required for any period that is part of a financial year to which a transition period or “bare” annual certificate requirement applies. One such commenter suggests that to do otherwise will imply that an issuer must perform either an interim evaluation as at the interim period to which the first full certification applies (which is inconsistent with not requiring formal evaluations) or an annual evaluation as at the end of the fiscal year that ends prior to January 1, 2005 (which is inconsistent with</p>	<p>certificate including paragraphs 4 and 6 regarding internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures for financial years ending after March 30, 2005. Issuers will not be required to include paragraphs 4 and 6 in interim certificates until after the first annual certificate containing those paragraphs is filed. As a result, issuers will have a minimum of 15 months following the effective date of the Certification Instrument before they must file their first certificate containing paragraphs 4 and 6. We believe that all reporting issuers should and already have disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls in place. As a result, we believe that the transition period provided in the Certification Instrument should provide issuers with sufficient time to implement those controls and procedures that their CEOs and CFOs believe are appropriate for the purpose of making all of the representations required of them.</p>

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		providing a transition period before issuers must perform an evaluation).	
6.	Section 1.3 – Transition Period Harmonization with SOX	Five commentators suggest that the effective date for certifications relating to internal controls should be harmonized with (or at least not prior to) the effective date of the corresponding requirements under SOX, which require certification regarding internal control over financial reporting for fiscal years ending after April 15, 2005 for foreign private issuers.	The requirement to evaluate and disclose the effectiveness of an issuer’s internal controls has been removed from the Certification Instrument and as a result, the effective date of April 15, 2005 for the corresponding requirement under the SEC rules implementing section 404 of SOX is no longer relevant.
8. FORM OF CERTIFICATE – GENERAL CONTENT			
1.	Inclusion of Representations 4 through 6	<p>Four commenters agree that it was appropriate to include representations 4 through 6. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be difficult for a CEO or CFO to make representations 2 and 3, without having satisfied, at a minimum that representations 4 through 6 have been met and that without representations 4 through 6, it would be difficult to enforce representations 2 and 3 as there are likely many potential defences or justifications raised by the CEO or CFO to explain any failure to comply. • Representations 4 through 6 enhance the credibility of representations 2 and 3. <p>One such commenter suggests that it is only appropriate to do so if the appropriate time to implement and document the appropriate processes and procedures is provided.</p> <p>One issuer suggests that issuers with a market capitalization of less than \$25 million should not be required to include these representations.</p>	<p>We acknowledge the support of the commenters.</p> <p>As noted above, issuers will have a minimum of 15 months following the effective date of the Certification Instrument prior to filing their first certificate containing representations 4 and 6. We believe that this is a sufficient amount of time for both larger and smaller issuers to implement and document the appropriate controls and procedures. As noted below, representation 5 has been deleted from the form of certificate as it is predicated on an evaluation and disclosure of the effectiveness of internal controls, which is no longer required under the Certification Instrument.</p>
2.	Inclusion of Certification of Form 40 Executive Compensation	<p>Eight commenters suggest that the annual certificate not include certification of Form 40 executive compensation disclosure for reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential to unduly delay the filing of the annual certificate; • the potential for unfairness to the officers who might be called upon to certify information in advance of when it would be available or filed; 	<p>We agree that the annual certificate should not include certification of Form 40 executive compensation disclosure.</p> <p>We are of the view that it may be unfair to require the certifying officers, who are subject to personal liability, to certify this information prior to the filing of the proxy circular containing the Form 40 disclosure.</p>

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		<p>and·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> concern that the certification could be construed to cover the entire proxy statement which contains the executive compensation disclosure. <p>One such commenter suggests that in order for the annual certificate to cover Form 40 disclosure, the annual certificate would have to be filed after the issuer’s proxy circular is filed.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that the annual certificate should include certification of Form 40 executive compensation disclosure since the disclosure forms part of an issuer’s continuous disclosure records and it is not audited.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the Form 40 executive compensation disclosure should only be included in the annual certificate if it is filed at the time that the certificate is filed.</p> <p>Another such commenter suggests that if the objective is to ensure that reporting issuers in Canada are certifying the same information as their US counterparts, the executive compensation disclosure should be included in the AIF.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that a separate Form 40 certification could be provided.</p>	<p>circular containing the Form 40 disclosure.</p> <p>In addition, we do not wish to delay the filing of the annual certificate until after the proxy circular has been filed as the proxy circular may not be filed until several months after the annual filings have been filed. This would render the annual certificate less timely and would create a potentially lengthy gap between the filing of the annual filings and the filing of the annual certificate during which a material change in the issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls may occur.</p> <p>At this time, we do not believe that a separate Form 40 certification is required, nor do we think that it is necessary to include Form 40 disclosure in the AIF; however, we may consider this issue as a separate initiative.</p>
<p>9. FORM OF CERTIFICATE – TERMINOLOGY</p>			
<p>1.</p>	<p>“Disclosure Controls and Procedures”</p>	<p>Nine commenters agree with the decision not to formally define “disclosure controls and procedures” but rather frame the definition of such controls and procedures in terms of outcomes. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No single definition of disclosure controls and procedures may be appropriate for all corporations. A more prescriptive definition may lead to the imposition of inappropriate and costly controls and procedures on smaller issuers 	<p>We agree that that the term “disclosure controls and procedures” should be clarified to ensure that the term does not take on a broader meaning than intended. The term “disclosure controls and procedures” is now defined as follows:</p> <p>“controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports</p>

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		<p>where they are not required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One commenter does not believe that the definition of this term under SOX assists issuers in understanding the standards of performance expected of them. <p>One such commenter suggests that the CSA consult with the CA profession to develop practical guidance in this area.</p> <p>Six commenters suggest that “disclosure controls and procedures” be defined for reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure that such term does not take on or become subject to a broader definition; • to emphasize the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls; and • to ensure consistency and comparability among issuers. <p>Four commenters suggest using a definition similar to the definition of “disclosure controls and procedures” under SOX.</p> <p>One commenter states that definitions, examples or guidelines as to the meaning of “disclosure controls and procedures” would assist issuers in complying with the Certification Instrument, provided, however, that such definitions, examples or guidance are not too restrictive or actual requirements as controls will differ based on an issuer’s size, nature of business and complexity of operations.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that guidance on the extent of work that may be normally required in documenting the design and assessing the operating effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures would be helpful.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that guidance regarding the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls be included in the Companion Policy.</p>	<p>filed or submitted it by it under provincial and territorial securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the provincial and territorial securities legislation and include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under provincial and territorial securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its CEOs and CFOs (or persons who perform similar functions to a CEO or CFO), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure”.</p> <p>We have chosen this definition for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It clarifies the scope of the certification regarding disclosure controls and procedures. It makes it explicit that the controls and procedures contemplated are intended to embody controls and procedures addressing the quality and timeliness of disclosure. • It is not prescriptive regarding the nature, type and extent of the controls and procedures to be implemented. We recognize that disclosure controls and procedures will vary based upon an issuer’s size, nature of business and complexity of operations and it is left to the CEO and CFO to determine and implement controls and procedures which are appropriate for an issuer’s circumstances. • This definition harmonizes with the definition of “disclosure controls and procedures” under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX. <p>In addition, the Companion Policy now includes a discussion regarding the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls.</p>

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2.	“Fair Presentation”	<p>One commenter supports the concept that the certification states that the applicable documents present fairly the financial condition of the issuer without reference to GAAP.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that guidance as to the meaning of “fair presentation” be provided.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the CA profession should develop guidance on this matter.</p> <p>One commenter suggests a formal definition of “fair presentation” be provided to ensure consistency and comparability among issuers.</p> <p>Two commenters note that the language in the Companion Policy regarding “fair presentation” is helpful, but suggest that it would not bind any court or commission and that the meaning of “fair presentation” should be set out in the Certification Instrument.</p> <p>Four commenters suggest that “fair presentation” should be qualified by “in accordance with Canadian GAAP”. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without such qualifier, the certification is open to uncertain interpretation. • The fundamental tenet of GAAP is proper accounting and reporting of any matter which could affect the overall financial condition of a company. • GAAP is the standard to which auditors attest in their financial statement audit report. • There are virtually no circumstances where following GAAP will result in misleading financial statements. • CICA standards and corporate statutes require financial statements to be presented fairly in accordance with GAAP. <p>One commenter suggests that the qualifier “in all material respects” suggests that “fair presentation” is implicitly qualified by “in accordance with GAAP”.</p>	<p>The Certification Instrument requires the certifying officers to certify that the financial statements <i>and the other financial information</i> included in the annual filings and interim filings fairly present the issuer’s financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. The certification statement regarding the fair presentation of financial statements and other information is not limited to a representation that the financial statements and other financial information have been presented in accordance with GAAP. We believe that this is appropriate as the certification is intended to provide assurances that the financial information disclosed in the annual filings and interim filings, viewed in their entirety, meets a standard of overall material accuracy and completeness that is broader than financial reporting requirements under GAAP. As a result, issuers are not entitled to limit the representation to Canadian GAAP, US GAAP or any other source of GAAP.</p> <p>We do not believe that a formal definition of fair presentation is appropriate as it encompasses a number of qualitative and quantitative factors that may not be applicable to all issuers.</p> <p>Guidance regarding the meaning of “fair presentation” is set out in Part 8 of the Companion Policy. We acknowledge that the guidance on the meaning of “fair presentation” in the Companion Policy is not binding upon a court; however, it is our hope that a court would look to this guidance in making any determinations in respect of certifications.</p> <p>We have not amended this guidance to refer to Section 1400 of the CICA Handbook as that provision sets out the meaning of fair presentation in accordance with GAAP and as discussed above, the certification is not intended to be limited to GAAP.</p> <p>The Companion Policy clarifies that the “fair presentation”</p>

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		<p>One such commenter notes that Section 1400 of the CICA Handbook sets out the meaning of fair presentation in accordance with GAAP.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the reference to <i>Kripps v. Touche Ross and Co.</i> in the Companion Policy be replaced with a reference to Section 1400 of the CICA Handbook.</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that the CSA should indicate what standard the certifying officers may rely upon.</p> <p>One commenter questions whether the certifying officers will be entitled to look to U.S. GAAP if they are not entitled to rely on Canadian GAAP.</p> <p>One commenter suggests inserting the following language:</p> <p>“The appropriate application of GAAP will be presumed to result in financial position, results of operations and cash flows being fairly presented. However, this is a refutable presumption and issuers should make every reasonable effort to consider situations where the application of GAAP might not so result and, if so, to provide appropriate supplemental information. The appropriate application of the requirements for “Management Discussion and Analysis” and for prospectus and related disclosure as outlined in securities regulation will be presumed to result in financial condition being fairly presented. However, this is also a refutable presumption and issuers should make every reasonable effort to consider situations where the application of such requirements might not so result and, if so, to provide appropriate supplemental information.”</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that it should be clarified that “fair presentation” does not only apply to the financial statements and that it is not intended to apply to the financial statements on a stand-alone basis. One of the commenters is concerned that to imply otherwise may force MD&A disclosure and other information into the financial statements.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that GAAP is the appropriate benchmark relative</p>	<p>certification applies to the entire filings, and not merely the financial statements included therein. As a result, we do not believe that the certification requirement will result in issuers including MD&A and other financial information in the financial statements.</p> <p>If the certifying officers do not believe that the annual filings and interim filings fairly present the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, the certifying officers should cause the issuer to disclose in its MD&A the reasons for this belief.</p> <p>Certifying officers are required to represent that there are internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that the issuer’s financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with GAAP. We believe that the reference to GAAP in this representation is appropriate as it only refers to the financial statements being presented fairly.</p>

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		<p>to the financial statements for the purposes of the Certification Instrument.</p> <p>One commenter agrees with the decision to exclude the reference to GAAP in the definition of “fair presentation” but notes that there is a reference to GAAP in the certification of internal controls in paragraph 4(b) of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2 and suggests that the scope of the internal controls representation should be the same as that contemplated by the “fair presentation” representation in paragraph 3 of the Forms.</p>	
3.	“Financial Condition”	<p>Two commenters suggest that guidance as to the meaning of “financial condition” should be included in the Certification Instrument.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that a formal definition of “financial condition” be provided.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the vagueness of the term “financial condition” could increase the exposure of the CEO and CFO to potential unwarranted litigation.</p> <p>One commenter notes that GAAP-based financial statements do not present the “financial condition” of an issuer, but rather the “financial position”.</p>	<p>We do not believe that a formal definition of “financial condition” is appropriate or required. We believe that issuers are aware of the term “financial condition” as that is the term used in the CICA’s MD&A Guidelines and NI 51-102.</p> <p>In addition, the term “financial condition” encompasses a number of qualitative and quantitative factors which would be difficult to enumerate in a comprehensive list applicable to all issuers. In order to provide guidance for issuers, however, the Companion Policy has been amended to clarify that the financial condition of an issuer includes considerations such as liquidity, solvency, capital resources, overall financial health of the issuer’s business and current and future considerations, events, risks or uncertainties that might impact the financial health of the issuer’s business.</p> <p>We note that GAAP-based financial statements present the financial position of an issuer. The certification extends beyond the financial statements, however, to documents such as MD&A and AIFs. As a result, we believe that certification of an issuer’s financial condition is appropriate.</p>
4.	“Internal Controls”	<p>Nine commenters agree with the decision not to formally define “internal controls” but rather frame the definition of internal control in terms of outcomes. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single definition of disclosure controls and procedures may be 	<p>We agree that that the term “internal controls” should be clarified to ensure that the term does not take on a broader meaning than intended. The term “internal controls” has been replaced by the term “internal control over financial reporting” which is defined as follows:</p>

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		<p>appropriate for all issuers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more prescriptive definition may lead to the imposition of inappropriate and costly controls and procedures on smaller issuers where they are not required. • One commenter does not believe that the definition of this term under SOX assists issuers in understanding the standards of performance expected of them. <p>One such commenter suggests that the CSA consult with the CA profession to develop practical guidance in this area.</p> <p>Eight commenters suggest that “internal controls” be defined. Reasons cited include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that such term does not take on or become subject to a broader definition; • To emphasize the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls; and • To ensure consistency and comparability among issuers. <p>Four commenters suggest using a definition similar to the definition of “internal controls” under SOX in order to ensure that there is no confusion for cross-border issuers. This definition is limited to internal controls over financial reporting.</p> <p>One such commenter suggests using a wider definition such as used in COSO, CoCo and Turnbull rather than the narrower definition adopted by the SEC.</p> <p>Another such commenter proposes the following definition of “internal controls” set out in Section 5200 of the CICA Handbook: “Internal controls consist of the policies and procedures established and maintained by management to assist in achieving its objective of ensuring, as far as practical, the orderly and efficient conduct of the entity’s business.”</p> <p>Another such commenter suggests adopting the following definition established by the CICA’s Criteria of Control Board (now reconstituted as</p>	<p>reporting” which is defined as follows:</p> <p>“a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer’s CEOs or CFOs, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer’s board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:</p> <p>(a) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer,</p> <p>(b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer, and</p> <p>(c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer’s assets that could have a material effect on the annual financial statements or interim financial statements”.</p> <p>We have chosen this definition for the following reasons: ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It clarifies that the scope of the certification regarding internal controls is intended to focus on financial reporting. · • It is not prescriptive regarding the nature, type and extent of the controls to be implemented. We recognize that internal controls will vary based upon an issuer’s size, nature of business and complexity of operations

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		<p>the Risk Management and Governance Board): “Control comprises those elements of an organization (including its resources, systems, processes, culture, structure and tasks) that, taken together, support people in the achievement of the organization’s objectives. These objectives may fall into one or more of the following general categories: effectiveness and efficiency of operations; reliability of internal and external reporting; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations and internal policies.”</p> <p>Two commenters suggest that reference to a recognized internal control framework, such as the model developed by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, would provide a consistent standard and guidance to issuers.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that definitions, examples or guidelines as to the meaning of “internal controls” would assist issuers in complying with the Certification Instrument, provided, however, that such definitions, examples or guidance are not too restrictive or actual requirements as controls will differ based on an issuer’s size, nature of business and complexity of operations.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that guidance on the extent of work that may be normally required in documenting the design and assessing the operating effectiveness of internal controls would be helpful.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that guidance regarding the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls be included in the Companion Policy.</p>	<p>and it is left to the CEO and CFO to determine and implement internal controls which are appropriate for an issuer’s circumstances. ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are of the view that adopting a more expansive definition of “internal controls” will impose substantial reporting and cost burdens on issuers.· • This definition harmonizes with the definition of “internal control over financial reporting” under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX. <p>In addition, the Companion Policy now includes a discussion regarding the distinction between disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls.</p>
5.	“Knowledge”	One commenter questions whether “knowledge” meant “actual knowledge” and suggested that some standard of investigation or inquiry should be required.	The term “knowledge” is intended to refer to actual knowledge of the certifying officers. Therefore, as stated earlier, it is important to have the representations in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the certificate to serve as the information foundation for the other representations in the certificate.
6.	“Material Fact”	One commenter suggests that a formal definition of “material fact” be provided.	Securities legislation already includes a definition of “material fact”. In addition, guidance regarding the

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		provided.	materiality standard is provided in National Policy 51-201 <i>Disclosure Standards</i> . Given the foregoing, we do not think that it is necessary to include a formal definition of “material fact” in the Certification Instrument.
7.	“Significant Deficiency” and “Material Weakness”	One commenter suggests that the terms “significant deficiency” and “material weakness” should be defined.	References in the form of certificate to “significant deficiencies” and “material weaknesses” have been deleted as the requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers’ conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument.
10. <u>FORM OF CERTIFICATE – EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>			
1.	Interim Evaluation of Internal controls and Disclosure Controls and Procedures	<p>Thirteen commenters agree that formal evaluations of internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures should not be required on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Two commenters note that paragraph 5 of both Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2 states “based on my most recent evaluation” and suggests that this implies that the evaluation of internal controls should be conducted on an interim basis. One such commenter suggests that clarification that a formal interim evaluation is not necessary should be added to the Companion Policy.</p> <p>One commenter believes that the evaluation requirement should be harmonized with SOX and as a result, include quarterly and annual evaluations of disclosure controls and procedures and annual evaluations of internal controls (with any material changes disclosed on a quarterly basis).</p>	<p>We agree that certifying officers should not have to formally evaluate, or disclose their conclusions about, the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>While we acknowledge that this approach differs from that taken under the SEC rules implementing section 302 of SOX (which requires quarterly evaluations of disclosure controls and procedures), we believe that from a cost-benefit standpoint, formal interim evaluations are not justified for Canadian issuers. In our view maintaining disclosure controls and procedures will require some form of on-going evaluation process and as a result, it is not necessary to require issuers to formally evaluate these controls and procedures on an interim basis.</p> <p>The requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers’ conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument. As a result, paragraph 5 of the form of certificate has been deleted and it is no longer necessary to clarify that a formal interim evaluation of</p>

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			<p>internal controls is not required.</p> <p>As noted below, we are currently developing a proposed instrument which will require a report on management's assessment of an issuer's internal control over financial reporting as a separate CSA initiative and these comments will be considered in the context of that initiative.</p>
2.	Scope of Evaluation (Paragraph 4(c))	<p>Two commenters suggest that the evaluation initially be limited to those internal controls over disclosure procedures and financial statements.</p> <p>Another commenter suggests that the Certification Instrument should provide guidance regarding management's evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls and the potential impact of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses identified in the evaluation on their conclusion.</p>	<p>The requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers' conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument. This amendment has been made to harmonize the certificates required under the Certification Instrument with the certificates required pursuant to the SEC rule implementing section 302 of SOX. We are currently developing a proposed instrument which will require a report on management's assessment of an issuer's internal control over financial reporting as a separate CSA initiative.</p>
3.	Standard of Evaluation (Paragraph 4(c))	<p>Two commenters note that unlike the requirements under SOX, the requirements in the Certification Instrument do not require that the evaluation be performed against the standard of a generally accepted framework. One such commenter suggests that the Certification Instrument include at a minimum guidance on (i) the objectives of internal control, (ii) what reasonable assurance means from an evaluator's perspective and (iii) how reporting thresholds of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses are to be interpreted. The commenter cautions against the use of elements of the CICA's Criteria of Control Board (now reconstituted as the Risk Management and Governance Board) which is not designed with a focus on financial reporting or for results to be used in a public reporting forum.</p> <p>Another commenter suggests that guidance regarding the criteria for the evaluation of effectiveness should be provided.</p>	<p>As noted above, the requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers' conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument. The requirement for an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting will be considered as a separate CSA initiative and the standard of evaluation will be considered at that time.</p>

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4.	Appropriate Persons to Conduct Evaluations (Paragraph 4(c))	<p>One commenter questions whether a non-accountant can evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls, but noted that disclosure controls are properly the responsibility of the certifying officers.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the CEO or CFO of an issuer will be relying upon other staff members to evaluate these controls and procedures.</p>	<p>We agree that disclosure controls and procedures are properly the responsibility of the certifying officers. As noted above, the requirement for an evaluation of internal controls has been removed from the Certification Instrument.</p> <p>While we acknowledge that the certifying officers may engage experts or other staff members to assist them in conducting the evaluation of these controls and procedures, the evaluation is ultimately the responsibility of the certifying officers.</p>
5.	Timing of Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls (Paragraph 4(c))	One commenter suggests that it is more appropriate to certify that the disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls are effective during the relevant period and not merely at the end of the period given that Canada has a continuous disclosure regime which requires issuers to make timely disclosure of material changes on a continuous basis.	We believe that it is appropriate to certify the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures “as of the end of the period”. We believe that the differences between the Canadian continuous disclosure regime and the U.S. periodic reporting regime are not significant enough to justify different certification language.
6.	Content of Management’s Report on Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls (Paragraph 4(c))	One commenter agrees with the decision not to specify the contents of the report of management on its evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls; however, such commenter suggests that the CSA consult with the CA profession to develop practical guidance in this area.	<p>We agree that the contents of the report on the evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures should not be prescribed.</p> <p>The Companion Policy has been amended to clarify that the disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide at a minimum reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and as a result, management’s report should set forth, at a minimum, the conclusions of the certifying officers as to whether the controls and procedures are, in fact, effective at the “reasonable assurance” level.</p>
<u>11. FORM OF CERTIFICATE – OTHER COMMENTS</u>			
1.	Public Subsidiaries	Three commenters suggest that, where an issuer’s financial results and MD&A consolidate those of another public company, the CEO and CFO of the issuer should be able to rely on the certification by the CEO and CFO of the public subsidiary. The commenters suggest amending the certification to provide that the CEO and CFO have reviewed the public	We acknowledge that an issuer’s financial results and MD&A may consolidate those of a subsidiary which is also a reporting issuer. The Companion Policy now provides that in these circumstances it should be left to the business judgment of the certifying officers of the issuer to determine

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		subsidiary's certifications, have taken reasonable steps to confirm that they may rely on those certifications and that they know of no reason that they should not be able to rely on those certifications.	the level of due diligence required in respect of the consolidated subsidiary in order to provide the issuer's certification.
2.	Subsidiaries over which an Issuer does not have control over management	One commenter expresses concern that a CEO or CFO of an issuer may not have control over the management of entities being consolidated into the issuer's financial statements and suggests that CEOs and CFOs be required to conduct due diligence on controls put in place by the subsidiary's management and be permitted to rely in good faith on that due diligence.	We recognize that there may be circumstances where an issuer may not have control over the management of entities being consolidated into the issuer's financial statements. The Companion Policy now clarifies that if a certifying officer is not satisfied with an issuer's controls and procedures insofar as they relate to consolidated subsidiaries, the certifying officer should cause the issuer to disclose in its MD&A his or her concerns regarding such controls and procedures.
3.	Certification of Annual and Interim Filings (Paragraph 2)	One commenter suggests that the entire annual filings (including any information which covers any period of time subsequent to the date of the fiscal year being reported on) be certified and suggested deleting the reference to the fiscal period covered by the filings.	We do not believe that paragraph 2 should be amended. The annual filings include the annual financial statements which contain disclosure regarding subsequent events. As a result, certification of the annual filings covering a particular financial year will extend to subsequent events.
4.	Certification of Annual and Interim Filings (Paragraph 2)	Two commenters suggest that paragraph 2 be amended to clarify if the certification of annual filings applies to prior year or prior period comparative financial information included in the interim and annual financial statements.	<p>The Companion Policy has been amended to clarify that upon completion of the transition period (discussed above), issuers must file full certificates, which will include the representations in paragraph 4. For further clarification, we do not expect the representations in paragraph 4 to extend to the prior period comparative information included in the annual filings or interim filings if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the prior period comparative information was previously the subject of bare certificates; or • the Certification Instrument did not require an annual certificate or interim certificate in respect of the prior period to be filed.

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5.	Certification of Annual and Interim Financial Statements (Paragraph 3)	One commenter suggests clarification that the phrase “as of the date” as used in paragraph 3 means as of the date of the balance sheet.	The phrase “as of the date” means as of the date of the annual filings or interim filings, as the case may be, and not necessarily as of the date of the balance sheet.
6.	Design of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls (Paragraphs 4(a) and (b))	<p>One commenter suggests replacing the term “subsidiary” with the term “subsidiary entity” as defined in the proposed MI 52-110 <i>Audit Committees</i> which includes non-corporate entities.</p> <p>Another commenter suggested that guidance on the definition of consolidated subsidiary be provided as it is unclear whether joint ventures are to be included as consolidated subsidiaries.</p>	As noted above, we agree that a broader definition of subsidiary is appropriate, particularly in the context of issuers structured as partnerships and income trusts. A definition of “subsidiary” has been included in the Certification Instrument.
7.	Design of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls(Paragraphs 4(a) and (b))	Two commenters suggest that a new CEO or CFO may not be able to provide the representation that he or she has designed or caused to be designed the applicable disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls.	<p>The Companion Policy now clarifies that CEOs and CFOs (or persons performing functions similar to a CEO or CFO) holding such offices at the time that annual certificates and interim certificates are required to be filed are the persons who must sign those certificates. Certifying officers are required to file annual certificates and interim certificates in the specified form (without any amendment) and failure to do so will be a breach of the Certification Instrument. There may be situations where an issuer’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls have been designed and implemented prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices. We recognize that in these situations the certifying officers may have difficulty in representing that they have designed or caused to be designed these controls and procedures. The Companion Policy now provides that, in our view, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • these controls and procedures have been designed prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices; • the certifying officers have reviewed the existing controls and procedures upon assuming their respective offices; and • the certifying officers have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) any modifications or

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
			<p>enhancements to these controls and procedures determined to be necessary following their review,</p> <p>the certifying officers will have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) these controls and procedures for the purposes of paragraphs 4(a) and (b) of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2.</p>
8.	Design of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls (Paragraphs 4(a) and (b))	<p>One commenter notes that such controls are normally designed in conjunction with an issuer’s auditors and expresses concern that certifying officers who are not accountants may not be capable of designing or supervising the design of internal controls.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that it is likely to be staff members other than the CEO or CFO who design or supervise the design and implementation of these controls.</p>	We acknowledge that the certifying officers may engage experts or other staff members to assist them in the design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls; however, such controls and procedures are ultimately the responsibility of the certifying officers.
9.	Design of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls (Paragraphs 4(a) and (b))	One commenter suggests that the attestation in paragraph 4(a) should be similar to the attestation regarding design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls required under SOX and delete the phrase “within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation”.	Paragraph 4(a) has been amended as requested by the commenter.
10.	Disclosure regarding Significant Deficiencies and Material Weaknesses (Paragraph 5(a))	One commenter suggests that the concept of internal controls and disclosure controls are mixed in paragraph 5(a) and suggested replacing the paragraph with the following: “all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls that are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information”.	Paragraph 5 has been deleted as the requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers’ conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument.
11.	Disclosure regarding Significant Deficiencies and Material Weaknesses (Paragraph 5(a))	<p>One commenter suggests that the attestation in paragraph 5(a) should be similar to the attestation regarding internal controls required under SOX and delete the phrase “within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation”.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that paragraph 5(a) should be modified to reference all significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design</p>	Paragraph 5 has been deleted as the requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers’ conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument.

#	Theme	Comments	Responses
		of operation of internal controls <i>known</i> to the CEO or CFO that could adversely affect the issuer's ability to disclose information required to be disclosed within the requisite time frames.	
12.	Disclosure Regarding Fraud involving Management or Certain Other Employees (Paragraph 5(b))	<p>One commenter suggests that the words “or suspected fraud or any negligence or material failure to conform to internal controls or procedures” be inserted after the word “fraud” in paragraph 5(b).</p> <p>One commenter questions why the representation in paragraph 5(b) was limited to fraud involving management or other specific employees and notes that there may be other employees or consultants who do not have a significant role in the issuer's internal controls but who can perpetrate fraud.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that paragraph 5(b) should be modified to reference all fraud, whether or not material, <i>known</i> to the CEO or CFO that involves management or other employees with a significant role in the issuer's internal controls.</p>	Paragraph 5 has been deleted as the requirement for an evaluation of, or disclosure regarding the certifying officers' conclusions about, the effectiveness of internal controls is no longer required under the Certification Instrument.
13.	Disclosure in the MD&A(Paragraph 6)	<p>One commenter suggests that it is not the certifying issuer who discloses in the MD&A, but rather is the issuer.</p> <p>One commenter suggests that the issuer should be able to include such disclosure in documents other than the MD&A provided that the location of such disclosure is specified in the certificate.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 has been amended as requested by the commenter to state that the certifying officer has caused the issuer to disclose in the MD&A the significant changes specified.</p> <p>We believe that it is preferable to require such disclosure to be contained in the MD&A in order to ensure consistency among issuers.</p>
12. OTHER COMMENTS			
1.	Drafting Comments	Some commenters have provided technical drafting comments on the Certification Instrument, the forms of certificate and the Companion Policy.	We have reviewed these technical drafting comments and amended the Certification Instrument, the forms of certificate and the Companion Policy where appropriate.

APPENDIX C

COMPARISON TO THE MATERIALS PUBLISHED ON JUNE 27, 2003

Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification Of Disclosure In ~~Companies~~Issuers' Annual And Interim Filings

Part 1 – Definitions, and Application ~~and~~ Transition

1.1 Definitions⁺ - In this Instrument,

“AIF” has the meaning ascribed to it in NI 51-102;

“annual certificate” means the certificate required to be filed pursuant to Part 2 ~~of this Instrument;~~

“annual filings” means the issuer’s ~~annual information form~~AIF, if any, and annual financial statements and annual MD&A, ~~that have been most recently~~ filed under provincial and territorial securities legislation for the most recently completed financial year, including for greater certainty all documents and information that are incorporated by reference in the ~~annual information form~~AIF;

~~“annual~~

“annual financial statements” means the annual financial statements required to be filed under ~~National Instrument~~NI 51-102 ~~Continuous Disclosure Obligation~~²;

~~“annual information form” means the AIF as defined under National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations~~³;

⁺ National Instrument 14-101 *Definitions* defines certain terms that are used in more than one national or multilateral Instrument.

² Section 4.1 of NI 51-102 states:
4.1 Annual Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report

(1) Subject to subsection 4.8(6), a reporting issuer must file annual financial statements that include:
(a) an income statement, a statement of retained earnings, and a cash flow statement for:
(i) the most recently completed financial year; and
(ii) the period covered by the financial year immediately preceding the most recently completed financial year, if any;
(b) a balance sheet as at the end of each of the periods referred to in paragraph (a); and
(c) notes to the financial statements.
(2) Comparative annual financial statements filed under subsection (1) must be accompanied by an auditor’s report.

³ In NI 51-102, “AIF” means a completed Form 51-102F1 *Annual Information Form* or, in the case of an SEC issuer, either a completed Form 51-102F1 or an annual report or transition report under the 1934 Act on Form 10-K, Form 10-KSB or on Form 20-F.

~~“filings” means annual filings and interim filings;~~

“disclosure controls and procedures” means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under provincial and territorial securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the provincial and territorial securities legislation and include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under provincial and territorial securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its chief executive officers and chief financial officers (or persons who perform similar functions to a chief executive officer or a chief financial officer), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure;

~~“interim certificate” means the certificate required to be filed pursuant to Part 3 of this Instrument;~~

~~“interim filings” means the issuer’s interim financial statements and interim MD&A, that have been most recently~~ filed under provincial and territorial securities legislation for the most recently completed interim period;

~~“interim financial statements” means the interim financial statements required to be filed under National Instrument NI 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*⁴;~~

~~“interim period” has the meaning ascribed to it in the definition of interim period under National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*⁵;~~ NI 51-102;

⁴ NI 51-102 states:

~~4.3 Interim Financial Statements~~

- (1) A reporting issuer must file:
- (a) ~~if it has not completed its first financial year, interim financial statements for the interim periods of the reporting issuer’s current financial year other than a period that is less than three months in length; or~~
 - (b) ~~if it has completed its first financial year, interim financial statements for the interim periods of the reporting issuer’s current financial year.~~
- (2) ~~Subject to subsections 4.7(4), 4.8(7) and (8), the interim financial statements required to be filed under subsection (1) must include:~~
- (a) ~~a balance sheet as at the end of the interim period and a balance sheet as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year, if any;~~
 - (b) ~~an income statement, a statement of retained earnings and a cash flow statement, all for the year to date interim period and comparative financial information for the corresponding interim period in the immediately preceding financial year, if any;~~
 - (c) ~~for interim periods other than the first interim period in a reporting issuer’s financial year, an income statement and cash flow statement for the three month period ending on the last day of the interim period and comparative financial information for the corresponding period in the preceding financial year, if any; and~~
 - (d) ~~notes to the financial statements.~~

⁵ In NI 51-102, “interim period” means:

- (a) ~~a period commencing on the first day of a financial year and ending nine, six or three months before the end of a financial year, or~~
- (b) ~~in the case of a reporting issuer’s transition year, a period commencing on the first day of the transition year and ending either:~~
 - (i) ~~three, six, nine or twelve months, if applicable, after the end of its old financial year, or~~
 - (ii) ~~twelve, nine, six or three months, if applicable, before the end of the transition year,~~

“internal control over financial reporting” means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer’s chief executive officers and chief financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer’s board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer,
- (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer, and
- (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer’s assets that could have a material effect on the annual financial statements or interim financial statements;

~~“investment fund”⁶ means a mutual fund, a non-redeemable investment fund or a scholarship plan;~~ has the meaning ascribed to it in NI 51-102;

~~“MD&A~~

~~“issuer’s GAAP” has the meaning ascribed to it in the definition of MD&A under National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations⁷;~~ NI 52-107;

~~“non-redeemable investment fund”⁸ means an issuer:~~

~~“MD&A” has the meaning ascribed to it in NI 51-102;~~

~~(a) — whose primary purpose is to invest money provided by its securityholders;~~

~~“NI 51-102” means National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations;~~

~~(b) — that does not invest for the purpose of exercising effective control, seeking to exercise effective control, or being actively involved in the management of the issuers in which it invests, other than other mutual funds or non-redeemable investment funds; and~~

~~and in the case of (b)(ii), the first interim period must not exceed four months~~

⁶ This definition is taken from subsection 1.1 of proposed National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*.

⁷ In NI 51-102, “MD&A” means a completed Form 51-102F2 *Management’s Discussion & Analysis* or, in the case of an SEC issuer, either a completed Form 51-102F2 or management’s discussion and analysis prepared in accordance with Item 303 of Regulation S-K or item 303 of Regulation S-B under the 1934 Act

⁸ This definition is taken from OSC Rule 14-501 *Definitions*.

“NI 52-107” means National Instrument 52-107 Acceptable Accounting Principles, Auditing Standards and Reporting Currency;

~~(e) — that is not a mutual fund;~~

“Sarbanes-Oxley Act” means the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Pub.L. 107-204, 116 Stat. 745 (2002); ~~and~~

~~“SEDAR”~~ means the computer system for the transmission, receipt, acceptance, review and dissemination of documents filed in electronic format known as the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval;

“subsidiary” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1590 of the CICA Handbook; and

“US GAAP” has the meaning ascribed to it in NI 52-107.

1.2 Application – This Instrument applies to all reporting issuers other than investment funds.

~~1.3 Transition Period— Notwithstanding Parts 2 and 3 of this Instrument, issuers may exclude paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 from any annual and interim certificates required to be filed prior to [January 1, 2005].~~

Part 2 – Certification of Annual Filings

2.1 Every issuer must file a separate annual certificate, in ~~the form specified in~~ Form 52-109F1, in respect of and personally signed by each ~~of the following persons~~ person who, at the time of filing the annual certificate:

1. ~~each~~ is a chief executive officer;
2. ~~each~~ is a chief financial officer; and
3. in the case of an issuer that does not have a chief executive officer or chief financial officer, ~~each person who~~ performs similar functions to a chief executive officer or a chief financial officer, as the case may be.

2.2 The annual ~~certificate~~ certificates must be filed by the issuer ~~at the same time as it files the last~~ separately but concurrently with the latest of the following ~~annual filings:~~

1. ~~its annual information form~~ if it files an AIF, the filing of its AIF; and
2. the filing of its annual financial statements and annual MD&A.

13. Part 3 - Certification of Interim Filings

3.1 Every issuer must file for each interim period a separate interim certificate, in ~~the form specified in~~ Form 52-109F2, in respect of and personally signed by each ~~of the following persons~~ person who, at the time of the filing of the interim certificate:

1. ~~each~~ is a chief executive officer;
2. ~~each~~ is a chief financial officer; and
3. in the case of an issuer that does not have a chief executive officer or chief financial officer, ~~each person who~~ performs similar functions to a chief executive officer or a chief financial officer, as the case may be.

3.2 The interim ~~certificate~~ certificates must be filed by the issuer ~~at the same time as it files~~ separately but concurrently with the filing of its interim filings.

Part 4 - Exemptions

4.1 Exemption for Issuers that ~~comply~~ Comply with U.S. ~~laws~~ Laws –

- (1) Subject to subsection (4), an issuer is exempt from Part 2 ~~of this Instrument~~ with respect to the ~~relevant period~~ most recently completed financial year if:
 - (a) the issuer is in compliance with U.S. federal securities laws⁹ implementing the annual report certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and
 - (b) the issuer's ~~most recent annual report and~~ signed certificates relating to its annual report for its most recently completed financial year are filed ~~on~~ through SEDAR as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC.
- (2) Subject to subsection (5), an issuer is exempt from Part 3 ~~of this Instrument~~ with respect to the ~~relevant~~ most recently completed interim period if:
 - (a) the issuer is in compliance with U.S. federal securities laws implementing the quarterly report certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and
 - (b) the issuer's ~~most recent quarterly report and~~ signed certificates relating to its quarterly report for its most recently completed quarter are filed ~~on~~ through SEDAR as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC.

⁹ ~~“U.S. federal securities laws” is defined in National Instrument 14-101 Definitions.~~

- (3) An issuer is exempt from Part 3 ~~of this Instrument~~ with respect to the ~~relevant~~most recently completed interim period if:
- (a) the issuer furnishes to the SEC a current report on Form 6-K containing the issuer's quarterly financial statements and MD&A;
 - (b) the Form 6-K is accompanied by signed certificates that are furnished to the SEC in the same form required by U.S. federal securities laws implementing the quarterly report certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and
 - (c) the ~~Form 6-K and~~ signed certificates relating to the quarterly report filed under cover of the Form 6-K are filed ~~on~~through SEDAR as soon as reasonably practicable after they are furnished to the SEC.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection 4.1(1), Part 2 of this Instrument applies to an issuer with respect to the ~~relevant period~~most recently completed financial year if the issuer files annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian ~~generally accepted accounting principles~~GAAP, unless the issuer files those statements with the SEC in compliance with U.S. federal securities laws implementing the annual report certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection 4.1(2), Part 3 of this Instrument applies to an issuer with respect to the ~~relevant~~most recently completed interim period if the issuer files interim financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian ~~generally accepted accounting principles~~GAAP, unless the issuer files those statements with the SEC in compliance with U.S. federal securities laws implementing the quarterly report certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

4.2 Exemption for Foreign Issuers – An issuer is exempt from the requirements in this Instrument so long as it qualifies for the relief contemplated by, and is in compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in, sections 5.4⁺⁰ and 5.5⁺¹ of National Instrument 71-102 *Continuous Disclosure and Other Exemptions Relating to Foreign Issuers*.

⁺⁰ ~~NI 71-102 states:~~

~~5.4 – Financial Statements~~

~~A designated foreign issuer satisfies securities legislation requirements relating to the preparation, filing and delivery of its interim financial statements, annual financial statements and auditor's reports on annual financial statements if it:~~

- ~~(a) complies with the foreign disclosure requirements relating to interim financial statements, annual financial statements and auditor's reports on annual financial statements;~~
- ~~(b) files the interim financial statements, annual financial statements and auditor's reports on annual financial statements required to be filed with or furnished to the foreign regulatory authority;~~
- ~~(c) sends each document filed under paragraph (b) to securityholders in the local jurisdiction, in the manner and at the time such documents are required to be sent to securityholders of the issuer by the foreign disclosure requirements; and~~
- ~~(d) complies with NI 52-107 as it relates to financial statements of the issuer that are included in any documents specified in paragraph (b).~~

4.3 Exemption for ~~Issuers of~~Certain Exchangeable ~~Securities~~Security Issuers – An issuer is exempt from the requirements in this Instrument so long as it qualifies for the relief contemplated by, and is in compliance with the requirements and conditions set out in, section 13.3¹² ~~of National Instrument 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations.~~ of NI 51-102.

4.4 Exemption for Certain Credit Support Issuers ~~of Guaranteed Securities~~ – An issuer is exempt, ~~in a jurisdiction,~~ from the requirements in this Instrument ~~if:~~

- ~~(a) — it does not have any securities outstanding other than debt securities or preferred shares, and all payments to be made in respect of those securities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by another issuer (the guarantor issuer); and~~
- ~~(b) — it has been granted an exemption in that jurisdiction (the exemption order) from filing its annual financial statements, annual MD&A, interim financial statements, and interim MD&A on the condition that, among other things, the equivalent annual and interim disclosure documents of the guarantor issuer be filed; so long as at the time that the issuer would otherwise be required to comply with this Instrument the exemption order is in effect and the parties to the exemption order are in compliance with its~~ it qualifies for the relief contemplated by, and is in compliance with the requirements and conditions ~~set out in, section 13.4 of NI 51-102.~~

4.5 General Exemption –

- (1) The regulator or securities regulatory authority may grant an exemption from this Instrument, in whole or in part, subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed in the exemption.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), in Ontario only the regulator may grant such an exemption.

Part 5 - Effective Date and Transition

5.1 Effective Date - This Instrument comes into force on ~~[January 1, 2004].~~ March 30, 2004.

¹¹ NI 71-102 states:

~~5.5 Annual Reports, AIFs, Business Acquisition Reports & MD&A~~

~~A designated foreign issuer satisfies securities legislation requirements relating to the preparation, filing and delivery of annual reports, AIFs, business acquisition reports and MD&A if it:~~

- ~~(a) complies with the foreign disclosure requirements relating to annual reports, quarterly reports, business acquisitions and management's discussion and analysis;~~
- ~~(b) files each annual report, quarterly report, report in respect of a business acquisition and management's discussion and analysis required to be filed with the foreign regulatory authority;~~
- ~~(c) sends each document filed under paragraph (b) to securityholders in the local jurisdiction, in the manner and at the time such documents are required to be sent to securityholders of the issuer by the foreign disclosure requirements; and~~
- ~~(d) complies with NI 52-107 as it relates to financial statements of the issuer that are included in any documents specified in paragraph (b).~~

¹² ~~Section 13.3 of NI 51-102 provides relief for certain exchangeable security issuers.~~

5.2 Transition –

(1) Annual Certificates –

- (a) Subject to paragraph (1)(b), the provisions of this Instrument concerning annual certificates apply for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2004.
- (b) Notwithstanding Part 2 or paragraph (1)(a), an issuer may file annual certificates in Form 52-109FT1 in respect of any financial year ending on or before March 30, 2005.

(2) Interim Certificates –

- (a) Subject to paragraph (2)(b), the provisions of this Instrument concerning interim certificates apply for interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2004.
- (b) Notwithstanding Part 3 or paragraph (2)(a), an issuer may file interim certificates in Form 52-109FT2 in respect of any interim period that occurs prior to the end of the first financial year in respect of which the issuer is required to file an annual certificate in Form 52-109F1.

Form 52-109F1 - Certification of Annual Filings

I, *identify the certifying officer, the issuer, and his or her position at the issuer*, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the annual filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Companies/Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*) of *identify issuer* (the issuer) for the period ending ~~state the reporting period covered by the annual filings~~ relevant date;

2. Based on my knowledge, the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the annual filings;

3. Based on my knowledge, the annual financial statements together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the annual filings;

4. The issuer's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal ~~controls~~ control over financial reporting for the issuer, and we have:

- (a) designed ~~those~~ such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, ~~and implemented those disclosure controls and procedures,~~ to provide reasonable ~~assurances~~ assurance that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared, ~~and that such material information is disclosed within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation;~~
- (b) designed ~~those~~ such internal ~~controls~~ control over financial reporting, or caused ~~them~~ it to be designed under our supervision, ~~and implemented those internal controls,~~ to provide reasonable ~~assurances that the issuer's~~ assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements ~~are fairly presented for external purposes~~ in accordance with ~~generally accepted accounting principles;~~ the issuer's GAAP; and
- (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures ~~and internal controls~~ as of the end of the period covered by the annual filings; and ~~(d) —disclosed~~ have caused the issuer to disclose in the annual MD&A our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures ~~and internal controls, in each case based on our evaluation~~ as of the end of the period covered by the annual filings; based on such evaluation; and

5. I have ~~disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors or persons performing the equivalent function:~~

- ~~(a) — all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect the issuer's ability to disclose information required to be disclosed by the issuer under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation, within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation; and~~
- ~~(b) — any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal controls; and~~6. I have disclosed in the annual MD&A whether there were significant changes caused the issuer to disclose in the annual MD&A any change in the issuer's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls, made during the period covered by the annual filings, including any actions taken to correct significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the issuer's internal controls control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date:

[Signature]

[Title]

Form 52-109FT1 - Certification of Annual Filings during Transition Period

I, *identify the certifying officer, the issuer, and his or her position at the issuer* certify that:

1. I have reviewed the annual filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) of *identify issuer* (the issuer) for the period ending *state the relevant date*;

2. Based on my knowledge, the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the annual filings; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the annual financial statements together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the annual filings.

Date:

[Signature]

[Title]

Form 52-109F2 - Certification of Interim Filings

I ~~identify the certifying officer, the issuer, and his or her position at the issuer~~, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the interim filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in ~~Companies~~Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) of ~~identify the issuer~~, (the issuer) for the interim period ending ~~state the reporting period covered by the interim filings~~relevant date;

2. Based on my knowledge, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings;

3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the interim filings;

4. The issuer's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal ~~controls~~control over financial reporting for the issuer, and we have:

(a) designed ~~those~~such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under our supervision, ~~and implemented those disclosure controls and procedures~~, to provide reasonable ~~assurances~~assurance that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared, ~~and that such material information is disclosed within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation~~; and

(b) designed ~~those~~such internal ~~controls~~control over financial reporting, or caused ~~them~~it to be designed under our supervision, ~~and implement those internal controls~~, to provide reasonable ~~assurances that the issuer's~~assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements ~~are fairly presented for external purposes~~ in accordance with ~~generally accepted accounting principles~~; the issuer's GAAP; and

5. I have ~~disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors or persons performing the equivalent function~~:

(a) ~~all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect the issuer's ability to disclose information required to be disclosed by the issuer under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation, within the time periods specified under applicable provincial and territorial securities legislation; and~~

(b) ~~any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal controls; and~~ I have disclosed in the ~~interim MD&A whether there were significant changes~~ caused the issuer to disclose in the interim MD&A any change in the issuer's internal ~~controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls, made during the period covered by the interim filings, including any actions taken to correct significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the issuer's internal controls~~ control over financial reporting that occurred during the issuer's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date:

[Signature]

[Title]

Form 52-109FT2 - Certification of Interim Filings during Transition Period

I *<identify the certifying officer, the issuer, and his or her position at the issuer>* certify that:

1. I have reviewed the interim filings (as this term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) of *<identify the issuer>*, (the issuer) for the interim period ending *<state the relevant date>*;

2. Based on my knowledge, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

Date:

[Signature]

[Title]

Companion Policy 52-109CP – To Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in ~~Companies~~Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings

14. Part 1 – General

This Companion Policy provides information about how the ~~Canadian~~provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities interpret Multilateral Instrument 52-109, and should be read in conjunction with it.

15. Part 2 – Form and Filing of Certificates

The annual certificates and interim certificates must be filed in the exact language prescribed in Forms 52-109F1 and ~~F2~~52-109F2 (subject to Part 3 – Form of Certificates during Transition Period). Each certificate must be separately filed ~~on~~through SEDAR under the issuer's profile in the appropriate annual certificate or interim certificate filing type:

Category of Filing - Continuous Disclosure
Folder for Filing Type - General

Filing Type - Annual Certificates

Document Type:

Form 52-109F1 - Certification of Annual Filings - CEO

Form 52-109F1 - Certification of Annual Filings - CFO

Form 52-109FT1 - Certification of Annual Filings - CEO

Form 52-109FT1 - Certification of Annual Filings - CFO

or

Filing Type - Interim Certificates

Document Type:

Form 52-109F2 - Certification of Interim Filings - CEO

Form 52-109F2 - Certification of Interim Filings - CFO

Form 52-109FT2 - Certification of Interim Filings - CEO

Form 52-109FT2 - Certification of Interim Filings - CFO

~~An~~As indicated in Part 11, an issuer that is in compliance with U.S. federal securities laws implementing the certification requirements in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ~~and that uses the exemption in section 4.1 of the Instrument, must file on~~ may be able to rely upon the exemptions from the annual certificate and interim certificate requirements under section 4.1. To avail itself of these exemptions, an issuer must file through SEDAR the ~~CEO and CFO~~ certificates ~~that it~~of the chief executive officer and chief financial officer that the issuer filed with SEC as exhibits to the annual or quarterly reports with respect to the relevant reporting period. ~~Where those~~These certificates are "in" the annual or quarterly report filed with the SEC ("in" as opposed to being attached as "exhibits"), the issuer should file the report containing the

~~certificates in the appropriate filing type described above. Where the officers' certificates are attached as exhibits to the issuer's annual or quarterly report, the issuer should file the report, together with the attached certificates,~~should be filed in the appropriate filing type described above.

An issuer relying on the ~~exemption~~exemptions in section 4.1 of the Instrument need not file the ~~signed~~ paper copies of the ~~reports and~~signed certificates that it filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

Part 3 – Certificates during Transition Period

Section 5.2 provides for a transition period for the filing of both annual certificates and interim certificates.

Pursuant to section 2.1, an issuer is required to file its annual certificates in Form 52-109F1. Under subsection 5.2(1)(b), however, an issuer may file annual certificates in Form 52-109FT1 in respect of any financial year ending on or before March 30, 2005. Form 52-109FT1 does not require the certifying officers to make the representations set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F1 regarding the design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, the evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and any changes in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Pursuant to section 3.1, an issuer is required to file its interim certificates in Form 52-109F2. Under subsection 5.2(2)(b), however, an issuer may file interim certificates in Form 52-109FT2 in respect of any interim period that occurs prior to the end of the first financial year in respect of which the issuer is required to file an annual certificate in Form 52-109F1. The representations set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F1 will serve as the basis for the corresponding representations set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Form 52-109F2.

Upon completion of the transition period, issuers must file annual certificates and interim certificates in Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2, respectively, which will include the representations in paragraph 4 of these forms. For further clarification, we do not expect the representations in paragraph 4 to extend to the prior period comparative information included in the annual filings or interim filings if:

- (a) the prior period comparative information was previously the subject of certificates in Forms 52-109FT1 or 52-109FT2; or
- (b) the Instrument did not require an annual certificate or interim certificate in respect of the prior period to be filed.

For illustration purposes only, the table in Appendix A sets out the filing requirements for annual certificates and interim certificates of issuers with financial years beginning on the first day of a month.

Part 4 – Persons Performing Functions Similar to a Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Where an issuer does not have a chief executive officer or chief financial officer, each person who performs similar functions to a chief executive officer or chief financial officer must certify the annual filings and interim filings. It is left to the issuer's discretion to determine who those persons are. In the case of an income trust reporting issuer (as described in proposed National Policy 41-201 *Income Trusts and Other Indirect Offerings*) where executive management resides at the underlying business entity level or in an external management company, we would generally consider the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the underlying business entity or the external management company to be persons performing functions in respect of the income trust similar to a chief executive officer or chief financial officer. In the case of a limited partnership reporting issuer with no chief executive officer or chief financial officer, we would generally consider the chief executive officer or chief financial officer of its general partner to be persons performing functions in respect of the limited partnership reporting issuer similar to a chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Part 5 – “New” Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers

Chief executive officers and chief financial officers (or persons performing functions similar to a chief executive officer or chief financial officer) holding such offices at the time that annual certificates and interim certificates are required to be filed are the persons who must sign those certificates. Certifying officers are required to file annual certificates and interim certificates in the specified form (without any amendment) and failure to do so will be a breach of the Instrument.

Pursuant to paragraphs 4(a) and (b) of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2, the certifying officers are required to represent that they have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. There may be situations where an issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting have been designed and implemented prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices. We recognize that in these situations the certifying officers may have difficulty in representing that they have designed or caused to be designed these controls and procedures. In our view, where:

- (a) disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting have been designed and implemented prior to the certifying officers assuming their respective offices;
- (b) the certifying officers have reviewed the existing controls and procedures upon assuming their respective offices; and
- (c) the certifying officers have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) any modifications or enhancements to the existing controls and procedures determined to be necessary following their review.

the certifying officers will have designed (or caused to be designed under their supervision) these controls and procedures for the purposes of paragraphs 4(a) and (b) of Forms 52-109F1 and 52-109F2.

Part 6 – Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

~~The Canadian securities regulatory authorities~~ We believe that ~~CEOs and CFOs~~ chief executive officers and chief financial officers should be required to certify that their issuers have adequate internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. We believe that this is an important factor in maintaining integrity in our capital markets and thereby enhancing investor confidence in our capital markets. The Instrument defines “disclosure controls and procedures” and “internal control over financial reporting”. ~~The Instrument~~ does not, however, ~~formally define those controls nor does it~~ prescribe the degree of complexity or any specific policies or procedures that must make up those controls and procedures. This is intentional. In our view, these considerations are best left to management's judgement based on various factors that may be particular to ~~their~~ an issuer, including its size ~~and~~ the nature of its business and the complexity of its operations.

While there is a substantial overlap between the definition of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, there are both some elements of disclosure controls and procedures that are not subsumed within the definition of internal control over financial reporting and some elements of internal control over financial reporting that are not subsumed within the definition of disclosure controls and procedures. For example, disclosure controls and procedures may include those components of internal control over financial reporting that provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the issuer's GAAP. However, some issuers may design their disclosure controls and procedures so that certain components of internal control over financial reporting pertaining to the accurate recording of transactions and disposition of assets or to the safeguarding of assets are not included.

Part 47 – Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Paragraph 4(c) of Form 52-109F1 requires the certifying officers to represent that they have evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and have caused the issuer to disclose in the annual MD&A their conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on such evaluation. The Instrument does not specify the contents of the certifying officers' report on its evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures; however, given that disclosure controls and procedures should be designed to provide, at a minimum, reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, the report should set forth, at a minimum, the conclusions of the certifying officers as to whether the controls and procedures are, in fact, effective at the “reasonable assurance” level.

Part 8 – Fair Presentation

Pursuant to the third paragraph in each of the annual certificates and interim certificates, the ~~CEO and CFO~~ chief executive officer and chief financial officer must each certify that their issuer's financial statements and other financial information "fairly present" the financial condition of the issuer for the relevant time period. Those representations are not qualified by the phrase "in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles" (~~GAAP~~) which Canadian auditors typically include in their financial statement audit reports. This qualification has been specifically excluded from the Instrument to prevent management from relying entirely upon compliance with the issuer's GAAP procedures in this representation, particularly where the ~~results of a issuer's GAAP audit~~ financial statements may not reflect the financial condition of ~~a company~~ an issuer (since the issuer's GAAP may does not always define all the components of an overall fair presentation).

At page 7 of its adopting release,¹³ the SEC states:

The Instrument requires the certifying officers to certify that the financial statements (including prior period comparative financial information) and the other financial information included in the annual filings and interim filings fairly present the issuer's financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. The certification statement regarding the fair presentation of financial statements and other ~~financial~~ information is not limited to a representation that the financial statements and other financial information have been presented in accordance with "~~generally accepted accounting principles~~" (~~GAAP~~) ~~and is not otherwise limited by reference to GAAP.~~ ~~We believe that Congress~~ the issuer's GAAP. We believe that this is appropriate as the certification is intended ~~this statement~~ to provide assurances that the financial information disclosed in ~~a report~~ the annual filings and interim filings, viewed in ~~its~~ their entirety, meets a standard of overall material accuracy and completeness that is broader than financial reporting requirements under GAAP. ~~... Presenting financial information in conformity with~~ As a result, issuers are not entitled to limit the representation to Canadian GAAP, US GAAP or any other source of generally accepted accounting principles ~~may not necessarily satisfy obligations under the antifraud provisions of the federal securities law.~~

We do not believe that a formal definition of fair presentation is appropriate as it encompasses a number of qualitative and quantitative factors that may not be applicable to all issuers. In our view, fair presentation includes but is not necessarily limited to:

- ~~the~~ selection of appropriate accounting policies
- proper application of appropriate accounting policies
- disclosure of financial information that is informative and reasonably reflects the underlying transactions
- inclusion of additional disclosure necessary to provide investors with a materially accurate and complete picture of financial ~~conditions, results of operations and cash flows~~ condition, results of operations and cash flows

¹³ SEC Release No. 33-8124 *Final Rule: Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Annual Reports* dated August 29, 2002.

The concept of fair presentation as used in the annual certificates and interim certificates is not limited to compliance with the issuer's GAAP; however, it is not intended to permit an issuer to depart from the issuer's GAAP recognition and measurement principles in the preparation of its financial statements. In the event that an issuer is of the view that there are limitations to the issuer's GAAP based financial statements as an indicator of the issuer's financial condition, the issuer should provide additional disclosure in its MD&A necessary to provide a materially accurate and complete picture of the issuer's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

For additional commentary on what constitutes fair presentation we refer you to case law in this area. The leading U.S. case in this area is *U.S. v. Simon* (425 F.2d 796); the leading Canadian case in this area is the B.C. Court of Appeal decision in *Kripps v. Touche Ross and Co.* [1997] B.C.J. No. 968.

Part 59 – Financial Condition

Pursuant to the third paragraph in each of the annual certificates and interim certificates, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer must each certify that their issuer's financial statements fairly present the financial condition of the issuer for the relevant time period. The Instrument does not formally define financial condition. The term "financial condition" in the annual certificates and interim certificates is intended to be used in the same manner as the term "financial condition" is used in The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' MD&A Guidelines and NI 51-102. In our view, financial condition encompasses a number of qualitative and quantitative factors which would be difficult to enumerate in a comprehensive list applicable to all issuers. Financial condition of an issuer includes, without limitation, considerations such as:

- liquidity
- solvency
- capital resources
- overall financial health of the issuer's business
- current and future considerations, events, risks or uncertainties that might impact the financial health of the issuer's business

Part 10 – Consolidation

Issuers are required to prepare their financial statements on a consolidated basis under the issuer's GAAP. As a result the representations in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the certification will extend to consolidated financial statements. In addition, when the certifying officers provide these two representations, we expect that these representations will indicate that their issuers' disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to their issuers *and their consolidated subsidiaries* is made known to them.

We are of the view that regardless of the level of control that an issuer has over a consolidated subsidiary, management of the issuer has an obligation to present consolidated disclosure that includes a fair presentation of the financial condition of the subsidiary. An issuer needs to

maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures to accomplish this. In the event that a chief executive officer or chief financial officer is not satisfied with his or her issuer's controls and procedures insofar as they relate to consolidated subsidiaries, the chief executive officer or chief financial officer should cause the issuer to disclose in its MD&A his or her concerns regarding such controls and procedures.

An issuer's financial results and MD&A may consolidate those of a subsidiary which is also a reporting issuer. In those circumstances, it is left to the business judgment of the certifying officers of the issuer to determine the level of due diligence required in respect of the consolidated subsidiary in order to provide the issuer's certification.

Part 11 – Exemptions

The exemptions in section 4.1 of the Instrument are based on our view that the investor confidence aims of the Instrument do not justify requiring issuers to comply with the certification requirements in the Instrument if such issuers already comply with substantially similar requirements in the U.S.

As a condition to being exempt from the annual certificate and interim certificate requirements ~~in~~under subsections 4.1(1) and (2) respectively, issuers must file ~~on~~through SEDAR the ~~CEO and CFO~~ certificates of the chief executive officer and chief financial officer that they filed with the SEC in compliance with its rules implementing the certification requirements prescribed in section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Pursuant to ~~National Instrument 52-107 Acceptable Accounting Principles, Auditing Standards and Reporting Currency~~NI 52-107 certain Canadian issuers are able to satisfy their requirements to file financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP by filing statements prepared in accordance with ~~U.S.~~US GAAP. However, it is possible that some Canadian ~~companies~~issuers may still continue to prepare two sets of financial statements and continue to file their Canadian GAAP statements in the applicable jurisdictions. In order to ensure that the Canadian GAAP financial statements are certified (pursuant to either ~~SOX~~the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the Instrument) those issuers will not have recourse to the exemptions in subsections 4.1(1) and (2).

Part 612 – Liability for False Certification

An officer providing a false certification potentially could be subject to quasi-criminal, administrative or civil proceedings under securities law.

Officers providing a false certification could also potentially be subject to private actions for damages either at common law or in Québec, under civil law, or under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) when amendments which create statutory civil liability for misrepresentations in

continuous disclosure are proclaimed in force.⁺⁴ The liability standard applicable to a document required to be filed with the Ontario Securities Commission, including an annual certificate or interim certificate, will depend on whether the document is a “core” document as defined under Part XXIII.1⁺⁵ 1 of the Securities Act (Ontario). Annual certificates and interim certificates are currently not included in the definition of “core document” but would be caught by the definition of “document”.

In any action commenced under Part XXIII.1 of the *Securities Act* (Ontario) a court has the discretion to treat multiple misrepresentations having common subject matter or content as a single misrepresentation.⁺⁶ This provision ~~would~~could permit a court in appropriate cases to treat a misrepresentation in ~~a company~~an issuer's financial statements and a misrepresentation made by an officer in an annual certificate or interim certificate that relate to the underlying financial statements as a single misrepresentation.

⁺⁴ ~~These amendments were enacted on December 9, 2002.~~

⁺⁵ ~~Where an action is brought for a misrepresentation contained in a non-core document, a defendant is not liable unless the plaintiff proves that the defendant: (i) knew of the misrepresentation; (ii) deliberately avoided acquiring knowledge of the misrepresentation; or (iii) by acting or failing to act, was guilty of gross misconduct in connection with the release of the document containing the misrepresentation. Where an action is brought for a misrepresentation contained in a core document, the onus is on the defendant to show that he or she was duly diligent.~~

⁺⁶ ~~Subsection 138.3(6) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario).~~

Appendix A – Annual Certificate and Interim Certificate Filing Requirements

For illustration purposes only, the following table sets out the filing requirements for annual certificates and interim certificates for issuers with financial years beginning on the first day of a month.

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
<u>January 1</u> <u>(i.e. year end of December 31)</u>	<u>Financial year January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate²</u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period July 1, 2004 to September 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Bare” Annual Certificate³</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2005 to March 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 as a “Full” Annual Certificate⁴, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.⁵)</i></u>

¹ Where the form requirement specified is a “bare” annual certificate, issuers may voluntarily choose to file a “full” annual certificate. Where the form requirement specified is a “bare” interim certificate, issuers may voluntarily choose to file a “full” interim certificate.

² For the purposes of Appendix A, ““bare” interim certificate” means a certificate in Form 52-109FT2.

³ For the purposes of Appendix A, ““bare” annual certificate” means a certificate in Form 52-109FT1.

⁴ For the purposes of Appendix A, ““full” annual certificate” means a certificate in Form 52-109F1.

⁵ For the purposes of Appendix A, ““full” interim certificate” means a certificate in Form 52-109F2.

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2005 to June 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate (If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</u>
	<u>Interim period July 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate (If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</u>
	<u>Financial year January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
<u>February 1</u> <u>(i.e. year end of January 31)</u>	<u>Financial year February 1, 2003 to January 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2004 to April 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2004 to July 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period August 1, 2004 to October 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year February 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Bare” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2005 to April 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year February 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</i></u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year February 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period August 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate (If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year February 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</u>
	<u>Financial year February 1, 2005 to January 31, 2006 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2006 to April 30, 2006 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>March 1 (i.e. year end of February 28/29)</u>	<u>Interim period September 1, 2003 to November 30, 2003</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</u>
	<u>Financial year March 1, 2003 to February 29, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2004 to May 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2004 to August 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period September 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Financial year March 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Bare” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2005 to May 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u> <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year March 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</i>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2005 to August 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u> <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year March 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</i>
	<u>Interim period September 1, 2005 to November 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u> <i>(If an issuer voluntarily filed its annual certificate for financial year March 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005 as a “Full” Annual Certificate, the issuer should file its interim certificate as a “Full” Interim Certificate.)</i>
	<u>Financial year March 1, 2005 to February 28, 2006 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2006 to May 31, 2006 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>April 1</u> <u>(i.e. year end of March 31)</u>	<u>Interim period October 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Financial year April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period July 1, 2004 to September 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period October 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2005 to June 30, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>May 1</u> <u>(i.e. year end of April 30)</u>	<u>Interim period November 1, 2003 to January 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Financial year May 1, 2003 to April 30, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2004 to July 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period August 1, 2004 to October 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period November 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year May 1, 2004 to April 30, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>June 1 (i.e. year end of May 31)</u>	<u>Interim period September 1, 2003 to November 30, 2003</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2003 to February 29, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Financial year June 1, 2003 to May 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2004 to August 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period September 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year June 1, 2004 to May 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2005 to August 31, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>July 1 (i.e. year end of June 30)</u>	<u>Interim period October 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period July 1, 2004 to September 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period October 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2005 to March 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period July 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>August 1 (i.e. year end of July 31)</u>	<u>Interim period November 1, 2003 to January 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2004 to April 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year August 1, 2003 to July 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period August 1, 2004 to October 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period November 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2005 to April 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year August 1, 2004 to July 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period August 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>September 1 (i.e. year end of August 31)</u>	<u>Interim period September 1, 2003 to November 30, 2003</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2003 to February 29, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2004 to May 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year September 1, 2003 to August 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period September 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2005 to May 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year September 1, 2004 to August 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period September 1, 2005 to November 30, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>October 1 (i.e. year end of September 30)</u>	<u>Interim period October 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period October 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period January 1, 2005 to March 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period April 1, 2005 to June 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period October 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>November 1 (i.e. year end of October 31)</u>	<u>Financial year November 1, 2002 to October 31, 2003</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period November 1, 2003 to January 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2004 to April 30, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2004 to July 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year November 1, 2003 to October 31, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period November 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period February 1, 2005 to April 30, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period May 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year November 1, 2004 to October 31, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period November 1, 2005 to January 31, 2006 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>
<u>December 1 (i.e. year end of November 30)</u>	<u>Financial year December 1, 2002 to November 30, 2003</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>

<u>Financial Year Beginning On</u>	<u>Financial Period</u>	<u>Annual Certificate Required</u>	<u>Interim Certificate Required</u>	<u>Form of Certificate¹</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2003 to February 29, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>No</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to interim periods beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2004 to May 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2004 to August 31, 2004</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year December 1, 2003 to November 30, 2004</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u><i>The Instrument does not apply to financial years beginning before January 1, 2004.</i></u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2004 to February 28, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period March 1, 2005 to May 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period June 1, 2005 to August 31, 2005</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Bare” Interim Certificate</u>
	<u>Financial year December 1, 2004 to November 30, 2005 and each successive financial year</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>“Full” Annual Certificate</u>
	<u>Interim period December 1, 2005 to February 28, 2006 and each successive interim period</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>“Full” Interim Certificate</u>