



Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

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A NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, CIBC makes written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including in this Annual Information Form, in other filings with Canadian securities regulators or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and in other communications. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements about CIBC's operations, business lines, financial condition, risk management, priorities, targets, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook for 2009 and subsequent periods. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate" and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will", "should", "would" and "could". By their nature, these statements require CIBC to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may be general or specific. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond CIBC's control, affect its operations, performance and results, and could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in any of CIBC's forward-looking statements. These factors include credit, market, liquidity, strategic, operational, reputation and legal, regulatory and environmental risk; legislative or regulatory developments in the jurisdictions where CIBC operates; amendments to, and interpretations of, risk-based capital guidelines and reporting instructions; the resolution of legal proceedings and related matters; the effect of changes to accounting standards, rules and interpretations; changes in CIBC's estimates of reserves and allowances; changes in tax laws; changes to CIBC's credit ratings; that CIBC's estimate of sustainable effective tax rate will not be achieved; political conditions and developments; the possible effect on CIBC's business of international conflicts and the war on terror; natural disasters, public health emergencies, disruptions to public infrastructure and other catastrophic events; reliance on third parties to provide components of CIBC's business infrastructure; the accuracy and completeness of information provided to CIBC by clients and counterparties; the failure of third parties to comply with their obligations to CIBC and its affiliates; intensifying competition from established competitors and new entrants in the financial services industry; technological change; global capital market activity; interest rate and currency value fluctuations; general business and economic conditions worldwide, as well as in Canada, the U.S. and other countries where CIBC has operations; changes in market rates and prices which may adversely affect the value of financial products; CIBC's success in developing and introducing new products and services, expanding existing distribution channels, developing new distribution channels and realizing increased revenue from these channels; changes in client spending and saving habits; CIBC's ability to attract and retain key employees and executives; and CIBC's ability to anticipate and manage the risks associated with these factors. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of CIBC's forward-looking statements. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on CIBC's forward-looking statements. CIBC does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that is contained in this Annual Information Form or in other communications except as required by law.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain disclosure in this annual information form (AIF) is derived and incorporated by reference from CIBC's 2008 Annual Accountability Report for the year ended October 31, 2008 (2008 AAR). The table below identifies pages from the 2008 AAR which are incorporated by reference into this AIF.

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Unless otherwise specified, this AIF presents information as at October 31, 2008.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) is a diversified financial institution governed by the *Bank Act* (Canada) (Bank Act). CIBC was formed through the amalgamation of The Canadian Bank of Commerce and Imperial Bank of Canada in 1961. The Canadian Bank of Commerce was originally incorporated as Bank of Canada by special act of the legislature of the Province of Canada in 1858. Subsequently, the name was changed to The Canadian Bank of Commerce and it opened for business under that name in 1867. Imperial Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1875 by special act of the Parliament of Canada and commenced operations in that year. The address of the registered and head office of CIBC is Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5L 1A2.

Intercompany Relationships

Information about the inter-company relationships among CIBC and its principal subsidiaries is provided on page 156 of the 2008 AAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The CIBC Organization

CIBC is a leading North American financial institution serving clients in Canada and around the world through two distinct business lines: CIBC Retail Markets and CIBC World Markets. CIBC Retail Markets comprises CIBC's personal, business banking and wealth businesses. It provides a full range of financial products and services to almost 11 million personal, business and wealth management clients, as well as investment management services globally to retail and institutional clients. In addition, CIBC Retail Markets offers a full range of financial services to clients in 17 regional markets in the Caribbean through FirstCaribbean International Bank.

CIBC World Markets is the corporate and investment banking arm of CIBC. To deliver on its mandate as a premier client-focused, Canadian-based investment bank, CIBC World Markets provides a wide range of credit, capital markets, investment banking, merchant banking and research products and services to government, institutional, corporate and retail clients in Canada and in key markets around the world.

CIBC's two strategic business lines are supported by five functional groups: Technology and Operations; Corporate Development; Finance; Administration; and Risk Management. As at October 31, 2008, CIBC had a regular workforce headcount of 39,698. Information about CIBC's business lines and functional groups is provided in CIBC's Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended October 31, 2008 included on pages 37 to 89 of the 2008 AAR.

A more complete description of services provided by CIBC Retail Markets and CIBC World Markets can be found in the 2008 AAR on pages 56 to 60.

Competitive Conditions

CIBC was the fifth largest Canadian chartered bank in terms of market capitalization as of October 31, 2008.

In 2008 CIBC and its main competitors were affected by the slowing global economic climate and related shocks to the financial markets, as the deterioration of the U.S. residential mortgage market escalated to a broad-based credit crisis. Against this backdrop, CIBC, like many other financial institutions around the world, has recorded mark-to-market write-downs and counterparty credit reserves on structured credit positions.

With fairly similar distribution networks, products and services offered by CIBC's major competitors (the other five largest chartered banks), price competition in more traditional bank businesses such as deposit-taking and lending, together with historically low levels of interest rates, has compressed net interest margins. Revenue growth has been supported by higher fee-based business, as the major banks have expanded their wealth management and wholesale operations over the past decade.

In recent years, federal regulations have fostered increased competition by allowing subsidiaries of foreign banks and non-bank financial institutions to offer traditional banking services. Advances in technology have also opened up the market to new types of competitors and expanded the reach of existing non-bank competitors by allowing the delivery of limited financial services and products without the presence of a physical branch network. Many of the largest global investment banks also compete directly with the wholesale arms of Canadian banks.

Over the last several years, given limited domestic growth opportunities and relatively high price-to-earnings valuations for Canadian banks, there has been an increasing commitment

to international expansion by many of the other Canadian banks to provide scale, presence and operational leverage. While several larger acquisitions announced in 2007 closed in 2008, the pace of foreign acquisitions has slowed as the Canadian dollar weakened relative to the U.S. dollar and banks shifted their focus to maintaining capital strength in response to the challenges facing the global financial industry

Social and Environmental Policies

A description of CIBC's social and environmental policies, along with the steps taken to implement them, is provided in the 2008 AAR. Additional information about our environmental policies and environmental risks can be found under "Risk Management – Environmental risk" on page 83 of our 2008 AAR, which page is incorporated by reference herein.

Risk Factors

A discussion of risk factors related to CIBC and its business, and the steps taken to manage those risks appears throughout the 2008 MD&A and in particular under the heading "Management of Risks" on pages 70 to 83 of the 2008 AAR.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

Over the past few years, CIBC has refocused its business strategies, in addition to making significant investments in governance initiatives.

CIBC's strategic objective is consistent and sustainable performance over the long term. To support this objective, CIBC outlined three key priorities in 2005:

1. Maintain core business strength
2. Improve productivity
3. Build balance sheet strength

In 2008, CIBC made progress in each of these areas. However, CIBC's financial performance was affected by challenging conditions for the global financial services industry as the deterioration of the U.S. residential mortgage market that began in 2007 escalated into a broad-based credit crisis.

1. Business strength

CIBC Retail Markets, consisting of CIBC's retail banking and wealth management operations, continued to perform well in 2008. CIBC Retail Markets had identified three priorities going into 2008: 1) leverage strong advisory capabilities to strengthen client relationships; 2) deliver a consistent client service experience; and 3) deliver financial products and solutions to meet clients' needs. During 2008, CIBC made progress against these priorities by enhancing the branch network through investment in new branches, expansion, upgrades and extended hours. Also in 2008 client capabilities were extended in areas such as tax, estate, trust and succession planning.

CIBC Retail Markets 2008 net income was down 18% from 2007 and up 13% from 2006. 2008 results were affected by unfavourable spreads and lower Retail brokerage revenue. This was partially offset by volume growth in cards, mortgages and deposits. 2007 results include a gain from the completion of Visa's worldwide restructuring.

2008 was a year of change for CIBC World Markets. During the year, efforts were undertaken to reduce risk and re-focus CIBC World Markets, by selling or exiting businesses that did not fit with CIBC's imperative of consistent and sustainable performance over the long term. Under a new management team, CIBC World Markets will focus on four core businesses – global equities; fixed income and currencies; investment, corporate and merchant banking; and real estate finance.

CIBC World Markets reported an after-tax loss of \$4,201 million in 2008 compared to net income of \$438 million in 2007 and \$498 million in 2006. 2008 results were affected by losses of approximately \$7.3 billion related to structured credit run-off activities.

2. Productivity

CIBC remains committed to improving its productivity. In support of this priority, CIBC has set specific targets for non-interest expenses for each of the last 3 years.

In 2006, CIBC exceeded its goal of \$250 million of annual expense reductions by the end of 2006, reporting actual reductions for 2006 of \$272 million.

For 2007, CIBC established a goal to hold expenses flat relative to annualized 2006 fourth quarter expenses, excluding FirstCaribbean. FirstCaribbean was consolidated beginning the first quarter of 2007 and therefore not included in the baseline target. Annualized fourth quarter 2006 expenses were \$7,568 million. In 2007, CIBC reported non-interest expenses of \$7,612 million, which included \$325 million related to FirstCaribbean.

For 2008, the productivity goal was updated to hold expenses flat relative to annualized 2006 fourth quarter expenses excluding FirstCaribbean and exited/sold businesses. Annualized 2006 fourth quarter expenses of \$7,568 million included annualized fourth quarter expenses related to exited/sold businesses of \$464 million and no expenses related to FirstCaribbean. In 2008, CIBC reported non-interest expenses of \$7,201 million, which included \$372 million related to FirstCaribbean and \$183 million related to exited/sold businesses.

CIBC also continues to have a strategic target of achieving a median ranking with its industry group, in terms of its non-interest expense to total revenue (efficiency) ratio. CIBC has made progress on this objective but continues to be above the median.

3. Capital Strength

Entering 2008, capital strength was emphasized as CIBC's key priority. \$2.9 billion of common equity was raised in January 2008 to provide a capital cushion against ongoing uncertainty in the markets.

A primary measure of CIBC's balance sheet strength is its Tier 1 capital ratio. CIBC has a stated Tier 1 capital ratio target of 8.5%.

CIBC's Tier 1 capital ratio was 10.5% at October 31, 2008, up from 9.7% a year ago. The combined favourable impact of the common and preferred equity issues and the transition to the Basel II capital framework more than offset the impact of write-downs within CIBC's structured credit run-off business and dividends declared during the year.

CIBC's Tier 1 ratio was 10.4% at the end of 2006. The decline from 10.4% to 9.7% at the end of 2007 was primarily attributable to the FirstCaribbean acquisition

DIVIDENDS

CIBC has a common share dividend policy of maintaining a balance between the distribution of profits to shareholders and the need to retain earnings consistent with capital strength and supporting growth in its businesses. In the context of this overall policy, CIBC seeks to create a pattern of stable growth in dividends per common share and has established a long-term average payout ratio of earnings attributable to common shareholders of 40-50%.

The cash dividends declared and paid per share for each class of CIBC shares and restrictions on the payment of dividends can be found on pages 130 to 132 of the 2008 AAR and is incorporated by reference.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

A description of CIBC's capital structure is provided on pages 128 to 132 of the 2008 AAR.

Ratings

The table below provides the ratings for CIBC's Class A Preferred shares and debt obligations:

	DBRS	MOODY'S	STANDARD & POOR'S	FITCH
PREFERRED SHARES	Pfd-1	----	P-1 (low) A-	----
SENIOR DEBT	AA	Aa2	A+	AA-
SUBORDINATED DEBT	AA (low)	Aa3	A	A+
SHORT-TERM DEBT	R-1 (high)	P-1	A-1	F1+

The ratings should not be construed as a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold CIBC securities. Ratings may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the respective rating agencies.

A definition of the categories of each rating as at October 31, 2008 has been obtained from the respective rating organization's website and is outlined in Appendix A.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES¹

CIBC maintains a listing of its common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. CIBC maintains a listing of its preferred shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange other than the unlisted Series 28 Preferred Shares.

The following subordinated debt securities issued by CIBC are listed on the London Stock Exchange:

- US Dollar Floating Rate Debenture Notes due 2084 with interest at 6-month US\$ LIBOR plus 0.25%. To CIBC's knowledge the issue did not trade on the exchange during the year ended October 31, 2008,

¹ From time to time securities of CIBC may be listed on other stock exchanges or quotation systems by investors, brokers or others without the consent or involvement of CIBC. This section does not include debt instruments that are classified as deposits.

- US Dollar Floating Rate Subordinated Capital Debentures due 2085 with interest at 6-month US\$ LIBOR plus 0.125%. To CIBC's knowledge the issue did not trade on the exchange during the year ended October 31, 2008.

On November 25, 2005, CIBC announced an offer to repurchase for cancellation all outstanding Series 28 Preferred Shares at a price of \$10.00 per share. The offer will expire on the earlier of June 17, 2009 or the date the offer is withdrawn by CIBC. During the year ended October 31, 2008, CIBC repurchased and cancelled 500 shares under this offer.

Trading Prices and Volume

	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	July 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08
Common Shares												
High	\$101.40	\$90.25	\$73.25	\$73.58	\$68.04	\$74.99	\$78.48	\$69.73	\$63.73	\$64.20	\$66.82	\$61.24
Low	\$ 80.77	\$70.00	\$64.25	\$65.31	\$56.25	\$65.48	\$68.56	\$55.32	\$48.70	\$56.70	\$55.21	\$47.96
Vol ('000)	53135	70969	73547	44467	53367	41326	35480	54456	67962	31943	61405	57125
Pref. Series 18												
High	\$24.95	\$24.94	\$24.49	\$24.55	\$24.30	\$23.49	\$23.69	\$23.51	\$21.86	\$21.39	\$21.94	\$20.49
Low	\$24.31	\$22.56	\$23.50	\$23.84	\$22.41	\$22.44	\$22.80	\$21.52	\$18.41	\$19.74	\$19.90	\$17.90
Vol ('000)	183	225	154	117	136	150	225	163	159	209	516	240
Pref. Series 19												
High	\$26.30	\$26.19	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$26.25	\$25.83	\$26.25	\$26.49	\$25.80	\$25.99	\$25.99	\$25.44
Low	\$25.77	\$25.65	\$25.51	\$25.70	\$25.50	\$25.50	\$25.67	\$25.75	\$25.51	\$25.55	\$25.50	\$23.50
Vol ('000)	108	547	25	29	46	54	408	168	111	129	76	195
Pref. Series 23												
High	\$26.49	\$26.46	\$26.14	\$26.12	\$26.14	\$25.97	\$26.14	\$26.24	\$26.24	\$25.94	\$25.95	\$25.58
Low	\$25.06	\$25.40	\$25.53	\$25.74	\$25.62	\$25.61	\$25.86	\$25.95	\$25.70	\$25.55	\$25.00	\$24.01
Vol ('000)	137	549	855	174	91	383	573	73	732	43	106	322
Pref. Series 26												
High	\$25.36	\$25.49	\$25.29	\$25.21	\$25.15	\$24.79	\$24.95	\$24.93	\$23.62	\$22.25	\$22.75	\$21.00
Low	\$24.85	\$24.03	\$24.40	\$24.90	\$24.11	\$24.16	\$24.34	\$23.01	\$19.61	\$20.84	\$20.50	\$18.50
Vol ('000)	150	288	154	131	457	329	286	345	189	142	185	259
Pref. Series 27												
High	\$25.40	\$25.14	\$24.73	\$24.70	\$24.56	\$23.71	\$24.16	\$23.80	\$22.76	\$21.80	\$22.00	\$20.30
Low	\$24.70	\$23.50	\$23.55	\$24.13	\$23.10	\$23.11	\$23.17	\$22.51	\$18.51	\$20.37	\$20.10	\$14.50
Vol ('000)	132	149	235	126	135	146	155	160	245	186	146	411
Pref. Series 29												
High	\$24.89	\$24.99	\$23.50	\$24.16	\$24.16	\$23.88	\$23.40	\$23.39	\$22.00	\$20.92	\$21.50	\$19.70
Low	\$24.30	\$22.00	\$22.78	\$23.50	\$22.01	\$22.04	\$22.55	\$21.33	\$18.16	\$19.61	\$19.49	\$17.00
Vol ('000)	498	367	371	207	170	150	467	155	203	766	364	414
Pref. Series 30												
High	\$22.50	\$22.50	\$22.15	\$22.00	\$21.88	\$21.19	\$20.85	\$20.79	\$19.00	\$18.81	\$19.05	\$17.65
Low	\$21.30	\$19.06	\$20.40	\$21.36	\$20.20	\$20.06	\$20.32	\$18.97	\$15.81	\$17.27	\$17.01	\$14.00
Vol ('000)	555	838	302	325	168	314	277	345	414	523	300	555
Pref. Series 31												
High	\$22.10	\$22.25	\$21.84	\$21.24	\$21.22	\$20.49	\$20.38	\$20.24	\$18.60	\$18.70	\$19.20	\$17.60
Low	\$21.10	\$18.53	\$20.16	\$20.52	\$19.41	\$19.75	\$20.00	\$18.30	\$15.56	\$17.20	\$17.50	\$14.76
Vol ('000)	861	1303	567	649	278	301	284	1058	973	440	877	1026
Pref. Series 32												
High	\$21.05	\$21.58	\$20.78	\$20.70	\$20.74	\$20.14	\$20.19	\$19.90	\$17.50	\$17.97	\$18.32	\$16.98
Low	\$20.26	\$18.30	\$19.02	\$19.95	\$19.32	\$19.25	\$19.75	\$17.26	\$15.26	\$16.50	\$16.35	\$14.25
Vol ('000)	813	1097	338	199	184	195	216	231	275	336	241	401
Pref. Series 33									Issued on September 10, 2008		\$25.00	\$24.90
High											\$24.76	\$22.51
Low												
Vol ('000)											858	212

Prior Sales

CIBC sold two issues of subordinated debt securities during the year ended October 31, 2008. The issues are not listed or quoted on an exchange:

- \$550 million 5.15% Medium Term Notes due June 6, 2018 (Subordinated Indebtedness) were issued on June 6, 2008, at a price of 99.856%.
- \$600 million 6.00% Medium Term Notes due June 6, 2023 (Subordinated Indebtedness) were issued on June 6, 2008, at a price of 99.718%.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors and Board Committees

Information concerning the directors and board committees of CIBC is found on pages 33 to 35 of the 2008 AAR and is incorporated by reference.

All of the directors have held their business affiliations indicated on page 35 of the 2008 AAR for the past five years with the exception of the following:

- (i) John S. Lacey who was formerly the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Alderwoods Group Inc. from 2002 to 2006;
- (ii) Nicholas D. Le Pan who was the Superintendent of Financial Institutions of Canada from 2001 to 2006;
- (iii) Hon. John P. Manley who was in public service from his election to Parliament in 1988 until 2004. He was appointed to Cabinet in 1993, appointed as Deputy Prime Minister in 2002 and also served as Finance Minister from 2002 to 2003;
- (iv) Robert J. Steacy who was Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Torstar Corporation from 2002 to 2005; and
- (v) Ronald W. Tysoe who was Vice-Chair of Federated Department Stores from 1990 to 2006 and Senior Advisor of Perella Weinberg Partners LP from 2006 to 2007.

Directors are elected annually. Under the Bank Act and CIBC's By-laws, a director's term expires at the close of the next annual meeting of common shareholders, which is scheduled on February 26, 2009.

Executive Officers

The following are CIBC's executive officers, their titles and their municipalities of residence, as at December 4, 2008:

Name	Title	Municipality of Residence
McCaughey, G.T. (Gerry)	President and Chief Executive Officer, CIBC	Toronto
Baxendale, S. A. (Sonia)	Senior Executive Vice-President, CIBC Retail Markets	Toronto
Capatides, M.G. (Mike)	Senior Executive Vice-President, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel	Morristown, NJ
Lalonde, R.A. (Ron)	Senior Executive Vice-President, Technology and Operations	Toronto
Nesbitt, R.W. (Richard)	Senior Executive Vice-President, CIBC and Chairman and CEO, CIBC World Markets	Toronto
Venn, R.E. (Richard)	Senior Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development, CIBC, Managing Director and Deputy Chairman, CIBC World Markets	Toronto
Williamson, J.D. (David)	Senior Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer,	Toronto

All of the executive officers have held their present business affiliations for more than five years except for Richard Nesbitt who was Chief Executive Officer from 2004 to 2008 and President from 2001 to 2004 at the Toronto Stock Exchange Group; and David Williamson who was President and Chief Executive Officer at Atlas Cold Storage from 2004 to 2006 and Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning and Business Development at Canada Life Financial Corporation from 2002 to 2003.

Shareholdings of Directors and Executive Officers

To the knowledge of CIBC, as at October 31, 2008, the directors and executive officers of CIBC as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over less than 1% of the outstanding common shares of CIBC and FirstCaribbean International Bank.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Except as set out below, to the knowledge of CIBC, in the last ten years, no director or executive officer of CIBC is or has been a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of an issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity, (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order, or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemptions under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days or (b) was the subject of an event that resulted, after that person ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to an exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days. Except as set out below, to the knowledge of CIBC, in the last ten years, no director or executive officer of CIBC is or has been a director or executive officer of an issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

- (i) Mrs. Jalynn H. Bennett, a director of CIBC, who was a director of Nortel Networks Corporation and Nortel Networks Limited (collectively, the Nortel Companies), when the Nortel Companies announced on March 10, 2006 the need to restate certain of their previously reported financial results and the resulting delay in the filing of certain 2005 financial statements by the required filing dates. The Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) issued a final management cease trade order on April 10, 2006 prohibiting all of the directors, officers and certain current and former employees, including Mrs. Bennett, from trading in securities of the Nortel Companies until two business days following the receipt by the OSC of all of the filings the Nortel Companies are required to make under Ontario securities laws. The British Columbia Securities Commission (BCSC) and the Quebec Securities Commission (QSC) also issued similar orders. Mrs. Bennett was not subject to the orders issued by the BCSC and the QSC. The OSC lifted the cease trade order effective June 8, 2006. The BCSC and the QSC also lifted their cease trade orders shortly thereafter. Mrs. Bennett remains a director of the Nortel Companies;
- (ii) Mr. John S. Lacey, a director of CIBC, who was asked by a group of shareholders to lead a restructuring of The Loewen Group Inc. (Loewen) and was acting as Chairman of the Board of Loewen when it filed a petition for creditor protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (the CCAA) in June 1999. In January 2002, Loewen successfully emerged from Chapter 11

and CCAA proceedings as Alderwoods Group Inc. where Mr. Lacey remained as Chairman of the Board until November 2006;

- (iii) Mr. John P. Manley, a director of CIBC, who was a director of the Nortel Companies, when the Nortel Companies announced on March 10, 2006 the need to restate certain of their previously reported financial results and the resulting delay in the filing of certain 2005 financial statements by the required filing dates. The OSC issued a final management cease trade order on April 10, 2006 prohibiting all of the directors, officers and certain current and former employees, including Mr. Manley, from trading in securities of the Nortel Companies until two business days following the receipt by the OSC of all of the filings the Nortel Companies are required to make under Ontario securities laws. The BCSC and QSC also issued similar orders. The OSC lifted the cease trade order effective June 8, 2006. The BCSC and the QSC also lifted their cease trade orders shortly thereafter;

Mr. Manley was also a director of the Nortel Companies, when the OSC made final an order prohibiting all trading by directors, officers and certain current and former employees of the Nortel Companies on May 31, 2004, by reason of the Nortel Companies having announced the need to restate certain of their previously reported financial results and the resulting delays in filing their interim and annual financial statements for certain periods by the required filing dates under Ontario securities laws. This order was revoked by the OSC on June 21, 2005. Mr. Manley remains a director of the Nortel Companies;

- (iv) Ms Leslie Rahl, a director of CIBC, was a director of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) on September 6, 2008 when, at the request of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Director of the U.S. Federal Housing Finance Authority (FHFA), the Board of Directors of Fannie Mae adopted a resolution consenting to putting Fannie Mae into conservatorship. After obtaining consent, the Director of FHFA appointed FHFA as conservator on September 6, 2008. On September 18, 2008, Ms Rahl resigned as a director of Fannie Mae;
- (v) Mr. Charles Sirois, a director of CIBC, who was acting as Chairman of the Board of Microcell Telecommunications Inc. (Microcell) when it elected, and was granted protection, to restructure its capital under the CCAA in January 2003. In May 2003, Microcell successfully emerged from the CCAA proceedings and was restructured pursuant to a plan of reorganization and of compromise and arrangement filed in February 2003, adopted by its affected creditors and judicially sanctioned. Mr. Sirois ceased to be a director of Microcell in 2004; and
- (vi) Mr. Robert J. Steacy, a director of CIBC, was a director of ITI Education Corporation (ITI) (as a result of Torstar Corporation's partial ownership of ITI) when it voluntarily agreed to the appointment of a receiver in August 2001. Mr. Steacy resigned from the Board of ITI on August 16, 2001. In October 2001, a cease trading order was issued against ITI by the OSC, which prohibited the trading of securities of ITI until filing an Order of Revocation by the OSC. This cease trading order was imposed as a result of ITI's failure to file its interim financial statements in accordance with Ontario securities law.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of CIBC, no director or executive officer of CIBC, (i) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, or (ii) has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by

a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of CIBC, in the last ten years, no director or executive officer has become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director or executive officer.

Conflicts of Interest

To the knowledge of CIBC, no director or executive officer of CIBC has an existing or potential material conflict of interest with CIBC or any of its subsidiaries.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Legal Proceedings

A description of significant legal proceedings to which CIBC is a party is provided under the heading "Contingent Liabilities" on Page 144 of the 2008 AAR.

Regulatory Actions

CIBC has a comprehensive legislative compliance framework designed to foster regulatory compliance, including compliance with securities laws. However, all internal compliance systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and from time to time CIBC or its subsidiaries may be subject to regulatory sanctions for non-compliance.

The Canadian Securities Administrators require issuers to disclose any penalties or sanctions, whether or not material, imposed against an issuer or its subsidiaries by a Canadian securities regulatory authority during its most recent fiscal year. On October 15, 2008, CIBC Trust Corporation was assessed an administrative penalty by the Autorité des marchés financiers, the Quebec securities regulator, in the amount of \$5,795.92 for the late filing of a questionnaire. CIBC does not consider this amount to be material.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of CIBC, no director or executive officer of CIBC, or any of their associates has any material interest, directly or indirectly, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years that has materially affected or will materially affect CIBC.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The addresses for CIBC's transfer agent and registrar are provided on page 180 of the 2008 AAR.

EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, Toronto, Ontario, is the external auditor who prepared the Independent Auditors' Reports to Shareholders - Report on Financial Statements and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Ernst & Young LLP is independent with respect to CIBC within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, United States federal securities laws

and the rules and regulations thereunder, including the independence rules adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; and applicable independence requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee Mandate as approved by the Board is included in Appendix B. The members of the Audit Committee are listed below. Each member of the Audit Committee is independent and financially literate as defined by Canadian securities laws. Each Audit Committee member is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Education and Experience

This section describes the education and experience of CIBC's Audit Committee members that is relevant to the performance of their responsibilities in that role.

Each member of the Audit Committee currently is, or has previously been, in charge of, or an advisor or a consultant to, a significant business operation, often as president or chief executive officer of a large public company and in the case of the Honourable John Manley, the Minister of Finance for the government of Canada. Given the breadth and complexity of a financial institution's accounting issues, the Audit Committee members participate from time to time in internal or external sessions related to accounting matters or developments. The Chair of the Audit Committee instituted a self-directed learning program that identifies a number of North American director development courses with a focus on audit committee responsibilities and finance, audit and accounting essentials for directors. Travel and attendance costs are paid by CIBC. Further detail on the education and experience of each Audit Committee member is set out below.

Jalynn H. Bennett C.M.

Mrs. Bennett is President of Jalynn H. Bennett and Associates Ltd., a Toronto-based consulting firm specializing in strategic planning and organizational development. She is a past director of the Bank of Canada and a former commissioner of the Ontario Securities Commission, and was a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants 2000 Toronto Stock Exchange Committee on Corporate Governance. Before setting up her own consulting firm, Mrs. Bennett was associated for nearly 25 years with The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Bennett is a director of Nortel Networks Corporation, Nortel Networks Limited, Teck Cominco Limited and The Cadillac Fairview Corporation Limited. In 2008 Mrs Bennett was appointed by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariate as an external member of the Departmental Audit Committee of Human Resources and Social Development, Canada. Mrs Bennett received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the University of Toronto.

Gary F. Colter

Mr. Colter is President of CRS Inc., a corporate restructuring and strategy management consulting company. Before establishing CRS Inc., Mr. Colter was a long-time member of the senior management team of KPMG Canada. He served as Vice Chairman of KPMG Canada from January 2001 to August 2002, was Managing Partner of Global Financial Advisory Services, KPMG International from 1998 to 2000, and was Vice Chairman of Financial Advisory Services, KPMG Canada from 1989 to 1998. In addition to being a director of Owens-Illinois Inc. and Core-Mark Holding Company Inc., Mr. Colter is also a director of Revera Inc., successor to the Retirement Residences Real Estate Investment Trust which ceased to be a public company in 2007. Mr. Colter received an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from the Ivey Business School at University of Western Ontario and is a Fellow Chartered Accountant.

Ivan E.H. Duvar

Mr. Duvar, past Chair of CIBC's Audit Committee, is President and Chief Executive Officer of MIJAC Inc., a private investment company. He served as Chairman of Maritime Tel & Tel Limited from 1995 to 2000 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company from 1985 to 1995. Mr. Duvar is a director of several Canadian corporations including WAJAX Limited and ING Canada Inc. He is a Chair or past Chair of the audit committee of certain Canadian companies, a member of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia and a fellow of the Canadian Academy of Engineering. Mr. Duvar received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Technical University of Nova Scotia and an Engineering Certificate from Mount Allison University. Mr. Duvar has also received a Certificate in Industrial Management from the Canadian Institute of Management, St. Mary's University.

John P. Manley

Mr. Manley is Counsel, McCarthy Tétrault LLP. Throughout more than 15 years of public service, Mr. Manley held several senior portfolios in the Canadian federal government. He was appointed to Cabinet in November 1993. Mr. Manley was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of Canada in January 2002 and also served as Finance Minister from June 2002 to December 2003. In addition to the public company directorships with Canadian Pacific Railway, Nortel Networks Corporation and Nortel Networks Limited, Mr. Manley is a director of Optosecurity Inc., CARE Canada, the National Arts Centre Foundation and MaRS Discovery District. He is also a member of The Conference Board of Canada and the Board of Directors of the Institute for Research on Public Policy. Mr. Manley received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Carleton University and a law degree from the University of Ottawa.

Ronald W. Tysoe

Mr. Tysoe is retired Vice Chairman of Macy's Inc. He was a Senior Advisor with Perella Weinberg Partners LP. from October 2006 to October 2007. Mr. Tysoe was Vice-Chair of Federated Department Stores, Inc. from 1990 until October 2006 and served as Chief Financial Officer of Federated Department Stores from 1990 to 1997. Mr. Tysoe is a director and a member of the audit committee of each of Cintas Corporation, NRDC Acquisition Corp. and Taubman Centers, Inc., and he is also a director and chair of the audit committee of Scripps Networks Interactive Inc. Mr. Tysoe received both Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Law degrees from the University of British Columbia.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the engagement of the shareholders' auditors. The text of the policy is included in Appendix C.

Fees for Services provided by Shareholders' Auditors

The information on professional service fees by Shareholder's Auditors is provided on page 163 of the 2008 AAR.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information with respect to CIBC, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of CIBC's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, where applicable, is contained in CIBC's management proxy circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is provided in CIBC's financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for its most recently completed financial year. These documents, as well as additional information relating to CIBC, are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Appendix A

Rating Definitions

Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS)

Preferred Shares

Rating: Pfd-1

Superior credit quality. Supported by strong earnings and balance sheet characteristics. Generally Pfd-1 ratings correspond with companies whose senior bonds are rated AAA or AA categories. As is the case with all rating categories, the relationship between senior debt ratings and preferred share ratings should be understood as one where the senior debt rating effectively sets a ceiling for the preferred shares issued by the entity. However, there are cases where the preferred share rating could be lower than the normal relationship with the issuer's senior debt rating.

Senior Debt

Rating: AA

Long-term debt rated AA is of superior credit quality, and protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases they differ from long-term debt rated AAA only to a small degree. Given the extremely restrictive definition DBRS has for the AAA category, entities rated AA are also considered to be strong credits, typically exemplifying above-average strength in key areas of consideration and unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

Subordinated Debt

Rating: AA(low)

Superior credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases they differ from long-term debt rated AAA only to a small degree. Given the extremely restrictive definition DBRS has for the AAA category, entities rated AA are also considered to be strong credits, typically exemplifying above-average strength in key areas of consideration and unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

Short-Term Debt

Rating: R-1 (high)

Short-term debt rated R-1 (high) is of the highest credit quality, and indicates an entity possessing unquestioned ability to repay current liabilities as they fall due. Entities rated in this category normally maintain strong liquidity positions, conservative debt levels, and profitability that is both stable and above average. Companies achieving an R-1 (high) rating are normally leaders in structurally sound industry segments with proven track records, sustainable positive future results, and no substantial qualifying negative factors. Given the extremely tough definition DBRS has established for an R-1 (high), few entities are strong enough to achieve this rating.

Moody's

Senior Debt

Rating: Aa2

Subordinated Debt

Rating: Aa3

Debts judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade debts. They are rated lower than the best debts because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the Aaa securities.

Short-Term Debt

Rating: P-1

Prime-1 Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by many of the following characteristics:

- Leading market positions in well-established industries.
- High rates of return on funds employed.
- Conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection.
- Broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation.
- Well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Standard & Poor's (S&P)

Preferred Shares

Canadian Rating: P-1(low)

Global Rating: A-

The P-1 and A ratings are the highest of the five categories used by S&P in its respective Canadian and Global preferred share rating scales. "High" and "Low" and "+" and "-" grades may be used to indicate the relative standing of a credit within a particular rating category.

Senior Debt

Rating: A+

Subordinated Debt

Rating: A

Obligations rated 'A' are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

Short-Term Debt

Rating: A-1

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

Fitch

Senior Debt

Rating: AA-

Very High credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

Subordinated Debt

Rating: A+

High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectation of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Short-Term Debt

Rating: F1+

Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

(Within a band of rating symbols, the signs "+" (plus) or "-" (minus) denote relative position within the rating category.)

Appendix B

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Audit Committee Mandate

1. PURPOSE

- (1) The primary functions of the Audit Committee are to fulfill its responsibilities for reviewing the integrity of CIBC's financial statements, financial disclosures and internal control over financial reporting; monitoring the system of internal control; monitoring CIBC's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; selecting the external auditors for shareholder approval; reviewing the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditors; reviewing the qualifications, independence and performance of CIBC's internal auditors; and acting as the Audit Committee for certain federally regulated subsidiaries.

2. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

- (1) **Composition** — The Audit Committee shall consist of not less than three or more than six independent members of the Board. At the invitation of the Audit Committee, members of CIBC's management and others may attend Audit Committee meetings, as the Audit Committee considers necessary or desirable.
- (2) **Appointment and Removal of Audit Committee Members** — Each member of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board on an annual basis and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board, or until the earlier of (a) the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders of CIBC at which the member's term of office expires, (b) the death of the member or (c) the resignation, disqualification or removal of the member from the Audit Committee or from the Board. The Board may fill a vacancy in the membership of the Audit Committee.
- (3) **Chair** — At the time of the annual appointment of the members of the Audit Committee, the Board shall appoint a Chair of the Audit Committee. The Chair shall: be a member of the Audit Committee, preside over all Audit Committee meetings, coordinate the Audit Committee's compliance with this mandate, work with management to develop the Audit Committee's annual work-plan, meeting agendas and provide reports of the Audit Committee to the Board. The Chair may vote on any matter requiring a vote and shall provide a second vote in the case of a tie vote.
- (4) **Independence** — Each member of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence standards established by the Board and the additional requirements listed in Exhibit A to this mandate.
- (5) **Financial Literacy** — Members of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate or agree to become financially literate within a reasonable period of time following the member's appointment. An individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by CIBC's financial statements.
- (6) **Service on Multiple Audit Committees** — No member of the Audit Committee may serve on the audit committees of more than two other public companies, unless the Board determines that this simultaneous service would not impair the ability of the member to effectively serve on the Audit Committee.

3. MEETINGS

- (1) **Meetings** — The members of the Audit Committee shall hold meetings as are required to carry out this mandate, and in any case no less than four meetings annually. The external auditors are entitled to attend and be heard at each Audit Committee meeting. The Chair, any member of the Audit Committee, the external auditors, the Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer may call a meeting of the Audit Committee by notifying the Corporate Secretary of CIBC who will notify the members of the Audit Committee. The Chair shall chair all Audit Committee meetings that he or she attends, and in the absence of the Chair, the members of the Audit Committee present may appoint a Chair from their number for a meeting.
- (2) **Notices of Meetings** — Notices of Audit Committee meetings may be provided by: prepaid mail, personal delivery, facsimile, electronic-mail or telephone, provided that the method of notification chosen shall be capable of being received by members of the Audit Committee and the external auditors at least 24 hours before an Audit Committee meeting at the member's contact information last recorded with the Corporate Secretary. Any member of the Audit Committee may in any manner waive notice of an Audit Committee meeting and attendance at an Audit Committee meeting is waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a member attends for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not properly called.
- (3) **Secretary and Minutes** — The Corporate Secretary, his or her designate or any other person the Audit Committee requests, shall act as secretary at Audit Committee meetings. Minutes of Audit Committee meetings shall be recorded and maintained by the Corporate Secretary and subsequently presented to the Audit Committee for approval.
- (4) **Quorum** — A majority of the members of the Audit Committee shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum cannot be obtained for an Audit Committee meeting, members of the Board who would qualify as members of the Audit Committee may, at the request of the Chair or the Chairman of the Board, serve as members of the Audit Committee for that meeting.
- (5) **Resident Canadian Majority** — The Audit Committee shall not transact business at an Audit Committee meeting unless a majority of the members present are "resident Canadians" under the *Bank Act* (Canada).
- (6) **Access to Management and Outside Advisors** — The Audit Committee shall have unrestricted access to management and employees of CIBC, and, from time to time may hold unscheduled or regularly scheduled meetings or portions of regularly scheduled meetings with the Chief Auditor, the external auditors, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Executive Officer. The Audit Committee shall have the authority to retain and terminate external legal counsel, consultants or other advisors to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities and to set and pay the compensation for these advisors without consulting or obtaining the approval of the Board or any officer of CIBC. CIBC shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for the services of these advisors.
- (7) **Meetings Without Management** — The Audit Committee shall hold unscheduled or regularly scheduled meetings, or portions of regularly scheduled meetings, at which management is not present.
- (8) **Access to Other Committees** — The Chair or any member of the Audit Committee may request the in-put of another Board committee on any accountability or responsibility set out in this mandate.

4. ACCOUNTABILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Audit Committee shall have the accountabilities and responsibilities set out below as well as any other accountabilities that are specifically delegated to the Audit Committee by the Board. In addition to these functions and responsibilities, the Audit Committee shall perform the duties required of an audit committee by the *Bank Act* (Canada), requirements of the stock exchanges on which the securities of CIBC are listed and all other applicable laws.

(1) Financial Reporting

- (a) General — The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of CIBC's financial statements and financial disclosures. Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of CIBC's financial statements and financial disclosures and for the appropriateness of the accounting principles and the reporting policies used by CIBC. The external auditors are responsible for auditing CIBC's annual consolidated financial statements and for reviewing CIBC's unaudited interim financial statements.
- (b) Review of Annual Financial Reports — The Audit Committee shall review the annual consolidated audited financial statements of CIBC, the external auditors' report thereon and the related management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of CIBC's financial condition and results of operations and management's report that they present fairly, in all material respects in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), or any other generally accepted accounting principles in which the financial statements of CIBC are prepared from time to time, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of CIBC. After completing its review, if advisable, the Audit Committee shall approve and recommend for Board approval the annual financial statements and the related MD&A.
- (c) Review of Interim Financial Reports — The Audit Committee shall review the interim consolidated financial statements of CIBC, the external auditors' review report thereon and the related MD&A and management's report that they present fairly, in all material respects in accordance with GAAP, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of CIBC. After completing its review, if advisable, the Audit Committee shall approve and recommend for Board approval the interim financial statements and the related MD&A.
- (d) Review Considerations — In conducting its review of the annual financial statements or the interim financial statements, the Audit Committee shall:
 - (i) meet with management and the external auditors to discuss the financial statements and MD&A;
 - (ii) review the disclosures in the financial statements;
 - (iii) review the audit report or review report prepared by the external auditors;
 - (iv) discuss with management, the external auditors and internal legal counsel, as requested, any litigation claim or other contingency that could have a material effect on the financial statements;
 - (v) review critical accounting and other significant estimates and judgments underlying the financial statements as presented by management;
 - (vi) review any material effects of regulatory accounting initiatives, significant transactions or off-balance sheet structures on the financial statements as presented by management;
 - (vii) review any material changes in accounting policies and practices and their impact on the financial statements as presented by management or the external auditors;

- (viii) review management's and the external auditors' reports on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting;
 - (ix) review results of CIBC's whistleblowing program; and
 - (x) review any other matters, related to the financial statements, that are brought forward by the internal auditors, external auditors, management or which are required to be communicated to the Audit Committee under accounting policies, auditing standards or applicable law.
- (e) Approval of Other Disclosures — The Audit Committee shall review and, if advisable, approve or recommend for Board approval (i) the annual information form of CIBC; (ii) the Form 40F of CIBC; (iii) financial disclosure in a press release disclosing financial results, a prospectus or other securities offering document of CIBC; and (iv) any other material financial disclosure.

(2) External Auditors

- (a) General — The Audit Committee shall be responsible for oversight of the work of the external auditors in auditing and reviewing CIBC's financial statements and internal controls over financial reporting including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
- (b) Appointment and Compensation — The Audit Committee shall review and, if advisable, select and recommend (i) for shareholder approval, the appointment of the external auditors and (ii) for shareholder or Board approval, as applicable, the compensation of the external auditors.
- (c) Annual Review Report — At least annually, the Audit Committee shall obtain and review a report by the external auditors describing: (i) their internal quality-control procedures and (ii) any material issues raised by their most recent internal quality-control review, peer review or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the external auditors and any steps taken to deal with any of these issues.
- (d) Audit Plan — At least annually, the Audit Committee shall review and approve the external auditors' annual audit plan. The Audit Committee shall consider and review with the external auditors any material changes to the scope of the plan.
- (e) Independence of External Auditors — At least annually, and before the external auditors issue their report on the annual financial statements, the Audit Committee shall: obtain from the external auditors a formal written statement describing all relationships between the external auditors and CIBC; discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may affect the objectivity and independence of the external auditors; and obtain written confirmation from the external auditors that they are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of chartered accountants to which they belong and within the meaning of United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including the independence rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and Rule 3600T of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.
- (f) Evaluation and Rotation of Lead Partner — At least annually, the Audit Committee shall review the qualifications and performance of the external auditors. The Audit Committee shall obtain a report from the external auditors annually confirming that they are in compliance with all audit firm and regulatory requirements relating to partner rotation and that the engagement team collectively possesses the experience and competence to perform an appropriate audit.

- (g) Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services — The Audit Committee shall pre-approve any retainer of the external auditors for any audit and non-audit service to CIBC or its subsidiaries in accordance with applicable law and Board approved policies and procedures. The Audit Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to a member of the Audit Committee. The decisions of any member of the Audit Committee to whom this authority has been delegated must be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled Audit Committee meeting.
- (h) Hiring Practices — The Audit Committee shall review and approve guidelines regarding the hiring of employees or former employees of the external auditors or former external auditors.

(3) Internal Audit Function

- (a) General — The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing independent and objective assurance and consulting services to add value and improve the operations of CIBC by bringing a systematic, disciplined, approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. The Audit Committee shall review the independence of the internal auditors from management having regard to the scope, budget, planned activities and organization structure of the internal audit function.
- (b) Internal Audit Charter — The Audit Committee is responsible for establishing and approving the Internal Audit Charter and mandate, which will be reviewed annually and updated as required.
- (c) Chief Auditor — The Audit Committee shall review and, if advisable, approve the appointment of CIBC's Chief Auditor. At least annually, the Audit Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Chief Auditor and shall meet with the Chief Auditor to discuss the execution of matters under this mandate.
- (d) Review — At least annually, the Audit Committee shall consider and review with management and the Chief Auditor:
 - (i) any difficulties encountered by the Chief Auditor in the course of internal audits, including any restrictions on the scope of internal audit work or access to required information; and
 - (ii) the compliance of internal audit with professional standards promulgated by the Institute of Internal Auditors.
- (e) Audit Plans — The Audit Committee approves the annual audit plan presented by the Chief Auditor. The Chief Auditor, on a quarterly basis, will inform the Audit Committee of the status of the Audit Plan and any changes needed.

(4) Internal Controls

- (a) General — The Audit Committee shall monitor the system of internal control.
- (b) Establishment, Review and Approval — The Audit Committee shall require management to implement and maintain appropriate systems of internal control in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and guidance, including internal control over financial reporting and disclosure and to review, evaluate and approve these procedures. At least annually, the Audit Committee shall consider and review with management, the external auditors, the Chief Auditor, the Controller and the Chief Compliance Officer:

- (i) the effectiveness of, or weaknesses or deficiencies in: the design or operation of CIBC's internal controls (including computerized information system controls and security); the overall control environment for managing business risks; and accounting, financial and disclosure controls (including, without limitation, controls over financial reporting), operational controls, and legal and regulatory controls and the impact of any identified weaknesses in internal controls on management's conclusions;
 - (ii) any significant changes in internal control over financial reporting that are disclosed, or considered for disclosure, including those in CIBC's periodic regulatory filings;
 - (iii) any material issues raised by any inquiry or investigation by CIBC's regulators;
 - (iv) CIBC's fraud prevention and detection program, including deficiencies in internal controls that may impact the integrity of financial information, or may expose CIBC to other significant internal or external fraud losses and the extent of those losses and any disciplinary action in respect of fraud taken against management or other employees who have a significant role in financial reporting;
 - (v) CIBC's business continuity management and insurance programs, including, reviewing and recommending for Board approval a resolution establishing certain limits of insurance, to meet the requirements of the Protection of Assets (Banks) Regulations to the Bank Act; and
 - (vi) any related significant issues and recommendations of the external auditors and internal auditors together with management's responses thereto, including the timetable for implementation of recommendations to correct weaknesses including those relating to internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls.
- (5) **Certain Federally Regulated Subsidiaries** — The Audit Committee shall be the audit committee for certain federally regulated subsidiaries of CIBC, as determined by the Audit Committee from time to time, that require an audit committee under applicable law. In meeting its Audit Committee responsibilities with respect to these subsidiaries, the Audit Committee shall:
- (a) review the annual financial statements of the subsidiary prior to approval by its board of directors;
 - (b) review regulatory returns of the subsidiary as required under applicable law;
 - (c) require management of the subsidiary to implement and maintain appropriate internal controls over financial reporting and financial disclosure controls and procedures and approve, review and evaluate these procedures;
 - (d) review the effectiveness of the subsidiary's internal control over financial reporting and financial disclosure, including computerized information system controls and security, the overall control environment and accounting and financial controls (including, without limitation, controls over financial reporting), and the impact of any identified weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting on management's conclusions with respect to their effectiveness;
 - (e) review any related significant issues and recommendations of the external and internal auditors together with management's responses thereto, including the timetable for implementation of recommendations to correct weaknesses in internal controls;
 - (f) review investments and transactions that could adversely affect the well being of the subsidiary; and

- (g) meet with the external auditors of the subsidiary to discuss the annual financial statements and the returns and transactions of such subsidiary, if applicable.
- (6) **Regulatory Reports and Returns** — The Audit Committee shall provide or review, as applicable, all reports and returns required of the Audit Committee under applicable law.
- (7) **Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements** — The Audit Committee shall receive and review regular reports from the Chief Compliance Officer, the Controller, CIBC's General Counsel, the Chief Auditor and other management members on: legal or compliance matters that may have a material impact on CIBC; the effectiveness of CIBC's compliance policies; and any material reports received from regulators. The Audit Committee shall review management's evaluation of and representations relating to compliance with specific regulatory requirements, and management's plans to remediate any deficiencies identified.
- (8) **Whistleblowing Procedures** — The Audit Committee shall review and approve the procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by CIBC from employees or others, confidentially and anonymously, regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters.
- (9) **Succession Planning** — At least annually, the Audit Committee shall review succession plans for the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Auditor of CIBC.
- (10) **Adverse Investments and Transactions** — The Audit Committee shall review any investments and transactions that could adversely affect the well-being of CIBC.
- (11) **Audit Committee Disclosure** — The Audit Committee shall review and approve any audit committee disclosures required by securities regulators in CIBC's disclosure documents.
- (12) **Assessment of Regulatory Compliance** — The Audit Committee shall review management's assessment of compliance with laws and regulations as they pertain to responsibilities under this mandate, report any material findings to the Board and recommend changes it considers appropriate.
- (13) **Delegation** — The Audit Committee may designate a sub-committee to review any matter within this mandate as the Audit Committee deems appropriate.

5. REPORTING TO THE BOARD

- (1) The Chair shall report to the Board, as required by applicable law or as deemed necessary by the Audit Committee or as requested by the Board, on matters arising at Audit Committee meetings and, where applicable, shall present the Audit Committee's recommendation to the Board for its approval.

6. COMMITTEE MEMBER DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

- (1) The Chair shall co-ordinate orientation and continuing director development programs relating to this mandate for Audit Committee members.
- (2) At least annually, the Audit Committee shall evaluate and review the performance of the Audit Committee and each of its members and the adequacy of this mandate. This review will be undertaken in consultation with the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board.

7. CURRENCY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

- (1) This mandate was last revised and approved by the Board on May 29, 2008.

(i) Exhibit "A"

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Standards Implementing the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 (the "SOX Standards")

- A member of the Audit Committee ("Member") must be "independent" under the SOX Standards. In order to be considered independent, a Member may not, other than in his or her capacity as a Member of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, or any other Board committee:
 - (a) accept directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fees from CIBC or any subsidiary thereof, excluding fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with CIBC (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or
 - (b) be an "affiliated" person of CIBC or a subsidiary of CIBC.

The following words used above have the following meanings:

- A Member is "affiliated" with CIBC or a subsidiary if he or she directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by or is under common control with, CIBC or a subsidiary.
- A person is not deemed to be in control of a specified person if the person:
 - (a) is not the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 10% of any class of voting equity securities; and
 - (b) is not an "executive officer" of the specified person.
- A Member is also affiliated if he or she is:
 - (a) an executive officer of an affiliate of CIBC;
 - (b) an employee of an affiliate of CIBC;
 - (c) a general partner of an affiliate of CIBC; or
 - (d) a managing member of an affiliate of CIBC.
- "Executive officer" means the President (or Chief Executive Officer), any Vice President in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy making function, or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the entity. Executive officers of subsidiaries may be deemed executive officers of an entity if they perform such policy-making functions for the entity.
- "Indirect" acceptance of any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee, includes acceptance by a spouse, minor child or minor stepchild, child or stepchild sharing a home with the Member, or by an entity in which such Member is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or an executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to CIBC or any subsidiary of CIBC.

Appendix C

CIBC Policy on the Scope of Services of the Shareholders' Auditors

Approved by the Board and Audit Committee on December 3, 2008

1. Summary

This policy is designed to provide a consistent approach for the engagement of the shareholders' auditors; it also establishes the roles and responsibilities of those involved in external audit engagements and must be followed by all employees responsible for the engagement of shareholders' auditors.

2. Intent

The purpose of this policy is to set parameters for the engagement of the shareholders' auditors by CIBC consistent with CIBC corporate governance expectations and applicable law, including the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC Rules.

3. Audience / Scope

This Policy covers all work that might be performed by the shareholders' auditors through engagements with CIBC or its subsidiaries.

The term shareholders' auditors refers to the firm of accountants that is appointed to perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements of CIBC and its subsidiaries. The current shareholders' auditors are Ernst & Young LLP, including any Ernst & Young International, Ltd. or Ernst & Young Global Limited member or affiliated firm of Ernst & Young.

4. Policy Requirements

4.1 Scope of work and authorization standards:

- 4.1.1 All work performed by the shareholders' auditors for CIBC or its subsidiaries (includes all majority owned entities) will be pre-approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may delegate authority to pre-approve such work to subcommittees consisting of one or more of its members, provided that any work so pre-approved must be ratified by the full Audit Committee at the next meeting of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may also establish pre-approval policies and procedures that are specific to a particular service. In order to meet this responsibility, for each fiscal quarter a pre-approved spending limit by category of allowable work is established and displayed in the Appendix. The EVP Governance and Control will monitor and report to the Audit Committee the quarterly cumulative use of the pre-approved limits. (See appendix for Examples of Services)
- 4.1.2 In the event that a non-audit service is provided by the shareholders' auditors that was not recognized at the time of the engagement to be a non-audit service, such service must be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee or its delegate for approval.
- 4.1.3 The shareholders' auditors will only perform audit, audit-related and tax work. Examples of "audit", "audit-related" and "tax work" are included in the Appendix.

- 4.1.4 The shareholders' auditors will be prohibited from performing corporate recovery work for a CIBC corporate credit customer when CIBC is in a position to direct the choice of the financial advisors or consultants.
 - 4.1.5 The Audit Committee may approve exceptions to (3) and (4) above when it determines that such an exception is in the overriding best interests of CIBC and it is determined that such an exception does not impair the independence of the shareholders' auditors. However, certain non-audit activities are generally prohibited and generally will not be considered for exception from this policy. These non-audit activities are listed in the Appendix.
- 4.2 Ongoing relationship standards:
- 4.2.1 The lead and concurring partners on the engagement will serve for a maximum of five years and then be subject to a five-year time out from serving on CIBC audits.
 - 4.2.2 Other than the lead and the concurring partners, audit partners who have responsibility for decision-making on significant auditing, accounting and reporting matters will serve for a maximum of seven years and then be subject to a two-year time out from serving on CIBC audits, unless the audit partner performs less than 10 hours of audit, review or attest services.
 - 4.2.3 CIBC will not employ, in a financial reporting oversight role, a member of the shareholders' auditors engagement team within 12 months of the final closure of the audit in which that individual last participated.

5. Monitoring / Oversight Mechanism

- 5.1 On a quarterly basis, the EVP Governance and Control will prepare and present to the Audit Committee a summary report of all engagements of the shareholders' auditors that are currently underway or have been completed since the prior quarter's report, including engagements entered into pursuant to pre-approved quarterly limits. The summary report will describe the nature of each engagement, confirm that each engagement is in compliance with this policy and state the fees received by the shareholders' auditors for each engagement.
- 5.2 Business management will make either oral or written presentations to the Audit Committee or its designee seeking pre-approvals for engagements of the shareholders' auditors.
- 5.3 On a quarterly basis, the shareholders' auditors will certify to the Audit Committee that all engagements with CIBC have been in compliance with this policy and will confirm that the shareholders' auditors continues to be "independent" under applicable laws, rules and guidelines. As well, quarterly the shareholders' auditors will table at the Audit Committee a classification and continuity schedule of all partners and staff that must be tracked in order to ensure adherence to the Ongoing Relationship Standards.
- 5.4 The EVP Governance and Control will be a signatory on all contracts of engagement with the shareholders' auditors.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

The EVP Governance and Control is accountable for the management of this Policy and providing interpretations on its application.

7. Maintenance and Review

This policy is effective from the date of approval by the Audit Committee of CIBC, December 3, 2008 and applies to all subsequent engagements.

This policy will be reviewed at least annually and will be submitted to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors for review and approval. Any significant updates will be communicated on CIBC Today.

8. Links

- Procedures for Implementing the Scope of Services Policy

Appendix

Categories of Work	<i>Examples of Services</i>	Pre-approval Limit per Quarter¹
Audit Services	Statutory audits or financial audits for CIBC and its subsidiaries or affiliates.	\$1 million
	Services associated with Canadian and U.S. registration statements, periodic reports and other documents filed with the regulators or other documents issued in connection with securities offerings (e.g., comfort letters, consents), and assistance in responding to comment letters	
	Attestation of management reports on internal controls	
Audit Related Services	Employee benefit plan audits and other employee investment entity audits.	\$0.5 million
	Agreed upon procedures reports or statutory compliance, regulatory or government program procedures required to comply with financial, accounting or regulatory reporting matters	
	Discussion and review of proposed accounting for disclosure treatment of transactions or events and/or the actual or potential impact of final or proposed rules, standards or interpretations by the CICA, FASB, SEC, or other regulatory or standard setting bodies.	
	Due diligence services with respect to acquisitions or mergers of CIBC. The allowable services will be limited to the review of financial and tax information of the target and providing advice with respect to the likely impact on the reported financial statements and disclosures of CIBC.	
	Attest services not required by statute or regulation	
	Closing balance sheet audits pertaining to dispositions	
	General assistance with implementation of the requirements of SEC rules or listing standards promulgated pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	
Tax Work	Review of the financial statement implications of Canadian, provincial and local tax consequences of business transactions	\$0.5 million
	Review of the financial statement implications of U.S. federal, and state tax consequences of business transactions	
	Review of the financial statement implications of international tax consequences of business transactions	
	Canadian tax compliance – CIBC consolidated and subsidiaries including the preparation of tax returns	
	International tax compliance – CIBC and subsidiaries	

¹ The amount up to which the EVP Governance and Control can approve for engagements within the quarter. Any amounts exceeding the limits must be approved by the Audit Committee. The pre-approval amount includes administration fees and GST where applicable.

Categories of Work	<i>Examples of Services</i>	Pre-approval Limit per Quarter ¹
	including the preparation of tax returns	
	U.S. federal, state and local tax compliance including the preparation of tax returns	
	Assistance with tax audits and appeals before CCRA, and similar provincial, local and other foreign agencies	
	Tax advice and assistance regarding statutory, regulatory or administrative developments	
Prohibited Non-Audit Activities	The shareholders' auditors is prohibited from providing any of the following services: • Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of CIBC, • Financial information systems design and implementation, • Appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contributions-in-kind reports, • Actuarial services, • Internal audit outsourcing services, • Management functions or human resources, • Broker or dealer, investment advisor, or investment banking services, • Legal services, • Corporate recovery services² paid directly by CIBC or for a corporate credit customer of CIBC where CIBC is able to direct the choice of the financial advisors or consultants by virtue of its credit position with the client. Nothing in this section is intended to limit CIBC borrowers from freely choosing their own advisors. • Expert services unrelated to the audit and • Any other services that the Public Accounting Oversight Board in the US determines, by regulation, is impermissible.	

² Corporate recovery services are defined as financial services provided to companies, lenders, creditors and other parties-in-interest in troubled or potentially troubled credit situations.