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TEACHERS'

PENSION PLAN • RÉGIME DE RETRAITE
DES ENSEIGNANTES ET DES ENSEIGNANTS

May 29, 2008

British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Saskatchewan Financial Services Commission
Manitoba Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
Autorité des marchés financiers
Nova Scotia Securities Commission
New Brunswick Securities Commission
Office of the Attorney General, Prince Edward Island
Securities Commission of Newfoundland and Labrador
Registrar of Securities, Government of Yukon
Registrar of Securities, Department of Justice, Government of Justice, Government of Nunavut

c/o Ontario Securities Commission
20 Queen Street West
Suite 1900, Box 55
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 3S8
Attention: John Stevenson, Secretary to the Commission (jstevenson@osc.gov.on.ca)

and c/o Autorité des marchés financiers
Tour de la Bourse
800, square Victoria
C.P. 246, 22 étage
Montreal, Québec
H4Z 1G3
Attention: Anne-Marie Beaudoin, Corporate Secretary (consultation-encours@lautorite.qc.ca)

Dear Sirs:

Re: Request for comment - proposed National Instrument 31-103

Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan ("Teachers'") is an independent corporation responsible for investing over \$100 billion in assets and administering the pensions of Ontario's 278,000

## Page 2

active and retired teachers. Teachers' is one of Canada's largest institutional investors, and is the largest single-profession pension plan in Canada.

We have reviewed the proposed National Instrument 31-103 published for review and comment on February 29, 2008. We have the following specific comments.

## Definition of "permitted client"

We believe that the definition of "permitted client" should be expanded to include whollyowned subsidiary companies of Canadian pension funds (as captured in proposed paragraph (e) of the definition).

We note that wholly-owned subsidiaries of any "Canadian financial institution" or Schedule III bank are proposed to be included as "permitted clients", and also that companies wholly-owned by individuals meeting the test set out in proposed paragraph (m) are proposed to be included as "permitted clients". We are not aware of a compelling rationale to exclude wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Canadian pension funds from the definition of "permitted client".

Canadian pension investment laws enable pension funds to invest through wholly-owned subsidiaries. Many pension funds carry out significant investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries for reasons such as portfolio tracking, liability management, and tax and regulatory planning. The legal regimes and regulatory oversight applicable to pension fund investments made through wholly-owned subsidiaries are for the most part the same as those applicable to investments made directly by pension funds. We believe that pension funds (and investment firms servicing them) should not be denied access to the more flexible registration regulatory regime within proposed NI 31-103 regarding permitted clients simply because they choose to effect their investments in question through wholly-owned subsidiary entities.

We also note that wholly-owned subsidiaries of Canadian pension funds are included in the existing "accredited investor" concept in NI 45-106, by virtue of paragraph (t) of the relevant definition.

## Permitted client investments in foreign funds

The preponderance of investment fund investing by Teachers' is in funds established and managed outside of Canada. We engage in investment, operational, background, and legal due diligence concerning such investments. Often we extensively negotiate the terms and conditions associated with these investments, sometimes to the extent that a new fund is established particularly to address our needs. We believe that we will rarely derive any benefit from the involvement of a Canadian registered dealer in our investments in such non-resident private funds, whether or not an "international dealer" is involved in the investment. Having to involve a Canadian registered dealer in these investments would

## Page 3

typically result in additional expense and possible delay, and may create reluctance on the part of a foreign fund to accept our investment as a result of regulatory inefficiency. We suggest that NI 31-103 be amended to allow permitted clients to opt out of the requirement for a trade in such a fund to be effected through an international dealer or a Canadian registered dealer.

Please contact me if you wish to discuss these comments.

Yours truly

Michael Padfield

Senior Legal Counsel, Investments