



GILDAN ACTIVEWEAR INC.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
for the year ended October 5, 2008

December 18, 2008

GILDAN ACTIVEWEAR INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. CORPORATE STRUCTURE	1
1.1 Name, Address and Incorporation	1
1.2 Intercorporate Relationships	2
2. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	2
2.1 Recent Developments	2
2.2 Developments in Fiscal 2008	3
2.3 Developments in Fiscal 2007	4
2.4 Developments in Fiscal 2006	5
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	5
3.1 Business Overview	5
3.2 Risk Factors	12
3.3 Employees	12
4. DIVIDEND POLICY	12
5. CAPITAL STRUCTURE	13
6. MARKET FOR SECURITIES	14
7. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS	14
8. AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE	17
9. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	18
10. TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	19
11. MATERIAL CONTRACTS	19
12. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS	19
13. FORWARD – LOOKING INFORMATION	19
14. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	20
APPENDIX A - MANDATE OF THE AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE	22

This Annual Information Form is dated December 18, 2008 and, except as otherwise indicated, the information contained herein is given as of December 18, 2008.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts set forth herein are expressed in U.S. dollars and all financial information set forth herein is prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to share prices, trading volumes and per share measures are adjusted, on a retroactive basis, to reflect all stock splits.

In this Annual Information Form, “Gildan”, the “Corporation” or the words “we”, “our” and “us” refer, depending on the context, either to Gildan Activewear Inc. or to Gildan Activewear Inc. together with its subsidiaries and joint venture.

The information appearing in the extracts of the documents listed below and specifically referred to in this Annual Information Form is incorporated herein by reference:

- 2008 Annual Report; and
- 2008 Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Management Proxy Circular (the “Circular”).

The foregoing documents are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com, on the EDGAR website at www.sec.gov and on the Corporation’s website at www.gildan.com.

This Annual Information Form contains certain forward-looking statements, which are based on Gildan’s current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions and were made by Gildan in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends. Results indicated in forward-looking statements may differ materially from the actual results. Please refer to the cautionary statement at pages 19 and 20 of this Annual Information Form for further explanation.

1. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

1.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

We were incorporated on May 8, 1984 pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* under the name of Textiles Gildan Inc. At our inception, we focused our activities on the manufacture of textiles and produced and sold finished fabric as a principal product-line. In 1992, we redefined our operating strategy and, by 1994, our operations focused exclusively on the manufacture and sale of activewear in the screenprint channel. In March 1995, we changed our name to Gildan Activewear Inc./Les Vêtements de Sports Gildan Inc. In 2005, we changed our French name to Les Vêtements de Sport Gildan Inc.

In June 1998, in conjunction with a planned initial public offering, we filed Articles of Amendment to, among other things, remove the private company restrictions contained in our charter documents and change the structure of our authorized share capital. On June 17, 1998, we completed our initial public offering of an aggregate of 3,000,000 Class A Subordinate Voting shares at Cdn\$10.29 per share, on a pre-split basis, for total gross proceeds of Cdn\$30,880,500.

On February 2, 2005, we filed Articles of Amendment in order to, among other things, (i) create a new class of common shares (the “Common Shares”), (ii) change each of the issued and outstanding Class A Subordinate Voting shares into one of the newly-created Common Shares, and (iii) remove the Class B Multiple Voting shares and the Class A Subordinate Voting shares as well as the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching thereto.

Our principal executive offices and registered office are located at 600 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, 33rd Floor, Montreal, Québec, Canada H3A 3J2, and our telephone number at that address is (514) 735-2023.

1.2 Intercorporate Relationships

The following table indicates our principal subsidiaries, their jurisdiction of incorporation and the percentage of voting securities that we beneficially own or over which we exercise direct or indirect control:

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Percentage of Voting Securities or Partnership Interest that Gildan held as at December 18, 2008
Gildan Activewear SRL	Barbados	100%
Gildan USA Inc.	Delaware	100%
Gildan Choloma Textiles, S. de R.L.	Honduras	100%
Gildan Activewear Dominican Republic Textile Company Inc.	Barbados	100%
Gildan Activewear Honduras Textiles Company, S. de R.L.	Honduras	100%
Gildan Honduras Hosiery Factory, S. de R.L.	Honduras	100%
Gildan Activewear Properties (Dominican Republic) Inc.	Barbados	100%
Gildan Activewear (Eden) Inc.	North Carolina	100%
Gildan Activewear (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%
V.I. Prewett & Son, Inc.	Alabama	100%

The subsidiaries that have been omitted do not represent individually more than 10% of the consolidated assets and 10% of the consolidated sales and operating revenues of Gildan, or in the aggregate more than 20% of the total consolidated assets and the consolidated sales and operating revenues as at and for the year ended October 5, 2008.

2. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The following section describes how our business has evolved in the last three completed financial years and lists key events that have influenced the development of our business.

2.1 Recent Developments

Renewable Energy Projects

In an effort to produce the energy used in our manufacturing process in a more cost-effective and environmentally responsible fashion, Gildan is currently evaluating plans to build two biomass combustion facilities located in Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

China Sales and Distribution

In early fiscal 2009, we were granted a business license by the Chinese government to operate as Gildan (China) Trading Co., Ltd. This corporation has been established exclusively to import and sell Gildan products to customers in mainland China. In fiscal 2009, we plan to open a distribution centre near Shanghai, China to service the initial customer base predominantly located in the northern provinces of China. Later in fiscal 2009, Gildan is planning to open another distribution centre in the southeast region of China. Gildan is focusing on building our brand in both the retail and screenprint channels in China.

Restructuring of U.S. Sock Manufacturing

On December 11, 2008, we announced plans to phase out sock finishing operations in the U.S. by the end of June 2009 and consolidate operations in Honduras, in order to remain globally competitive in the current economic conditions. As part of this restructuring, the Corporation will also be closing a sock knitting facility in Hillsville, Virginia.

Tax

The Canada Revenue Agency (“CRA”) has been conducting an audit of our income tax returns for our 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 fiscal years, the scope of which included a review of transfer pricing and the allocation of income between the Corporation’s Canadian legal entity and its foreign subsidiaries. In the third quarter of fiscal 2008, management met with the CRA for the first time to discuss preliminary transfer pricing audit issues and, in particular, explain the roles and responsibilities performed in our foreign subsidiaries where the majority of our taxable income is earned. On December 10, 2008, the Corporation reached a final agreement with the CRA and concluded the audit for the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 fiscal years. In connection with the terms of the agreement, we agreed to a tax reassessment related to the restructuring of our international wholesale business and the related transfer of our assets to our Barbados subsidiary, which occurred in fiscal 1999. Based on the results of the audit, we continue to believe that our income tax provisions for fiscal years subsequent to the periods covered by the audit are appropriate.

2.2 Developments in Fiscal 2008

Growth Strategy

Over the past fiscal year, we have continued to achieve market share gains in the U.S. screenprint market. We are also making progress in our plans to penetrate the U.S. mass retail market for high-volume, basic, frequently replenished, non-fashion family apparel. The acquisition of V.I. Prewett & Son, Inc. (“Prewett”) in fiscal 2008, as described below, is intended to further strengthen our positioning as a supplier of socks for the retail channel. During fiscal 2008, we began shipments under our first underwear program with a U.S. national mass-market retailer. The Corporation has also continued to implement its strategy to rationalize its sock product-mix, in order to focus on basic higher-volume products and programs which capitalize on Gildan’s large-scale sock manufacturing facility in Honduras.

Acquisition of U.S. Sock Manufacturer

On October 15, 2007, we acquired 100% of the common shares of Prewett, a large U.S. supplier of basic family socks to U.S. mass-market and regional retailers. Prewett’s corporate headquarters are located in Fort Payne, Alabama. The aggregate purchase price was \$128 million, which was comprised of cash consideration of \$125.3 million, a fixed payment of \$1.2 million payable in fiscal 2009 and transaction costs of \$1.5 million. The purchase agreement provides for an additional purchase consideration of \$10 million contingent on specified future events, which was paid into escrow by the Corporation. The purchase price was paid in cash at closing and was financed out of our revolving long-term credit facility. With this acquisition, we are now one of the leading suppliers of socks in the U.S. mass-market retail channel.

Manufacturing Operations

In fiscal 2008, we completed the ramp up of our second activewear facility and of our integrated sock manufacturing facility, both located in Rio Nance, Honduras.

In August 2007, we announced plans for the construction of a second sock facility in Rio Nance, Honduras which is currently expected to begin production in fiscal 2009.

Distribution

In fiscal 2008, we continued to service our retail activewear, sock and underwear distribution through our distribution facility in Martinsville, Virginia. In addition, with our acquisition of Prewett in fiscal 2008, two Prewett facilities, located in Fort Payne, Alabama, were added to our distribution network. These two Prewett facilities also service our sock distribution in the retail channel. Our distribution centre in Eden, North Carolina, continues to be dedicated to supporting our customers in the screenprint channel.

In May 2008, the Corporation announced its intention to build a new distribution centre in Honduras which is currently expected to become operational in fiscal 2010. In addition to supporting the Corporation’s continuing sales growth, the new distribution facility in Honduras will facilitate direct shipments to both U.S. and international customers, where appropriate, and is expected to provide a lower cost structure to handle labour-intensive activities for mass-market retail customers.

Corporate Office

In fiscal 2008, we moved our corporate head office to leased premises located in Montreal, Québec.

2.3 Developments in Fiscal 2007

Growth Strategy

- We continued to achieve market share gains in the U.S. screenprint market.
- We also made progress in our plans to penetrate the U.S. mass retail market for high-volume, basic, frequently replenished, non-fashion family apparel. Our acquisition of Kentucky Derby Hosiery Co., Inc. (“Kentucky Derby”) provided us with enhanced distribution to major U.S. mass-market retailers, and permitted us to achieve our first national branded sock program for men’s and boys’ socks with a U.S. national retailer.
- We began shipments of a major private label sock program to a U.S. national mass-market retailer.

Manufacturing Operations

- We announced the restructuring of our Canadian and U.S. manufacturing operations, which included the closure of our two remaining textile facilities in Montreal and our cutting facility in Bombay, New York and announced the closure of two sock facilities in Mount Airy, North Carolina. We also announced the closure of our two sewing facilities in Mexico, which had been supplied with fabric from our Canadian textile operations.
- We began production at a new integrated manufacturing facility in Rio Nance, Honduras for the large-scale production of socks and announced plans for a second sock facility in Honduras to support our projected continuing growth in sales.
- We also began production at our second large-scale integrated textile manufacturing facility for the production of activewear in Rio Nance, Honduras.

Distribution

- We completed the consolidation of Kentucky Derby’s distribution facilities into our retail distribution centre located in Martinsville, Virginia. This new distribution centre supports the distribution of all product lines for the retail channel. Our distribution centre in Eden, North Carolina continues to be dedicated to supporting our customers in the screenprint channel.
- We began operations at a new third-party distribution centre in Shenzhen, China.

Stock Split

- Our Board of Directors approved a two-for-one stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend. The split was applicable to all shareholders of record on May 18, 2007. The Common Shares commenced trading on a post-split basis on May 16, 2007 on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on May 28, 2007 on the New York Stock Exchange.

FLA Accreditation

- In June 2007, the Fair Labor Association (the “FLA”), a leading labour rights organization, accorded us accreditation status on our labour compliance program following an extensive three-year review of our compliance with its workplace code of conduct requirements. We became the first vertically-integrated manufacturer of basic activewear apparel to receive this accreditation, which is the FLA’s most advanced recognition of a company’s labour compliance program.

2.4 Developments in Fiscal 2006

Retail Market Initiative

- We expanded our product-line of existing undecorated activewear products for sale to U.S. and Canadian regional retailers to include underwear and basic athletic socks.
- In July 2006, we acquired 100% of the common shares of Kentucky Derby for a total purchase price of \$20.4 million.

Textile and Sock Manufacturing

- We completed the construction of a building for a sock manufacturing facility in Rio Nance, Honduras, and began the construction of an integrated manufacturing facility for the production of activewear at the same site.

Sewing

- In fiscal 2006, we expanded our sewing capacity in Honduras, Haiti and Nicaragua.

Distribution

- In the fourth quarter, we completed the closure of our distribution centre located in Montreal, Québec effective October 2006. We also relocated and began consolidation of Kentucky Derby's existing distribution centres, located at multiple sites in Danville, Virginia and Mount Airy, North Carolina, to a new 400,000 square foot retail distribution centre in Martinsville, Virginia.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

3.1 Business Overview

Gildan is a vertically-integrated marketer and manufacturer of quality branded basic apparel. The Corporation is the leading supplier of activewear for the screenprint market in the U.S. and Canada. It is also a leading supplier to this market in Europe, and is establishing a growing presence in Mexico and the Asia-Pacific region. The Corporation sells T-shirts, sport shirts and fleece in large quantities to wholesale distributors as undecorated "blanks", which are subsequently decorated by screenprinters and embroiderers with designs and logos. Consumers ultimately purchase the Corporation's products, with the Gildan label, in venues such as sports, entertainment and corporate events, and travel and tourism destinations. The Corporation's products are also utilized for work uniforms and other end-uses to convey individual, group and team identity. The Corporation is also a leading supplier of private label and Gildan branded socks primarily sold to mass-market retailers. In addition, Gildan has an objective to become a significant supplier of men's and boys' underwear and undecorated activewear products to mass-market retailers in North America.

The Corporation's sales for fiscal 2008 reached \$1,249.7 million.

Strategy and Objectives

We believe that our success in developing our vertically-integrated manufacturing hubs has allowed us to provide our customers with low prices, consistent product quality and a reliable supply chain, and has been the main reason that we have been able to continue to increase our market presence and establish our market leadership in the imprinted sportswear market. These are the same factors that management believes will support Gildan's strategy to expand its presence in international screenprint markets and further penetrate the retail channel.

We are able to price our products competitively because of our success in reducing operating costs, as a result of our investments in new strategically-located, large-scale, capital-intensive manufacturing facilities with modern equipment.

Our growth strategy comprises the following initiatives:

1. *Continue to increase market share in the U.S. screenprint channel in all product categories*

During fiscal 2008, we further increased our leading market share position in the U.S. screenprint channel in all of our product categories as reported in the S.T.A.R.S. report produced by ACNielsen Market Decisions (the “S.T.A.R.S. Report”). We intend to seek to continue gaining market share in all of the product categories that we serve within the U.S. screenprint channel, namely T-shirts, sport shirts and fleece, by producing consistent high quality products, reliable customer service and competitive pricing. In addition, the introduction of new products such as softer T-shirts and sport shirts made of ring-spun cotton and new styles tailored for women, should enable us to further increase our market share by serving certain niches of the screenprint channel in which we previously did not participate.

2. *Leverage our successful business model to further penetrate the mass-market retail channel and develop Gildan as a consumer brand*

The acquisitions of Kentucky Derby and Prewett, combined with the addition of new branded and private label sock programs, have positioned us as a leading supplier of basic family socks in the U.S. mass-market retail channel. We intend to build on our market position in socks to also establish a significant presence in the mass-market retail channel with our activewear and underwear product lines. During fiscal 2008, we obtained our first retail private label underwear program with a U.S. national mass-market retailer. Shipments under this program began in the third quarter of this fiscal year. Our goal is to continue to provide a value proposition, combining quality, service and competitive pricing. Our main competitors in the retail channel for basic family apparel products are essentially the same as in the screenprint channel.

3. *Pursue international growth opportunities*

We expect to pursue further market penetration primarily within our existing screenprint channels in Europe, Mexico and the Asia/Pacific region. We continue to seek opportunities for growth in Europe, as we expand our product-lines, including the introduction of ring-spun cotton activewear products. In Mexico, we intend to expand our presence in the screenprint channel by building on the sales and distribution infrastructure that we have recently established in the country. In addition, in fiscal 2007, we began selling our products in Japan in both the screenprint and retail channels and during fiscal 2008, we established a sales and distribution network in China to position Gildan to service both the screenprint and retail channels. We have had a distributor network to service both the screenprint and retail markets in Australia and New Zealand since 2001.

4. *Continue to generate manufacturing and distribution cost reductions*

We seek to continuously improve our manufacturing and distribution processes and cost structure by developing and investing in cost-reduction initiatives. In addition to our continuing consolidation of our manufacturing operations in our Central American and Caribbean Basin hubs, our cost reduction initiatives include, among others, our plans in fiscal 2009 to install biomass facilities as an alternate source of natural renewable energy in order to reduce our reliance on high-cost fossil fuels and further reduce our environmental footprint, as well as our plans to build a new distribution centre in Rio Nance, Honduras to handle labour intensive activities for mass-market retail customers.

5. *Pursue selective complementary acquisitions*

We will evaluate further selective acquisitions, which could complement our organic strategic growth opportunities. In addition, we will continue to seek opportunities where we believe we can lever our core competencies and position us in markets that offer the potential for superior economic returns.

Our Products

We specialize in marketing and large-scale low-cost manufacturing of basic, non-fashion apparel products for customers requiring an efficient supply chain and consistent product quality for high-volume automatic replenishment programs.

In the screenprint channel, we sell activewear products, namely T-shirts, sport shirts and fleece in large quantities to wholesale distributors as undecorated “blanks”, which are subsequently decorated by screenprinters and embroiderers with designs and logos. Consumers ultimately purchase the Corporation’s products, with the Gildan label, in venues such as

sports, entertainment and corporate events, and travel and tourism destinations. The Corporation's products are also utilized for work uniforms and other end-uses to convey individual, group and team identity. Our products are made of cotton and of blends of cotton and synthetic fibres. We sell our products to wholesale distributors under the Gildan brand.

For the first nine months of calendar 2008, we achieved the leading overall market share in the U.S. screenprint channel of 51.9%. In calendar 2007, our overall market share in this channel was 48.1%. All U.S. market share data is based on the S.T.A.R.S. Report.

In the retail channel, we sell a variety of styles of socks and, to a much lesser extent at this stage, men's and boys' underwear and undecorated activewear products. We sell these products to mass-market and regional retailers in North America under various retailer private label programs and under the Gildan brand.

Activewear and underwear represented 77% of our sales in fiscal 2008 and 86% of our sales in fiscal 2007. Socks represented 23% of our sales in fiscal 2008 and 14% of our sales in fiscal 2007.

Market Overview

Target Market

Our markets for activewear, socks and underwear are characterized by low fashion risk compared to many other apparel markets, since our products are basic, frequently replenished and produced in a limited range of sizes, colours and styles, and since logos and designs for the screenprint market are not imprinted or embroidered by Gildan.

The demand for activewear products in the screenprint channel has been driven by several market trends such as:

- the use of activewear for uniform applications;
- the use of activewear for corporate promotions;
- the use of activewear for event merchandising (such as concerts, festivals, etc.);
- the evolution of the entertainment/sports licensing and merchandising businesses;
- the use of activewear products for travel and tourism;
- the emphasis on physical fitness; and
- the use and acceptance of casual dress in the workplace.

In addition, reductions in manufacturing costs, combined with quality enhancements in activewear apparel, such as pre-shrunk fabrics, improved fabric weight, blends and construction, as well as an increased range of colours and styles have provided consumers with superior products at lower prices.

In the U.S. screenprint channel, T-shirt unit shipments have grown at a compounded annual rate of 6.5%, between 1998 and 2007, according to S.T.A.R.S. reports produced by ACNielsen Market Decisions which tracks unit volume shipments from U.S. wholesale distributors to U.S. screenprinters. Over the same 10-year period, industry volume for T-shirts declined only once, in 2001, by 3.4%. More recently, unit shipments for T-shirts decreased by 3.5% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008. While T-shirt shipments from U.S. distributors to screenprinters declined in 2001 and in the first nine months of calendar 2008, unit sales of Gildan T-shirts from U.S. distributors to screenprinters increased by 8.1% and 4.7%, respectively, as a result of continued market share gains. As noted in the "Outlook" section of the management's discussion and analysis on pages 34 to 35 of the 2008 Annual Report, recent market conditions in the screenprint channel have deteriorated with overall industry shipments from U.S. wholesale distributors to screenprinters across all product categories down significantly in the months of October and November 2008.

While we have, in the past, achieved unit sales growth even during economic downturns, there can be no assurance that the current global financial market crisis and the global economic slowdown will not negatively impact demand and sales for our products in the U.S. screenprint channel, which accounted for more than 75% of our total sales in fiscal 2008. The potential

negative impact of a major economic downturn and decline in corporate and consumer spending could not only reduce unit sales volumes for the Corporation's activewear products in the screenprint channel, but result in lower unit selling prices due to a more unfavourable supply-demand and competitive environment. The same market and competitive factors and risks which could impact the U.S. screenprint channel may impact our sales and earnings in our other international screenprint markets. Similarly, while the basic replenishment nature of our products sold into the mass-market retail channel may moderate the negative impact of a downturn in overall economic conditions and consumer spending, there is no assurance that our unit sales and selling prices will not be negatively impacted by the current economic uncertainty.

Competitive Environment

The market for our products is highly competitive. Competition is generally based upon price, with reliable quality and service also being key requirements for success. Our primary competitors in North America both in the screenprint and retail channels are major U.S.-based manufacturers of basic family apparel, such as the Hanes, Fruit of the Loom, and Jerzees brands. Competition in socks in the U.S. mass-market retail channel is more fragmented, with a higher proportion of private label programs which are frequently outsourced from Asian contractors by their retail vendors.

The competition in the European screenprint channel is similar to that in North America, as we compete primarily with the U.S.-based manufacturers mentioned above. We also have large European-based competitors that do not have integrated manufacturing operations and source products from suppliers in Asia. In addition, we may face the threat of increasing global competition. In particular, the U.S. sock industry is already subject to global competition, including significant imports from Asia.

Sales and Marketing

Our global sales and marketing office is located in St. Michael, Barbados where we employ more than 160 full-time employees. Our sales and marketing team is responsible for all customer-related functions including sales management, marketing, customer service, credit management and sales forecasting.

Our marketing strategy for the screenprint channel concentrates primarily on the wholesale distributor catering to screenprinters, embroiderers and advertising specialty firms. We also promote our products through appearances at tradeshow and trade magazine advertising and also engage in various forms of co-operative advertising with our major customers, including print advertising, catalogues and mailings and product sampling programs. Our competitive strategy in the retail channel is based on delivering consistent, reliable product quality to our customers at competitive prices.

Customers

In fiscal 2008, we sold our products in the United States, Canada and Europe and other international markets, which accounted for 90%, 5% and 5% of total sales, respectively. For a breakdown of our total sales by geographic market for each of the last three financial years, reference is made to Note 21(b) (ii) to the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Corporation included in our 2008 Annual Report, which note is incorporated herein by reference.

Our customer base is composed of a relatively small number of significant customers. We currently sell our products to approximately 200 customers. In fiscal 2008, our largest customer accounted for 23.1% of total sales, and our top ten customers accounted for 67.9% of total sales in the retail and screenprint channel.

The large majority of total sales in fiscal 2008 continued to be made in the screenprint channel through our wholesale distributors. Although we have long-term ongoing relationships with many of our customers, our contracts with our customers do not require them to purchase a minimum quantity of our products. Instead, we assess their projected requirements and then plan our production and marketing strategy accordingly.

Our Manufacturing and Distribution Facilities

Manufacturing

To support our sales in the various markets, we have built and are continuing to build modern manufacturing facilities located in Central America and the Caribbean Basin where we manufacture T-shirts, fleece, sport shirts, socks and underwear. Our largest manufacturing hub in Central America includes our first integrated knitting, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and cutting

textile facility (Rio Nance 1) to produce activewear and, more recently, underwear fabric. This facility, located in Rio Nance, Honduras, became operational in 2002. During 2007, we commenced production at an integrated sock manufacturing facility (Rio Nance 3) and a new integrated textile facility for the production of activewear fabric (Rio Nance 2), in Rio Nance, Honduras. In August 2007, we announced plans for the construction of a second sock facility (Rio Nance 4) in Rio Nance, Honduras which is currently expected to begin production during fiscal 2009. During Fiscal 2008, we announced plans to construct another integrated textile facility for the production of activewear in Rio Nance (Rio Nance 5).

We have also established a vertically-integrated Caribbean Basin manufacturing hub with a textile facility for the production of activewear fabric in Bella Vista, Dominican Republic, which became operational in fiscal 2005. We plan to undertake an incremental capacity expansion of our Dominican Republic textile facility and we also intend to incrementally expand our "Rio Nance 1" textile facility in Honduras.

In addition to our integrated sock manufacturing facility located in our Central America hub, we operate U.S. sock manufacturing facilities in Hillsville, Virginia and Fort Payne, Alabama, purchased as part of the sock manufacturing acquisitions in fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2008.

Our sewing facilities are strategically located in close proximity to our textile manufacturing facilities. We own and operate sewing facilities in Nicaragua and Honduras to support our textile manufacturing hub in Central America. To support our vertically-integrated production in the Dominican Republic, we utilize third-party contractors in Haiti, and we are in the process of establishing a sewing facility in the Dominican Republic which we expect to be operational in fiscal 2009.

Yarn-Spinning

CanAm Yarns, LLC ("CanAm"), our joint-venture company with Frontier Spinning Mills, Inc. ("Frontier"), operates yarn-spinning facilities in Georgia and North Carolina. CanAm's yarn-spinning operations, together with supply agreements currently in place with Frontier and other third-party yarn providers, serve to meet our yarn requirements.

Distribution

We distribute our products for the screenprint channel to wholesale distributors in the United States from a company-owned distribution centre in Eden, North Carolina as well as from a distribution centre operated by a third party in California. The third-party warehouse in California was added in fiscal 2004 for the purpose of providing next day service to customers located on the U.S. west coast. We continue to distribute products for the retail channel from a facility in Martinsville, Virginia. In addition, with our acquisition of Prewett in fiscal 2008, two Prewett facilities, located in Fort Payne, Alabama, were added to our distribution network. These two Prewett facilities also service our retail sock distribution channel. Our distribution centre in Eden, North Carolina continues to be dedicated to supporting our customers in the screenprint channel.

Our Canadian wholesale and retail customers are serviced from a third-party distribution centre located in Mississauga, Ontario. Customers in Europe are serviced from distribution centres operated by third parties in Meer, Belgium and Manchester, United Kingdom. Customers in Australia and New Zealand are serviced with full container shipments from our Eden, North Carolina distribution centre. Our Mexican customers are serviced from a third-party distribution centre located in Tultitlan, Mexico and customers in the Asia-Pacific region are serviced from a third-party distribution centre in Shenzhen, China.

Raw Materials

Cotton and polyester fibres are the main raw materials used in the manufacturing of our products. Cotton is used in the manufacturing of 100% cotton yarn while polyester is added in the manufacturing of cotton-polyester blend yarn. Polyester pricing is negotiated on an annual basis, while cotton fibre is typically purchased for future delivery at pre-determined prices under contracts as deemed appropriate by management.

During fiscal 2008, most of our yarn requirements for the production of our product lines were met by our long-term supply agreements with third-party suppliers, as well as by our jointly owned CanAm yarn-spinning facilities in Cedartown, Georgia and Clarkton, North Carolina. We expect that most of our yarn requirements will continue to be met by these sources.

The two primary sources of energy consumed in our manufacturing facilities are electricity, which is used to power production equipment, and bunker fuel, which is used to generate steam required in the production process. The electricity

requirements at our two main production complexes are provided by a public utility in Honduras and from a private supplier in the Dominican Republic. Electricity rates are variable and are in part related to underlying oil prices. The bunker fuel used in our operations is supplied from local third-party suppliers, and the pricing is highly dependant on international market prices for bunker fuel. We expect to reduce our bunker fuel requirements and generate cost savings upon the completion of two biomass combustion facilities, which are expected to be built during fiscal 2009.

We also purchase chemicals, dyestuffs and trims through a variety of suppliers. These products have historically been available in sufficient supply.

Management Information Systems

Our Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) system supports the majority of our operations in the areas of finance, manufacturing and customer service. This system is centralized and is accessed from all of our locations through secure networks. Our ERP system is linked to servers supporting both local processes and specialized applications, including payroll and distribution. We continue to leverage our existing ERP system by adding new functionality in the areas of supply chain planning, demand forecasting and business intelligence. Due to our increasing dependence on the availability of our computer systems to support our operations, we plan to continue, in fiscal 2009, to implement initiatives to enhance our information technology (“IT”) processes and infrastructure based on the Information Technology Infrastructure Library, a framework of best practices approaches intended to facilitate the delivery of high quality IT services.

Seasonality

The activewear business is seasonal and we have historically experienced quarterly fluctuations in operating results. Typically, demand for our T-shirts is highest in the third quarter of each fiscal year, when distributors purchase inventory for the peak summer selling season, and lowest in the first quarter of each fiscal year. Demand for fleece is typically highest, as a result of cooler weather, in the third and fourth quarters of each fiscal year. The seasonality of specific product lines is consistent with that experienced by other companies in the activewear industry. During the year, we operate our mature facilities at full capacity in order to be cost efficient. Consequently, with the seasonal sales trends of our business, we experience fluctuations in our inventory levels throughout the year. For our sock products, demand is typically highest in the first and fourth quarters of each fiscal year, stimulated largely by the cooler weather, the need to support requirements for the back-to-school period and the peak retail selling during the Christmas holiday season. Management anticipates that the seasonality we have historically experienced will continue in the future, although it is expected to be somewhat mitigated by our product diversification.

Trade and Regulatory Environment

Although the textile and apparel industry has historically been the subject of significant worldwide protection, trade liberalization has diminished this protection in recent years. For example, U.S. safeguards imposing quotas on annual imports of certain categories of Chinese originating textiles and apparel will expire at the end of 2008, although import duties will remain. The United States, Canada, and Mexico have also implemented several free trade agreements and trade preference programs to enhance trade with their trading partners. We have attempted to leverage the benefits of the trade liberalization climate by shifting our manufacturing capabilities to strategic locations.

United States

A number of regional trade agreements and preference programs, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”), the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (“CBTPA”), the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (“CAFTA-DR”) and the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act (“HOPE”), allow qualifying textiles and apparel from participating countries duty-free access to the U.S. market. The United States adopted two of the newest programs, CAFTA-DR and HOPE (as amended by HOPE II legislation in 2008), to strengthen and develop U.S. economic relations with Central America, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. CAFTA-DR provides for the application of safeguards in the form of reinstatement of normal duties if increased imports cause or threaten to cause substantial injury to a domestic industry. In 2008, the United States imposed such a safeguard against socks imported from Honduras. The safeguard is in the form of a 5% duty on socks imported from Honduras from July through December 2008, which affects our imports of socks from our integrated Honduran sock facility. The United States has agreed with Honduras not to extend or reimpose the socks safeguard beyond 2008. Under the provisions of the CAFTA-DR

agreement, a safeguard, upon expiration, cannot be renewed. CAFTA-DR and HOPE benefit our imports from participating countries, but there can be no assurance that future developments in trade legislation will not adversely impact our business.

Canada

Textile and apparel imports into Canada benefit from both free trade agreements and trade preference programs, such as NAFTA and Canada's Least Developed Developing Countries ("LDDC") Initiative. NAFTA provides duty free treatment of qualifying goods from the United States and Mexico. The LDDC Initiative provides trade benefits to 48 least developed countries. Our apparel products from the LDDC's are eligible for importation into Canada duty-free and quota-free if they meet applicable rules of origin. Our apparel products imported into Canada are also eligible for duty remission under the Canadian Outward Processing Initiative, adopted in 2008, if they are produced in General Preferential Tariff beneficiary developing countries with Canadian textiles and otherwise meet the requirements of this initiative.

Mexico

Imports into the Mexican market may qualify for trade preferences from various free trade agreements such as NAFTA, the Mexico-Nicaragua Free Trade Agreement, and the Mexico-Northern Triangle Regional Trade Agreement which includes El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras as member countries.

European Union

In addition to free trade arrangements among the individual countries within the European Union, the European Union also has preferential trade agreements with other European countries and with countries outside of Europe, such as the free trade agreement between the European Union and Mexico. Furthermore, the European Union also enacted a Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") and an Africa-Caribbean-Pacific program that allow duty-free and quota-free entry into the European Union of qualifying articles, including apparel, from developing countries and least developed countries such as Honduras, Nicaragua and Haiti. However, discussions are ongoing at the European Union level regarding the reform of certain of the GSP rules of origin.

Asia-Pacific

Australia has a free trade agreement with the United States. Additionally, Australia has adopted legislation similar to the legislation in force in Canada to allow duty-free and quota-free entry of textiles and apparel articles from least developed countries, subject to applicable rules of origin.

A safeguard agreement limiting annual imports of Chinese textiles and apparel into the European Union expired at the end of 2007, although import duties will remain.

Intellectual Property

We own several registered trademarks including, among others, the Gildan "logo" in Canada, "Gildan" and "Gildan Activewear" in Canada, the United States and many countries in Europe, Central America, South America and Asia, as well as in Australia. Applications for the registration of the "Gildan" trademark are also pending in certain countries. We have and intend to continue to maintain our trademarks and the relevant registrations, and will actively pursue the registration of trademarks in Canada, the United States and abroad.

Environmental Regulation

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate concerning, among other things, wastewater discharges, storm water flows, and solid waste disposal. Our manufacturing plants generate small quantities of hazardous waste, which are either recycled or disposed of off-site. As part of our Corporate Environmental Policy, we monitor, control and manage environmental issues through policies including, but not limited to, the recycling and creation of measures for waste prevention, minimization, recovery and treatment at all stages of the production cycle including the off-site disposal of any hazardous waste. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with the regulatory requirements of those jurisdictions in which our facilities are located.

In line with our commitment to the environment as well as to the health and safety of our employees we incur capital and other expenditures each year that are aimed at achieving compliance with current environmental standards. For fiscal 2008, the requirements with regard to environmental protection did not have a significant financial or operational impact on the Corporation's capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position. Although we do not expect that the amount of these expenditures in the future will have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition or liquidity, there can be no assurance that future changes in federal, state, or local regulations, interpretations of existing regulations or the discovery of currently unknown problems or conditions will not require substantial additional environmental remediation expenditures or manufacturing interruption that could have a material adverse effect on our business. Similarly, the extent of our liability, if any, for past failures to comply with laws, regulations and permits applicable to our operations cannot be determined.

Labour Practices

We seek to provide favourable working conditions for all employees. We have implemented internal and external monitoring programs that permit us to verify compliance with local labour laws, as well as with internationally recognized labour standards. In addition to having our own Code of Conduct, which is available on our website at www.gildan.com, we have obtained Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production (“WRAP”) re-certification for all our Gildan-owned sewing facilities. Furthermore, our newer sewing facility in Nicaragua was successfully certified under WRAP for the first time in fiscal 2008. Three quarters of the facilities of our contractors located in Haiti are also WRAP certified. We actively encourage and are in the process of contractually obligating all of our third-party contractors to follow prescribed employment policies as well as our Code of Conduct.

In November 2003, we joined the FLA as a “Participating Company”. The FLA is internationally recognized and respected as a non-profit organization whose goal is to promote adherence to international labour standards and to improve working conditions for employees worldwide. In fiscal 2007, the FLA accorded accreditation status to our labour compliance program.

Until 2007, the majority of our social compliance monitoring was performed by external third-party auditors. In fiscal 2007, we successfully began internal monitoring audits that complement these external independent audits. Independent third party monitors also regularly audit our plants, announced or unannounced. During fiscal 2008, over 30% of our audits were carried out by third-party auditors.

3.2 Risk Factors

Please see the “Financial Risk Management” and the “Risks and Uncertainties” sections of our management’s discussion and analysis on pages 35 to 39 and 43 to 46, respectively, of the 2008 Annual Report.

3.3 Employees

As at October 5, 2008, we employed 20,116 full-time employees worldwide. We consider our relations with our employees to be very good and, as of the date hereof, we have not experienced any work stoppages that have had a material impact on our operations.

4. DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not currently, and have not in the past three years, paid dividends because we have chosen to retain all of our earnings to maximize our financing capacity to develop and expand our business. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the Corporation’s policy towards paying dividends. Although our revolving term credit facility requires compliance with lending covenants in order to pay dividends, these covenants are not currently, and are not expected to be, a constraint to the future payment of dividends.

5. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

First Preferred Shares

Issuance in Series

The First Preferred shares are issuable in series and the Board of Directors has the right, from time to time, to fix the number of, and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to, the First Preferred shares of each series subject to the limitations, if any, set out in the Articles of the Corporation.

Rank

The First Preferred shares rank senior to the Second Preferred shares and the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends, return of capital and the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Gildan. The First Preferred shares in each series rank equally with the First Preferred shares of any other series.

Voting Rights

Unless the Articles otherwise provide with respect to any series of the First Preferred shares, the holders of the First Preferred shares are not entitled to receive any notice of or attend any meeting of the shareholders of Gildan and are not entitled to vote at any such meeting.

Second Preferred Shares

Issuance in Series

The Second Preferred shares are issuable in series and the Board of Directors has the right, from time to time, to fix the number of, and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to, the Second Preferred shares of each series subject to the limitations, if any, set out in the Articles of the Corporation.

Rank

The Second Preferred shares are subject and subordinate to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the First Preferred shares. The Second Preferred shares rank senior to the Common Shares with respect to payment of dividends, return of capital and distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Gildan. The Second Preferred shares in each series rank equally with the Second Preferred shares of any other series.

Voting Rights

Unless the Articles otherwise provide with respect to any series of the Second Preferred shares, the holders of the Second Preferred shares are not entitled to receive any notice of or attend any meeting of the shareholders of Gildan and are not entitled to vote at any such meeting.

Common Shares

Following the conversion of all of the Corporation's Class B Multiple Voting shares into Class A Subordinate Voting shares, the Corporation's shareholders approved a special resolution on February 2, 2005 to amend the Corporation's Articles in order to change each of the issued and outstanding Class A Subordinate Voting shares into one newly-created Common Share and to remove the Class B Multiple Voting shares and the Class A Subordinate Voting shares.

The Common Shares are subject and subordinate to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the First Preferred shares and the Second Preferred shares. Each holder of Common Shares shall have the right to receive any dividend declared by the Corporation and the right to receive the remaining property and assets of the Corporation on dissolution.

Each holder of Common Shares is entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders of the Corporation, except meetings of which only holders of another particular class or series shall have the right to vote. Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to one (1) vote.

6. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) and the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) under the symbol “GIL”. The Class A Subordinate Voting shares (now the Common Shares), which were issued at an offering price of \$0.88 (Cdn\$1.29), on a post-split basis, began trading on the TSX, the Montreal Exchange (the “ME”) and the American Stock Exchange (“AMEX”) on June 17, 1998. Prior to that date, there was no public market for the Class A Subordinate Voting shares. We delisted such shares from AMEX on August 31, 1999. On September 1, 1999, the Class A Subordinate Voting shares (now the Common Shares) commenced trading on the NYSE. As a result of a restructuring of Canada’s stock exchanges, which took effect on December 7, 1999, we are no longer listed on the ME.

The table below shows the monthly price range per share and the trading volume of the Common Shares for the fiscal year ended October 5, 2008 on the TSX (in Cdn\$) and on the NYSE (in US\$).

COMMON SHARES							
Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX)				New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)			
Month	High	Low	Trading Volume	Month	High	Low	Trading Volume
October 2007	44.55	38.36	12,500,800	October 2007	46.17	38.39	8,605,800
November 2007	43.21	34.17	13,316,000	November 2007	46.47	36.39	11,338,200
December 2007	42.14	36.79	9,512,300	December 2007	41.99	36.38	13,623,200
January 2008	41.89	30.00	15,628,500	January 2008	41.84	28.82	19,762,400
February 2008	42.73	36.75	10,363,800	February 2008	42.74	36.56	12,962,300
March 2008	40.08	32.25	12,026,200	March 2008	39.29	32.60	12,703,000
April 2008	39.53	24.07	19,556,000	April 2008	38.60	23.75	29,493,000
May 2008	30.01	25.20	22,279,800	May 2008	30.36	24.76	24,601,400
June 2008	30.52	25.28	12,387,600	June 2008	29.90	25.01	18,598,400
July 2008	28.40	22.09	13,993,300	July 2008	27.99	21.86	30,844,800
August 2008	29.95	22.93	12,272,100	August 2008	28.14	21.91	24,332,100
September 2008	28.97	22.61	15,427,100	September 2008	27.82	21.71	23,037,900
October 1 to 5, 2008	24.53	23.09	1,719,500	October 1 to 5, 2008	23.10	21.50	2,170,600

7. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Listed below is certain information about the current directors of Gildan. The directors have served in their respective capacities since their election and/or appointment and will continue to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until a successor is duly elected.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Principal Occupation	Director Since
Robert M. Baylis ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Darien, Connecticut, United States	Corporate Director	February 1999
Glenn J. Chamandy Westmount, Québec, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation	May 1984
William D. Anderson ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Corporate Director	May 2006
Sheila O’Brien ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Corporate Director and Business Advisor	June 2005
Pierre Robitaille ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ St-Lambert, Québec, Canada.....	Corporate Director and Business Advisor	February 2003

Name and Municipality of Residence	Principal Occupation	Director Since
Richard P. Strubel ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ Chicago, Illinois, United States	Corporate Director	February 1999
Gonzalo F. Valdes-Fauli ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Key Biscayne, Florida, United States	Chairman of BroadSpan Capital LLC (investment banking firm)	October 2004

- (1) Member of the Audit and Finance Committee.
(2) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee.
(3) Member of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee.
(4) Chairman of the Board.

Listed below is certain information about the executive officers of Gildan in office as of the date hereof.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position Held Within the Corporation and Principal Occupation
Glenn J. Chamandy ⁽¹⁾ Westmount, Québec, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Laurence G. Sellyn ⁽¹⁾ Beaconsfield, Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer
Michael R. Hoffman St. James, Barbados	President, Gildan Activewear SRL
Georges Sam Yu Sum ⁽¹⁾ Hampstead, Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President, Operations
Benito Masi ⁽¹⁾ Laval, Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President, Manufacturing
Cam Gentile ⁽¹⁾ Hudson, Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President, Organizational Development and Change Management
Eric R. Lehman ⁽¹⁾ Montreal, Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President, Supply Chain

- (1) Officer of the Corporation.

Glenn J. Chamandy is one of the founders of the Corporation and has devoted his business career to leading the development of Gildan into an industry leader. Prior to February 2004, Mr. Chamandy held the position of President and Chief Operating Officer. He was then named President and Co-Chief Executive Officer and, in August 2004, he was appointed to the position of President and Chief Executive Officer.

Robert M. Baylis, Chairman of the Board of the Corporation, serves as a director of several large corporations, including the New York Life Insurance Company (life insurance provider), Host Hotels & Resorts Inc. (luxury hotels and resorts) and PartnerRe Ltd. (multi-line reinsurance provider). He is also a trustee of the Rubin Museum of Art in New York City, a trustee of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, an overseer of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Economics Department of Princeton University. He was formerly a director of Covance Inc. (drug development), Gryphon Holdings, Inc. (insurance company) and of the Wharton International Forum, an executive education program. Mr. Baylis retired from Credit Suisse First Boston as Vice-Chairman in 1996, after thirty-three years with this investment banking firm and its associated corporations, including a term as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Credit Suisse First Boston (Pacific). Mr. Baylis was educated at Princeton University and Harvard Business School and is a chartered financial analyst.

William D. Anderson has had a career as a business leader in Canada spanning over thirty years. Mr. Anderson joined the Bell Canada organization in 1992, where from 1998 to 2001 he served as Chief Financial Officer of BCE Inc., Canada's largest telecommunications company. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. Anderson served as President of BCE Ventures (the strategic investment unit of BCE Inc.) and he was previously, from 2001 to 2007, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Bell Canada International Inc. (a subsidiary of BCE that was formed to invest in telecommunications operations outside Canada). Prior to joining the Bell Canada organization, Mr. Anderson was in public practice for nearly twenty years with the accounting firm KPMG, where he was a partner for eleven years. Mr. Anderson also serves on the boards of directors of TransAlta Corporation

(power generation and energy marketing firm) and MDS Inc. (global life sciences company). Mr. Anderson was educated at the University of Western Ontario and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Sheila O'Brien, CM is President of Belvedere 1 Investments Ltd., a private investment company, and is also a business advisor and corporate director. She has had a thirty-year career as a senior executive in the oil and gas and petrochemical sectors in the areas of human resources, investor relations and public and government relations. Prior to 2004, Ms. O'Brien was Senior Vice-President, Human Resources, Public Affairs, Investor and Government Relations at NOVA Chemicals Corporation, a producer of commodity plastics and chemicals, where she was the architect of a corporate restructuring practice that was designated a worldwide best practice by Watson Wyatt Consulting Firm. She has also been active on the boards of directors of over thirty public sector and not-for-profit organizations and was awarded the Order of Canada for her community leadership in 1998. Ms. O'Brien also serves on the boards of directors of MaRS (Medical and Related Sciences) (Toronto-based biotechnology accelerator), Advantage Energy Income Fund (oil and gas royalty trust) and, Skye Resources Inc. (nickel mining company), which merged with Hudbay Minerals in August 2008. In addition to her corporate career, she has acted as special advisor to the president at the University of Calgary. She is a graduate of the MTC program at the University of Western Ontario and completed a one-year sabbatical on creativity and innovation at various U.S. schools in 1990.

Pierre Robitaille is a business advisor and a corporate director. Mr. Robitaille previously pursued his career at SNC-Lavalin Group Inc., a global engineering-construction firm, where he was Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer from 1990 to 1998. Prior to this, Mr. Robitaille was in public practice for more than twenty years with the public accounting and management consulting firm of Ernst & Whinney, where he held the positions of Managing Partner of the Montreal office, President of the firm in Québec, and member of its national board of directors. Mr. Robitaille also serves on the boards of directors of Nav Canada (civil air navigation services provider), Swiss Re Company of Canada and Swiss Re Life & Health Co. Canada (reinsurance companies). Mr. Robitaille is a Fellow member of the Québec Order of Chartered Accountants. He was educated at HEC-Montreal and McGill Business School.

Richard P. Strubel is a corporate director. Prior to 2008, he was Vice-Chairman of the Board of Cardean Learning Group (formerly known as Unext), a provider of advanced education over the Internet, where from 1999 to 2004 he served as President and Chief Operating Officer. From 1990 to 1999, Mr. Strubel was Managing Director of Tandem Partners, Inc., a privately-held management services firm, and from 1984 to 1994, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Microdot, Inc. Prior to that, Mr. Strubel served as President of Northwest Industries, then a NYSE-listed company, which included Fruit of the Loom and BVD among its operating entities. Mr. Strubel also serves on the boards of directors of the mutual funds of Goldman Sachs & Co. and Goldman Sachs Hedge Fund Partners, and is Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Funds of The Northern Trust. Mr. Strubel is also Trustee of the University of Chicago and Chairman of its Audit Committee. He was educated at Williams College and Harvard Business School.

Gonzalo F. Valdes-Fauli is Chairman of the Board of BroadSpan Capital LLC, an investment banking firm specializing in financial advisory services. Mr. Valdes-Fauli retired from Barclays Bank PLC (major UK-based global bank) in 2001, where he held the position of Vice-Chairman, Barclays Capital, and Group CEO, Latin America. Mr. Valdes-Fauli also serves on the board of directors of Blue Cross Shield of Florida (health insurance provider), where he is Lead Chairman. Mr. Valdes-Fauli also served as Chairman of the Board of Republic Bank of Dominican Republic (financial services provider) until November 2007. He is also Trustee Emeritus of the University of Miami and Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama. Mr. Valdes-Fauli holds a Master's Degree in international finance from Thunderbird Graduate School for International Management.

Laurence G. Sellyn was appointed to the position of Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of the Corporation in November 2005. He joined Gildan as Executive Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation in April 1999. Since June 2008, Mr. Sellyn is on the advisory board of Héritage Montréal and is the Chairman of its 2008 Fundraising Campaign. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales. Prior to joining Gildan, Mr. Sellyn served as Senior Vice-President, Finance and Corporate Development and Chief Financial Officer of Wajax Limited, an industrial distribution company, where he was employed from October 1992 to March 1999. Prior to joining Wajax, he was employed by Domtar Inc., where he held various positions, including Corporate Controller and Vice-President, Business Planning and Development.

Michael R. Hoffman joined Gildan in October 1997. He served as Vice-President, Sales and Marketing for the international division until his appointment as President of Gildan Activewear SRL in February 2001. Prior to joining Gildan, Mr. Hoffman was employed by Fruit of the Loom, Inc., where he last served as Divisional Vice-President of the Activewear Division.

Georges Sam Yu Sum has been Executive Vice-President, Operations of the Corporation since 2000. From 1998 to 2000, he served as Vice-President, Operations of the Corporation and from 1995 to 1998, he served as Director of Operations of the Corporation. Prior to joining Gildan in 1995, Mr. Sam Yu Sum spent sixteen years with Dominion Textiles, where he served in various managerial capacities, from manufacturing to sales.

Benito Masi has been involved in apparel manufacturing in North America for over twenty-five years. He joined Gildan in 1986, where he held various positions. He was appointed Vice-President, Apparel Manufacturing in February 2001 and his title was changed to Vice-President, Corporate Apparel Operations in September 2003. In August 2004, he was appointed Executive Vice-President, Apparel Manufacturing and was appointed Executive Vice-President, Manufacturing in January 2005.

Cam Gentile joined the Corporation in 2006 as Executive Vice-President, Organizational Development and Change Management. He has over thirty years of experience in the pulp and paper industry in senior management positions at Domtar Inc., Transcontinental Printing Inc., Paperboard Industries International Inc. and Uniboard Canada Inc. He is currently a member of the Order of Engineers of Québec, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Québec Institute of Graphic Communications, as well as Vice-President and member of the Board of Directors of Village Theatre in Hudson, Québec.

Eric R. Lehman joined the Corporation in December 2006 as Executive Vice-President, Supply Chain. He has over twenty years of experience in the supply chain function with major national apparel brands. Prior to joining Gildan, Mr. Lehman was employed by Russell Corporation, where he last served as Vice President of Supply Chain. Prior to that, he held senior supply chain planning positions at both Fruit of the Loom, Inc. and the Hanes Division of Sara Lee Corporation.

As at December 18, 2008, the executive officers and directors of the Corporation as a group own 8,312,609 Common Shares, which represents 6.9% of the voting rights attached to all Common Shares.

8. AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

Mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee

The mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee is included herewith as Appendix A.

Composition of the Audit and Finance Committee

The Audit and Finance Committee is composed of four independent and financially literate directors, as those terms are defined in the rules of the Canadian Securities Administrators and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as well as the standards of the NYSE. Their education and experience that are relevant to the performance of their responsibilities as members of the Audit and Finance Committee are as follows:

Pierre Robitaille – Mr. Robitaille is a business advisor and corporate director. He is retired from SNC-Lavalin Group Inc., a global engineering-construction firm, where he was Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer from 1990 to 1998. Prior to this, Mr. Robitaille was in public practice for more than twenty years with the public accounting and management consulting firm of Ernst & Whinney, where he held the positions of Managing Partner of the Montreal office, President of the firm in Québec and member of the firm's national board of directors. Over the course of his career, Mr. Robitaille has acquired competence in the audit of major public and private companies and a familiarity with internal controls and financial reporting procedures. Mr. Robitaille is a Fellow member of the Québec Order of Chartered Accountants. He was educated at HEC-University of Montreal and McGill Business School.

William D. Anderson – Mr. Anderson is a chartered accountant and has had a business career spanning over thirty years. From 1998 to 2001, he served as Chief Financial Officer of BCE Inc., Canada's largest telecommunications company. Most recently, Mr. Anderson served as President of BCE Ventures (the strategic investment unit of BCE Inc.) and previously he was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Bell Canada International Inc. (a subsidiary of BCE that was formed to invest in telecommunications operations outside Canada). Prior to joining the Bell Canada organization in 1992, Mr. Anderson was in public practice for nearly twenty years with the accounting firm KPMG, where he was a partner for eleven years. Mr. Anderson was educated at the University of Western Ontario and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Richard P. Strubel – Mr. Strubel is a corporate director. Prior to 2008, he was Vice-Chairman of the Board of Cardean Learning Group, where he previously served as President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to that, Mr. Strubel served as

Managing Director of Tandem Partners, Inc., a privately-held management services firm, President and Chief Executive Officer of Microdot, Inc. and President of Northwest Industries, then a NYSE-listed company which included Fruit of the Loom and BVD among its operating entities. Mr. Strubel also serves on the boards of directors of the mutual funds of Goldman Sachs & Co., and Goldman Sachs Hedge Fund Partners and is Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Funds of The Northern Trust. Mr. Strubel is also Trustee of the University of Chicago and Chairman of its Audit Committee. He was educated at Williams College and Harvard Business School.

Gonzalo F. Valdes-Fauli – Mr. Valdes-Fauli is a retired Vice-Chairman of Barclays Capital, the investment banking division of Barclays Bank, London, England. Mr. Valdes-Fauli served as a member of the management committee of Barclays Capital from 1988 to 2001. He was Group CEO of Barclays Bank Latin America from 1988 to 2001. He is Chairman of BroadSpan Capital LLC and served as Chairman of the Board of Republic Bank of Dominican Republic until November 2007. Mr. Valdes-Fauli has more than thirty years of experience in finance and holds a Master's Degree in international finance from Thunderbird Graduate School for International Management.

Pre-Approval of Non-Audit Services

In accordance with the Code of Ethics of Chartered Accountants of Quebec's independence standards for auditors, the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* and rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Corporation is restricted from engaging its external auditor to provide certain non-audit services to the Corporation and its subsidiaries, including bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements, information technology services, valuation services, actuarial services, internal audit services, corporate finance services, management functions, human resources functions, legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit. The Corporation does engage its external auditor from time to time to provide certain non-audit services other than the restricted services. All non-audit services must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit and Finance Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), the Corporation's external auditor, for various audit-related and non-audit services rendered for the fiscal years 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

Audit Fees — The aggregate audit fees billed by KPMG for professional services rendered for the annual audit of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, quarterly reviews of the Corporation's financial statements and services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements were Cdn\$1,237,028 for fiscal 2008 and Cdn\$1,214,402 for fiscal 2007. The audit fees include fees relating to KPMG's audit of the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Audit-Related Fees — The aggregate audit-related fees billed by KPMG were Cdn\$166,400 for fiscal 2008 and Cdn\$112,800 for fiscal 2007. These services consisted of miscellaneous assurance services.

Tax Fees — The aggregate tax fees billed by KPMG were Cdn\$484,817 for fiscal 2008 and Cdn\$935,066 for fiscal 2007. These services consisted of tax compliance, including the review of tax returns, assistance regarding income, capital and sales tax audits, the preparation of annual transfer pricing studies, tax advisory services relating to domestic and international taxation and customs and duties.

All Other Fees — The aggregate fees billed by KPMG for all other professional services rendered were nil for fiscal 2008 and nil for fiscal 2007.

9. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

With the exception of the legal proceedings mentioned below, the Corporation is only a party to claims and litigation arising in the normal course of its operations. While we cannot predict the final outcome of the claims and litigation arising in the normal course of its operations, management does not currently expect the resolution of these matters to have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of Gildan.

As of the date hereof, the claims with respect to which Gildan was a party to or involved in, for damages in excess of 10% of its current assets, are the following:

Canadian Class Action Suits

On June 12, 2008, a proposed class action lawsuit on behalf of persons who acquired Common Shares between August 2, 2007 and April 29, 2008 was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice alleging negligence and negligent/reckless misrepresentation in respect of the Corporation's prior statements concerning its financial guidance for the 2008 fiscal year and comments regarding the scale of production of its Dominican Republic facility. The claim further proposes to seek leave from the Ontario court to bring statutory misrepresentation civil liability claims under Ontario's *Securities Act*. The Ontario suit claims damages of Cdn\$500 million, punitive damages of Cdn\$5 million and other monetary relief.

A motion has also been filed on June 17, 2008 before the Québec Superior Court for authorization to commence a class proceeding on behalf of persons who acquired Common Shares between August 2, 2007 and April 29, 2008. It makes similar allegations as the Ontario Action and alleges negligence and negligent/reckless misrepresentation. The Québec motion seeks to proceed with a claim for unspecified damages and other monetary relief.

Both Canadian proceedings have yet to be certified as class actions by their respective courts. The Corporation strongly contests the basis upon which these actions are predicated and intends to vigorously defend its position. However, due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, it is not possible to predict the final outcome of these lawsuits or determine the amount of any potential losses, if any.

United States Class Action Suits

On June 9, 2008, Gildan and certain of its senior officers were named as defendants in several proposed class action lawsuits filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on behalf of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired Common Shares between August 2, 2007 and April 29, 2008. The lawsuits allege violations of United States federal securities laws and assert that the Corporation issued a series of materially false and misleading statements concerning the Corporation's financial performance and prospects. These U.S. lawsuits have been consolidated, and a consolidated amended complaint was filed on November 17, 2008. The claims in the U.S. suit are for unspecified damages.

The U.S. proceeding has yet to be certified as a class action by the court. The Corporation strongly contests the basis upon which these actions are predicated and intends to vigorously defend its position. However, due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, it is not possible to predict the final outcome of these lawsuits or determine the amount of any potential losses, if any.

10. TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar of the Corporation is Computershare Investor Services Inc., having offices in Montreal and Toronto at which the register of transfer of the Common Shares is held. The co-transfer agent and co-registrar of the Corporation is Computershare Trust Company, N.A., having an office in Golden, Colorado.

11. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than the agreements entered into the normal course of business, the only material agreement entered into in fiscal 2008, or before fiscal 2008 and which is still in force is the Shareholder Rights Plan Agreement approved by the Board of Directors on December 1, 2004 and subsequently ratified by the Corporation's shareholders on February 2, 2005. This agreement was filed through SEDAR on December 2, 2004.

12. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

KPMG, the external auditor of the Corporation, reported on the fiscal 2008 audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation, which were filed with the securities regulatory authorities. We are advised that, as at the date hereof, the members of KPMG are independent in accordance with the Code of Ethics of Chartered Accountants of Québec.

13. FORWARD – LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements included in this Annual Information Form constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and Canadian securities legislation and regulations, and are subject to important risks, uncertainties and assumptions. This forward-looking information includes, amongst others, information

with respect to our objectives and the strategies to achieve these objectives, as well as information with respect to our beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of conditional or forward-looking terminology such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “foresee”, “believe” or “continue” or the negatives of these terms or variations of them or similar terminology. We refer you to the Corporation’s filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the “Financial Risk Management” and “Risks and Uncertainties” sections of the management’s discussion and analysis on pages 35 to 39 and 43 to 46, respectively, of the 2008 Annual Report, for a discussion of the various factors that may affect the Corporation’s future results. Material factors and assumptions that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection are also set out throughout this document.

Forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and the results or events predicted in such forward-looking information may differ materially from actual results or events. Material factors, which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection in such forward-looking information, include, but are not limited to:

- general economic conditions such as commodity prices, currency exchange rates, interest rates and other factors over which we have no control;
- the impact of economic and business conditions, industry trends and other external, political and social factors in the countries in which we operate;
- the intensity of competitive activity;
- changes in environmental, tax, trade, employment and other laws and regulations;
- our ability to implement our strategies and plans;
- our ability to complete and successfully integrate acquisitions;
- our reliance on a small number of significant customers;
- changes in consumer preferences, customer demand for our products and our ability to maintain customer relationships and grow our business;
- the fact that our customers do not commit to minimum quantity purchases;
- the seasonality of our business;
- our ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- our reliance on computerized information systems;
- changes in accounting policies and estimates; and
- disruption to manufacturing and distribution activities due to labour disruptions, bad weather, natural disasters and other unforeseen adverse events.

These factors may cause the Corporation’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements do not take into account the effect that transactions or non-recurring or other special items announced or occurring after the statements are made have on the Corporation’s business. For example, they do not include the effect of business dispositions, acquisitions, other business transactions, asset write-downs or other charges announced or occurring after forward-looking statements are made. The financial impact of such transactions and non-recurring and other special items can be complex and necessarily depends on the facts particular to each of them.

We believe that the expectations represented by our forward-looking statements are reasonable, yet there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The purpose of the forward-looking statements is to provide the reader with a description of management’s expectations regarding the Corporation’s fiscal 2009 financial performance and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated, the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are made as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless required by applicable legislation or regulation. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

14. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation’s securities and securities authorized for insurance under the Corporation’s equity compensation plans is contained in the Circular. Additional financial information is provided in the Corporation’s comparative consolidated financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year, both of which are contained in the 2008 Annual Report.

Copies of these documents and additional information relating to Gildan may be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and the EDGAR website at www.sec.gov and may also be obtained upon request to the Secretary of Gildan at the following address:

600 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West, 33rd Floor
Montreal, Québec
H3A 3J2
Telephone: (514) 735-2023

The documents mentioned above, as well as Gildan's news releases, are also available on the Corporation's website at www.gildan.com.

APPENDIX A - MANDATE OF THE AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following description of the mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee of the Corporation complies with applicable Canadian laws and regulations, such as the rules of the Canadian Securities Administrators, and with the disclosure and listing requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange (collectively, the “**Canadian Corporate Governance Standards**”), as they exist on the date hereof. In addition, this mandate complies with applicable U.S. laws, such as the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and with the New York Stock Exchange’s corporate governance standards (collectively, the “**US Corporate Governance Standards**”), as they exist on the date hereof. The mandate of the Audit and Finance Committee of the Corporation (the “**Audit Committee**”) shall be reviewed annually by the Board in order to ensure on-going compliance with such standards.

1. Membership and Quorum

- a minimum of three directors;
- only “independent” (as contemplated by Canadian Corporate Governance Standards and US Corporate Governance Standards) directors shall be appointed, the whole as determined by the Board; no affiliate of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries (including any person who, directly or indirectly, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with the Corporation, or any director, executive officer, partner, member, principal or designee of such affiliate) may serve on the Audit Committee; a member of the Audit Committee shall receive no compensation from the Corporation or any of its affiliates other than compensation as a director and committee member of the Corporation; prohibited compensation includes fees paid, directly or indirectly, for services as a consultant or as legal or financial advisor, regardless of the amount;
- each member must be “financially literate” (as contemplated by Canadian Corporate Governance Standards and US Corporate Governance Standards), as determined by the Board;
- at least one member must be an “audit committee financial expert” (as contemplated by US Corporate Governance Standards), as determined by the Board;
- members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board upon recommendation of the Corporation’s Corporate Governance Committee; such members may be removed or replaced, and any vacancies on the Audit Committee shall be filled by the Board upon recommendation of the Corporation’s Corporate Governance Committee; membership on the Audit Committee shall automatically end at such time the Board determines that a member ceases to be “independent” as determined in the manner set forth above;
- quorum of majority of members.

2. Frequency and Timing of Meetings

- normally contemporaneously with the Corporation’s Board meetings;
- at least four times a year and as necessary.

3. Mandate

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include the following:

(a) Overseeing financial reporting

- monitoring the integrity and quality of the Corporation’s accounting and financial reporting process, disclosure controls and procedures, and systems of internal control, through independent discussions with management, the external auditors and the internal auditors;

- reviewing, with management and the external auditors, the annual audited consolidated financial statements as well as the report of the auditors thereon to be included in the Annual Report of the Corporation, including the Corporation's MD&A disclosure and annual earnings press release, prior to their release, filing and distribution;
- reviewing, with management and the external auditors, quarterly consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and accompanying information, including the Corporation's MD&A disclosure and quarterly earnings press release, prior to their release, filing and distribution;
- reviewing, with management and external auditors, the financial information contained in prospectuses, offering memoranda, Annual Information Forms, Management Proxy Circulars, Forms 6-K (including Supplemental Disclosure) and 40-F and any other document required to be disclosed or filed by the Corporation before their public disclosure or filing with regulatory authorities in Canada or the United States of America;
- reviewing, with management, the level and type of financial information (including earnings guidance and other material forward-looking information) provided from time to time to analysts, investors, rating agencies and other stakeholders;
- reviewing, with management, that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, such as annual reports and investor presentations, and periodically assessing the adequacy of those procedures;
- reviewing, with the external auditors and management, the quality, appropriateness and disclosure of the Corporation's accounting principles and policies, underlying assumptions and reporting practices, and any proposed changes thereto;
- reviewing any analysis or other written communications prepared by management, the internal auditors or external auditors setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effect of alternative generally accepted accounting principles methods;
- reviewing the external auditors' quarterly review engagement report;
- overseeing the procedures to review management certifications filed with applicable securities regulators;
- reviewing the potential impact of any litigation, claim or other contingency and any regulatory or accounting initiatives that could have a material effect upon the financial position or operating results of the Corporation and the appropriateness of the disclosure thereof in the documents reviewed by the Audit Committee;
- overseeing the procedures to monitor the public disclosure of information by the Corporation;
- reviewing at least annually the Corporation's disclosure policy;
- reviewing the results of the external audit, any significant problems encountered in performing the audit, and management's response and/or action plan related to any Management Letter issued by the external auditors and any significant recommendations contained therein.

(b) *Monitoring risk management and internal controls*

- receiving periodically management's report assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures and systems of internal control over financial reporting;

- reviewing insurance coverage (annually and as may otherwise be appropriate);
- overseeing the processes in place to identify business risks and opportunities and overseeing the implementation of processes to manage these risks and opportunities;
- reviewing policies and their parameters regarding such items as interest rate, foreign exchange risks, commodity purchases and any similar transactions where the Corporation enters into derivatives contracts;
- assisting the Board with the oversight of the Corporation's compliance with, and reviewing the Corporation's processes for complying with, applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- overseeing the confidential, anonymous procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints or concerns received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters or employee concerns regarding accounting or auditing matters;
- requesting the performance of any specific audit, as required.

(c) *Monitoring internal auditors*

- ensuring that the head of internal audit has a functional reporting relationship with the Audit Committee;
- overseeing the access by internal auditors to all levels of management in order to carry out their duties;
- regularly monitoring the internal audit function's performance, its responsibilities, staffing and budget;
- approving the appointment and termination of the Corporation's chief internal auditor;
- ensuring the ongoing accountability of the internal audit function to the Audit Committee and to the Board.

(d) *Monitoring external auditors*

- recommending the retention and, if appropriate, the removal of external auditors (both subject to shareholder approval), their compensation, as well as evaluating and monitoring their qualifications, performance and independence;
- overseeing all relationships between the external auditors and the Corporation including, determining which non-audit services the external auditors are prohibited from providing, approving, or pre-approving policies defining audit and permitted non-audit services provided by the external auditors, overseeing the disclosure of all audit and permitted non-audit services provided by the external auditors, and reviewing the total amount of fees paid by the Corporation to the external auditors for all audit and non-audit services;
- overseeing the direct reporting and accountability of the external auditors to the Audit Committee and to the Board;
- directly overseeing the external auditors and discussing with them the quality and not just the acceptability of the Corporation's accounting principles, including (i) critical accounting policies and practices used, (ii) alternative treatments of financial information that have been discussed with management, the ramification of their use and the treatment preferred by the external auditors, as well as (iii) other material written communications between the Corporation and the external auditors (including any disagreement with management and the resolution thereof);

- reviewing at least annually, representations by the external auditors describing their internal quality-control procedures, as well as significant results arising from regulatory and professional quality-control examinations;
- reviewing at least annually, the external auditors' representations as to independence and holding discussions with the external auditors as to any relationship or services that may impact their objectivity or independence;
- reviewing hiring policies for employees or former employees of the Corporation's firm of external auditors;
- overseeing the rotation of lead, concurring and other audit partners, to the extent required by Canadian and U.S. securities law standards.

(e) *Reviewing financings*

- reviewing the adequacy of the Corporation's financing, including terms and conditions of all new material financing arrangements.

(f) *Evaluating the performance of the Audit Committee*

- overseeing the existence of processes to annually evaluate the performance of the Audit Committee.

Because of the Audit Committee's demanding role and responsibilities, the Board chair, together with the Corporate Governance Committee chair, reviews any invitation to Audit Committee members to join the audit committee of another publicly-listed entity. Where a member of the Audit Committee simultaneously serves on the audit committee of more than three public companies, including the Corporation, the Board determines whether such simultaneous service impairs the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Audit Committee and either requires a correction to the situation or discloses in the Corporation's Management Proxy Circular that there is no such impairment.

As appropriate, the Audit Committee may obtain advice and assistance from outside legal, accounting or other advisors and set and pay their compensation, and so advise the Board chair and, if appropriate, the external auditors; the Audit Committee makes arrangements for the appropriate funding for payment of the external auditors and any advisors retained by it. In addition, the Corporation will provide appropriate funding for the Audit Committee, including the payment of all outside legal, accounting and other advisors retained by the Audit Committee.

The internal auditors and the external auditors will have at all times a direct line of communication with the Audit Committee. In addition, each meets separately with the Audit Committee, without management, at least once a quarter, during which the Corporation's financial statements and control environment must be discussed; the Audit Committee also meets separately with management at least once a quarter, and more frequently as required.

The Audit Committee reports annually to the Board on the adequacy of its mandate. In addition, the chair of the Audit Committee reports regularly to the Board on the business of the Audit Committee.

Nothing contained in the above mandate is intended to transfer to the Audit Committee the Board's responsibility to ensure the Corporation's compliance with applicable laws or regulations or to expand applicable standards of liability under statutory or regulatory requirements for the directors or the members of the Audit Committee. Even though the Audit Committee has a specific mandate and its members may have financial experience, they do not have the obligation to act as auditors or to perform auditing, or to determine that the Corporation's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Such matters are the responsibility of management, the internal auditors and the external auditors. Members of the Audit Committee are entitled to rely, absent knowledge to the contrary, on (i) the integrity of the persons and organizations from whom they receive information, (ii) the accuracy and completeness of the information provided, and (iii) representations made by management as to the non-audit services provided to the Corporation by the external auditors. The Audit Committee's oversight responsibilities are not established to provide an independent basis to determine that (i) management has maintained appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles or

appropriate internal controls and procedures, or (ii) the Corporation's financial statements have been prepared and, if applicable, audited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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